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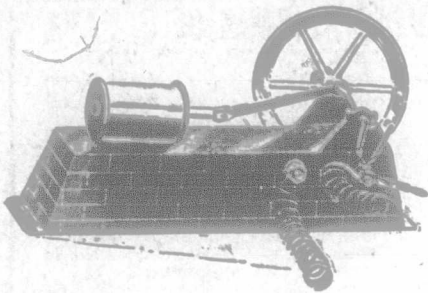
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 641.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JANUARY 4, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

An Injustice that Should be Remedied.

One of the grievances of Shorthorn breeders in the West against the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association has been that representation on the executive had not been granted, a condition of things not yet remedied. True, the D. S. H. B. A. last year put two Manitobans on the executive, the year before one, and totally ignored the breeders of the Territories and B. C., except to appoint vice-presidents, purely honorary and merely to keep things looking half decent to the casual observer. The significant feature is that although representation is now given to a section of the West, yet those most interested, namely, the Shorthorn breeders of that section, have no voice in the selection of their representatives, who are elected by the gathering at Toronto, because they—the elect—happen to be there, and no one present would be so lacking in business tact as to think of nominating anyone else.

Some scheme should be devised to find out who are the men the breeders in the West wish to represent them. A ballot might be taken by mail (as is done by the Commercial Travellers' Association), in order to get names to be nominated for election at the D.S.H.B.A. Such a method would be more satisfactory, would savor less of hole-and-corner methods, and would tend to get the Association and its members more closely together.

The Association seems to be awakening to the fact that the West has rights, and that in order to have a good feeling exist, and business continue between the Provinces, justice must be done to all alike.

One of the indefensible things done by the D. S. H. B. A. is the handing over to the Ontario (nominally Dominion) Cattle Breeders' Association, a sum of fifty cents from each Ontario member's \$2.00 subscription, and then from the balance of their (D. S. H. B. A.) fund, made up of \$2.00 subscriptions from each member of the D. S. H. B. A. outside Ontario, and the \$1.50 remaining from each Ontario man's original fee, take the running expenses of the Association. Such a condition of things is manifestly unfair, but can be easily remedied by the D. S. H. B. A. by handing over to the respective provincial cattle breeders' associations fifty cents per member, as is done to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, who use the funds so obtained to help run the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph.

Renewal of Attempts to Squeeze the Farmer.

A short time ago, for the third or fourth time within twelve months, the prairie country has been regaled with the news, wired from the Coast, that the lumber companies there are forced to shut down owing to competition with American rough lumber on the Manitoba and Territorial markets.

The continual whining of the Coast lumbermen, by which they hope to excite sympathy and get legislation to allow them to retard the building of comfortable homes, is one of the most disgusting performances that has occurred in commercial life for many a day. If these men told the absolute truth they might be excused, but as an effectual refutation to their statements is the fact that new lumber companies are putting in mills all the time out there, and that the amount of fees collected for timber licenses in that Province (B. C.) are larger than ever, and, if all the

facts were made public, reasonable dividends are being paid annually. In fact, some B. C. lumber companies have paid dividends of ten per cent.—not bad when compared with banks and other big concerns, and rather better than the average farmer would guarantee paying as a result of his year's operations. The various Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Territories must not forget that in the Coast lumbermen they have a body waiting a chance to get legislation, so that it may increase its profits at their expense.

Farmers of this country have become so used to attempts to charge them two prices for articles they have to buy that they have become somewhat indifferent, but the scheme suggested to force them to sell their products to certain corporations by means of an EXPORT DUTY ON WHEAT, is a new and alarming situation. Arguments as to who pays an import duty have been heard, and the decision given that the purchaser has to pay it, but with an export duty the case is rather different.

The placing of such a duty (export) on our wheat would tend to limit competition among the buyers, so much desired by the farmers. All interested in the upbuilding of Canada would like to see the wheat manufactured into flour here, and the offal retained to restore the impaired fertility of our lands, yet it is neither common sense nor justice to expect that the farmers will sit idly by, while big grain-buying interests limit competition, and thereby hold down the prices. The various Grain-growers' Associations need have no fear for lack of employment. They will need to be even on the alert to succor the Western farmer, whose situation at the present time, considering the lumber and grain men's attitude, might be described as "between the devil and the deep sea."

Do Not Get "Cold Feet."

The above slang phrase is not tendered as advice to avoid physical discomfort, but to draw attention, by the use of the words which fall from the lips of the man of the street, to the unfortunately common practice of farmers who abandon what may have been a profitable line of work, because prices for the productions in that line show a depression, usually only temporary. The only exception to this method of farming by fits and starts is wheat-growing, to which all seem to be wedded. The breeding of pure-bred stock, the feeding of cattle and hogs, the pursuit of dairying, and the raising of poultry, all suffer by a changeableness, shall we say fickleness, which rivals that of the springtime. We should not mention this matter only that we have had evidence, time and again, that this fickleness means loss to the in-and-out farmer, and we do not mention the matter in a spirit of reproof. That is not our intention, but at this time, the start of a new year, we do plead for more courage, for the cultivation of a spirit that the future is all right, if we only work to make it so, and for more persistence—stick-to-ativeness, some call it—in the branches of farming mentioned.

It was such persistence that made the British Isles famous as the world's nursery for pure-bred live stock, and to individualize, by pointing to an example in recent times, it was this steadfast working towards an ideal that made the Uppermill (Marr) and Collynie (Duthie) Shorthorns so famous. A short time ago, a shrewd stockman stated to us that during the recent slump in pork, he found that pigs depreciated in value in the eyes of their owners, and he bought heavily,

to his subsequent profit, when, with the pigs ready for market, he unloaded. The optimism that distinguishes the West should tend to prevent this in-and-out system. It seems to work out the opposite way, as everybody appears to think the other fellow's job is easier than his own, or more profitable. Population is increasing, and with it consumption, yet, leaving out wheat, the production of our farms is either stagnant or decreasing.

Our New Year's advice is, take some line of work that you think you are fitted for, and make it your life work. If you do, upon your efforts will, in time, rest SUCCESS.

Suggestions to Farmers' Debating Clubs and Literary Societies.

The success of many meetings depends on the efficiency of the chairman and his knowledge and interpretation of rules of order and parliamentary procedure. Societies will do well to devote part of their time to schooling the members to take the chair, move motions, etc., and otherwise learn to acquit themselves as polished men of the world. Heretofore farmers have been content to let the townsmen, and particularly members of the so-called learned professions, run their meetings, act as chairmen, and, in many cases, by virtue of the position, give rulings on important questions. The townsman is no more qualified to take the chair, if brains are the standard, than is the farmer, except that the former frequently has more confidence in himself (some uncharitable persons term it "nerve," "cheek," etc.), but he has attained a self-poise from practice in filling such positions, and whereas the farmer has modestly (but wrongly) retired into the background, the other fellow has overflowed the vacant space right into the foreground; in some cases, pushed there by the farmer's desire to avoid the stares of his fellows. The result has been that many people came to the wrong, but excusable, conclusion that the farmer was not posted, was, in fact, ignorant of certain matters, whereas the real truth of the matter was that while he (the farmer) had opinions and ideas, for lack of practice in facing the batteries of eyes of his fellow man, he was unable to express them adequately. Realizing this, he became a victim to stage fright, and promptly filled the back benches.

Let each society, therefore, procure copies of Bourinot's work on parliamentary procedure, and Roberts' rules of order, and devote part of the time to practicing the members in filling such positions as movers of motions, chairmen, etc., and incalculable good will result, and an enjoyable time be spent. The writer well remembers when, as a member of an agricultural college faculty, he attended a class in parliamentary procedure for agricultural students, and how students of an affiliated college of law came in, and, assuming a superiority, due to a consciousness of their professional position, were prepared to enjoy jokes at the former students' expense, and undertook to demonstrate their knowledge of parliamentary procedure. It proved a Waterloo for the budding lawyers. The hayseeds, as the farm students were dubbed, being better posted, were enabled to turn the tables on the would-be funny fellows, who retired crestfallen, resolved not to tackle such a proposition again.

Young men of the farm, practice public speaking, learn to think on your feet. The country needs you in her legislative halls, at her municipal and her school meetings, farmers' institutes, etc.; in fact, at all gatherings where important public questions are to be discussed and decided.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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Horses.

Some Famous Thoroughbreds.

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

The question of what animal claims the title of "the horse of the century" is a much discussed one amongst sportsmen. It is a question, however, that never has been, and probably never will be, satisfactorily answered, for every great turf hero has champions who will stick to fancy through thick and thin.

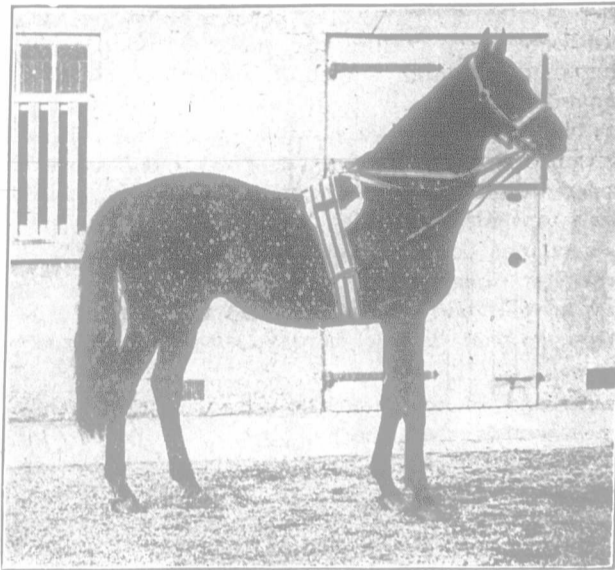
Race-goers of fifty or sixty years back declare that we have never seen the like of West Australian, Voltigeur, or The Flying Dutchman; while those of a later period avow that "Ormonde" or "St. Simon" were the best that ever looked through a bridle; and, coming down to the present day, you find many sound judges who will argue that "Pretty Polly" would smother the lot!

It is not our intention to endeavor to settle this vexed question, but to give a brief sketch of the lives of one or two celebrities, now spending their days in happiness at the stud, whose careers will ever be among the brightest pages of turf history.

The first of our subjects is the renowned "St. Simon," probably the greatest sire the world has ever known. Foaled in 1881, St. Simon is a beautiful brown horse, standing sixteen hands, or perhaps a shade over, by Galopin, out of St. Angela, by King Tom; his pedigree combines some of the stoutest blood in the studbook. Purchased at the death of his breeder, Prince Batthyany, by the Duke of Portland, the nominations of this grand horse for the "classic races" were unfortunately rendered void by the Prince's death, but this did not prevent him making a brilliant career, for he won in smashing style every race in which he took part. At Goodwood, in 1883, in the Hainaker stakes, the son of Galopin commenced a series of successes which he completed by carrying 9 st. to the fore in the Prince of Wales' Nursery at Doncaster, that stamped him as a two-year-old of the highest rank. Next year he came out and defeated Tristan and two others with the utmost ease, for the Trial Match at Newmarket. At Epsom he "walked over" for the gold cup, but Tristan again threw down the gauntlet to him in the Ascot gold cup; however, he could not make an impression on the bearer of the black and white jacket, who won in a canter. Chislehurst was

also disposed of in the same manner for the gold cup at Newcastle. St. Simon then won the Goodwood cup, beating the St. Ledger winner, Ossian, by no less than twenty lengths, this being his last race.

Great as was the name St. Simon made on the race-course, it fades into insignificance when compared with the reputation he has earned as a sire. In his early days at the stud, he gave us those flying fillies, La Fleche, Memior, Mrs. Butterwick and Amiable, whose triumphs in the Oaks four years out of five, form an unprecedented record. It was not until 1896 that he was represented by a colt worthy to uphold his name. This was Persimmon, who carried the Royal colors to victory in the Derby, a race which will be remembered as long as there is a race-course in the land. It was not a mere exercise canter that won our beloved King,



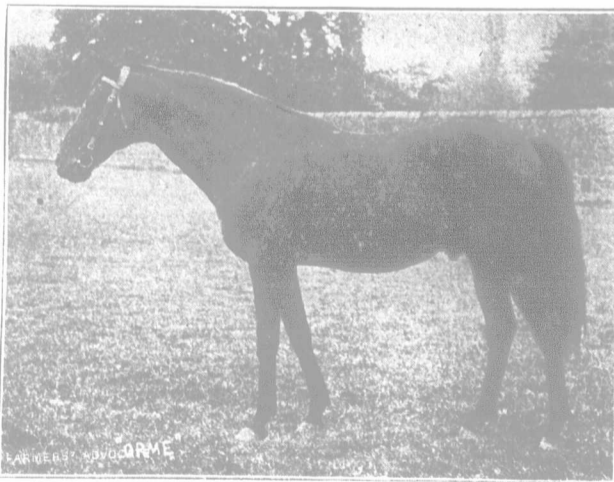
St. Simon.

Photo taken in his 21th year.

then Prince of Wales, his first Derby, but a struggle that was contested every inch of the way, and it was not until the last stride that Persimmon defeated his half-brother, St. Frusquin, by a neck. What a scene it was that followed—cheer after cheer rent the air, which was black with hats, as the noble owner led in his gallant horse. A few years later the same scene was repeated. Diamond Jubilee, an own brother to Persimmon, not only followed in his footsteps by winning the Derby, but joined the select band of winners of the Triple Crown, by securing the Two Thousand and St. Ledger, as well as other good races. We must not forget Florizel II., William III., La Roche, Winifreda, St. Frusquin, St. Maclow, and St. Serf, who are a few of the many good ones that claim the parentage of the great Welbeck sire, whose stock have placed over £500,000 in stakes to their owner's credit.

Though in his twenty-fourth year, St. Simon, who is still in the possession of the Duke of Portland, looks as well and fresh as ever, which will be seen from the photo, that was taken so recently as last September.

We now come to Orme, one of the gamest and most unlucky horses that ever trod the turf. This son of the mighty Ormonde and Angelica (own sister to St. Simon) was bred by the late Duke of Westminster, at the famous Eaton stud, fifteen years ago. A beautiful bay, with a small white star, standing fully 16 hands, Orme is as near perfect as any Thoroughbred stallion



Orme.

in the country, as regards conformation, and if he ever entered a show-ring, he would soon be put at the top of his class.

The Richmond stakes at Goodwood saw Ormonde's best son make a successful debut in public, and after going down to the speedy Signorina for the Lancashire Plate at Manchester, he captured the Middle Park Plate, Dewhurst Plate and Home-bred Post Foal stakes, all at Newmarket, a series of performances which made him greatly respected for next year's "classics." However, "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip," as the saying goes, for early in the following season the public were horrified to learn that a dastardly attempt

had been made to poison Orme. The news of this outrage caused a tremendous sensation at the time, and large rewards were offered for information that would lead to the conviction of the offenders, who, unfortunately, were never discovered. The poison did not prove fatal, however, but the Duke's horse was too ill to go to the post for the Two Thousand and Derby, races that he would in all probability have won. He had sufficiently recovered by July to run for the valuable Eclipse stakes of £10,000, at Sandown, which he won. Orme's next appearance was at Goodwood, where he beat Watercross, a smart performer, for the Sussex stakes. He ran well, but unplaced in La Fleche's St. Ledger, and wound up his three-year-old career by winning the Great Foal stakes, Champion stakes, Limekiln stakes, and the Subscription stakes at the turf headquarters. The following year this good horse, who had now quite recovered, won the Rous Memorial stakes at Ascot, and ran the race of his life in the Eclipse stakes, which he won for the second time, carrying the tremendous weight of 10 st. 2 lbs., beating Medecis, La Fleche, El Diablo, and others. There was a great scene of enthusiasm after his victory, as the British public dearly love to see a good horse win, and their sympathies were always with Orme and his owner, on account of the malicious attack which had been made on the former. After another win at Goodwood, Orme terminated a splendid list of successes by attempting to give Childwick 2 st. 5 lbs., and only succumbing by half a length in the Limekiln stakes.

After leaving the post for the paddock, with over £30,000 stake money against his name, Orme earned fresh laurels and undying fame as the sire of Flying Fox, who, as everyone knows, is the highest-priced horse in the world, being purchased by M. E. Blanc, at the Duke of Westminster's sale, in 1900, for 37,500 gs. Flying Fox won the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Ledger, in addition to three of the great £10,000 races in 1899, and is the sire of some very high-class colts, amongst which Ajax, Adam, Gouvernant and Jarday stand out prominent. It must, however, be mentioned that their successes were gained in France, where their sire is located.

In a beautiful paddock, by the side of the river Dee, surrounded with a high moss-covered red sandstone wall, Orme wanders about in peace and contentment. His temper was rather unmanageable when he first took up duties at the stud, so the plan of isolation was adopted, with most satisfactory results, for he is now quite tractable. Though getting on in years, the old horse does not show any signs of wear, and in the Eaton paddocks are more than one youngster that looks like worthily upholding the name of their sire.

(To be continued.)

Winter Care of Brood Mares.

The general hygienic treatment of brood mares should, in general terms, be much the same as that of other horses, but greater care is necessary to insist that certain conditions, as regards food, exercise, etc., are observed. In the pregnant mare, not only is she herself to be considered, but upon the treatment she receives, to a very great degree, depends the life of the foetus. The object of the breeder is to keep the mare in good health and condition, and at the same time insure, as far as possible, the production of a strong and vigorous offspring. Any person who is interested in horse-breeding cannot have failed to notice that in the spring of this year, 1904, there was a very large percentage of foals stillborn or so weak when born that it was not possible to raise them, and they perished at variable ages, from a few hours to a few days, or, in some cases, a few weeks old. Now, under the most favorable circumstances, we occasionally notice an occurrence of this kind, and we are often unable to account for it, but when the percentage of such cases is great, as it was during the foaling season mentioned, we must look for the cause. Upon consideration, I think different causes can be given, which, operating singly or together, produced the result noted. In the first case, the number of mares bred during the spring of 1903 was out of proportion to the number of good stallions whose services were obtainable by the breeders. As a consequence, in many cases the stallions were bred to too many mares. It is an acknowledged fact, and one that all observant breeders have noticed, that when the generative powers of a stallion are overtaxed, the progeny is not as strong and vigorous as under more favorable conditions. If we admit these facts and the theory, we will be forced to attribute to this cause some blame for the quality of colts born last spring. Then, again, breeding mares should have regular exercise. The weather was so severe and the roads so bad for such a long time during the winter of 1903-1904 that it was practically impossible to either allow the mares to take voluntary exercise in the yards or to give them the necessary exercise in harness. In many cases, they were not even provided with box stalls, but practically stood, day after day, week after week, and, in some cases, month after month, tied up in a single stall, without even having to take a little exercise to get water, and, in the meantime, were tolerably well fed. This, I think, had a greater action upon the progeny than the cause first stated. Observation has taught us that idleness

or inaction in the mare tends to the production of a weak foal. We notice that mares that do gentle but regular work, either in heavy harness at ordinary farm work or in light harness on the roads, with few exceptions, produce smart foals. We also notice that in sections where the stock can run out in the fields or on the prairie during the whole year, the percentage of weak foals is small. The pregnant mare should have regular exercise, either in harness or in the paddock. I prefer regular work, as in that case we know that the exercise is given, while if it is provided by turning out in the yard or paddock it is often of an unknown quantity. The work, of course, should be moderate. She should not be asked to exert muscular strength, should not be driven through deep snow, where plunging, jerking, etc., might be necessary; neither should she be worked until she becomes tired or exhausted. If she be a road mare, and the breeder expects to produce speed, I think it wise to speed her for short distances, but never for sufficient distances to exhaust her or cause excessive activity of the respiratory organs. I think the progeny is, to a greater or less extent, influenced by the habits of the dam during pregnancy. The exercise should be given in harness, rather than under saddle, and if the saddle be used the use of spurs should not be tolerated, as the application of such to the flanks of a pregnant mare may cause sufficient excitement and muscular contraction to cause abortion. When it is not expedient to give exercise in this way, as, of course, would not be in a case where many mares were bred, or where help is scarce, they should be turned out in the field or paddock for a few hours every day that is not too stormy. All excitement, all foul odors, and unusual sights that are liable to cause fear should, if possible, be avoided. All operations that would cause bleeding, or for which it would be necessary to cast and secure the mare, and thereby cause excessive muscular contraction, should also, if possible, be avoided. The administration of medicines is also objectionable, and should be avoided, unless it becomes necessary on account of disease, and even then, unless absolutely necessary, drastic purgatives should be withheld. She should be given water of first-class quality regularly, at least three times daily, and her feed should be of first-class quality, and of such quantity as to enable her to sustain

herself and nourish the fetus. It must be remembered that a pregnant mare, even though not doing any work, requires more food than a non-breeding mare or a gelding of the same size during idleness. The former has herself and fetus to nourish, hence the grain ration should be increased proportionately. The food should be of the very best quality. The same kinds of food that were recommended in a recent issue of this journal in discussing "Wintering Idle Horses" may be given, with an increased amount of grain. Any food in which there is any danger of must or decay, such as poorly-saved hay, straw or hay that has been exposed to dampness, cornstalks, etc., should not be given on any account. Grain that is musty, or in which there may be ergot, as rye or barley, should be avoided. In fact, the grain ration should consist of oats, rolled oats being preferable to whole; the quantity should be regulated by the size of the mare and the amount of work she is doing. A few roots, as a carrot or two, or a turnip, daily, and also a feed of bran, either damp or dry, with a little linseed meal, should be given two or three times weekly. To sum up in a few words, give food and water of first-class quality, the former in quantities in proportion to the size of the mare and labor performed, the latter ad lib. Avoid excessive muscular or respiratory exertion; avoid, as far as possible, excitement, foul odors, operations, and the administration of medicines. Give regular and gentle exercise, and keep this up until very near parturition, unless the weather is such that she can be turned out to grass. "WHIP."

Stock.

Mullins on the 1904 Cattle Trade.

Few men are entitled by experience to speak with more importance than H. A. Mullins, ex-M. P. P., on this important branch of Western agriculture. He says:

"In reviewing the condition of the cattle trade for the past season, there are a few points of importance to which attention should be given. The first point to which I wish to call attention is the situation from the standpoint of the rancher and producer. These men have no doubt been up against a bad combination of circumstances. The first blow to their interests came in the hard win-

ter which was experienced in a great many sections of the West—a winter which resulted in losses ranging from ten to twenty per cent. in the ranch districts, and which left the cattle in poor shape in the spring. Then the summer season was not a favorable one for fattening, and the breaking out of mange necessitating dipping and handling the cattle proved to be an additional hardship.

"When there is added to these troubles of the producer of beef cattle, the extremely low prices which have prevailed during the season in Britain, then we must acknowledge that the beef producer in the country has had a fight against great odds. While it is true that a few ranchers in the West who shipped their own cattle got good returns, still the prices as a whole, both to the producer and exporter, have been far from satisfactory.

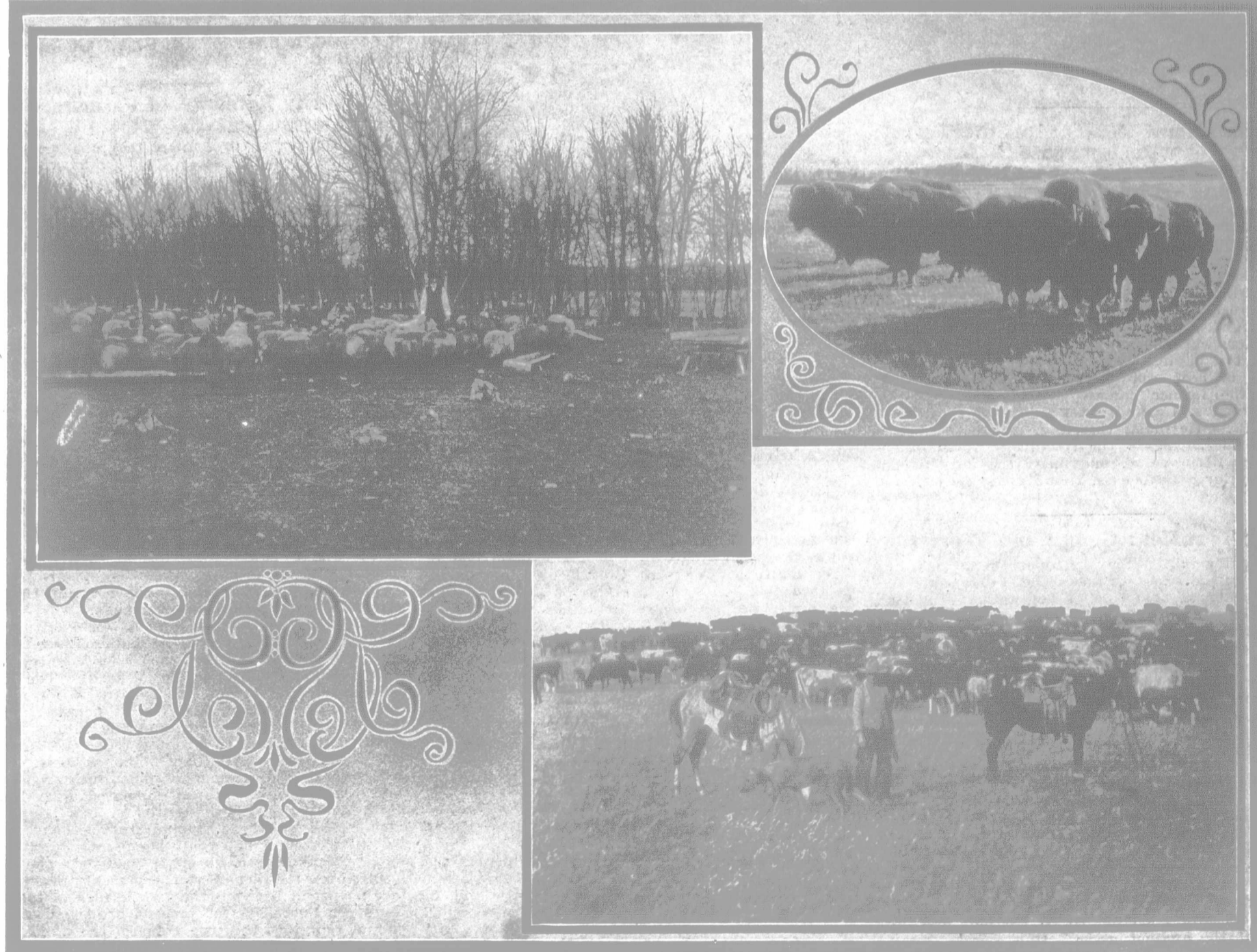
"There were several factors which had a tendency to keep prices low in Great Britain. The first and most important of these was the large number of inferior and half-finished cattle which found their way onto the British market. If conditions in Great Britain had been at all favorable this fact in itself would not have resulted so seriously; but when we also take into consideration the unfavorable labor conditions and the large number of unemployed workingmen who are the backbone of the consumption of our colonial meats, we are not surprised at prices reaching so low a level.

"The strike in Chicago market also had its effect on the trade, and heavy runs of inferior cattle were dumped on that market, and for these an outlet had to be found, and a large percentage was placed on the British market. The supply of British-fed cattle was also unusually large, and, coming into competition with the cattle from this country, had a tendency to keep prices low.

"As a whole, the trade for beef cattle this year has been one of the worst on record, but with the improvement of labor conditions in Great Britain, and the favorable weather for the stock on the ranges in the West, we look for a decided improvement in the trade for another season."

Likes His Prize.

I have just received the prize you sent me. I think it is a fine one. Thanking you very much.
Sidney, Man.
GEORGE THORN.



A Cattle Scene at Brandon.

The Use of Bulls on the Range.

Those acquainted with popular range methods know that each spring during the breeding season bulls are bought and turned out with the herd, making an allowance of about one bull each to thirty or forty females. These bulls, as a rule, come from pure-bred herds, and are in high condition. They have been put in this condition on the right kinds of food for use where the herds are smaller, and where they are properly used and cared for, but not for the rough usage to which they are subjected on the range. Thus, when they are turned with the herd the conditions are entirely changed, the climate is different and the ration is radically different, so that the results at best cannot be very satisfactory. The general result is that but about 50 to 60 per cent. of the cows raise calves; the calves are weak, the bulls lose their vitality, and at the end of the breeding season 50 per cent. of them have died, and the remaining ones are too weak and poor to be mentioned. In this lies a secret to a great deal of the loss on the range.

A successful cattleman's idea is as follows: He is going to buy 2-year-old bulls—the best to be had, both individually and in breeding. These he will put in a lot to themselves, and keep them there the entire year, giving them a ration similar to that which they have been used to having in the herds where they were raised. Then he will bring each cow to the bull pen for a single service to whatever bull he wishes to breed her.

The average ranchman will say that this cannot be done—that the cows cannot be gotten into these lots. It can be done, by the way in which this stockman is going to do it. He will have the bull pen by the watering place during the breeding season, which lasts for about two months during a warmer part of the year, when they will come in every day for water. Then it will be no trouble to get each cow into the corral, and here are some of the advantages and results that are sure to accrue: Ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the cows will raise calves; these calves will be strong and vigorous, and can withstand the hardships of the range; half the number of bulls will be necessary for the same number of females, and by expending the same amount of money in buying them as was formerly expended, the very best of bulls can be had from the best of pure-bred herds. The idea is feasible and practical, and it commands attention. Range conditions on the average are too slack, and if the larger cattleman will take the same amount of time in figuring how to improve his cattle that he does in figuring how much of the government range he can acquire for nothing, he will make more money, and will make it easier, with fewer grievances.—[Live-stock World.

Uncle Henry Wallace on the Term "Dual-purpose."

We do not like that term "special purpose" as applied to a dairy cow, nor do we like "general purpose" as applied to anything. There are three kinds of special-purpose cows—the special-purpose dairy cow, the special-purpose beef cow, and the special-purpose granger's or patron's cow. This last is generally called "dual-purpose," but is in reality as truly a special-purpose cow as any of the rest. The special purpose of this cow is not to furnish the highest possible amount of milk or butter, nor the greatest possible amount of beef, but a paying amount of butter and a good quality of beef, and her place is on the farm where the farmer cannot put all his feed into dairy cows, and cannot keep a cow for the chance of a calf. He must, therefore, utilize the calves for the marketing of the roughness which otherwise has little value, and make the milk of the cow pay for all expenses, thus having the calf for profit.

Pig Troubles: Cough and Worms.

Coughing in pigs may be caused by worms, but is usually the result of dusty sheds and pens, and is frequently a symptom of hog cholera, in such cases the cough taking place as soon as the pigs are stirred up; then, again, cough is quite commonly due in pigs to small worms (filariae) found in the air passages (bronchi and lungs). It is often caused by the pigs sleeping in damp quarters, or piling up at night and becoming overheated, and this brings on a cold, and with it a cough. The pigs should have dry, clean, comfortable sleeping quarters, with not too many together in cold weather, and if the yards are free from dust there should be no coughing.

For intestinal worms in pigs the best remedy is santonin and calomel. This mixture is liable to kill the pigs if one should get an overdose, and care must be used.

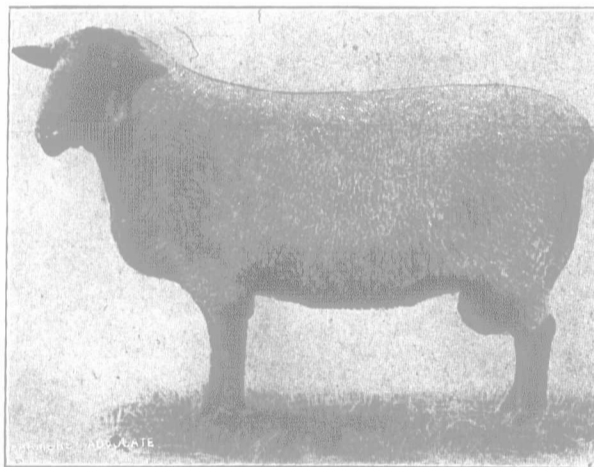
Like all other strong medicines, both the santonin and calomel must be carefully used. The user must compute carefully the necessary amount for a dose for each pig to be treated, and not guess at the amount given. If a certain known number of pigs are to be treated, the exact

amount needed should be bought or the druggist asked to weigh out a sample dose of each ingredient.

The dose of this mixture is: For a 40- to 50-pound hog, four grains of santonin combined with fifteen grains of calomel, administered for three consecutive mornings in the slop before other food is given. For smaller pigs three grains of santonin and ten of calomel will be sufficient. It does not matter so much how the medicine is given so that each pig gets its share. In case the first or second dose purges considerably, let a day or two elapse before another dose is given, and slightly decrease the amount of calomel.

Suffolk Sheep.

Suffolk sheep are a composite breed whose central home is in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Essex, but they are also found in many other counties in England. They are the outcome of the crossing of Southdown rams upon ewes of the old Norfolk breed, which continued to a greater or less extent until the middle of the nineteenth century. The old Norfolks are described as having long bodies and limbs, but were robust, carrying their heads erect, and both sexes having horns. The fleece was fine and silky, the color of the face and feet jet black, and they were hardy and prolific. The improved Suffolks are larger than the Southdowns and Shropshires, and nearly as large as the Hampshires and Oxfords. They may be described as, in general appearance, of pleasing outline, good carriage and symmetry of development, inclined to long in body, medium strength of bone, head medium in size, inclined to long, and covered with fine short glossy black hair, ears of medium length and fineness. Fleece moderately short, with fine lustrous fibre, and without tendency to mat or felt together, or to shade off into dark or gray wool. The fleece should cover the whole body, except the head, and the legs below the knee, and the skin should be soft and of a pink color. Their wool is about as



Suffolk Ram.

fine as that of Shropshires, and the average fleece may be put at seven to nine pounds, unwashed.

They were first called Suffolk Downs in 1859, when classes were made for them at the show held by the Suffolk Agricultural Society. They are well adapted to either grazing or folding, are active and hardy, mature early, owing to the good qualities of the ewes. The quality of their meat is superior, being fine grained, juicy and well mixed, the lean with the fat. The average weight of rams at maturity and in good condition may be put at about 240 lbs., and of ewes at 185 lbs., though show sheep in high condition often exceed these weights. Suffolks invariably stand high in the competition at the Smithfield and other fat-stock shows in England. The first-prize pen of three yearling wethers at Smithfield Show, 1904, weighed 932 lbs., an average of 310 lbs., and the first-prize pen of wether lambs weighed 661 lbs., or an average of 220 lbs. In the dressed-carcass competitions they invariably rank high. Suffolks have been exported from England to several countries in Europe, to South America, the United States and Canada. The first importation to Canada was in 1888, by B. W. Sewell, Fredrickton, N. B. The Suffolk Society of England was organized in 1886, and seventeen volumes of the flockbook have been issued. The secretary and editor is Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64 Oxford, Ipswich, England.

The American Suffolk Flock Registry Association was established in 1892, and the secretary is Mr. Geo. W. Franklin, Des Moines, Iowa. There are flocks in Ontario and in Iowa, which is the chief center of their distribution in America, but there are flocks in several other States and in other Provinces of the Dominion. Since so much importance is now attached to quality of meat, fineness of wool and early maturity, Suffolk sheep would appear to merit more general favor.

Stock-feeding Operations at Hartney.

Frank Hill, of Hartney, purchased some time ago four hundred range-bred sheep from Maple Creek, Assa. They are being fed on elevator screenings, in self-feeding troughs, with hay and straw for roughage. He intends to feed them until April. They are a fair-sized lot of mixed breeding, with a fair percentage of Shropshire blood in them. Mr. Hill has fed sheep under similar conditions before, with good results, and there is little doubt but that the present lot will pay well. He is also feeding screenings from the mill to a thrifty-looking lot of hogs. About one hundred steers are also being fed, some of them at the time of our visit in December, in the scrub near the river, and others in sheds close to the town. The steers are being fed oat-and-barley chop, with hay and oat sheaves.

The Live-stock Judging Competitions at Chicago.

The competitions in live-stock judging by college students and farmers' sons, at the International Fat Stock Show, Chicago, resulted in Iowa winning first place and trophy for horse-judging—Guelph, Michigan, Texas and Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, following in the order named. The trophy for judging cattle, sheep and swine was won by Ohio, Texas being a close second; Iowa got third place, Guelph fourth, Michigan fifth, Kansas sixth, and Minnesota seventh; a farmer's son (not a college man) getting into eighth place. In the specials, one Guelph man got second; another tied for sixth. Minnesota was handicapped, by only having three men in the competition.

Farm.

Grain-growers' Convention.

The Executive of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association has prepared the announcement of the annual convention to be held in Brandon on February 8th and 9th. Every facility is being employed to make the meeting a pronounced success. Local organizations are requested to carefully attend to the matter of sending delegates thoroughly posted as to the needs of the Grain-growers, so that the discussions may proceed with the greatest despatch. Some of the prominent authorities who have signified their intention of being present are: Chief Inspector Horn; Seed-grain Specialist Jas. Murray; Wm. Whyte, Vice-President C. P. R., and S. A. Bedford, Supt. Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Pithy Remarks of Farmers.

"In hog-raising in this country it is necessary to keep the brood sows where they can get plenty of exercise during winter. I always have the best success when I allow them to run around the yard and bury themselves in the straw-stack. When this is done strong litters may be expected in the springtime."—Walter James, Rosser, Man.

"I am satisfied that the land can be cropped to wheat from Moose Jaw to Calgary, under proper methods of cultivation, and think irrigation practicable mainly for vegetables and roots."—Angus Mackay, to T/G-Growers, Regina.

Wheat Values.

Anything that affects the value of wheat is of prime importance to the Western farmer. When prices are good, business is good. In fact, everyone in the community is anxious to see the farmer get all there is for his wheat, with the exception of the elevator owners (!), but their investment in the country is small compared to the invested capital of farmers and the businesses kindred to farming. That transportation has a great effect on the wheat-grower goes without saying, but the present way of grading wheat is of far greater importance, and the subject has not got the investigation its importance demands. Why should Manitoba set a standard, and a world's standard at that, to which the great bulk of our wheat does not conform? And no other country has such a high standard as No. 1 hard. The most careful milling tests of No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, and No. 3 northern have recently been carried out, and the results go to prove that the farmer is not getting the value of his wheat, from a milling point of view. The difference in the amount of flour recovered from No. 3 northern wheat, as compared with No. 1 hard, amounts to seven-tenths of one pound in each bushel of wheat ground, taking flour to be worth two and a half cents per pound; that represents the difference in money between the two grades, yet the farmer at the present time has to face a spread between the two grades of fourteen cents per bushel. Our present grades, therefore, cannot represent the true value of the wheat. No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern give practically the same amount of flour per bushel; No. 2 northern

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and No. 3 northern are about one pound or less behind the two first grades. From the bakers' point of view, the flour from No. 2 northern and No. 3 northern is more desirable than the flour from No. 1 hard.

From one hundred pounds of flour from No. 3 northern wheat one hundred and fifty pounds of bread was produced, one hundred per cent. in quality; while from flour from No. 1 hard wheat one hundred and forty-two and a half pounds was produced; quality ninety-two per cent.

As most of the wheat's ultimate destination is flour, flour must represent the true value of the wheat. We see a difference of 2½ cents between No. 1 hard and No. 3 northern on a milling basis, why then should the farmer with No. 3 northern wheat take 14 cents per bushel less?

A loss of eleven and one-half cents per bushel overshadows any other question that the grain-raiser has to contend with. There should only be two first-class grades, No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern as one grade, No. 2 northern and No. 3 northern classed as another grade. Wheat buyers would find it easier to classify the wheat offered, the business would be simplified, and the farmer would get better value for his wheat.

Valley River, Man. L. BROWN.
[Our correspondent's ideas are, we take it, based on the results of the N.-W. T. Department of Agriculture milling and baking tests of wheat, experiments that need to be repeated carefully. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture could afford to do something along this line. They have a chemist at the University who could do some useful work for the Province, besides elaborating the routine experiments for students, make a name for himself, benefit the farmers, and make, thereby, a valuable contribution to science. We do not believe that the elevator owners, as suggested by our correspondent, are anxious to see the farmer get little for his wheat, they only want as much for themselves as possible, a rather different idea, no matter how it works out.—Ed.]

The Annual Round-ups of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies.

December 12th is the date set by law for the agricultural societies in Manitoba to hold their annual meetings, and by means of financial statements give the public some idea as to the extent of their operations. The local press vary greatly in their notice of these meetings, the amount of attention given having no proportion or reference to the amount spent at the local job office for printing. Some of the papers work hard for the society, others are indifferent or ignore it altogether.

TREHERNE reports a satisfactory financial condition—\$700 on hand—and has made Peleg Smith, Indianford (one of the Agricultural College Advisory Board), president.

KILDONAN and ST. PAUL'S have money in the bank to tally up to the three-figure list.

ST. ANDREWS (SELKIRK) reports a balance of \$9.96, with assets over liabilities of \$1,056.96. Three Institute meetings were held in 1904, and September 27th and 28th, 1905, is the date set for the next show.

MINNEDOSA has a successful year. Have added to their grounds so that they have forty-five acres, part of which is well treed. Assets exceed liabilities by \$3,500. H. M. Dyer, another of the Agricultural College Advisory Board, was re-elected president.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE society has assets of over \$8,500, and a balance this year of \$469.45.

HARTNEY elected W. H. Galbraith as president, but had a poor turnout at the annual meeting, which is odd, to say the least. The directors are representative men, and the society is on the up-grade financially.

LANDSDOWNE (OAK LAKE) met, and will hold a series of Institute meetings, one each month, on the last Saturday. Thos. Speers has his fourth term as president.

DAUPHIN has a balance this year of \$53.11, and their assets exceed liabilities by \$1,707.00. Thos. Pollon is the new president.

ARTHUR (MELITA) Agricultural Society has a balance on hand of \$65.98, and excess of assets over liabilities of \$1,572.08. This Society elected J. T. McCallum as its 1905 president.

MOUNTAIN (CRYSTAL CITY) E. D. Ag'l Society only turned out seventeen strong to the annual meeting, in spite of calls by post card and adv'ts in the local papers. The membership for 1904 had increased thirty-three per cent. over 1903. Jas. Colter is the new president.

MORDEN'S Society seems to be on easy street, with a balance on hand of \$258.96. The attendance was only fair at the meeting, and interest shown slight. R. W. McClain was elected to be at the helm for the coming year and show, which will be held one week previous to Winnipeg's next fair. Assets are \$4,931.00, liabilities \$1,018.00.

DUFFERIN (CARMAN) decided to hold a fair in 1905, and gave Isaac Campbell the presidency.

GLADSTONE Society decided to hold a summer fair, July 20th, 1905, and as novelties or attractions, a carding, spinning and knitting as well

as a buttermaking competition is suggested. This Society has a cash balance of \$20.83; received forty memberships at \$1.00 in 1904, and took in \$89.00 as gate receipts at the fall fair. President Smith is to read a paper on "General Farm Work" at the next meeting, January 7th. The Society's liabilities are some \$4,310 less than its assets, so things look to be satisfactory thus far.

VIRDEN Society presented a satisfactory report to its members, who elected Col. E. H. Hosmer, president. The Colonel is one of the

Surface Draining, and How it may be Made to Promote Early Seeding.

By R. J. Phin, Moosomin.

Three main causes have led the progressive farmer to consider how best to drain the low lands on his farm, whether they be genuine sloughs or low places in the plowed fields:

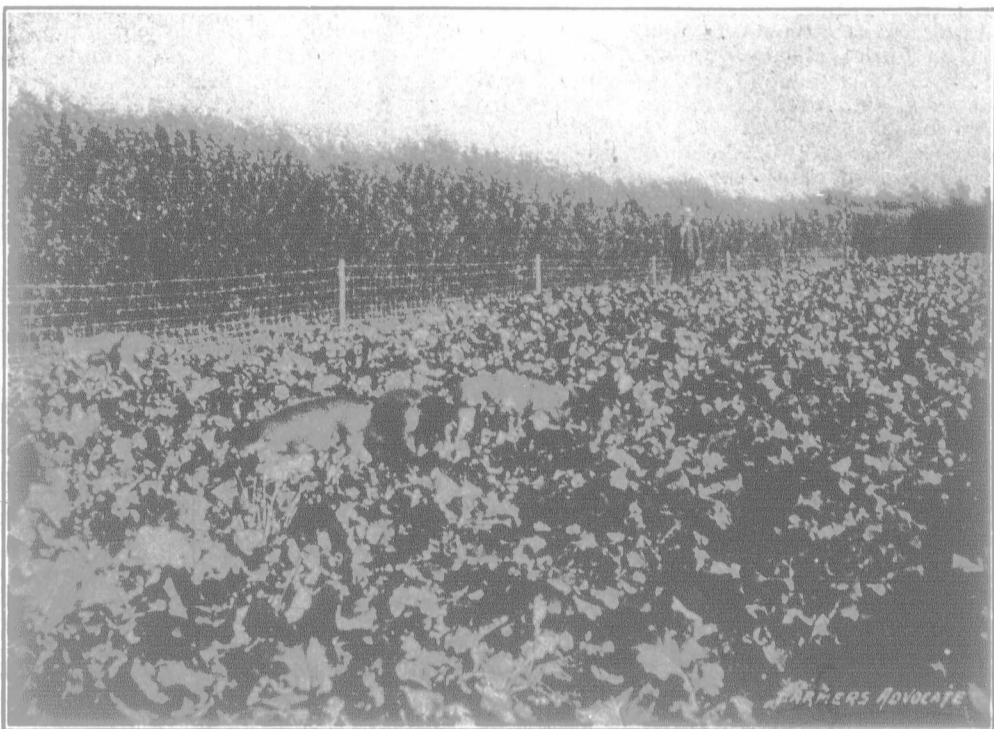
1st—The advance in the value of land, it being cheaper to reclaim the low land than to purchase more.

2nd—The loss of time and extra drain on teams working around wet places, and often the delay of several days in the seeding of a field, resulting in a damaged crop.

3rd—The loss of one or more grades, caused by cutting of these green pieces around wet places in the rush of harvest. It is probably not too much to say that half the crop of this whole Western country has been reduced a grade by this thin wheat; and how many bushels as well?

It is sometimes difficult to tell which way the water runs, so that the flood of spring is the best time to lay your plans for draining, and it is surprising how many of these places, some of which hold water almost all summer, only require a ditch

a few yards long and a foot or two in depth to drain them. Mr. John McLean, of Welwyn, was, I believe, the first to use the wheel scraper in the Moosomin district for this work—the object being to make a wide open drain, which could be plowed and worked with the rest of the field. In my experience they are the best implement that can be used for the work. They cost from \$60 to \$70, and as they are used only a few days in the year, two or more farmers can join in purchasing them. We have used four horses abreast on them, and where the drain is short, we begin in the middle of the drain, about half way after it has been plowed, plowing wider according to the proposed depth of the drain, and draw into the slough or low place, pushing the carth ahead with the scraper all the way until ready to dump, and in that way moving at least a square yard at every dump, and then beginning at the same place and drawing out the other way, working both ways. If the drain is too long for this, a part of the earth will require to be drawn well out on the land at the side of the drain. To work to the very best advantage requires two scrapers and a team and plow, and an extra man to hold the scrapers, but it is surprising how much can be done with a single scraper, or a couple of slush scrapers, in a day, resulting in the easier, earlier sowing of an increased acreage, with all that that means: sometimes all the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable crop. This work can generally be done after the plow stops in the fall, it only being necessary to leave the surface loose by plowing the last thing at night.



Hog-raising on Rape, at Indian Head Experimental Farm,

where a successful experiment on the value of rape for hogs was conducted during the past year under the direction of the Territorial Department of Agriculture, proving that hogs may be fed very economically on this plant.

Government's advisors on Agricultural College matters. Jas. Rothnie was appointed sec-treas. Among other questions, the Society debated the wolf question, and came to the conclusion that it would serve the interest of the agricultural societies if some steps were taken to induce the Government to try and conserve all the smaller shows, by having one large agricultural show at one central point.

[There are certainly too many small shows at the present time. It will be hard for the Government to cut down the number, unless by making the conditions impossible for the smaller ones to exist.]

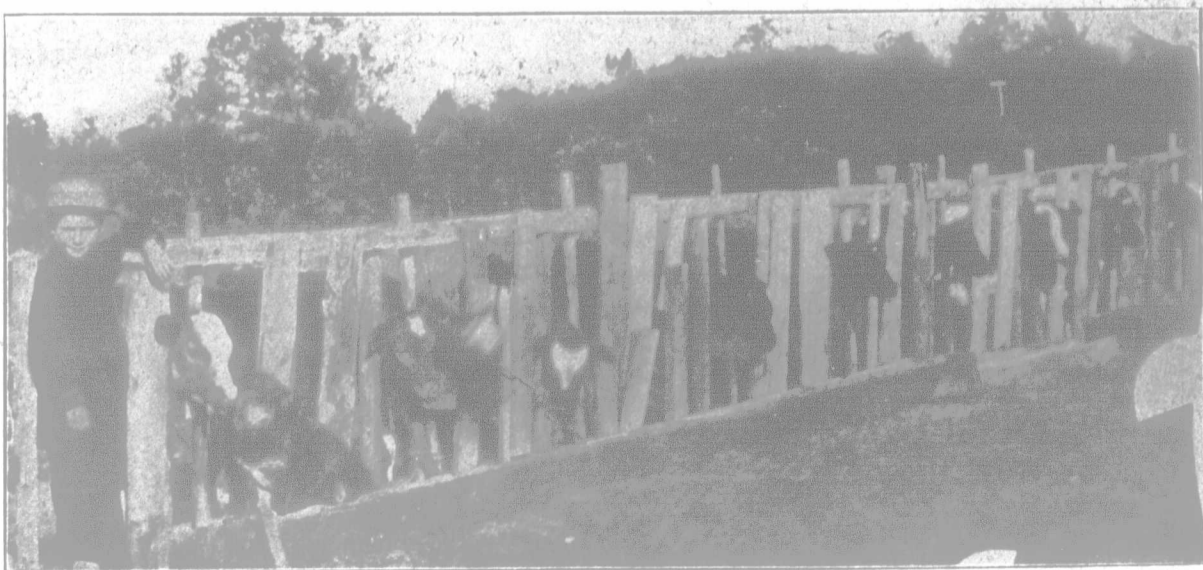
GLENWOOD (SOURIS) paid one hundred cents on the dollar this year, and has a bank balance of \$119.24 in its favor. The president is W. G. McLaren, J. W. Breakey being the secretary. A committee was appointed to rent grounds.

RUSSELL re-elected last year's officers—Peter Wallace as president, and D. M. Kinnaird as sec-treas.

DELORAINÉ has a balance in the treasury of \$157.14, and paid out \$541.00 for prizes, for expenses \$271.93. G. N. Stewart is the president, P. C. Shepherd the sec-treas.

ROCKWOOD E. D. (STONEWALL) came out about \$60.00 ahead. The attendance at the annual meeting was small. It decided to return to the fall show, counter attractions being too strong to render a summer show feasible.

MOUNTAIN (PILOT MOUND) annual report showed advance over previous year. This society decided on July 7th and 8th as its fair dates for 1905, and elected R. S. Preston, president, and J. D. Campbell, secretary-treasurer.



Each One to His Own Pail.

Calf-feeding on the farm of Robt. Hare, Beaver Hills, Assn.

Where Up-to-date Farm Machinery is Used.

At Poplar Grove, near Deleau, is the large stock and grain farm, comprising about one thousand acres of excellent land, situated about six miles west of Hartney, owned by J. E. Marples, noted as one of Manitoba's leading Hereford breeders. The farm buildings are numerous and well constructed, conveniently suiting this combined stock and grain farm. They are sheltered by beautiful groves of poplar, from which the farm is named. Several small lakes add to the beauty of the location, and also to the usefulness and convenience of the farm for stock-raising purposes.

The crop grown this year amounted to 3,500 bushels of wheat, 3,500 bushels of oats, 1,200 bushels of turnips and mangels, 400 bushels of potatoes, and smaller quantities of many varieties of vegetables.

Mr. Marples is the most progressive farmer we have met as regards farm machinery. His threshing outfit consists of a Case separator, with self-feeder, high-loader, weigher, and Cyclone stackers, driven by a 17 h.-p. portable Davis gasoline engine. The gasoline engine is giving perfect satisfaction at Poplar Grove, and has many advantages, especially when short-handed. A few loads can be threshed at a time, if desired, without waste of fuel or time in getting ready, and when an outfit is kept for a farmer's use these items are worthy of consideration. The pumping of water for this large herd during the winter is done by another smaller gasoline engine, and a third is used, attached to a portable grain elevator, which rapidly unloads the wagons into the granary.

An improved manure-spreader is used to advantage on this up-to-date farm, also complete haying machinery, consisting of mowers, rakes, two-horse wheeled sweeps, and hay-stacker. For crushing grain, a large windmill gives the power. Two of the newest implements, however, are those used in potato culture. The first is a two-horse planter, and the second a four-horse digger. Both have given excellent satisfaction. This year, Mr. Marples harvested his turnip crop with the potato-digger, and stated it worked admirably. Before using it, of course, the tops were clipped with a hoe. In addition to the general implements found on the average prairie farm, Mr. Marples has root pulpers, cream separators, scales, trucks, incubators, and very complete blacksmithing and carpentry outfits. Four implement sheds are required to house this machinery. A small steel boat, with air-tight compartments, is kept for use on the pretty little lakes.

Back to the Farm.

Things on the farm are changing, and we already observe, if we watch the barometer of social life, that there is a tendency to get back to the country. Fifteen years ago, for instance, less than fifty per cent of the population were moving countryward: in 1900, the statistics show that seventy per cent. were seeking out homes in rural districts, and it is likely that the proportion now going away from the city reaches seventy-five per

cent. At last, with Solomon, they are discovering that "all is vanity" in the cities; that friendships are difficult, that the neighbors don't know the names one of the other; that noise, dirt, confusion are there, and the struggle to live is at the desperate stage all the time.

The telephone, the trolley line, free rural mail delivery—these are mitigating the unsocial side of rural life, and the beauty of nature is doing the rest. Intelligent men and women, seeking the health of their families, physical, moral and spiritual, are taking up homes where acres abound, and are giving to rural life something it has lacked before. The practical farmer finds in these additions to his neighborhood circle stimulus and cheer, and the children of the farm and of the families from the city find mutual pleasure in association. The movement is an all-round good one. It marks a new era in rural life, and a change of inestimable value to those with courage enough to pull up stakes and leave the town. It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. —[From Opportunity.

Dairying.

Milk Sellers are Mulcted Heavily in Great Britain.

The New York Produce Review has the following, with editorial comment, worth reading:

A new point in law has recently been brought up in the King's Bench Division, when a special jury found a verdict for £106 for the plaintiff in the case of Frost vs. Aylesbury Dairy Company. The plaintiff sued the company for damages arising out of the death of his wife by typhoid fever, alleged to have been caused by polluted milk, supplied by them.

[It certainly looks from the outside as if the English milk producer is between the devil and the deep sea, and the situation is not quite so hopeless as the Journal seems to believe. In the first place, as far as we are aware, typhoid fever has never been considered an air-borne disease. It is necessary for the germs to find their way into the food or water in considerable numbers, and to be taken into the stomach and from there to the intestines, before they become a menace to the health of the individual; simply breathing in the germ cannot cause infection.

Consequently, if cleanly and sanitary conditions prevail on the dairy farm, if the water supply is clean, if the sewage disposal is in accordance with the law, and if stables and utensils are looked after properly, the only probable source of infection remaining is from personal contamination. Therefore, if only clean milkers are employed, and if the milk is bottled shortly after being drawn, we see no reason why the careful English dairyman has anything to fear from the law, no matter how the pending case is decided. The most strenuous opposition will probably come from those whose dairies are in such a condition

that they afford fit breeding grounds for the typhoid bacillus.

And as for the use of preservatives in milk, we do not believe that the motive prompting their addition would ever be, or has ever been, accentuated by a desire to protect the consumer from possible infection by disease germs contained in the milk. These substances are added for the purpose of covering up tell-tale signs of filthy conditions, rather than from any humane motives on the part of the milk producer.—[Eds.]

The Testing of Cream.

The testing of milk or cream in a creamery where the farmers sell it right out at so much per pound of fat, be it at a fixed price or according to this or that market, is quite a different question from that of testing in co-operative creameries or where the creamery man is simply paid so much per pound for making, including an equitable division of the sales money.

In one case it is of the highest importance to both parties interested that an absolutely correct test is made so that the exact weight of butter-fat is ascertained, while in the other case it is of less importance whether the exact weight of butter-fat is secured so long as the error, be it plus or minus, is the same for all.

Creamery Situation Not too Hopeful.

The Fairplay creamery management will discuss whether to run their creamery next season or not, according to an advertisement of their annual meeting. During hard times the farmers lean to dairying; in good times they get as far as possible away from milking cows and buttermaking. The figures of Winnipeg imports of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry would astonish many a farmer, and prices are remunerative too. But as one of our correspondents complains, Who are the prices remunerative to? Not the producer or the consumer.

Poultry.

Is Your Poultry House Too Warm?

The editor of Farm Poultry expresses himself on a question of interest at this season to poultrymen, which we subjoin for our readers' benefit:

"I have often gone into a closed house about noon of a winter day to find the house shut tight—water trickling down the walls, the litter on the floors damp, the atmosphere 'rank,' and the fowls presenting a decidedly debilitated appearance. The keeper would, perhaps, explain that they usually open up, but 'didn't get around to it to-day.' I know just how that is myself. I've been there. It happens not once, but often. The days in winter are short, and there is much work to do. A man gets busy with something else, and either forgets his ventilation, or puts it off.

It was because I saw so much of this, and found so much evidence of it in my correspondence relating to sick fowls, that I decided to try the experiment of using cold houses, practically going back to the plan of housing commonly used a generation ago. In addition to the common troubles in using close, warm houses, there were a few positive considerations in favor of getting somewhere near an open-air basis. First of these was a recollection of sundry instances of very good laying in very cold houses and open sheds. Next, an occasional experience of that kind with hens put in cold quarters, when other quarters were overcrowded, or when it was desired to keep them from laying. Next, the fact that in most scratching-shed houses the open shed was the favorite room of the hens, and, in a number of cases, where, because of lack of room, poultrymen used the open shed for one flock day and night, and the closed roosting-room for another, reports were that the hens that lived and roosted in the shed kept in better condition, usually laid as well, and often laid better than the others.

My experiment with cold houses was the result of a conviction, to which I was gradually led by such reasons as I have briefly stated above, that the almost universal efforts of poultry-keepers who were trying to make poultry pay, to make hens lay by keeping them warm, were not giving expected results in egg-production, and were giving some very undesirable results in debilitated and diseased fowls. What I have done with cold houses, and what a few others are doing, seems to me to show that, given fowls that can stand the frost, it is easier to keep them healthy and hardy in cold houses in which there is a good circulation of air, than in warm, closed houses."



We've Seen Them More Anxious.

Poultry Discussions.

The opening session of the meetings arranged for the discussion of live-stock topics at the Ontario Winter Fair, was devoted to the poultry interests, and the speakers were F. C. Elford, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., with J. Clark, Cainsville, and G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, as leaders of discussions. Mr. Elford's subject was "A modern poultry-house for the farmer," and his remarks were illustrated by numerous plans, the principal feature of which was simplicity of arrangement and construction. Houses of various descriptions were illustrated, varying in cost from one to five dollars per running foot, but the most generally preferred house is one with board walls, shanty roof, facing south, situated on dry ground, and with large windows on the front side, that may be substituted by a cotton curtain if the temperature is moderate, or thrown wide open if the weather be mild. Warm houses are not essential, but dry, clean quarters, free from drafts, are imperative. Some houses that give fair satisfaction have the back side double boarded, and lined between with felt paper. Then against this wall the roosting board is set, with a canvas curtain arranged in front of the board, that can be let down in cold weather.

WINTER EGGS.

Whether eggs are a good price this winter will depend upon two things: the character of the weather, and the number of early-hatched pullets in the country. April- and May-hatched pullets, that have been well grown and liberally fed, are almost sure to lay if proper care be given. The surest breeds are the medium weights, the Rocks and Wyandottes, but by the third year these become so fat that they are not profitable. Hens must be got to moult at the desired time, and this depends upon local conditions. To get hens to moult, feed them—on about one-third ration—for a week, and then for three weeks keep plenty of food before them, and they will either moult or begin to lay again.

The most difficult time in which to get eggs is in the months of October, November and December, hence the moult should be got over with in August and September.

A hen that is active, full of vim, a business-looking bird, is the kind to lay. Nearly everything depends upon the strain. When a strain is noticed to be good producers use this strain. Use the hens gently. Do not excite them.

EXPERIMENTS IN 1904.

Prof. Graham then summarized the results of this year's experiments, which were conducted at the O. A. C., to endeavor to discover a substitute in a fattening ration for skim milk. Beef scrap was found to be expensive. Animal meal is fairly satisfactory. Blood meal, when palatable, has given good results, but it has been found that there is in lots of chickens a difference of two cents per pound in cost of the production in the increased weight on the same food. The ration which he had used most successfully was composed of two parts each of oats and buckwheat, one part of corn, and fifteen per cent. of animal meal, or an equal amount of skim milk. He had found no other particular food for fattening purposes quite as good as skim milk. He had no conclusive information to offer in regard to the value of the grain-sprouting machine. Regarding the killing of chickens, the length of time of fasting before killing varied, but the birds should never be refused water.

FEEDING LAYING STOCK.

Wheat is the best egg-producing grain, but now it is quite expensive, so other grains may be used, but in feeding oats, choose those that have a thin hull. Use in the ration grain, vegetables and meat. Milk does not seem to be a useful winter food for laying stock. Leghorns can eat a lot of corn without becoming too fat, but the American breeds fatten too readily upon it.

Mr. Graham feeds grain in the morning in a litter of straw, with windows and doors open, so the hens can have natural conditions. At noon he feeds either grain, meat, or roots. Meat scrap is kept constantly before the birds. At night he feeds whole grain, mash, or sprouted oats. When feeding mash, clover leaves are mixed with bran or chopped oats and scalded. It does not seem to be necessary to feed mashes, provided plenty of nitrogenous food is given. Cut green bone is a good food, and a bone-cutter is a useful machine, if there is power to run it. Butcher refuse should be boiled to destroy tuberculous germs, which are very prevalent in some parts of Ontario.

CLEANLINESS.

All kinds of feeding and good strains of birds may avail little if the pens are not kept clean. Get the manure as far from the pens as possible. Whitewash, on a dry day; put dust on the dropping boards; use some crude carbolic, one pint to a gallon of coal oil; spray this about once every three months all over the pens, to repel mites; use a dust insecticide to kill body lice.

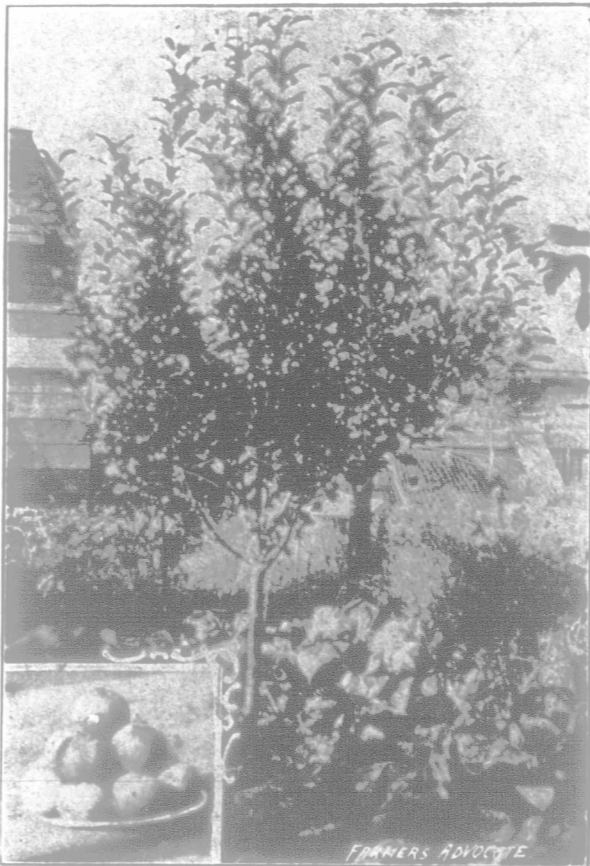
SPROUTING GRAIN.

The sprouting machine has been used the past season, and it was found that a mixed ration of wheat, barley and oats was most palatable. So far, it is impossible to say whether it is an advantage to use a sprouting machine or not.

What Soft-shelled Eggs Mean.

Occasionally, this trouble appears among the farm poultry, and leads the owner to think the birds are diseased.

The laying by hens of thin-shelled eggs is a sure sign that the birds require lime. Some foods, such as oats and other grains, along with which the husk is fed, supply a considerable quantity of phosphate of lime, and thus help to make up for the quantity of this material required by the birds for producing the shells of the eggs laid by them. Other foods, however, such as potatoes and roots of various kinds, supply but little of this material.



Incontrovertible Evidence that Medicine Hat Can Grow Apples.
A Duchess of Oldenburg tree at McKay's.

and when birds are fed upon them to any extent, lime must be obtained through some other source. Where birds have liberty and can roam about a farmyard at will, they usually pick up a sufficiency of lime for themselves, but where they are confined to small enclosures, and if they have no opportunity of obtaining the necessary supplies of this material, arrangements must be made for supplying it. A small heap of builder's rubbish or of mortar thrown in a corner will be found one of the most effective and economical ways of supplying the necessary lime in cases of this kind. Some poultry-keepers supply the lime required by the birds in the form of broken shells (oyster shells are easily pounded up) and crushed bone, and very excellent both are, because, in addition to supplying lime, they also help the digestion of the food in the crops of the birds. The only objection to them is they are a little more expensive than the mortar rubbish already referred to.

"I would rather have matured frozen wheat for seed, than seed from wheat cut on the green side. Immaturity is just as disastrous in wheat-growing as it is in the breeding of live stock; deterioration in lack of size, vitality and quality invariably follows."—Dr. S. J. Thompson, winner of wheat prize at several Winnipeg shows.



Beauty Combined with Utility Here.
A field of potatoes on the farm of A. McConnell, Binderheim, Alta.

Apiary.

Plain Sections vs. the Slotted Kind.

By Morley Pettit.

In a series of "Opinions of Some Experts," the American Bee Journal has recently a page of twenty-five answers to the following questions: "(a) Have you tried plain sections? If so, what is your estimate of them as compared with sections having insets?" In passing, I might say to the uninitiated that plain sections have all four sides the same width, and depend upon upright slats glued to the separators to hold them a bee space away, and allow bees to pass up into the sections. They have been given considerable prominence in the American bee papers of late years.

Of the twenty-five experts consulted eleven have not tried plain sections; two who have are indifferent; six speak in their favor, giving as reasons:

1. They require less scraping, and occupy less room in the shipping case.
2. They appear to sell a little more rapidly.
3. They look more attractive when filled than sections having insets.

Six are opposed to them, and give as reasons:

1. I do not see enough advantage in the plain sections to warrant changing to them.
2. Don't like them as well in a shipping case; so hard to get hold of a section.
3. They require too much "rigging up" to adapt them to the essential "tiering up" system.

R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, wants sections with the inset the full width of the section. Top and bottom bars should be the same width their entire length.

Jas. A. Green, also of Colorado, prefers the sections with insets, principally because more combs are fastened to the separator with plain sections. The most serious disadvantage of the plain sections is their much greater liability to damage, especially in the hands of the retailer. He believes their use has a tendency to lessen the demand for honey, and consequently is a step backward.

Every beekeeper should decide now on the style and amount of supplies for next season, and order at once to avoid annoying delays later.

Horticulture and Forestry.

"The Greatest West."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, since his trip through the western part of the United States, is more than ever pleased with Canada. "I never was so assured," he said, "as I am now that Western Canada is the greatest of the west. I have just come through the United States west, and what do I find? I find that for hundreds and hundreds of miles the train travels through what can only be described as a desert—a sage brush desert—which to the eye of the traveller looks very hopeless. Irrigation may do much for parts of it, but I am told that the greater part of it will be forever what it is now. In the same meridians in the Canadian West we have the finest grazing ground in the world. Let me say again, deliberately, that the Canadian West is the greatest west there is."

Important Convention of Grain-growers.

The annual convention of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association will be held in Brandon, on February 8th and 9th. On the list of speakers who will deliver addresses and take part in the discussions are: Chief Inspector Horn; Jas. Murray, Seed-grain Specialist; Wm. Whyte, Vice-President C.P.R.; and S. A. Bedford, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Brandon.

The Improvement of Public Places.

By James Fletcher, Ottawa.

Thirty years ago travellers through Canada were apt to describe the difference between the appearance of this country and the older countries of Europe as being due to the wild and unfinished condition of everything. This was, at that time, to a measure true. Canada was still comparatively young in development. Our forefathers had of necessity, in making their homes and preparing fields to produce their daily bread, to clear away much of that protecting mantle of grass, herb and tree with which nature always covers up her rough and bare spots. The rich land attracted many settlers, and development was rapid; but in most cases means and labor were too scarce to clear up at once more than was absolutely necessary of the remnants of the glorious forest which had formerly possessed the land.

To-day there is, perhaps, nothing which evidences so plainly the progressive spirit and the improved circumstances of all classes in Canada as the widespread interest which is being shown in the beautifying of public places in village, town and city, and of the surroundings of our farm-homes. The love of beauty is an instinct in man, and, in a country of such picturesque magnificence as we proudly call our own, can not but, with the opportunity, find expression in an effort to conform our immediate surroundings with the scenic beauties of the land in which we live. Year by year we hear more of successful efforts being made by individuals and municipal bodies to encourage all to take an active part in the adornment of public places. We now have a Canadian League for Civic Improvement, and all our leading cities have their Improvement Commissions, Parks Committees, and Horticultural Societies, who vie with each other in striving to make their own town the most attractive dwelling place in the land.

At meetings of Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, and in our public schools, addresses on methods of local improvements are always eagerly listened to. The beautifying of school-grounds by the planting of trees and plants, forms an important feature of the grand work now being done by Sir William Macdonald and Professor Robertson, in improving the educational facilities of Canada, thus making schools and school-grounds not only places for the training of the mind, but also pleasant resorts, alluring to study and healthful recreation, happy recollections of which, with the impressions there formed, will last for a lifetime, influencing every action to the benefit of the individual and for the good community.

The recent introduction of nature study into our schools will help very much in keeping the work of those who wish to improve public places within proper and practical limits, by teaching a far larger proportion of our people, when seeking for suitable trees, etc., to plant, to know the habits, nature and requirements of the numerous

native and common trees and plants which may be used to improve the appearance of our streets, parks, cemeteries, and country roads. It will also open the mind to appreciate that nature must be studied and copied if pleasing effects are to be secured.

The improvement of public places will probably consist for the most part in the skillful planting of suitable trees, shrubs and other plants, so as to secure shade for healthful rest, both mental and bodily, and to hide up unsightly but necessary objects; also in the consequent systematic removal



James Fletcher, LL. D.

Botanist and Entomologist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

of rubbish and other objectionable refuse. Trees add much to the healthfulness of a locality. They cool the air by evaporating excessive moisture from the soil, and by their shade prevent an excessive absorption of heat by the land. The heat they intercept they radiate again directly the sun is off them, becoming cooler than the air, and thus collecting the refreshing dew. Like all green vegetation, in the balance of nature, the leaves of trees purify the air by consuming the poisonous gases produced by man and animals in respiration, and give in return the life-supporting oxygen. Many trees, as the pines and spruces, give off wholesome aromatic odors. Shade trees not only add to the beauty of the landscape, but supply the grateful shade so necessary to the comfort and health of all animals.

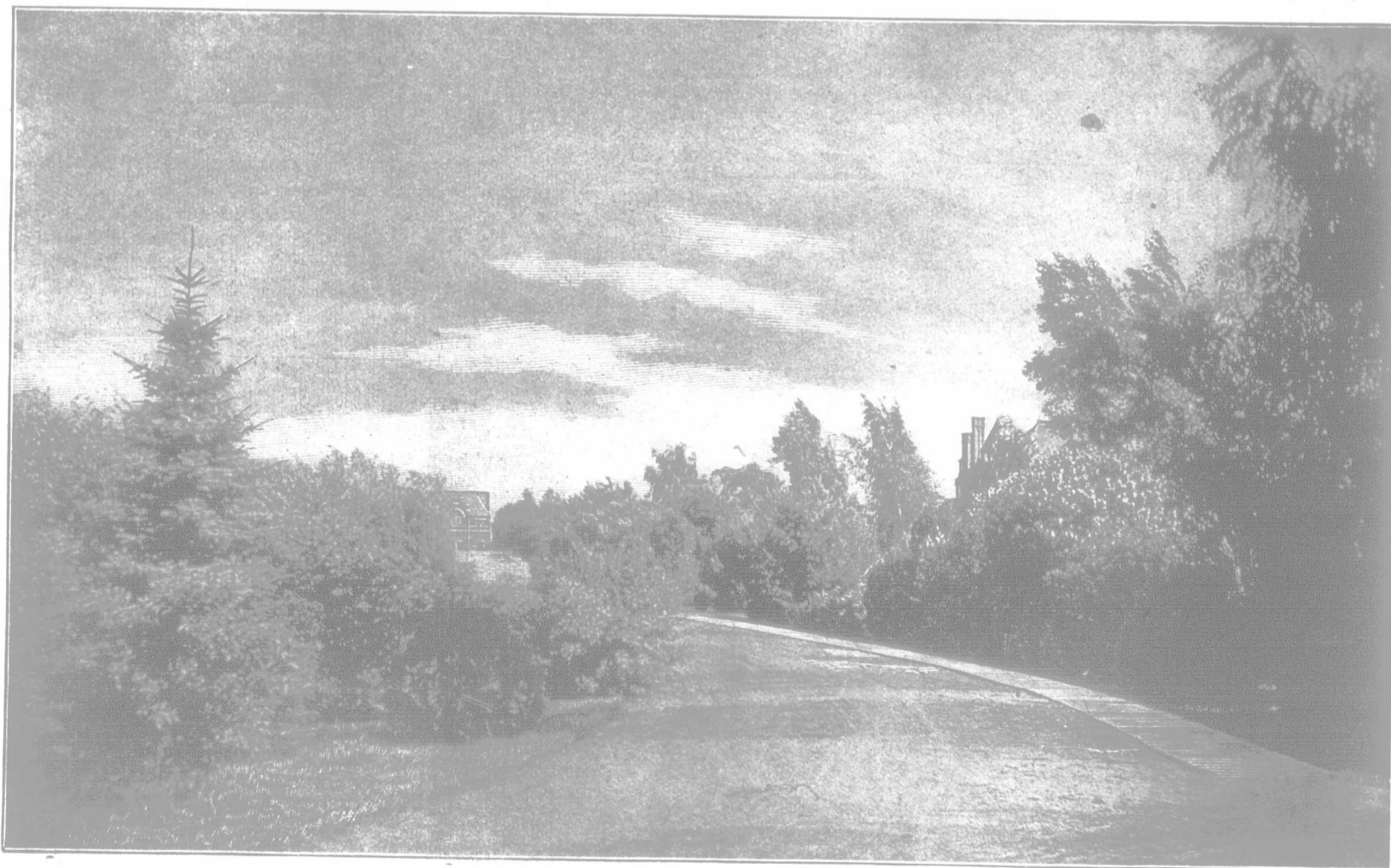
Hardly less important than trees in ornamenting parks and gardens are shrubs and herbaceous

plants. Of these, many annuals, hardy perennials and desirable shrubs are available. The two former must be used intelligently, with due regard to their colors and time of flowering. With a little experience, a blaze of blossom may be maintained from early spring, when bulbs open their flowers, until the last phloxes are killed by autumn frosts. Shrubs present an endless variety of color, both in their flowers and in foliage. Spiraea Van Houttei, and many other free-flowering species of the same genus, the large-flowered Japanese Hydrangea, and many golden and purple-leaved varieties of plants belonging to the Rosaceae, will be found invaluable in securing striking effects.

For satisfactory results some plan should be blocked out beforehand and then worked up to, the nature of the locality being first considered, and the planting all done with some object in view. Utility and beauty may frequently be combined. In planting trees for shade in streets or along country roads, the line of the roadway must, of course, be followed; but in parks, school-grounds and gardens, except around the edges, straight lines and formality should be avoided. In street planting, consideration must be given to the kinds of trees which will thrive best under the special conditions there found, and also to choose vigorous trees, so as to reduce as much as possible the necessity of having to replace weaklings. When setting out the trees, care must also be taken not to interfere with the general appearance of the streets. Some trees are better than others, for various reasons. The main object aimed at is the production of shade without interfering with the thoroughfare or the comfort of others. In a village, almost any of the native trees will thrive, if carefully planted; but in a large town, with macadamized roads and close pavements, the struggle for life is harder, and those trees most resistant to town conditions must be chosen. In Central and Eastern Canada the sugar maple, the silver or soft maple, and the red maple, are favorites. Of these, perhaps the sugar maple is most durable, but the silver maple is the quickest to produce shade. Its chief defect is its liability to be broken by wind, and it is also very subject to the attacks of borers. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the ash-leaved maple (or box elder), the aspen poplar and the American elm are planted almost to the exclusion of all other trees. In addition to these, the green ash might well be tried. On Vancouver Island almost any tree native to Canada or Northern Europe may be grown; but the native large-leaved maple surpasses all in beauty and density of shade. The ornamental horse-chestnut has been much used in some of our Western Ontario cities, but must be considered undesirable, on account of its liability to the attacks of the white-marked tussock moth, and of a fungous leaf-spot disease. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, the French or white willow is much grown, and is very graceful. In Nova Scotia, the European elm, oak and sycamore maple may frequently be seen, and present a pleasing appearance.

When ornamenting parks, gardens and school-grounds, great care must be taken not to overcrowd, or the trees will not assume graceful proportions, and as they increase in size the general effect will be lost and an undesirable nursery or grove appearance will be produced. General effect must always be a main consideration. In parks and on commons, shady resting places under well-grown specimens or groups of trees, with open spaces for grass, are most desirable; and in gardens space must be left for flower-beds and flowering shrubs.

An important feature of a school-yard is a considerable open space to serve as a playground; but ample scope for ornamental planting will be provided at the sides and back of school. The front should be left open, but a few fine specimens of specially interesting species may be plant-



Mixed Plantation Along a Wide Road, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

All of these trees and shrubs have been planted since 1887.

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be plant-

ed near the road. For this purpose the red oak, birches, Kentucky coffee-tree, white ash, the European mountain ash or the ash-leaved maple are suitable in most parts of Canada. Native trees which may be used in Vancouver Island and the Fraser valley are the useful Pursh's buckthorn (*Cascara sagrada*), Nuttall's flowering dogwood, the yellow cypress, and the bull pine. In the Northwest the elm, cottonwood, green ash and white spruce may be used. For Ontario, in all parts, the black walnut and sweet hickory should be tried for this purpose.

A few evergreens should appear in all ornamental plantations, particularly for the protection they give against wind and their beauty in winter. The red and white pine, and all the spruces, when grown as single trees, are very symmetrical and most effective. In all parts of settled Canada, the quick-growing and graceful Norway spruce and the exquisitely beautiful Colorado blue spruce will succeed.

For the improvement of farms, rows of useful trees may be grown along roads and lanes, with very little trouble after the first three or four years, beautifying and adding to the value of the property, providing wind-breaks and shelters, as well as an asset of ever-increasing value. In Prince Edward Island and the other Maritime Provinces, the red and white spruce are used in this way. In Quebec and Ontario the sugar maple and white ash have been largely used. A valuable tree, which should be certainly used to a much greater extent in many places, is the black walnut; for it is a beautiful tree, of rapid growth, and producing wood of exceptional value.

If hedges are thought to be desirable, almost any native tree may be made use of, and, if trimmed carefully every year, will form a beautiful boundary to small grounds. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, hedges of surprising beauty have been formed of Norway spruce, white spruce, American arbor vitae, white pine, and even the American elm. Nor need the settlers in the Northwest Territories be without hedges, if they desire them. The wolfberry (*Symphoricarpos*) of the prairies, has been made to afford a close and beautiful hedge, by Mr. Angus MacKay, at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. The Turkestan southernwood, and the Siberian pea-tree, as well as several kinds of willow, have given all that was desired to lovers of the beautiful in the far West.

An encouraging thought in connection with this work of general improvement, and the basis on which all progress must rest, is that it fosters a recognition of individual responsibility of everyone to do his part in improving the place he lives in; every single person can do something, and, more than that, every person who aspires to recognition as a good citizen, must do something to help.

It must be remembered that no place is actually hopeless of improvement in the way suggested. Flowers may be grown everywhere, if the proper kinds are used; for there is no spot so barren that some plants will not grow there. The desert and the sea shore, each has its own flora; the bleak wind-swept summits of mountains, the hot bare faces of rocky cliffs and the cold swamp, all have beautiful flowers to adorn them. The first prize in one class for school-children at Ottawa last year was taken by a little girl who had no garden at all, but who grew her flowers for competition in the narrow space between the sidewalk and her home. I once saw a wonderful garden, in which vegetables enough for a small family and flowers for decorating the table were grown in the heart of a town, on the sloping roof of a shed, which faced on a narrow passage that constituted the only "grounds" of the house where my friend lived. The soil was carried in from time to time in small quantities, and placed in tins and other receptacles also gathered in adjacent back streets, and propped up upon the shed roof, showing truly that "where there was a will there was a way." This example was followed to some extent by others, and was an inspiration to all who saw it.

The good citizen takes pride in his neatly-kept home, lawn and grounds; his neighbors are incited by his example not to fall behind him; others, who, perhaps, may have lacked initiative of their own, are induced to do their part in producing what eventually becomes a well-kept street; others again follow, until, as has frequently been the case during the last few years, whole cities are influenced by the work of a single person; and, as individuals sway individuals, so cities influence other cities, and the whole country is benefited; thus the motto of everyone will become "Pro bono publico et pro patria"—For the public good and for the native land.

"You produce as fine fresh pork as I ever ate, but your cured meats—bacon and ham—out here are poor. Eastern Canada bacon is as good as can be got. What is the reason? Is it that your packers are forced to cure all at one time, due to uneven runs—a feast of hogs at one time and a famine at another?"—Major Critchfield (Long-Critchfield Corporation), Chicago.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The Canadian schooner, Richard S. Leaming, with her crew of seven men, was lost off Long Shoal during the blizzard which swept the Atlantic Coast recently.

The Manitoba Peat Company has been organized, with a capital of \$40,000. It is proposed to develop the peat fields in Manitoba.

The Church Union Conference closed at Toronto, December 22nd. After spending three days in deliberation on the general question of organic union, and the difficulties involved in it, the joint committee, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches in Canada, appointed five standing sub-committees on doctrine, polity, the ministry, administration and law, who will meet and further consider the problems which are to be solved before church union can be consummated. The Globe sums up the occasion as a most significant gathering, and "the beginning of a new era in the religious history of Canada."

British and Foreign.

King Edward again showed his tact by giving orders that a salute of 21 guns should be given at Pretoria as ex-President Kruger's body was lowered into the grave.

Anti-European feeling is said to be strongly on the increase in Morocco, and fears are entertained for the safety of Europeans residing in the cities of the Province.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the North Sea incident closed on December 20th. It is said that the claims against Russia aggregate \$600,000. The affair is now in the hands of the Commission at Paris.

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

The redistribution of British fleets which is being undertaken by the Admiralty, constitutes Gibraltar, Malta and Hong Kong the chief bases away from home waters. The South Atlantic fleet has been abolished, and the dockyard at Jamaica practically closed, as well as those at Halifax and Esquimaux.

The Government of Turkey is negotiating for a loan of \$15,000,000 with which to purchase new artillery. The step has been resolved upon as a result of the recent purchase of quick-firing guns by the Bulgarians.

It has been announced that the proposition for a constitution and the convocation of a National Assembly, recently brought before the Czar by the Zemstvo presidents, has been rejected, after thorough discussion by the Emperor and his Ministers. The movement has been so far successful, however, that a definite programme of measures of reform will be immediately entered upon. It is not expected that this arrangement will be entirely satisfactory to the extremists, and some trouble is anticipated with those who will be satisfied with nothing short of a complete revolution of the Government.

In the Far East at present reigns comparative calm, yet the attention of the world is still riveted by the preparations which Admiral Togo is making unceasingly for the reception of the Russian fleet. The first indication as to the route of the latter, judged probable by the Japanese, was given by the warning issued by Japan to all neutral shipping a short time ago, to keep away from the Pescadores Straits, between Formosa Island and the mainland, at which point a post was immediately instituted. The news now comes that the Kelung Harbor, on the north-east coast of Formosa, has been mined, similar warning in regard to it having been made by neutral nations. In the meantime the wary "Jap" keeps a strict watch upon other quarters, and has issued peremptory orders to the commanders of the Chinese warships in the harbors of Woosung and Shanghai, to check any attempt at escape which may be made by the war vessels Askold and Grozovoi, which, as will be remembered, have been held in these harbors for some months past. In Vladivostok Harbor the warships *Rossia* and *Gromboi* are still in good shape; whether the nearer approach of the Baltic squadrons will inspire them to venture forth from the harbor of the north is, however, a matter for conjecture.

Deputy-Minister McKellar's Honor is Publicly Vindicated.

The report of the judges who were investigating the charge of dishonesty made by one Bartlett against Deputy-Minister of Agriculture McKellar has been handed down, and their finding is that the charge is a fabrication and utterly baseless. Mr. McKellar's services to the cause of agriculture are well known, and all will be glad to know that he comes out of the trial, as we believed he would, with his honor unspotted and his honesty unimpeachable.

Field Notes.

The Advantages of a Market in the Country Towns.

Read by J. W. Gates, before the Wolseley Farmers' Institute.

I have felt for a long time that a serious want would be met by having some place and time, which should be known to everyone in the district, where those having agricultural produce and accessories to dispose of might place the same before the buying public, and on the other hand there are many who would find it to their advantage when in want of animals or feed stuffs, of which at the time they might be short, to attend such a market, where they would be able to supply their requirements, or, at any rate, to learn where they might be met.

That the establishment of such a market is desirable is in my opinion quite clear. That a market of the kind I have in mind would be useful I propose to show. Take, for instance, the case of a man having a fat cow for sale. In place of leading it in to perhaps the only butcher in town, who may or may not require the animal, and accepting practically just whatever is offered, with the alternative of taking it home again, the cow may be placed on the market and butchers and others from neighboring towns present compete for such animals, thus enabling the farmer to secure the best value. Again, take the man with three or four fat steers placed on a market. Is it not reasonable to suppose they will realize a better price than by selling them to some man who is driving around the country buying up just what suits his purpose and leaving anything else still to be got rid of in any way possible? How often does it happen that a cattle dealer, hearing that someone else has gone out buying in a certain direction, simply turns off to another district and does not attempt any competition. Were these cattle and these buyers gathered together at a market in your town, is it not reasonable to suppose better prices would result?

Now, take the case of the man with a quantity of low-grade wheat, and another with a lot of store pigs or cattle. A market such as I suggest would bring these together, with the probable result of a sale or trade to their mutual advantage.

Now as to the practicability of the project: I can speak with considerable experience on this point, having attended in the Old Country a good many markets, both large and small, at country points where the produce changing hands ranged from rabbits to horses, and from small fruits to thousand-bushel lots of wheat. Some of these markets at the start were very small affairs, and the transactions trifling, but they grew, and to-day these same markets flourish and are a recognized convenience to the communities where they exist.

The man with a horse to feed and no hay, goes to market and gets his need supplied without having to run around to half a dozen farmers asking for a load of hay as a favor.

Again, as to the practicability of the scheme. It is not necessary that if I have three or four hundred bushels of barley to dispose of I should bring it all to market. No, I fetch along a sample, and sell a load to one and a load to another at the price upon which we agree, and make terms as to delivery. I can do the same if I have a score of store pigs. I can bring the whole or part of them with me, or I can simply attend the market and make known the fact that I have pigs for sale.

In most of the smaller markets of which I have spoken it was at the beginning often more a case of exchange among farmers themselves and the villagers, but generally it developed into a regular sale of stock by licensed auctioneers, and was attended by buyers from neighboring districts, in addition to the local men.

It may be urged that you would not be able to get the people together—that they would not patronize or make use of such a market. I grant you the probability that at the beginning it would be but a small affair, but I certainly believe that once fairly started the convenience and the facilities for trading would be found so great that it would soon become an established institution, and a favorite one. It would certainly be to the interest of butchers and cattle-buyers to attend these markets, where they might secure in one day what would under present circumstances entail a week's driving from farm to farm.

And it is in connection with the starting of a market that I think the Agricultural Society could do so much. The question is often asked, "What good do our agricultural societies do? Outside the annual fair are they doing anything?" Our agricultural societies missed a great chance when they allowed the question of grain shipment to pass by and another association to be formed for the especial purpose of attending to that important matter.

If you agree with me that these markets would prove of practical utility, you will, I think, also agree that it is fitting for an agricultural society to devote some of its energy, and perhaps also some little of its funds, to the promotion of such a market. If your society took up this question and pushed it through to a success, it would be a proof of its usefulness and capacity, and would be a rebuttal of the parrot cry so often heard, that agricultural societies exist only to provide horse-races and football games.

Now, a word as to the way in which an agricul-

tural society could help, and help very largely, would be in the first place by allowing its grounds and buildings to be used as the market place, I should say, free of charge at the start. In many places covered cattle sheds exist, and these could be made use of; while for samples of grain, potatoes, or dairy produce, the hall or main building might be utilized. I fail to see any objection to this being done; in fact, to my mind it would be preferable to seeing the society's premises staring at us in idleness from one fair day to another, as is often the case now.

Then it would not be a very great thing to ask that the society should make the thing known—advertise it—and induce its members to attend and make use of the facilities.

They might, also, venture to employ an auctioneer, and hold sales on fixed dates, such dates and times as might be thought advisable.

I would suggest that a start be made by having the first market early in April. Winter-fed cattle and hogs should then be fit, and seed grains, potatoes, etc., would at that time be salable. Any time in October should be suitable to catch the fall beef and pork, and also the store animals; while coarse grains, hay and vegetables, butter and eggs, would at that time be plentiful.

Let it be understood, always, that if the anticipated success attended the holding of these markets, and as the produce warranted and the needs of the various districts demanded, the markets should be held more frequently. Markets held every month from April to November is what we ought to have.

Secretary Greig and Executives Arrange for Annual Meetings.

The executives of the Provincial (Manitoba) live-stock associations met to discuss the form such annual meetings should take, and as to the assistance to be rendered by the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, which has hitherto borne the bulk of the expense in furnishing speakers and lecturers for the educational work carried on at Brandon, Neepawa and Winnipeg, under the auspices of the live-stock associations.

The project of a live-stock sale was discussed, but will not be attempted before the late spring or early summer, and facilities for holding a fat-stock show are not yet complete; hence the meetings will consist largely of instruction in stock-judging, with especial reference to draft horses, the beef breeds and swine. Failing an agricultural college and educational work by institutes, these meetings of the Provincial live-stock associations furnish the only means for the young man to get some acquaintance with the judging of live stock. It is expected to have representative animals of the breeds mentioned, and the meetings will likely be held in Winnipeg the week after the bonspiel, about the end of February. At the other points mentioned no dates have yet been fixed. Neepawa has announced stock-judging and a grain show, but Brandon has not yet spoken. There is no reason why the southern portion should not have a meeting, say at a central point, such as Killarney.

Big Financiers Invest in Canada.

The celebrated firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, have just purchased \$5,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway bonds. It is understood that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's agents have been watching the new Mackenzie and Mann transcontinental for some time past, and recently a thorough inspection of the road was made by them. The result was eminently satisfactory from the Canadian Northern standpoint, for the New York house forthwith took up the big block of four per cent. bonds mentioned, and signified their desire to secure a further quantity of the same lot. The bonds are guaranteed by the Manitoba Government. The entry of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. into the field of Canadian investment is only a fresh sign of the growing consideration which the Dominion is securing abroad. It was only the other day that the Messrs. Speyers, of London, Eng., took up a \$14,000,000 issue of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds.

Markets.

Western Markets. WINNIPEG.

Wheat—Messrs. Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The situation to our mind is gradually becoming stronger, but the development is neither fast enough nor clear enough for general recognition, and, indeed, there are many competent and interested judges who either do not look for much advance in prices during the coming months, or at least feel very doubtful of it. It is well that all traders do not take the same view of the market prospect, as thus a healthier state of the market is induced. For some weeks back the difference between the European and American situation has not shown so prominently as it did previously, but it is still as distinct as ever, and may become more marked during the latter half of the crop year. Although the exports from North America to Europe since July 1st are about 50,000,000 bushels less than for same period a year ago, and the primary receipts in the States in the same time are slightly larger than last year, the visible supply shows an increase of only 4,000,000 bushels over a year ago, and the bulk of this is in larger stocks at Fort William. The primary receipts are now running daily much smaller than last year, and under the stress of winter weather are expected to become even smaller, so that it may not be long before the visible supply begins to decrease. Last season the visible supply continued to show weekly increases up to the end of January. We have again to note a decline in the world's shipments last week, causing a decrease of 2,840,000 bushels on ocean passage, and the world's visible supply also shows a substantial decrease. Much interest is centered in the progress of the Argentine crop. Reports from there have been meagre and conflicting, but as we have stated in previous articles, we consider the weather in that country has not been favorable for the making of a large wheat crop, but it will be several weeks yet before definite estimates can be made, for the crop is backward and the harvest late. Harvest in Australia is also later this year. Crops in Europe continue to be favorably reported of, with slight exceptions. The winter wheat in the States is now protected by a good snow covering, which will provide shelter from severe cold, and in due time moisture to some extent. The crop in general, however, has not had a good start, owing to excessively dry weather. The visible supply increased 1,477,000 bushels last week, against an increase of 248,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 163,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 8,840,000 bushels, against 9,288,000 bushels the previous week, and 10,498,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,805,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,371,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 702,000 bushels last year.

Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest is fairly in the grip of winter, and within the last fortnight farmers' deliveries have completely fallen off. Since about the beginning of October we have had an unusually spell of steady mild weather (for the time of year), free from rain or storm, permitting all sorts of outdoor work to proceed without the slightest interruption. We have not for years had such a favorable season for threshing and hauling the grain to the railways depots, and farmers have taken full advantage of it. The consequence is that a larger percentage of the wheat crop is out of farmers' hands than in any previous year at this date. This does not mean that farmers have sold every bushel they have hauled out, for they hold a good deal of it in country elevators, and at the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. But it is out of their hands, and figures in estimates of available stocks, instead of being hidden back in farmers' granaries. The same kind of weather has enabled our railways to carry eastward a larger proportion of our crop than ever before up to this date. The rail-

ways have been also greatly aided in doing this by the increased rolling stock they now have, compared to the last year or two. This expeditious and comparatively large movement is a deceiving circumstance as to the size of our crop to those at a distance from local observation. Our inspections have week after week shown large increase in movement compared to last year, and it is natural that this be taken to mean a crop as large as the extreme estimates put it, but the sequel will now begin to show in greatly decreased movement during the next four months. Last year the movement during the winter months was much less than the year before, but this year further decrease will appear, for we cannot ship the same bushel of wheat eastward twice, and what has gone leaves so much less to go. Current prices for Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market are as follows: No. 1 northern, 95c.; No. 2 northern, 92c.; No. 3 northern, 84c.; No. 4 extra, 75c.; No. 4 wheat, 73c.; feed wheat, 53c.; No. 2 feed, 51c., spot or December delivery. All prices are on basis of in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

Oats—30c. for No. 2 white; inferior grades, 27c. to 28c.

Barley—Figures range from 30c. to 35c., according to grade and quality.

Mill Feeds—Are lower, bran being \$14, and shorts \$16 a ton, respectively. At such figures they are cheap feed for stock-growers.

Oil Cake—\$27 a ton. Flour—Best grade, steady at \$2.90 per sack; seconds, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.10 to \$2.40.

Potatoes—No change in prices, but markets are firm at previous quotation; 70c. being the price for farmers' loads.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND DRESSED MEATS.

Butter—Market quiet, quotations being 28c. to 30c. for bricks, boxes bringing 25c.; creamery makes. Dairy butter ranges from 12c. to 19c., the latter for bricks. There is not much coming forward at these prices.

Eggs—In demand; fresh, quoted at 26c.; new-laid are higher.

Dressed Meats—Beef ranges from 4c. to 6c., city dressed; 4c. less country dressed. Mutton, 7c. to 8c. Hogs, 7c.; country dressed, 6c. to 6 1/2c.

Poultry—Market off since the holidays; the bulk of the stock sold is imported from the East, Western farmers being in too good circumstances to bother with such a profitable work as poultry-raising.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Top price, \$2.75, off cars here; from that down to \$2.25.

Sheep and Hogs—In sheep and hogs prices hold steady at previous week's mark.

VANCOUVER.

Butter—Local creamery, 25c. to 27c.; Ontario, 22c. to 24c.; Manitoba dairy, 16c. to 18c.

Eggs—Ontario, 25c. to 27c. Dressed Meats—Beef, 8c.; mutton, 9c.; pork, 8c. to 9c.

Potatoes—Ashcroft's, \$26 a ton; local, \$16 to \$22. Flour—Manitoba patents, per bbl., \$6.50; strong bakers', \$6; B. C. patents, \$6.30.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.70; good to choice, heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.55 to \$4.65.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$2.85 to \$5.35; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—American cattle, 12c. Liverpool.—American cattle, 11c. to 12c.; Canadians, 11c. to 12c.

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Life, Literature and Education.

"There exists a very beautiful custom in Germany, which it would be well to imitate everywhere. On the first day of the New Year, whatever may have been the quarrels or estrangement between friends and relatives, mutual visits are interchanged, kindly greetings given and received—all is forgotten and forgiven. Let this custom begin with reconciliation, then friendship and fellowship may be found that shall be blessed and lasting."—Foster.

A Survey of the Year.

There is always a feeling of vague regret in going over the events of a year that has just closed. It is as though the little space of time which has meant so much to individual and to nation has, like the glittering ripple in the wake of a vessel, vanished forever upon the great sea of the past. Only to the future belong hope and enthusiasm. Yet it is a mistaken simile which so characterizes a past year. Rather a thousand times is it like the handful of seed which has been "cast into the ground." Of its events and vicissitudes some, like the blasted grain, blacken and die, but there are others that must live and bear fruit, perhaps this year, perhaps next, perhaps a century hence. Judging the future by the light of the past, we may say with certainty that even the catastrophes of the year that has gone will surely lead to the good of the days that are to come. It is a strange thing this seeming principle that only out of the present sacrifice can come future good, that so often the crushing of the individual seems necessary to the welfare of the succeeding race. It is a great mystery, and beyond it we cannot go, but we can be satisfied that things tend toward the better, and we can keep alive in us the hope that sometime, somewhere, shall the reason why be made plain.

THE BLOT OF BLOOD.

The year 1904 has had its catastrophes, the greatest of which has been the war between Russia and Japan. To two countries it has come as a calamity, snatching from them thousands of men, who, living, had added immeasurably to the common weal; paralyzing trade, and arresting the natural development of national resources for half a century. From the blowing up of the Petrovlovsk, on February 9th, until the recent culmination of horrors that have marked Port Arthur, for a season, a veritable hell upon earth, every page of the war's history has come as a blot upon our vaunted twentieth-century civilization, whose chief influence, when directed towards the savagery of war, has been to add to it a refinement of cruelty more revolting in many respects than the fierce methods of the middle ages. At Cressy and Agincourt there was the mad onrush of the cavalry charge, the clash of battle-axe, and the gripping of foe with foe. In Manchuria, a regiment marching rapidly over "innocent" ground comes suddenly to a spot of treachery. The electric wire, with

the devilishness of a hidden serpent, does the work. There is a hissing roar; the mines explode; human bodies are hurled in air, and legs and arms go up in the horrid volcanic belch of clods of earth and stones, and showers of dust, which come back heavy and damp with the blood of men. Again, a vessel sails rapidly under cover of darkness, the lines of soldiers upon its decks, silent, thinking, many of them, of their little rice fields at home, or their quiet tents on the Kirghis steppes, as the case may be, and, hoping, perhaps, for a brief night's respite from the fury of shot and shell. But the darkness is broken by a wheeling cone of light, that circles above, beyond and upon them, and steadies there. The twentieth-century flashlight has turned night into day, and now the raking fire begins, and twentieth-century bombs fall like Plutonian rain. And so on through the long list—the hand grenade with its terrible dynamite charges, the quick repeater, the machine gun, the hidden torpedo, the wireless telegraph with messages flashed to tell how one combatant may outwit the other—each constructed with a fiendish power that only twentieth-century science and ingenuity could devise.

And yet, from the midst of it all a glimmer of light appears. Humanity has been awakened, perhaps, as never before, for twentieth-century humanity is capable of a greater awakening. Sickened by the surfeit of blood and suffering and waste, the spirit of peace and tolerance is in the air, with a new meaning. Each succeeding event and decision among the earth's best peoples during the past year has evidenced the fact. In September, an Inter-Parliamentary Union at St. Louis passed a resolution urging the Powers to intervene in the war. The resolution was rendered of no avail by the refusal of the combatants to brook mediation, but the mouths of the nations had spoken, and would speak again, in the ready assent given to President Roosevelt's invitation to a second Peace Conference at The Hague.

AUGURIES OF PEACE.

The Anglo-French rapprochement in the treaty ratified on the 12th of November; the skill with which King Edward and those high in authority overruled the voice of an infuriated people, clamoring for war with Russia at the time of the Dogger Bank incident in the North Sea; the moderation with which the Tibetan expedition was conducted; the process of settling by ballot, instead of by arms, the vexed question of division between church and state in France; and, in regard to our own land, the recent decision of Great Britain to limit the protecting squadron on the North Pacific and Atlantic coasts to two vessels—one on the east, the other on the West of Canada—are all but further indications that the rationality of peace is coming to be something more than theory.

In the more domestic affairs of the nations, the year 1904 has been full of promise. Strides have been made in useful inventions, and the development of trade lines. In our own country, the mighty power of Niagara has been harnessed, and will

soon be in use for the advancement of industrial Canada; preparations have been made for extensive trade routes to Mexico and other points over seas; wireless telegraphy has placed a foothold upon our shores, and the submarine bells and ice-breaking apparatus have given greater potency to our great water highway, the St. Lawrence River.

THE CANADIAN VISTA.

Of broader national significance still is the fact that during this year have the foundations been laid for the uncoiling of a second railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, extending from ocean to ocean, will open up vast and unknown areas of our continent to the settler, to the world, to Canada. Immigration, too, has been almost phenomenal, and, taking things all together, the combination of circumstances has been such that the year 1905 opens on a bright vista for the "Dominion."

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Elsewhere there has been, almost invariably, progress. Even in Russia there appears to be a dawning of better things. With the assassination of Von Plehve, and the accession to power of Prince Mirsky, with his broader mind and more liberal policy, the emancipation of a nation has begun. That the newspapers have, for the first time, found voice, unapproved, to tell of the wrongs of the people; that, for the first time, also, the presidents of the Zemstvos, the people's representatives, have found audience with the Czar, and have dared to ask for a more representative government; that a propaganda for the education of the masses has been, in some sort, set afoot; that, by an Imperial Decree, the system by which a political offender might be condemned without a fair and open trial in court has been done away with forever. These are the signs by which he who runs may read of what may be yet in store for the down-trodden populace of that vast empire, whose fortunes are now engrossing so great a share of the world's interest.

On all the earth the only utterly hopeless spot seems to be those lands with which the Turk comes in contact. In Macedonia, Bulgaria and Armenia, massacre and turmoil seethe continually, and no one seems able to bid it nay. For Turkey alone, it would seem that a day of reckoning must, in justice, come.

Upon the whole, however, in bidding farewell to 1904, we may look forward hopefully to the events that shall follow in 1905.

The Zemstvo.

"That kinky little word, 'zemstvo,' which appears so frequently in news from Russia these days, is derived from the noun, 'zemlia,' meaning land, and the verb, 'vopeet,' to clamor. Thus it signifies 'the voice of the land,' and is a council of landed proprietors appointed to deliberate and report to the central executive the wants of the rural population. It is something like an English county council, without the latter's authority, yet that authority is what it now pleads for. The zemstvo was founded in 1864, and

Alexander II. intended it as one of the most important of his reforms."—[Boston Transcript.]

It is safe to say that those who have been following the zemstvos in their struggle for political liberty have also been following with interest the career and personality of Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, the one man in Russia upon whom, more than any other, the eyes of the "zemstvos" have been fixed with hope. It will be remembered that, under the iron hand of his predecessor, Von Plehve, the zemstvos scarcely dared to raise their heads. The policy of the latter was to crush out every nursery of popular agitation for reform, and among these nurseries the zemstvos constituted not the least in importance. Hence, the zemstvos had no love for Von Plehve, and were not ashamed to exult in the news of his assassination. Towards Prince Mirsky, however, they have given evidence of a different spirit. When he came to power as Minister of the Interior, his earliest act, in dismissing M. Stischinsky, Von Plehve's assistant in the work of repression, was a passport to their favor. He has not been described as a strong man, and reforms in Russia move slowly, yet his subsequent acts in doing away with Von Plehve's bodyguard of detectives, and in seeing to it that the zemstvo representatives sat with the Committee on the Revision of Laws, which met on the 22nd of October, give evidence at least of a man who does not blindly follow precedent, and whose sympathies extend to the rank and file alike of Russia's millions. Whether he be strong or no, the finger of the zemstvos has been laid upon him. "Kinky" the word is, more "kinky" still is likely to be the bearing of the zemstvos on the future of Russia.

The Telephone.

The term, "machinery with intelligence," is one not wholly unknown among the headlines of modern magazine "attention-holders," and, indeed, judging from the wonderful inventions which have been an outcome of twentieth-century ingenuity, it would seem that the term is not altogether a misnomer. Of course, no one believes for an instant, that any machine with intelligence has been or can ever be evolved, but so wonderful are the things which machinery can now do, and so marvellous has been the "intelligence" brought to bear in the creation of them, that we hold it as a pleasant little conceit to speak of "machinery with intelligence." A few years ago, the "arithmometer," an instrument that could add, subtract and multiply, was hailed as a miracle. About the same time, machines were made to talk and to sing with the human voice, and "moving pictures" came for the delectation of many; automatic sprinklers, arranged to pour down a deluge of water on the outbreak of fire, were devised, and automobiles to carry the traveller without a horse, up the hills and down the valleys of country roads. Yet, these are only a few of the truly curious inventions, economic or otherwise, combined to render work more speedy and life more pleasant to the denizen of the twentieth-century home. One of the latest recorded

marvels is the "telegraphone," a sort of united telephone and graphophone. Not contented with improving the telephone so that the place of the girl at the "central" might be displaced by a switch-board, the telephone wizards deemed that it might be possible to store up a message sent by telephone, until such time as an absentee might be able to receive it. The outcome of this idea is the telegraphone. By this "machine" any message transmitted by a telephone wire can be recorded accurately on a disk placed in connection with a small electro magnet, and held there until the sounds are liberated by the placing of the disk again in connection with the electro magnet. Hence, it is now possible, in the places in which this new invention has been set up, to come back to one's home or office after an absence, and find a whole series of "chats" patiently waiting for one, the tongues of Babel waiting to be liberated at the touch of the button.

Domestic Economy.

Copper and brass may be quickly cleaned by dipping half a lemon in fine salt and then rubbing over stained objects.

Carpets can be both cleaned and freshened by going over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water that has a little turpentine in it.

The color of canned fruit is quickly injured by action of light. No matter if it is kept in a dark closet, every jar should be wrapped in paper.

For earache, fold a thick towel around the neck and then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue this for fifteen or twenty minutes, then let the water run out, and plug the ear with cotton dipped in warm glycerine.

Do not cook cranberry sauce too long and do not add too much water. The finest sauce can be made from one quart of cranberries with one cupful of water. Boil for ten minutes, then add two cupfuls of sugar, stir well and set away to cool.

When baking in an oven that is too hot at the top, fill a dripping-pan about an inch deep with cold water, and place it on the top grate of the oven. Should the oven be too hot on the bottom, put a grate or an old pie-pan under the article that is to be baked.

Fruit which has begun to ferment may be turned into a saucepan, boiled for several minutes with half a teaspoonful of soda, then, by adding spices, sugar and a little vinegar, and boiling again until it thickens, it makes a very nice relish to accompany meat.

A little salt put in water in which colored cottons are washed will prevent the colors from running or fading. Sprinkle the carpet before sweeping with a little moist salt which will not only lay the dust, but will revive the colors in all the freshness of a new carpet.

A mustard plaster made of the white of an egg will not blister, while the result will be as efficacious.

To clean combs and hair brushes add a little ammonia to the wash water.

For a severe headache apply a towel wrung out of hot water to the nape of the neck.

Foundling Girls.

Poor little orphans, poor nameless children; the forlorn, the destitute, the deserted; the birth of each of whom is a tragedy in itself, and who, but for human charity, would, like the Babe of Bethlehem, for whose coming their sweet young voices are joined in a chorus of thanksgiving, have no place in which to lay their heads.

"God's highest glory was their anthem still,
Peace upon earth, and unto men good will."

H. A. B.



The Opportunity Just Ahead.

"A certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him he had compassion on him."—St. Luke X, 33.

"When I'm a woman you'll see what I'll do—

I'll be great and good and noble and true,
I'll visit the sick and relieve the poor—
No one shall ever be turned from my door;

But I'm only a little girl now,
And so the years passed on.

"When I'm a woman," a gay maiden said,

"I'll try to do right and not be afraid;
I'll be a Christian and give up the joys
Of the world, with all its dazzling toys.
But I'm only a young girl now,
And so the years passed on.

"Ah, me!" sighed a woman gray with years,
Her heart full of cares, and doubts, and fears,

"I've been putting off the time to be good
Instead of beginning to do as I should;
And I'm an old woman now,
And so the years passed on.

Now is the time to begin to do right;
To-day, whether skies be dark or bright;
Make others happy by good deeds of love,
Looking to Jesus for help from above;
And then you'll be happy now,
And as the years pass on.

of a woman who is too busy thinking of the heathen in far-off lands to have time to be interested in her own husband and children has a good deal of point in it. The work done by missionaries, or in the slums of great cities, seems so much more romantic and grand than attending to the chores and little humdrum duties which meet us at every turn. And yet it must always be grander to do the work God has picked out and planned for us than to choose for ourselves.

The Samaritan had no idea that his action on that day would be an object lesson to the world for thousands of years. We have no reason to suppose that it was an imaginary tale. Many a man "tell among thieves" on that lonely road, and probably many priests and Levites hurried past on their way to the Temple service at Jerusalem, thinking that they were attending to God's business when they were really neglecting it terribly. And many a woman will have to answer for the neglect of home and children when she has been fancying that she has been busy with the more important work for God—not that I wish to discourage missionary work, far from it, but it

day rather than with next week. Plenty of opportunities for service will meet us "as we journey," and our business is with them rather than with the apparently more interesting opportunities which God has scattered along the road of somebody else.

If, like our Master, we wish to be able to say at the end: "I have glorified Thee on the earth," we must be able also to say: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." We can only truly say that if we have seized the daily opportunities which have met us "as we journeyed." It is possible to be so particular about minding our own business—or what we selfishly consider to be our own business—that we have no time to spare for attending to God's business.

And we have no right to make ourselves unfit for useful service by shouldering burdens which other people ought to carry. If the Samaritan had attempted to carry five or six people to safety at once, he would have failed entirely in helping anybody. God is not a tyrant, and we are not slaves, but children of a loving Father. What right have we to do a lot of unnecessary work, and get all unstrung and unnerved, becoming irritable and impatient, and destroying the peace of the home for which we may fancy we are sacrificing ourselves? Perhaps we are always too busy for a merry game with the children, or a kindly chat with a neighbor, or music or pleasant reading for the old people. Some day we may find that the work which seemed so important to us was of far less importance than the opportunity we missed of influencing others for time and for eternity. Our selfish absorption in our own business may keep us from even seeing the neighbors we might have helped and cheered "as we journeyed." How shall we answer the King if He says: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

Happily for us, we don't meet the coming year all at once; we have only the present duty to attend to now. Let us make sure that it is not "passed by on the other side."

"To-day is added to our time,
Yet, while we speak, it glides away.
How soon shall we be past our prime,
For where, alas! is yesterday?
Gone—gone into eternity;
There, every day, in turn appears,
To-morrow?—Oh, 'twill never be,
If we should live a thousand years."

If we are fit to do great things for God He will give us great things to do, but the great things will never be recognized by those who are not willing to follow His lead every day. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." The servant who has attended faithfully to the few things committed to his charge is sure to be made "ruler over many things" just as soon as he is fit for promotion. God never makes mistakes in dealing with His workers.

People who are looking out for opportunities of "helping somewhere" are sure to find them. Sometimes, like the Good Samaritan, they are literally on a journey, but do not think that absence from home and home duties is sufficient excuse for selfish idleness. Who can ever forget Dickens' spirited description of Mark Tapley when travelling in the steerage to America? Think of the jolly bachelor washing and dressing children so that the sick, worn-out mothers may have a little peace; writing letters for homesick emigrants who have not learned to write for themselves; cracking jokes to keep up everybody's spirits; taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves while he performs marvels in the culinary line—in short, always "lending a hand somewhere or other." How different was the conduct of his selfish master, Martin Chuzzlewit, who was entirely taken up with thinking of his own comforts—or discomforts—and thought that other people's trials were none of his business.

Before closing, I must enter a protest against the fancy picture of "Hope" which "Mollie" drew for you a few weeks ago, and which quite took my breath away. A London doctor who was making a trip through Canada three years ago said of one of my brothers: "Most people put on flattery with a camel's-hair brush, but you lay it on with a whitewash brush." That is nothing to "Mollie." I think she must use a fire hose. Why, even Simon Stylites, who stood for nearly thirty years on a pillar sixty feet high, would turn giddy if perched on such a dizzy height of saintliness as "Mollie" describes. If you really want a truthful description of "Hope" I will give you one—and surely I ought to know her better than anybody. She is a far better hand at telling other people what they ought to do than practicing her own sermons. "Mollie" knows it, too. She is not half as blind



From painting by Anderson.

Foundling Girls.

Our Lord's parables are short and clear-cut; every word tells. Why, then, are those three words, "as he journeyed," in the parable of the Good Samaritan? The story seems complete without them, for the Samaritan would hardly have been living in that dangerous, robber-infested region between Jerusalem and Jericho, and unless he had been on a journey he would not have been there at all. Perhaps those three significant words were intended to teach us that our business is with the duty, the opportunity, the neighbor just ahead of us in our journey through life. Dickens' caricature

is not always the work God wants us to do first.

The Samaritan did not trouble himself about the danger or difficulty of caring for the wounded stranger; he did not think that it was none of his business—even though the man was a deadly enemy to his race—and he certainly never dreamed that his kindly act would be an inspiration to the whole world for all time to come. He did not waste time in dreaming of the great things he intended to do some day, but attended promptly and thoroughly to the opportunity of service that he found in his path "as he journeyed."

Don't you think we had better do the same thing? Let our New Year resolutions deal principally with to-

as she pretends to be to the failings of her old friend,
HOPE.

A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR.
By M. Carrie Hayward.

We spend our years as a tale that is told.—Psa. 90, 9.

We spend our years as a tale that is told; And which shall this new year be, A tale of gladness, or one of sadness, To be told of you and me?

Will its pages glow with unselfish deeds, With a record undefiled, A story sweet, with a cheer replete That would gladden the heart of a child?

Or can it be, when the year is done, That its record will be marred By wasted hours or misused powers, Or by words that have cut and jarred?

God gives us each day as a pure white page.

But write, dear heart, with care, For thy doings all are beyond recall When once imprinted there. Corinth, Ont.

Something About New Year.

Charles Lamb once said that no one, of whatever social rank or condition he might be, could regard the advent of the New Year with utter indifference, nor listen wholly unmoved to the midnight peal which rings the Old Year out and the New Year in. Although many of the old customs and festivities connected with the season have died out, and the inevitable growth of spiritual things forbids its celebration by mere eating and drinking, by gifts levied by sovereigns, or extorted from friends, yet in more serene and thoughtful fashion, the watch-night service, by the loving hand-grip of reunited families, by the voluntary tokens of affection offered and received, we of the present mark New Year's as a day of the very greatest significance in our lives.

We may have got widely adrift from the course we had marked out for ourselves by the resolutions we had made one year ago; we may have failed where we meant to succeed; we may have turned to the left where we had meant to turn to the right; we acknowledge that we have done what we should not have done, and we have left undone much that we ought to have done, but another year has dawned, a new leaf has been turned and by God's grace we will try to let the record upon it be that of honest effort towards a simpler, a holier, a more unselfish and therefore better life in the new year now dawning upon us.

Amongst the curious customs of the past there was probably a sense of the value of some such a retrospect even in the Pagan mind. Take, for instance, the mythical significance of the heathen Deity "Janus," who was represented with two faces, the one looking back into the past, the other gazing into the future. One of our poets thus pictures him:

"Hark, the cock crows, and yon bright star Tells us the day himself's not far; With him old Janus doth appear, Peeping into the future year With such a look as seems to say: 'The prospect is not good that way, But stay! but stay! Methinks my sight Better informed by clearer light, His reversed face doth show distaste, And frowns upon the ill's now past, But that which this way looks is clear, And smiles upon the new-born year.'"

Another poet, Edith Thomas, in a New Year's Masque, makes Janus say:

"'Tis mine to guard the portals of the year, To close or open to the seasons four, And to the importuning throng of days, Sometimes I hear the tread of stormy feet.

Hoarse trumpet blasts, and loud assaulting blows; But other times they come with flatteries smooth, Entreating 'Janus! Janus! let us in.' . . . I watchful stand. I will not turn the key Until my glass and figured dial stern Declare the moment ripe. Two ways I look.

Two faces I present. One seamed with old, And gray with looking on the frozen past, One fresh as morn, and fronting days to be."

We all allow that many of the festivals we celebrate from time to time are, in spite of their modifications and changed conditions, of pagan origin. Let us not, then, deny to those who inspired them, at least a groping after a higher meaning, a dim sense of a divine element in man's nature to lift him above the brutes that perish. The very thought underlying the conception of such an emblematic god as "Janus" proves this, and so cannot be wholly without its useful lesson even for those upon whom has dawned the blessed light of Christianity.

H. A. B.

The Secret of Success.

"No one should do business on tick," said the clock. "One wants push," said the button. "And never should be led," remarked the pencil. "He should take pains," said the window. "Whoop up your business, and never lose your head," remarked the barrel. "It is useless to do a light business now," said the lamp. "You must look alive, for it is better to be sharp than mild," suggested the cheese. "Keep your eyes peeled for the main chance," said the potatoes. "Have plenty of sand," remarked the sugar. "Never be blue," said the indigo. "Keep your ears open," suggested the corn, "and don't be as green as you look." "One must be sharp in trading, but never cut prices, nor lose your temper," said the knife. "When you see a good thing, stick to it," suggested the fly-paper. "And don't give the snap away," added the Zu Zu. "Give a full pound, and never fly off the handle, and you'll do a driving business," said the hammer. "The thing is to always keep cool," said the refrigerator. "The main point is never to get stuck on yourself," added the glue. "Keep your hands busy, and never sell on time," suggested the clock. "Yes, C. O. D. is the best," said the salt fish.

smoked herring. "Give greater bargains every day," said the nutmeg. "That's a great idea," remarked the stove, "but don't have too many irons in the fire." "Nor count your chickens before they are hatched, for it's too bad to be beaten," said a fresh egg. "Rise early and work," suggested the yeast. "Yes, the sooner you are out of bed the better," remarked the asparagus. "Loafing makes you stale," said the bread. "It gives you a seedy look," suggested the orange. "Raising the dough is more important, as you may need it," said the baking-powder. "Look after the scents, the dollars take care of themselves," remarked the limburger. "That's right, look after the little leeks," said the onions. "Be up to date," suggested the calendar. "It is best to reflect seriously," said the looking-glass, "for as the cement says, 'It is never too late to mend.'"

"The Foolish Dictionary."

From a very clever book with the above title, written by "Gideon Wurdz" (Charles Wayland Towne), and published by the Robinson Luce Company, of Boston, we extract the following up-to-date definitions:

- Cauliflower—A cabbage with a college education.
- Chauffeur—A man who is smart enough to operate an automobile, but clever enough not to own one.
- Cinder—One of the first things to catch your eye when travelling.
- Dock—A place for laying up.
- Doctor—One who lays you up.
- Earth—A solid substance much desired by the seasick.
- Economy—Denying ourselves a necessity to-day, in order to buy a luxury to-morrow.
- Explosion—A good chance to commence at the bottom and work up.
- Explosion—A good chance to commence store, usually opened a year or two behind time.
- Fishing—An heroic treatment tried by some laymen to avoid falling asleep in church on Sunday.
- Flattery—Cologne-water, to be smelled of, but not swallowed.
- Football—A clever subterfuge for carrying on prizefights under the guise of a respectable name.
- Hotel—A place where a guest often gives up good dollars for poor quarters.
- Hug—A roundabout way of expressing affection.
- Counter-irritant—A woman shopping.
- Island—A place where the bottom of the sea sticks up through the water.
- Jimmy—An implement employed by men of acquisitive natures, who cannot afford seats on the Stock Exchange.
- Jury—Twelve men chosen to decide who has the better lawyer.
- Kiss—Nothing divided by two; meaning persecution for the infant, ecstasy for youth, fidelity for the middle-aged, and homage for the old.
- Lie—A very poor substitute for the truth, but the only one discovered up to date.
- Mine—A hole in the ground owned by a liar.
- Miracle—A woman who won't talk.
- Negro—One who votes your way. Nigger—One who doesn't.
- Obesity—A surplus gone to waist.
- Orchard—The small Eden of to-day, in which the apple again occasions the fall.
- Philosophy—Something that enables the rich to say there is no disgrace in being poor.
- Tips—Wages we pay other people's hired help.
- Unbosomed—A shirt just returned from a steam laundry.
- Veranda—An open-air enclosure often used as a spoon-holder.
- Vulgarity—The conduct of others.
- Worry—A state of mind that leads some people to fear, every time the tide goes out, that it won't come in again.
- Zealot—One who loves morality so well that he will commit crime to maintain it.—[Everywhere.]



Photo by Tucker. Miss Canada in the Swing.

"Beware of the beats," remarked the vegetables. "Yes, look out for the skins," said the banana, "for as the mucilage says, 'It's bad business to get stuck.'" "Prices should not be too steep," remarked the Oolong, "for honest tea is the best policy." "Yes, make your prices draw," said the stove; "give every one a warm reception, and always honor your drafts." "Bills should be met," said the chicken. "And should be promptly resealed," added an old chair. "Meat your customers with a smile," said the corn-beef. "Try to soot everybody," suggested the stovepipe. "It is your winning weighs that have the most weight," said the scales. "But don't get caught," added a saucy little sardine. "No, you mustn't lye," said the potash. "Yes, do write," interposed the pen. "Polished manners are very effective," said the blacking. "It shows you are well bred," remarked the flour. "Give your patrons no grounds for complaint," remarked the coffee. "Keep in the swim," suggested the

Alcohol—A liquid good for preserving almost everything except secrets.

Allopathy—From English all, and Greek pathos, pain—Pain for everybody.

Alphabet—A toy for the children, found in books, blocks, pictures, and vermicelli soup.

Appendicitis—A modern pain, costing about \$200.00 more than the old-fashioned stomach-ache.

Athlete—A dignified bunch of muscles, unable to split the wood or sift the ashes.

Automobile—From English "ought to," and Latin "moveo," to move. A vehicle which ought to move, but frequently can't.

Biliousness—A liver-complaint often mistaken for piety.

Birthday—Anniversary of one's birth. Observed only by men and children.

Blue—The only color we can feel. Invisible blue—A policeman.

Caddie—A small boy employed at a liberal stipend to lose balls for others, and find them for himself.

Miss Canada's in the Swing.

Our "Farmer's Advocate" is sure to go To every land in the world, Where an English-speaking race is found And the Union Jack's unfurled. To every man and woman and child This message we wish to bring: "Our country, though young, is well to the fore,

MISS CANADA'S IN THE SWING!

Our miles of grain would open the eyes Of farmers who plow and sow Their neat little fields in the Mother Land, As their fathers did long ago. Good men are flocking by thousands here— We expect a lot next spring— There's plenty of room! Come right along!

MISS CANADA'S IN THE SWING!

It isn't all ice and snow out here, We revel in flowers and fruit; With poultry, honey, fresh eggs and cream, We surely all tastes can suit. Our butter and cheese are Class A1; Top prices they're sure to bring— In any market our credit's good— MISS CANADA'S IN THE SWING! And there's no journal in our fair land So practical, up-to-date, And useful to settlers who wish to thrive, As the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE." It is not an old-fashioned, one-horse concern (Patched up and bound with string), Its readers are always abreast of the times, Like Canada, IN THE SWING. —Cousin Dorothy.

I Pack My Trunk.

What shall I pack up to carry
From the old year to the new?
I'll leave out the frets that harry,
Thoughts unjust, and doubts untrue.

Angry words—ah, how I rue them!
Selfish deeds and choices blind—
Any one is welcome to them!
I shall leave them all behind.

Plans? the trunk would need be double.
Hopes? they'd burst the stoutest lid.
Sharp ambitions? Last year's stubble!
Take them, old year! Keep them hid!

All my fears shall be forsaken,
All my failures manifold;
Nothing gloomy shall be taken
To the new year from the old.

But I'll pack the sweet remembrance
Of dear friendship's least delight;
All my jokes—I'll carry them hence;
All my stores of fancies bright;

My contentment—would 'twere greater!
All the courage I possess;
All my trust—there's not much weight
there!

All my faith, or more, or less;

All my tasks—I'll not abandon
One of these, my pride, my health;
Every trivial or grand one
Is a noble mine of wealth.

And I'll pack my choicest treasures,
Smiles I've seen and praises heard,
Memories of unselfish pleasures,
Cheery looks, the kindly word.

Ah, my riches silence cavil!
To my rags I bid adieu!
Like a Crossus I shall travel
From the old year to the new!

—Amos R. Wells, in Christian Endeavor
World.

Kitchen Don'ts.

Don't fidget up the kitchen when getting
a meal, because it will take hours to
clean up after the meal is over.

Don't put a greasy spoon on the table.
It leaves a stain which requires time to
erase. Put it in a saucer.

Don't crumple up your dish towels.
Rinse and hang them in the sun.

Don't pour boiling water over china
packed in a pan. It will crack by the
sudden contraction and expansion.

Don't black a stove while it is hot.
It takes more blacking and less polish.

Don't put damp towels and napkins in
the hamper. Dry them first or they will
mildew.

Don't use knives for scraping the table
and pots.

Don't pour boiling water and soap on
greasy spots. Moisten the spots first
with a cold saturated solution of soda,
then scrub them with the grain of the
wood, using cold soapsuds.

Don't put egg dishes into hot water—
it makes the egg adhere. Soak the dishes
first in cold water.

Don't put tin pans on the stove to
dry. They become heated, the solder
loosens and they soon leak.

Let the Boys Sew on Buttons.

No one need say that boys cannot
learn housework. They do not neces-
sarily become effeminate, instead
they will learn enough to help them-
selves when there is no one else to
do for them. In our big cities there
are thousands of young men who
live away from home. Most of
them cannot thread a needle or sew
on a button. As a rule, a man with
thread and needle in his hands is as
helpless looking as an infant. If
the laundry where their clothing is
washed does not do their mending,
or unless some kind-hearted landlady
takes pity on them, they must either
wear ragged and buttonless clothes
and buy new. This is a matter
which every mother ought to attend
to, for she will not always be with
her boy, and, like as not, he may
marry a woman who either knows
not how to mend or cares less whether
it is done or not.



In Christmas-tree Land.

By "Alar."

The first winter I was in Alberta I
went one day with my husband to one
of those spruce swamps that frequently
break the expanse of rolling prairie here
in Western Alberta. These swamps are
not usually extensive; this one contained
perhaps forty or fifty acres. The wood-
man's axe had been before us, or we
could have scarcely found our way into
the very heart of the timber. Here, in
a cleared space, I sat down upon a fallen
giant of the forest, and gave myself
up to the joys of nature in the heart of
the woods. It was an ideal winter's
day, almost like summer in the perfect
protection which the spruces made, ex-
cept that under our feet was solidity in-
stead of the quagmire of the warmer
season. All over the ground was a car-
pet of green boughs, left by the wood-
man's axe, and all around us and above
us were the towering straight trunks of
the spruces, with their coats of russet
green growing in places so close to-
gether that a man could scarce stand
between. Trees of all diameters, but all
tall, except in the edge of the wood,
where they had more room to expand
and more individuality. All around us
was the aroma of evergreen, and I
recalled the words of an old-time friend:
"The smell of fir always recalls to my
memory the Christmas trees of my child-
hood, with all their beauty and won-
ders," and there in the stillness of sun-
shine and forest, I said: "We have
surely come to Christmas-tree land at
last." Many other lands may deserve
the cognomen, but to us who have come
from the great prairies to make our
homes in Western Alberta, this is the land
of the Christmas tree. And it has been the
Christmas tree, or tree of gifts, to many
a poor settler in the early days. He has
come here with little besides his axe,
gone into the woods and cut down
straight spruce logs and made his shack,
covered it with a roof of slender spruce
rails, and on them put the sods of the
prairie for warmth. He has used the
dead and dried spruce for fuel, and some-
times almost lived upon the partridges
and rabbits that hid among the green
boughs. We stayed one night in such a
shack, and the owner told us that he
had not \$10 to support himself and grow-
ing family when he reached Alberta.

When the heavens opened and the
rains fell, raising the small streams to
unfordable torrents, the new settler sim-
ply felled a couple of spruce logs across
the stream, placed smaller rails upon
them and had a strong, if not perfectly
comfortable, bridge. Many such are
still used, though they are being re-
placed by plank, sawn, however, from the
same spruce woods.

If, in the past, we have thought more
of its utility than of its beauty and
grandeur, the day is coming when the
latter will regain its paramount place in
our minds. Then we will plant instead
of hew down; we will admire instead of
burn. Beautiful specimens of pine and
spruce will ornament our now naked
home grounds.

When that time comes, some of the op-
portunities of this new West will be past
forever. Wonderful possibilities lie in a
new land like this. Characters are
made or marred. Individual faculties,
but dreamed of before, are developed.
Back in the old homes, among the mass
of humans, the individual was perhaps
forced to grow in but one direction, and
that a narrow one, like the spruce
trunks in the heart of the swamp; here he
can broaden out and grow symmetrically,
like those on the outskirts of the wood.
An all-around growth, a constantly run-
ning up against new ideas, a broadening
out generally, is what a new land has
to offer in the place of the social func-
tions and modern improvements of East-
ern civilization and culture. Social dis-
tinctions are, for the time, levelled, and
each man has an equal opportunity to
begin a new life and live up to the best
that is in him.

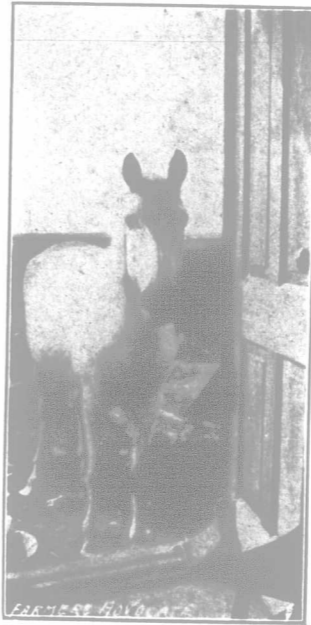
It is a time for wise planning, for care-

ful calculation, and above all, for trust-
ing in the Eternal God who holds the
destinies of men in his hands. For let
us never forget that even the farmer's
planning and discretion "cometh forth
from the Lord of Hosts, which is wonder-
ful in counsel, and excellent in working."
If any doubt it, let him read the
prophet's inspired words in the last seven
verses of Isaiah, 28.

There are men here to-day, who, some
day, will look out over their broad acres,
or upon their success in some line, and
probably say: "I am a self-made
man," and in so saying they will have
their reward. How much nobler a thing
it will be to await the Master's approval
of a life shaped to His plan, content to
fill only the space He has planned, am-
bitious to fill it well! Such an ambi-
tion leaves no room to be swayed by
the plaudits or hisses of men.

One woodsman goes into the spruce
swamp and chooses the tall slender trees
for his corral fence. Another takes the
small logs for his shack; a third cuts
down the hoary giants for the sawmill,
while out in the sunshine are young and
beautifully symmetrical growths that will
decorate some Christmas fete. Each is
a Christmas tree in its gifts to man.
Yet each has but used the sunshine and
the rains and the winds as God has
supplied them.

If we could but grow in the same
way, according to our capabilities and
the wisdom from above, how much more
perfect and simple would be the empire-
building of this great Northwest!



A Piece, Please! Elm Valley, Man.

Some Information About Canada.

The area of Canada is 30 times that
of the United Kingdom, 18 times as large
as Germany or France, 33 times as large
as Italy, 114 times as large as Switzer-
land; it is larger than either the United
States or Australia, and twice as large
as Britain's Indian possessions. But Can-
ada only has 1.5 persons to a square
mile, compared with 21 in the United
States, 556 in England, and 580 in Bel-
gium.

Canada's population is now close on
6,000,000, of which number 87 per cent.
are Canadian born, while 11 per cent. of
the remainder are English-speaking people,
either from Great Britain or the United
States, and 6 per cent. naturalized citi-
zens.

The center of population, which is
rapidly moving westward, is now about
Ottawa, there being nearly a million west
of Lake Superior. One-third of the
population are French-speaking people,
chiefly in Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways
from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie,
with only 138 miles of land break; while
the distance from the Gulf of St. Law-
rence to Port Arthur, at the head of

Lake Superior, is 2,380 miles. The
Mackenzie and Yukon rivers are each
about 2,350 miles long. Canada now
produces 100 million bushels of wheat,
and the possible wheat production is 800
million bushels. Of the actual amount
produced, she sends one-third to Great
Britain. At present Canada supplies
Great Britain with one-fifth of the 560
million dollars' worth of farm produce
that she imports.

Canada has five and a half million cat-
tle, and one and a half million horses,
there being half a million cattle and one-
sixth of a million horses west of Lake
Superior.

Getting Started in Manual Training.

By S. T. Newton, Manual Training School,
Winnipeg.

How to introduce this form of educa-
tion into the rural schools seems to be
a problem still unsolved by many teach-
ers. The trouble is that most teachers
and pupils have conceived a wrong im-
pression of manual training, and seem to
think that a bench and fifteen or twenty
dollars' worth of tools are an absolute
necessity. However, the ingenious
teacher can find many materials directly
at hand which can be utilized in the
schoolroom; dried grasses, willow twigs,
cigar boxes, and many other inexpensive
materials, which will serve the purpose
as well as more expensive material, and
will serve to develop the pupil's origi-
nality and personality in a way that
would not be expected. Much can be
done with an ordinary pocketknife, and
as this kind of manual training or
"Lloyd" prevails in fully one-half of
the schools where manual training has
been established, we propose to present
in these columns drawings of a number
of models which can be made almost
entirely with the knife, or with such
tools as are within the reach of the
average boy or girl in the rural dis-
tricts. An hour per week spent in this
work with the whole school will prove
both attractive and beneficial to all; for,
as a matter of fact, the girls will do
better work than the boys. They have
already received more hand training than
their brothers; they have a better eye
for form and proportion, and are, as a
rule, much neater in their work. Con-
sequently, the exercises which we intend
to present will give a good opportunity
for the girls to prove that even in the
manual training department they are
superior to the boys.

The Education of Foreigners.

One thing that the Dominion Govern-
ment does not seem to have made pro-
vision for is the education of the great
numbers of illiterate immigrants brought
into the country from Europe. To Mani-
toba and the Territories the problem of
educating 45,000 Galicians, 12,000 Douk-
hobors, 10,000 Hungarians, and many
other foreigners, is a perplexing one,
especially when in most instances they
are located in immense colonies, and are
on this account slow to adopt Canadian
habits and customs, not being compelled
by necessity to learn to speak the En-
glish language.

"You are a farmer, I take it?"
queried the sharp-nosed man, as he sat
down beside the man with his trousers
tucked into his boots.

"Waal, yaas, I farm," was the reply.
"Then I want to talk to you. I've
got a patent hayfork which I am going
to travel with this summer, and I
should like to get a few pointers from
you to start on."

"P'nters, eh? Waal, what sort?"
"How shall I approach the average
farmer?"

"Waal, you'll generally find him in the
field."

"Yes."

"Just tell him what you've got."

"Yes."

"He'll ask you to the barn to talk."

"I see."

"But don't you go. Instead of that,
make a beeline for your buggy, climb in,
and scoot as fast as you can go for the
next six miles."

"But why?"

"Oh, nuthin' much. I only caught
six myself last week; but, you know,
it rained purty steady for two days, and
travel was light."

HEALTH IN THE HOME

By a Trained Nurse

Typhoid Fever.

(Continued.)

The danger to other people lies in the discharges from the bowels. These should be disinfected before being thrown away, in a house which has modern plumbing, and in a place where there are no modern accommodations, they must, after disinfection, be buried in a hole in the ground, as far away from the house as possible. Discharges from the bowels are disinfected by covering them in a bedpan with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part in two hundred of water, and leaving them thus, covered, for half an hour. A strict account of all movements should be kept for the physician, their number, color, consistency, and general appearance. Also make a note of the time when they occur, the amount of urine passed in twenty-four hours, and when nourishment is given, or anything particular about the patient noticed. If there is blood with the movements of the bowels it is well to cover it carefully and save it for the physician's inspection if it is anywhere near time for his visit, otherwise carefully note the color, whether it is clotted or not, the size of the clots, and anything else observed, after which carefully disinfect as usual before throwing away or burying. The mattress of the patient's bed should be sewn into a thin oil-cloth or rubber sheeting case, and all vessels, cloths, towels, swabs, etc., carefully and immediately disinfected, boiled or burned. There is no danger if these things are faithfully attended to. Just here comes in the advantage of two persons dividing the care of the patient. It is when people are tired that they become unconsciously a little careless, and neglect of any of the above directions may result in sickness for the whole family. The next best thing to preventing disease is limiting its operations, and this can be done with typhoid fever, since water can always be made safe by boiling, and the other source of infection is entirely under control. During an epidemic, or if other sources besides the water supply are suspected, it is very simple to make all food and drink safe by thorough cooking.

THE UTENSILS USED

In eating and drinking by any patient in any serious illness should be kept for him alone, and not under any circumstances used by anyone else, nor washed with the family dishes, nor wiped upon the same towels. Keep the sick-room appurtenances entirely separate. The persons who are caring for the patient should, while on duty, wear aprons with sleeves, completely covering them, removing the same before they leave the room, and all their wearing apparel should be made of something that can be washed and boiled. There should be as nearly as possible absolute quiet in the sick-room, but if anything has to be said, say it aloud once, and quietly—do not whisper. Talk the case over in another room, and say nothing within the patient's hearing that it is not advisable for him to hear, if he happens to be awake or listening. Never take it for granted that he is asleep. Those caring for the sick should take the best possible care of their own health, get some outdoor air every day, and arrange their work in an orderly and systematic manner.

Bleeding from the bowels is the most serious emergency that ordinarily arises in the course of typhoid fever. It is usually preceded by a sudden fall in temperature and when this is observed it is time to send for the physician if he is within reach. If blood appears, raise the foot of the bed by pushing the seat of a chair underneath it. Cloths may be wrung out of ice-cold water and placed gently over the abdomen, using the greatest caution with regard to weight, and the patient must keep absolutely still. Encourage him to drink water, which he will be willing to do, as great thirst is caused by loss of blood.

UNUSUAL THIRST

is a suspicious circumstance in itself, since a considerable amount of blood may be lost before the fact becomes apparent. Watch carefully also for changes in the color of the face and general appearance of the patient and take no chances about sending for the

physician. After the occurrence of bleeding do not move the patient for anything until the physician arrives, not even to change the bed for cleanliness. Push something clean and dry under him if you can, but he must not make any effort to raise himself, nor can he be lifted by anyone else. The immediate danger of bleeding is so great that every other consideration is held in abeyance until the physician considers it safe to resume the ordinary routine. Sometimes the intestinal ulcer destroys the wall of the intestine entirely, causing a perforation. This is immediately followed by the collapse of the patient. The great care in straining the food is to lessen the chances of perforation, by making it as easy as possible to digest, and free as possible from irritating particles. Convalescence is established by degrees, and during that time also great care in feeding must be exercised. The kind and amount of food vary all through the illness according to the case. The milk diet is safe and the first steps towards increasing it is to let the patient have as much as he wants of milk and strained gruels within reasonable limits, instead of giving only a certain amount at certain times. Ice-cream is often allowed before other solid food. There is great

DANGER OF RELAPSE FROM OVERFEEDING.

It can be easily understood that the activity of the intestines is increased with the food, and that ulcers which have barely healed over may in this way be irritated and reopened, in which case there will certainly be more trouble. A relapse is much more likely to end fatally than the first illness, as the patient's strength has been greatly reduced by the previous attack. After a week or so of unlimited fluid diet, a poached egg is allowed once and then twice or three times daily, no bread as yet. After several more days with no bad result, a scraped meat ball may be added, good steak scraped with a spoon, and free from fibre, not minced in a machine. Toast and baked potatoes by degrees, going very slowly with each addition to the diet, and filling up the chinks with milk. The patient must stay in bed, not getting up for anything, until he has returned to a fair all-round diet. He will be exceedingly hungry, and with difficulty restrained from eating too much in the early days of convalescence. The meat ball may be eaten without cooking, with salt, but if the patient cannot stand this broil it, not letting it cook through. These directions are given merely in case of difficulty in obtaining medical aid. A much heavier diet is sometimes allowed, but no one except the physician should take that responsibility.

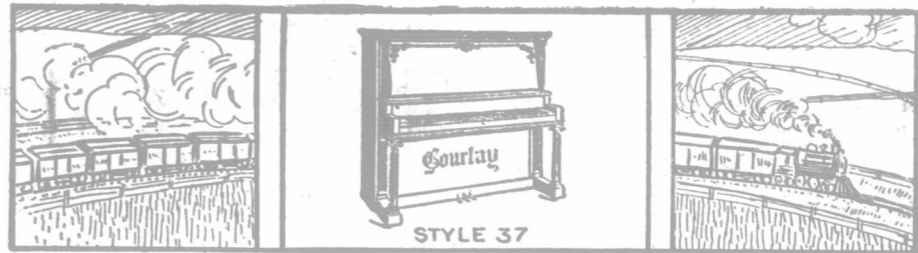
A. G. OWEN.

One Life.

One small life in God's great plan—
How futile it seems as the ages roll,
Do what it may or strive how it can,
To alter the sweep in the infinite whole!
A single stitch in an endless web,
A drop in the ocean's flow and ebb!
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost,
Or marred where the tangled threads have crossed;
And each life that fails on its true intent
Mars the perfect plan that the Master meant.

—Susan Coolidge.

Extenuating Circumstances.—A certain spinster, who has lived alone in her beautiful and stately home for many years, is one of this city's most notable housewives, says the Indianapolis Journal. No childish fingers have ever marred the brilliance of her mirrors, or played havoc with the handsome bronzes and vases in the daintily-cared-for dining-room. At the home of her brother, where seven children romp from morning until night, the same exquisite perfection of housekeeping is impossible, as may be imagined. One day the spinster's small niece returned home after a tea-party at auntie's, and in an awed tone said, "Mamma, I saw a fly in Aunt Maria's house, but (thoughtfully) it was washing itself."



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



Helponabit's essay appears to-day, and I am sure you will all be pleased to read it. Helponabit herself has been so kind and faithful a member of our Ingle Corner that she begins to seem like an old and valued friend to many of us. I should be glad to publish another of the prize essays to-day, as, of course, a peculiar interest attaches to a "prize" essay. As our space is limited, however, I shall be obliged to omit the second one this time. Without taking up any more space—I had almost said "time"—then,

Yours sincerely,

DAME DURDEN.
Farmer's Advocate Office, Winnipeg.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Helponabit's Household Problems.

In the Farmer's Advocate of Oct. 19th, prizes are offered for the best letters on any department of house-keeping, but to have a comfortable, pleasant home is the full result of all. I have been housekeeping for thirty years. We began with five: husband and self, hired man and boy, and my husband's nephew, a boy of eight years, and our household has never been less, often running into the teens. There are five things I very much dislike to do after dinner: washing, churning, baking, bedmaking and trimming lamps and lanterns, and I never do these if possible. I have two daughters whose schooldays are over, to help me with the house-keeping, which makes it very pleasant for me now. We never leave our rooms in the morning until properly and neatly dressed. We never wear old best dresses for morning work. I remember reading, when a girl, what Fannie Fern (then a popular writer) said about dress. "To be well dressed is to be suitably dressed for your work or position." So we always wear plain print or duck dresses for morning, and are not ashamed to be seen by anyone who may call while we are at work.

I have always made it a rule never to put off the regular work, and when that is done we are ready for any other work that offers itself. When the dinner is being cooked we prepare what is needed for tea, if there is apple sauce or rhubarb to stew, a batch of biscuits or a cake to make, and if there is cold meat I slice it ready for tea. This leaves one free for the afternoon, and one can give one's thoughts to other things. When my girls were old enough they could get tea ready while I was doing the sewing.

I dry the pot-herbs and keep them in glass jars, then when wanted I can take them out like the pepper and salt. Currants, when they come in, are washed and dried, and are ready for use when wanted. Suet I chop fine, dust with flour, and hang up in the cellar in a paper bag, and so have it ready when needed for dumplings or puddings. It makes housework so much easier and pleasanter to have things ready for use when required.

Three things, when we were married, we decided on, not to go visiting, or invite visitors, or cook dinner on Sunday. Yet we are rarely without visitors. If they are not feeling well we leave them to rest and read while we go to church, but if they are able they are always pleased to go with us. Our Sunday dinner we arrange on Saturday. In summer we have

cold meat or canned salmon with a salad, tapioca cream, cornstarch pudding, or boiled custard, or pie, bread and butter, cheese, and what fruit is in season. In winter I make a deep meat pie, sometimes chicken pie. This I set on the back of the stove when we start for church, and when we return home put it in the oven and the crust will get hot while we are taking off our things. Sometimes I put a pan of potatoes or sweet potatoes into the oven and they are cooked when we get home. Some one has said, "If a woman can make good bread, good biscuits, and good butter, one will forgive her all the rest." I think I am a good cook, but not a fancy one, for I have no time to make those fancy dishes we read about in cook-books. I give my family plenty of good bread and butter, plenty of meat well cooked—for a prime piece of meat may be made not fit to eat of it requires three hours to cook and you only give it two. We always have two or more vegetables for dinner, pie or pudding, and fresh fruit when in season for tea and breakfast.

Our wash is large. People say when they see it out, "What a large wash! What a yardful of clothes!" We make it easy by washing with coal oil. By this method our washing is done and all cleared up by dinner time, when by the old rubbing process we were glad to be through and cleared up by teatime. We wash on Monday. After the breakfast is cooked, the boiler is filled with soft water and put on. We use the N. P. soap; a pound of this is cut up and put into the boiler. By the time the morning work is done up and the clothes sorted, the water in the boiler is boiling. We take out two pails or more into a vessel that will hold that much, and keep it on the stove to renew the water in the boiler from time to time. Care must be taken never to put the coal oil in until the water boils; if you do this a greasy scum will rise, stick to the clothes, and make bad work. Four tablespoonfuls does the wash. We have an old cup, and after once measuring it you know how far to fill the cup. We put half this in for the first boil; give the water a stir with the clothes stick, and then put all the fine things dry into the boiling water, pushing them well down, and poking them down as they boil up. While they are boiling for ten or fifteen minutes, the starch is made, tubs filled, and the clothesline put out. We have a Century washer and two tubs. We put two or three pails of water into the washer and nearly fill the tubs. The last is blue. When the clothes are ready they are taken from the boiler and put into the washer. Then the sheets and coarse pillow-cases are put in to boil. While they are boiling the fine clothes get a few turns in the washer, and as they are taken out, look and see if the dirt is out of collar-bands and waistbands, and if a streak or stain is left give a gentle rub with the hands; rinse, blue, starch, and hang out. Then the second lot is ready to come out. More water is added and the rest of the coal oil for the third lot, which consists of the kitchen tablecloths, chamber towels, underwear, etc. The fourth lot is made up of the round towels, kitchen towels, and dusters. When these come out the lamp and cleaning cloths get a

boil; then the water has done its duty, the boiler is emptied and a few pails put in out of the rinsing tub for the colored clothes. We begin with the finest, as we do with the white clothes, and end with the coarsest, only do not boil them. Flannels are washed by themselves and rinsed in warm, clear water, and well shaken before being hung on the line. This method of washing takes all fruit, tea and coffee stains out.

We fold the clothes in the evening ready for ironing in the morning. In the summer we do not iron the sheets, but fold smoothly and put a weight on them to press them, and we do not iron the towels. We do not always finish the ironing in the summer by dinner time, but if there is more to be done than can be finished while the dinner things are cleared away we leave them until the next morning. What I have written may seem very commonplace to many good housekeepers. Dame Durden promised that all letters should be published, and if I have written anything that will give a few hints to make housekeeping more easy and pleasant to any young housekeeper, or to those that have not been accustomed to housekeeping, I shall be well repaid even if my Dame thinks I am not worthy of a prize.

HELPONABIT.

The Nicest Kind of Man.

When I was but a tiny chap,
He used to take me on his lap
And tell me lots of stories, all
About King Cole and Dumpty's fall,
And blackbirds baked up in a pie,
And other ones I 'most forget.
He was the nicest man, and I
Can hear him tell his stories yet.

He was a friend to all the boys;
Say, goodness me! what pretty toys
He'd whittle out of shingles, too,
With that sharp jackknife; honest, you
Could never find a man so nice
As he; he'd sit for hours, and
Tell stories, nod his head so wise;
He must have come from fairyland.

Our folks all liked him, ev'ry one;
He was so kind and full of fun.
Sometimes he'd hold me to his breast
And whisper, "Sunshine, go to rest."
I did not know what he meant then,
For I would go to sleep; say, he,
He was the nicest kind of man—
For he was just my daddy, see?
—[Exchange.]

They tell this story in the Commissioner's office at Ellis Island, New York: Two Irish immigrants, just arrived, stood one morning on the Government landing watching a dredger at work a few yards away. Presently a driver, full rigged, crawled painfully from the channel slime up a ladder to the deck of the dredge. One of the Irishmen, very much surprised, turned to his companion, and said:

"Look at that mon! Look at him. Begorra, if I'd known the way over I'd have walked, too."

"Madam," began the agent, as Mrs. Short opened the door, "have you a piano?"

"Yes," she answered.

"Well," he continued, "I am introducing a new automatic attachment for pianos, and if you—"

"Don't want it," interrupted Mrs. S., "our piano has a sheriff's attachment, and I guess that will hold it for a while."

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"You could hardly have expected that," returned I. "You must not be so easily discouraged."

"But I cannot help it; every day, every hour that passes in this uncertainty, is like a mountain weight here," and she laid one trembling hand upon her bosom.

Then before I could reply to this: Have you seen Eleanore to-day?"

I answered in the negative. She waited till her friend left the room before saying more. Then with an earnest look inquired if I knew whether Eleanore was well.

"I fear she is not," I returned. "It is a great trial to me," she murmured, "Eleanore being away. Not," resumed she, noting, perhaps, my incredulous look, "that I would have you think I wish to disclaim my share in bringing about the present unhappy state of things. I am willing to acknowledge that I was the first to propose a separation. But it is none the easier to bear on that account."

"It is not as hard for you as for her," said I.

"Not as hard? Why? because she is left comparatively poor while I am rich—is that what you would say? Ah," she went on, without waiting for my answer, "would that I could persuade Eleanore to share my riches with me. Willingly would I bestow upon her the half I have received; but I fear she could never be induced to accept it."

"Under the circumstances it would be wiser that she should not."

"Just what I thought," Mary returned; "yet it would ease me of a great weight if she would. This fortune, suddenly thrown into my lap, sits like an incubus upon me, Mr. Raymond. When the will was read to-day which makes me the possessor of so much wealth, I could not but feel that a heavy, blinding pall had settled upon me, spotted with blood and woven of horrors. Ah, how different from the feelings with which I have been accustomed to anticipate this day, for Mr. Raymond," she went on with hurried gasp, "dreadful as it seems now, I have been reared to look forward to this hour with pride, if not with actual longing. Money has been made so much of in my small world. Not that I wish in this evil time of retribution to lay blame upon any one, least of all upon my uncle, but from the day, twelve years ago, when for the first time he took us in his arms, and looking down upon our childish faces, exclaimed: 'The light-haired one pleases me best; she shall be my heiress—I have been petted, cajoled, and spoiled; called little princess, and uncle's darling, till it is only strange that I retain in this prejudiced breast any of the impulses of generous womanhood; yes, though I was aware from the first that whim alone had raised this distinction between myself and cousin; a distinction which superior beauty, worth or accomplishments could never have drawn, Eleanore being more than my equal in all these things. If I have faults, you see there is some slight excuse for them; arrogance, vanity and selfishness being considered in the gay young heiress as no more than so many assertions of a laudable dignity. Ah, ah," she exclaimed bitterly, "money alone has been the ruin of us all!" Then with a falling of her voice, "And now it has come to me with its heritage of evil, and I—I would give it all for—but this is weakness. I have no right to afflict you with my griefs. Pray forget all I have said, Mr. Raymond, or regard my complaints as the utterances of an unhappy girl loaded down with sorrows and oppressed by the weight of many perplexities and terrors."

"But I do not wish to forget," replied I. "You have spoken some good words, manifested much noble emotion. Your possessions cannot but prove a blessing to you if you enter upon them with such feelings as these."

But with a quick gesture she replied: "Impossible! they cannot prove a blessing." Then, as if startled at her own words, bit her lip and hastily added: "Very great wealth is never a blessing."

"And now," said she, with a total change of manner, "I wish to address you on a subject which may strike you as ill-timed, but which, nevertheless, it

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is essential for me to mention. My uncle, as you know, was engaged at the time of his death in writing a book on Chinese customs and prejudices. It was a work which he was anxious to see published, and naturally I desire to carry out his wishes; but in order to do so, I find it necessary not only to interest myself in the matter now—Mr. Harwell's services being required, and it being my wish to dismiss that gentleman as soon as possible—but to find someone competent to supervise its completion. Now, I have heard—I have been told, that you were the one of all others to do this, and though it is difficult, if not improper, for me to ask so great a favor of one who but a week ago was a perfect stranger to me, it would afford me the keenest pleasure if you would consent to look over this manuscript and tell me what is necessary to be done."

The timidity with which these words were uttered proved her to be in earnest, and I could not but wonder at the strange coincidence of this request with my secret wishes; it having been a question with me for some time how I was to gain free access to this house without in any way compromising either its inmates or myself. I did not know then what I afterwards learned, that Mr. Gryce had been the one to recommend me to her favor in this respect. But whatever satisfaction I may have experienced, I felt myself in duty bound to plead my incompetence for a task so entirely out of the line of my profession, and to suggest the employment of some one better acquainted with such matters than myself. But she would not listen to me.

"Mr. Harwell has notes and memoranda in plenty," she exclaimed, "and can give you all the information necessary. You will have no difficulty, indeed, you will not."

"But cannot Mr. Harwell himself do all that is requisite? He seems to be a clever and intelligent young man."

But she shook her head. "He thinks he can," she murmured, "but I know uncle never trusted him with the composition of so much as a single sentence; and I wish to do just as he would have done in this case."

"But perhaps he will not be pleased—Mr. Harwell, I mean—with the intrusion of a stranger into his work."

She opened her eyes with astonishment. "That makes no difference," she said, "Mr. Harwell is in my pay and has nothing to say about it. But he will not object. I have already consulted him, and he expresses himself as satisfied with the arrangement."

"Very well," said I, "then I will promise to consider the subject."

"Oh, thank you," said she. "How kind you are, and what can I ever do to repay you! But would you like to see Mr. Harwell himself?" and she moved towards the door, but suddenly paused, whispering with a short shudder of remembrance: "He is in the library; do you mind?"

Crushing down the sick quail that arose at the mention of that spot, I replied in the negative.

"The papers are all there, and he can work better in his old place, he says, than anywhere else; but if you wish I can call him down."

But I would not listen to it, and myself led the way to the foot of the stairs.

Mr. Harwell was seated, when we entered that fatal room, in the one chair of all others that I expected to see unoccupied, and as I beheld his meagre figure bending where such a little while before his eyes had encountered the outstretched form of his murdered employer, I could not but marvel over the unimaginativeness of the man, who, in the face of such memories, could not only appropriate that very spot for his own use, but pursue his avocations there with so much calmness and evident precision. But in another moment I discovered that the disposition of the light in the room made that one seat the only desirable one for his purpose, and instantly my wonder changed to admiration at this quiet surrender of personal feeling to the requirements of necessity.

He looked up mechanically as we came in, but did not rise, his countenance wearing the absorbed expression which bespeaks the preoccupied mind.

(To be continued.)



The Amaryllis.

Among the few lily-shaped flowers which have been found possible for the amateur's window-garden, the amaryllis holds its place as a favorite of the first rank. There are several species, the most common of which are the scarlet, deep crimson, and purplish crimson varieties; but the more expensive kinds show striking variegations, Amaryllis Crinum Kirkil displaying immense white petals with a reddish stripe through the centre of each, and A. Johnsonii bright red petals with a stripe of white down the centre of each. The species Treatea has pure white flowers, which are somewhat fragrant, but much smaller in size than those of the other varieties.

The amaryllis may be raised from seed, but as this is a tedious process, the amateur may well leave it to the florist, whose business it is, and resort to the speedier and more satisfactory plan of buying bulbs already developed toward the flowering stage. In potting the bulbs, first procure pots 6 or 8 inches in diameter, and put a good inch of drainage material in the bottom. Then fill up with a rich loam, which may have a little sand mixed in with it. Some recommend placing a small handful of sand immediately under the bulb itself. On no account, however, should leaf-mould be used for the amaryllis. Place the bulb in very carefully, seeing to it that the roots are in no wise bruised or broken during the process. Sift the soil about until it comes about half way up the bulb, packing it by watering until it is firm. This may be done any time after the first of January, provided the bulb has had a sufficient rest.

After planting the bulb, continue to water liberally until the flowering season is over, and from the time that the flower spikes appear give a soaking with weak manure water about once a week. After the blooming period, for a short time withhold the water supply somewhat. Over watering at this time would be likely to stimulate to root growth rather than to recuperation of the bulb, which, owing to its having shrivelled up to some degree during the flowering season, is the first thing necessary. When growth seems to be establishing itself again, water liberally once more until all signs of fresh growth seem to be at an end and the foliage proceeds to ripen off naturally. When this is well under way set the pot away in a rather warm place—a cellar with a heater in it is admirable—and let the bulb have a thorough rest, giving it, during this time, just enough water to keep the soil from becoming dry. Before starting into growth again any little bulblets that may have appeared should be taken off and planted out of doors during summer, being potted and brought in again during the winter season.

A Successful Flower Grower.

I have achieved much success in growing plants of all kinds. I like the common geranium best because it stands changes of temperature best, and with a variety of colors makes a very pleasing window effect. The soil should be chiefly leaf-mould, as it is in my garden. I find that watering occasionally with a weak mixture of hen manure twice a week brings them to perfection. Madeira and passion vines I have growing all over the ceiling and windows of my country house, not in a conservatory, but in ordinary living rooms. The vines and flowers do best where double-windows are off, with moderate heat and not too much watering, as this causes the leaves to turn yellow, although the soil in which my Madeira plant thrives I keep pretty wet by adding now and then a little cow manure water (fresh). The ordinary date palm, which I have grown also from seed, thrives if kept perfectly clean and not wet too much—but allowed to drink in a sufficient quantity of water. I bring common garden lilies in after the ground is frozen hard, chopping

out large pieces, also lily of the valley in the same manner. By placing in a cool part of a ground cellar I keep until January, when I bring to light and thaw out the earth gradually, having lovely flowers by Easter. I presume all shrubs or roots might be cultivated in this way, also the lovely iris, and water reed, which looks much like the Chinese lily.

I shall not enlarge further, but could give you information with regard to other house plants as well as ferns if you think my information of value.

E. BAKER.

We are much indebted to Miss Baker for the foregoing contribution, and will be pleased to hear from her again in future.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Farmer's Advocate Office, Winnipeg, Man.

A Wonderful Production.

A San Francisco despatch says: Following his production of the thornless cactus, Luther Burbank has developed an everlasting real flower, that will not fade or lose its odor. He calls it the "Australian Star Flower." He evolved it after crossing, recrossing and selection from a half-hardy annual found in West Central Australia.

Mr. Burbank describes the plant as a "unique and beautiful plant, which grows readily from seed in any ordinary garden soil, preferring rather sandy loam. It blooms early in the season, and continues to bloom for a long time."

The fragrant flowers are of a crimson shade, sometimes approaching white. They are produced in large, graceful clusters, which, when cut, will retain their form and color permanently. The full-grown plants are about one foot high and the same across. Although the stem of the flower may dry up, the blossoms will not fade.

Mr. Burbank has a cluster of these blossoms in his library, which have remained there unchanged for a year. These real flowers bid fair to work a revolution in millinery, as they are far more pleasing than artificial blossoms.—[Globe.

Geographical Game.

What country in Europe would you carve at Christmas? Turkey.

What country in Europe describes the perpetual condition of the small boy? Hungary.

What city in Southern France would be dangerous to meet in the desert? Lyons.

What town in Western Ontario would represent where you would go on a hunting expedition? Forest.

What country in Europe would you use on the griddle before baking pancakes? Greece.

What two towns in France reminds a person of a small boy with his father's trousers on? Toulon and Toulouse.

What sea in Europe would make a good sleeping room? Adriatic.

Why should all old maids go to Ceylon? Because the inhabitants are all Singalese (he's).

What's the difference between Berlin in Germany and Berlin in Ontario? One is on the Spree and the other is on the Grand Drunk.

What island in the Irish Sea is in great demand because of its scarcity at summer resorts? Man.

What bay in New York should be served with pepper and salt? Oyster.

If you were commencing a dairy business what summer resort in the south of England would you buy? Cowes.

Name two islands representing the breed you would select? Jersey and Alderney.

If all the women were to go to China where would the men go to? Peking.

What country in South America describes your feelings on a winter morning when all the fires are out? Chile.

What geographical feature would then be desirable? Capes.—[Epworth Era.

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District of Burnaby, British Columbia.

The municipality of Burnaby—named after the beautiful lake which lies in the centre of the district—occupies the eastern part of the peninsula which separates the waters of Burrard Inlet from those of the Fraser River. The municipality embraces some thirty-five square miles of territory, almost every foot of which, except, of course, that covered by Burnaby Lake, Deer Lake, the Brunette River, and other streams, is capable of cultivation.

A glance at a good map will show how peculiarly advantageous is the position which Burnaby occupies. Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Gulf of Georgia, which forms its northern boundary, is perhaps better known in these days as the harbor of the thriving city of Vancouver, Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Even before the railway was built, Burrard Inlet was widely known as an important centre of the lumbering industry, and the big sawmills which dot its shores will continue for many a year to add to the wealth and importance of the district. One of the largest of these, the Barnett mill, is within the limits of Burnaby. On its southern side, the municipality has the great Fraser River, celebrated for its salmon fisheries, and the waterway of the lower Fraser valley, often spoken of as the garden of the Province. On Burrard Inlet, as already mentioned, lies the city of Vancouver, first in point of population and rate of growth among the cities of British Columbia. On the Fraser, partly developed by Burnaby's southern boundary, is New Westminster, the ancient capital, now the third city in the Province in population, showing a very solid and substantial growth, and known as the centre of the agricultural interest, having the great annual exhibition, and the only successful farmers' market in the country. Lying thus between two great waterways and two thriving cities, Burnaby, as would be expected, is well provided with means of transportation and communication. It has within its boundaries about sixty miles of public road and over twenty miles of railway. Towards the maintenance of two of its main roads, the municipality receives aid from time to time from the Provincial Treasury, in recognition of the fact that these highways form part of the Trunk Road system of the country; and, other charges being light, the bulk of the municipal revenue is devoted to road work. New roads are opened as necessity is created for them by advancing settlement, and the existing roads are repaired, macadam (broken stone) being largely used in the work. The twenty odd miles of railway within the municipality are divided pretty equally between the "Interurban" branch of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., the V. W. & Y. Railway and the C. P. R. The first-mentioned, as its name indicates, is a line connecting the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. It runs through the western part of the municipality. This line has been in operation for over twelve years. The V. W. & Y. Railway, which also connects the two cities, and carries the trains of the Great Northern Railway, has been in operation for a few months only. Entering the municipality near the point where its eastern boundary connects with that of New Westminster city, the line follows a north-westerly course, running north of Burnaby Lake, thus affording railway communication to a part of the district not served by either of the other lines. The C. P. R. main line runs along the northern boundary of Burnaby, throughout the entire length of the district from east to west. The municipality has still another special advantage: the power supply lines of the Vancouver Power Co., a subsidiary corporation of the B. C. E. Ry., run through the district, so that both power and light can be obtained by residents at reasonable rates.

One needs not to be a prophet to see that Burnaby is destined to become one of the richest districts in Canada. Situation, soil, climate, mark it out as the market garden of the twin cities; and the day is not far distant when its lovely lakes, which lie side by side at the very heart of the municipality, must become the favorite pleasure resort of the urban dwellers. The settler in Burnaby to-day has, therefore, a great and growing market at his very door, and the certainty that every month is adding to the value of his land. Someone has said that farming has this advantage over other occupations, that the farmer's crops grow while he sleeps; but in the case of Burnaby, not only will the crops grow, but the site value of the land will grow also.

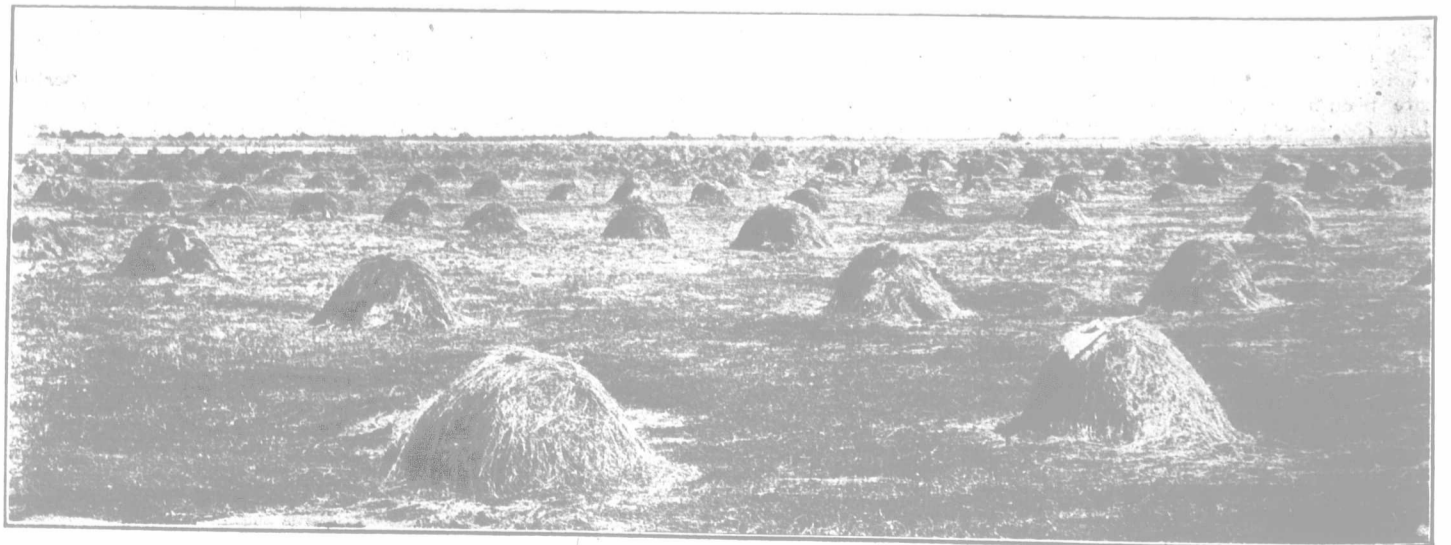
Already the municipality is well supplied with schools, churches and post offices, the latter having daily mail service. Some years ago the Provincial Government offered its lands in Burnaby in allotments known as the "Burnaby Small Holdings," and many of these are now the residences of professional men, business men and mechanics, whose work lies in the cities. The cars of the B. C. Electric Railway, passing their doors every half hour or oftener, afford them cheap and easy communication with their business places, so that they are able to enjoy the advantages and escape many of the disadvantages of both city and country life, and they have at the



Strawberry Farm.



Fruit Farm.



Hay Field.

same time in their homesteads an investment the value of which is growing steadily and surely.

In this connection a word should be said of the wise and far-sighted policy which has been pursued by the B. C. E. Ry. This company is always ready to do anything in its power for the advancement of the interests of the settlement. It builds neat little stations at all necessary points, grants particularly liberal rates to city workers living in Burnaby and to new settlers, arranges its time schedules with a special eye to the convenience of the former, runs extra cars to accommodate late visitors to the cities on special occasions, and so forth.

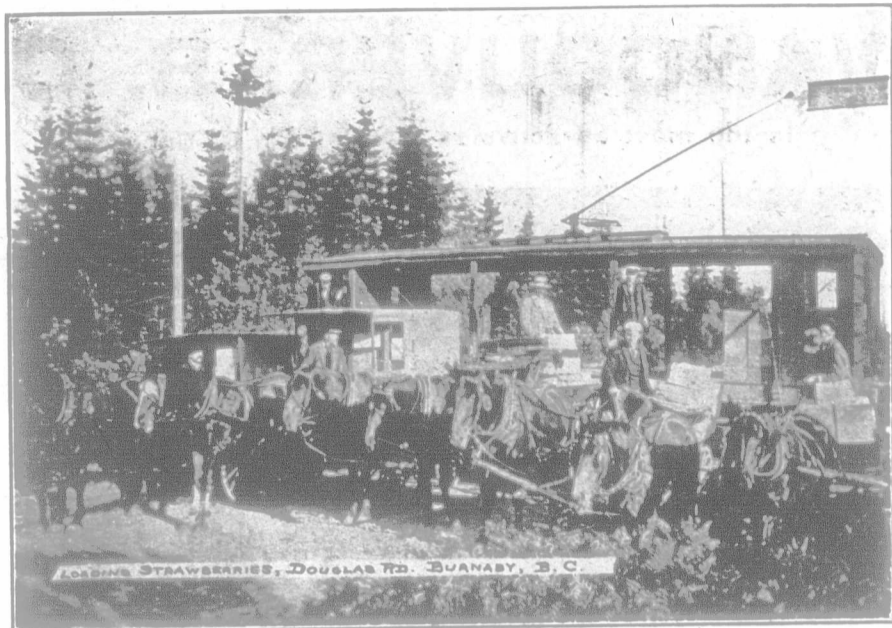
As already mentioned, the district is well off in the matter of roads, and it is the boast of the Council that road work (on which the municipality has expended this year about seven thousand five hundred dollars out of its own revenue, without counting the amount derived from the Provincial Treasury) has kept pace with settlement, so that no settler has been left unprovided with means of access to main road and railway station. In taxation, the Council favors the settler as against the speculative holder. Land which is improved and used is assessed on the basis of its actual cash value as bare land, and the gross rate of taxation is eight mills in the dollar, with a rebate for prompt payment. Land which is held out of use and unoccupied is subject to a higher rate, and the settler's improvements—house, farm buildings, etc.—are altogether exempt from taxation. Another point well worth noting is, that all municipal work is done by white people—no Orientals are employed; and in the awarding of contracts a preference amounting to five per cent is given to ratepayers of the municipality. By this policy two ends are gained: the bulk of the expenditure is kept within the district, and the road work is mainly done by people whose interest it is that it shall be well done.

The district has a considerable amount of alluvial or "delta" land, and there is also a good deal of "slder bottom," but the bulk of the land now available for settlement is upland soil—a rich, reddish loam—lying along the gentle slopes which carry the slight elevation of the "divide" down to the waters of lake, inlet and river. There is no public land in the municipality, but a good many thousand acres of unimproved land are held for sale at from \$10 to \$50 per acre by syndicates and individuals. There is little or no improved land for sale. Now and then an improved lot may be picked up at from \$250 to \$350 per acre, but holders are inclined (and the fact is significant) rather to add to than to dispose of their holdings.

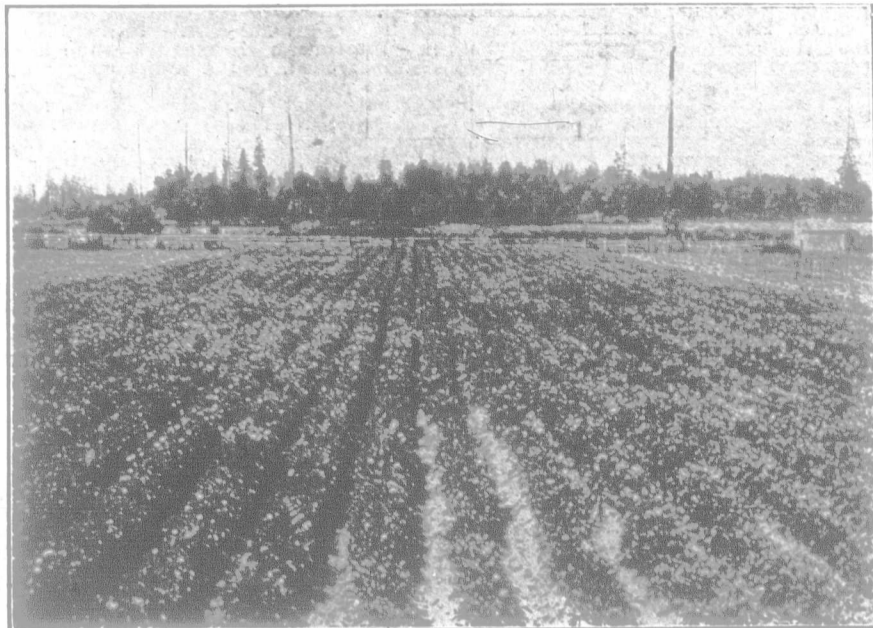
Nor are the resources of Burnaby confined to its agricultural and horticultural possibilities. These are the more obvious and more generally attractive, but there are others. Along the Brunette River is extensive deposits of brick and fire clay, pronounced by expert analysts to be equal to that of Stourbridge, England. Outcroppings of coal also exist, although it is not certainly known whether the coal deposits are sufficiently extensive to justify mining operations. There is also plenty of timber—alder, maple and Douglas fir.

For the benefit of Eastern readers, a few words may be said as to the climate. Burnaby, of course, shares the far-famed climate of the Pacific coast. Lying 10 to 15 miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it is sheltered from cold sea breezes, so that its climate is even more mild and equable than that of the coastwise portions of the Province generally. Extremes of temperature, either in summer or winter, are unknown. Snow which covers the ground to a depth of more than a few inches, or which remains for more than a few days, is a phenomenon, and a thunder storm is something to date from. The almost total absence of high winds and driving showers combines with other conditions to make the district an ideal one for the fruit-grower.

Fruit-growing, by the way, is now and will continue to be one of the leading industries of Burnaby. Some foolish stories have been published by irresponsible people, to the great annoyance of the settlers. It was stated, for example, that one grower had made a net profit of \$1,000 from a single acre of strawberries. The fact was that he sold the crop of



Loading Strawberries.



Potatoes on Mr. H. Sidger's Farm.

one and one-quarter acres for \$1,000. That is perhaps the high-water mark of what can be done in a favorable season; but it is beyond question that, with average good fortune, one crop of strawberries in Burnaby will pay for the land (purchase price and clearing), and, with a little extra good fortune, for the planting and harvesting also. Strawberry-growing has been successfully engaged in for some twelve years, and the growth of the market has kept pace with that of the industry. Burnaby is emphatically a fruit district, and the settler who understands the cultivation of the small fruits and of apples, pears, etc., can count upon good crops and a profitable market. Already the two cities have a population of over forty thousand mouths, and both are growing steadily and surely. Nor must the great market of the Northwest and the Yukon be forgotten. With its excellent railway and road communication, Burnaby is in a position to ship to the Territories as cheaply and advantageously as any other district, so that it is by no means tied to the local market.

But while fruit-growing may be considered the leading industry of Burnaby, it must not be imagined for a moment that the settler is confined to that; indeed, the best advice one could give to a new settler would be to go in for a combination of "mixed farming" with market gardening and fruit raising. At the present moment there is, on one ranch in Burnaby, nearly an acre under glass, and when the writer passed the other day, the owner was engaged on the construction of another good-sized hothouse—the best possible proof that he was satisfied with his investment. It must not be forgotten that the grower commands his market. British Columbia is unfortunate in this that the home-grown supply of foodstuffs lags far behind the demand. Millions of dollars are sent out of the Province every year for foodstuffs which could be grown on our own waiting acres. And the cities are growing faster than the rural districts; that means, of course, that the gap between supply and demand tends rather to widen than to close. This is the farmer's opportunity, and in the district of Burnaby, within rifle shot of two of the chief cities, it is especially the opportunity of the fruit-grower, of the market-gardener, of the poultry-raiser. Among the imports, poultry and eggs figure extensively. Chickens command \$7 to \$8 per dozen, and one can buy eggs under thirty cents a dozen only during a few weeks in summer, while in winter they go to fifty-five and sixty cents—they have even touched the round dollar a dozen in some years under the stimulus of the Christmas demand.

That the district of Burnaby is well

adapted for poultry-raising may be inferred from the fact that the Dominion Government has chosen it as the site of the recently-established experimental poultry-fattening station for the Province. There is a part of the district—the delta land along the Fraser—which is well adapted for dairy farms, one of the finest in the Province being in this part of the district; the greater part of this delta, however, is occupied, only a few hundred acres being now for sale. Some 400 acres was recently purchased by a citizen of Vancouver, who is investing over \$20,000 in making it a first-class ranch. In other parts of Burnaby dairying is not likely to be prominent among the indus-



Mr. J. W. Weart's Residence on Central Park.

tries, but the fact that hundreds of gallons of milk, some of which has travelled fifty miles or more, are hauled through the district every day to be consumed in Vancouver, while tons of butter are imported yearly, shows that the man who desires to keep a few cows need not be afraid of the "product" going to waste. There is no town in Burnaby. It is in the happy position of not needing one, having two cities, with their postal and other conveniences, at its service. Its local post offices are Barnet, Burnaby and Central Park, all having daily service. At Central Park, so called because it is midway between the cities on the line of the Interurban, the Burnaby Agricultural Society has a fine exhibition

building, in which its annual shows are held. Here also are two of the churches of which the district can boast, one Anglican and one Presbyterian. The Park is so far little more than a block of wild land reserved by the Government for park purposes.

To whom does Burnaby appeal? To a certain extent to any one seeking an opportunity for the profitable investment of money; but in the first place and particularly to the man who understands something of fruit-growing, mixed farming, poultry-raising, and who wishes to open for himself, by the investment of a modest amount, an absolutely safe opportunity to establish a home and engage

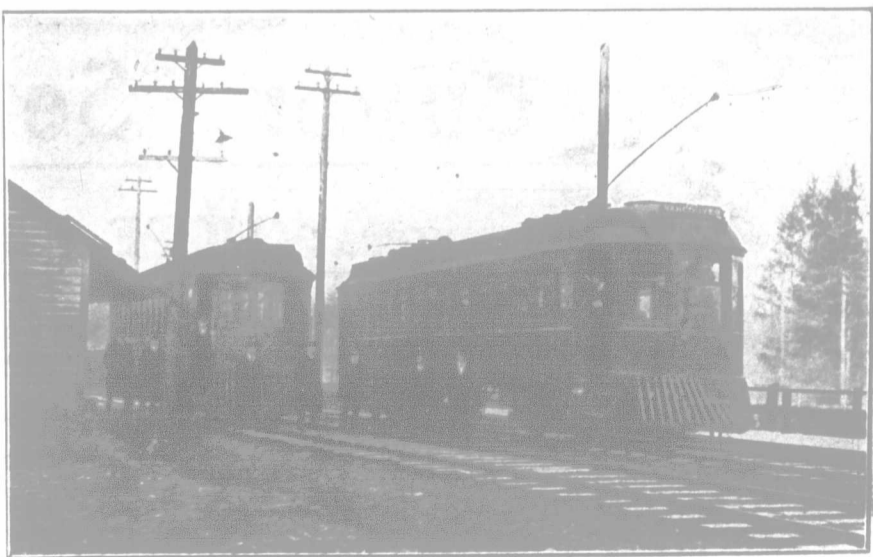
get ahead more quickly than one whose means are limited to an amount barely sufficient for the purchase of a small allotment and the necessary preliminary expenses, although the latter, particularly if he have a practical knowledge of some trade to fall back on, can count upon remunerative employment during that part of the year when he can be spared from the ranch. Good positions are always open also in the cities to any women who care to accept them, both as domestic servants and as clerks in stores and offices. In this way wives and daughters often assist in the establishment of the home. While its close touch with the city markets and other favorable conditions will make Burnaby attractive to the man who desires to farm on a large scale, its strongest appeal is to him who seeks rather a small, compact holding, fully utilized, and yielding a large return per acre. To such there is no more attractive place in Canada to-day. Not only can the returns from his investment be counted upon as confidently as one counts upon the interest from government bonds, but his investment will be constantly growing in value, and will always command a ready sale at full price, should he for any reason wish to dispose of it.

Something should be said as to obtainable lands. The largest single holder of land in the district is a syndicate represented by Mr. T. R. Pearson, of New Westminster. This block amounts to about 2,500 acres, which is offered in lots of from one acre upwards, at the prices already quoted—\$10 to \$50 per acre—with specially favorable terms of payment to purchasers who go at once on the land. This block lies in the north-easterly part of the municipality, say, five miles from Vancouver and three from New Westminster. The land overlooks Burnaby Lake, the pretty sheet of water already mentioned, which is about two and one-half miles long, and half a mile to a mile in width. Rising gently from the lake, this land has a southern exposure, making it an ideal location for small holdings and suburban homes. The V. W. & Y. Ry. passes through the property. This line, which has been opened quite recently, promises to make its local traffic arrangements specially with a view to the accommodation of settlers along its line, following the example set by the B. C. E. Ry.

The Settlers' Association, of Vancouver and New Westminster, also has lands for sale in Burnaby, and other firms similarly interested are, in New Westminster, F. J. Hart & Co., and in Vancouver, Mahon, McFarland & Mahon, Rand Bros., Hope, Graveley & Co. Any of the above-named will be glad to answer letters from persons interested, and the writer is also permitted to refer



Residence of C. F. Sprott, Reeve of Burnaby.



Interurban Cars (B. C. E. Ry.) at Central Park.

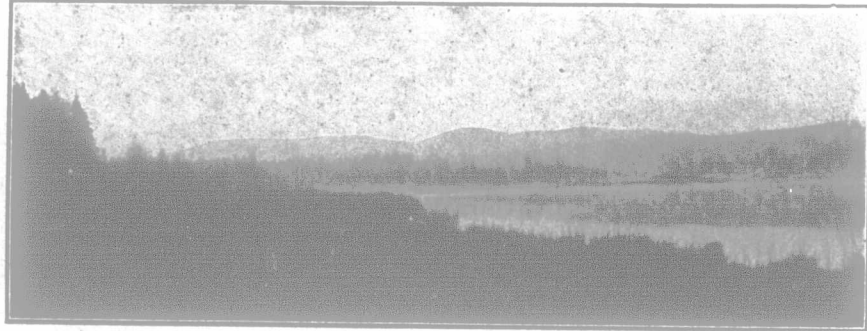
enquirers to Chas. F. Sprott, Esq., of Burnaby, Reeve of the municipality, and one of the first to see and take advantage of its opportunities, and to W. J. Walker, Esq., of New Westminster, C. M. C.

This article would not be complete without some reference as to what has been doing the last twelve months in the way of settling up the Burnaby municipality and surrounding districts immediately adjacent to the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. This information, so important to newcomers, we obtained from Messrs. Hope, Graveley & Co. (limited), the managers of the Vancouver Settlers' Association, who are perhaps better able to give reliable information on this point than any other organization. From them we learn that the last twelve months has been a period of wonderful progress in the suburban districts named, which comprise an area, roughly, of about twelve square miles, strictly suburban to the two towns. During the period under consideration they inform us that at least 200 new holdings, varying in size from one to twenty acres, have been taken up, and improvements either started or existing enlarged; probably at least half of these new settlers have built or are building new houses. The new area either cleared or in process of clearing is probably in excess of 300 acres, all originally timbered land, and the area actually in cultivation is at

least twenty per cent. in excess of what it was last year. The traffic on the Interurban electric tram-line has largely increased, and a half-hourly service will be put on next year. The new railway only just completed (a branch of the Great Northern) has opened up an entirely new section of country (all within the twelve miles square mentioned above), and it is confidently expected that this district will attract an equally large number of new settlers next year.

Several new shingle belt and logging camps are already operating, and Hope, Graveley & Co. have just completed arrangements for the building of a small sawmill. Very little land has so far changed hands for speculative purposes, and the feeling of the more conservative firms interested in settling this district is rather against it, as tending to discourage actual settlement.

The district owes a great deal to the enterprise of Messrs. Hope, Graveley & Co., which firm was the first to recognize the merits, from a home-seeker's point of view, of the lands adjacent to Vancouver and New Westminster. They have spent a great deal of time and money in sending their descriptive pamphlets into every part of the continent, spreading information about the district, with the result that home-seekers and settlers are now coming in to a far greater extent than ever before in the history of the country.



Burnaby Lake.

GOSSIP.

"EXPERIENCED HANDS."

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing out a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$225 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive in parties at Winnipeg between the 15th of March and 15th of April next.

Any farmer who desires to secure one of these men, should make application in writing to the Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, giving full name, post office, and nearest railway station, and sending \$25 on account of the passage money for each man—no order can be accepted unless accompanied by the sum mentioned—which sum may be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications will be filed in the order they are received, and should reach the Commissioner of Immigration not later than the 15th day of January, 1905.

Among the numerous birthday presents received by King Edward, none interested him more than a little book from Prince Eddie of Wales, his future successor. It appears that the King on a recent occasion was unable to inform Eddie how the leopard got its spots, and in this book was a puzzle which explained all about it.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

GOFF'S FRUIT CULTURE.

The farmer as a rule does not wish for big books of reference on his working-library shelves, but rather smaller and cheaper manuals of rather a technical nature—books that are condensed, and give him the information quickly, without having to wade through historical or other matter. A collection of such books is published by the University Co-operative Co., Madison, Wis., comprising Goff's Lessons in Fruit-growing, Goff's Principles of Plant Culture, Hopkins' Veterinary Elements, and Smith's Field Manual. All these works are built up from lectures given to the students of probably the most practical agricultural college (Wisconsin). We desire to draw attention to Fruit Culture, by Goff, which is a text-book for beginners. This work is divided into sections, and treats of the cultivation of apples, pears and quinces, the stone-fruits, the nuts, the grape, small fruits, and also takes up storage and preservation and marketing. The book is low in price (\$1.25, postpaid), is well indexed and well printed, and is up-to-date. You can get a copy from us if you wish this work.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS and SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON,

Real Estate Brokers.

541 HASTINGS ST.

The Phoenix Fire Extinguisher

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE PRESENT AGE.

Patented in 1899.

No home in the land should be without it, as it is furnished at a price within the reach of every person. It is always ready for use, and not only the means of saving thousands of dollars, the earnings of years of hard toil and labor, but thousands of precious lives.

It is easy to operate, and can be handled by a child.

The instrument is a pneumatic tube, twenty-two inches long and two inches in diameter.

Its power, when applied to a fire, is equal to a dash of one hundred gallons of water.

Its action is instantaneous.

Agents will shortly visit every town and village in Canada, and will demonstrate its unquestionable value to every home as a fire extinguisher.

For further information, please address:

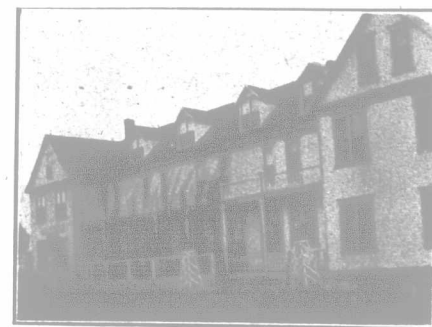
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NELSON P. O., B. C.

The LAKEVIEW HOTEL

KELOWNA, B. C.

JAMES BOWES, Proprietor.



This favorite resort for the commercial and tourist travelers visiting the Okanagan Valley, famous for its beautiful climate, choice fruit, magnificent scenery, and for being the spot where those who enjoy the fishing-rod and gun can be fully satisfied with a day's sport, is situated on the shore of Okanagan Lake.

The genial and popular proprietor seeks to make his many guests comfortable and his hotel homelike. The tables are supplied with every delicacy of the season, while his bar is supplied with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars. This, with courteous and kind treatment, make it one of the most desirable hotel homes in British Columbia.

Vancouver Settlers' Association

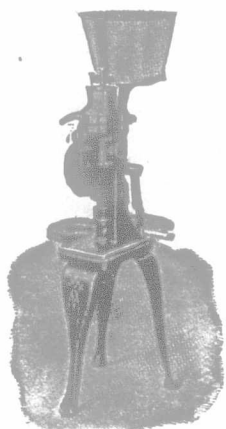
Managers: HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO., Limited.

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We have some very cheap lands in the BURNABY and SOUTH VANCOUVER MUNICIPALITIES (suburban to the City of Vancouver) on our lists, from \$30.00 per acre up, and some more expensive lands adjoining the city limits at \$300.00 per acre up. All these lands are convenient either to electric tram-line or railways.

We also make a specialty of FARM LANDS in the Lower Fraser Valley. Send for our pamphlet giving weather reports and market statistics.

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



DE LAVAL

The name which guarantees superlative merit in Cream Separators.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS.

Some of our subscribers are again forgetting the rule that the full name and P. O. address must invariably accompany every enquiry; otherwise attention cannot be paid to it.

EFFECTS OF DEHORNING, AND TIME TO DO IT.

Does it not injure the animals in any way to dehorn them? When is the best time of year to dehorn? J. D.

Ans.—A good deal depends upon the temperament of the animal. Occasionally some bleed a little and feel poorly for a while, but seldom with any serious results.

SHOULDER BRUISES.

A mare, five years old (broke her this fall), has a big lump on each shoulder from the collar, but is not an open sore. What can I do to remove them? Horse seems fine every other way. J. A. B. Weyburn.

Ans.—The muscle bruises are rarely serious unless neglected; at the first, such should be lanced, and the fluid drawn out, and the cavity dressed and kept open until healing from the bottom starts.

SUSPECTS TUBERCULOSIS.

A three-year-old heifer which seems to have a very bad cold in the head, when she breathes there is a gurgling sound in her throat. There is a mottled discharge from her nose all the time and also from her mouth.

FARMER.

Ans.—Have her tested with tuberculin by a qualified veterinarian; the test will settle the matter for you.

QUALIFICATIONS TO PRACTICE AS A V. S.—WATER-WITCHING.

1. What qualifications are necessary for a veterinary surgeon to practice in Alberta, being registered in Kansas?

Ans.—One must be a graduate of a reputable veterinary college, and send his certificate and a fee of \$1.00 to the Dept. of Agriculture at Regina, when he will be granted a license to practice.

2. As to water-witching, we are not up in the occult sciences. The work is done with a hazel rod or fork of a peach tree; one needs to be a seventh son to do this successfully.

PYÆMIA IN COW.

One of my milking cows last August took a swelling on right side of the head below the eye and extended down her neck to nearly her front leg, and an abscess formed on her throat. I lanced this, and it has discharged matter ever since. Lately another abscess formed on forehead, which I also lanced, and now there is a lump starting on hip, but it doesn't seem to contain matter.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The symptoms resemble pyæmia or possibly actinomycosis. Treatment would cost more than the cow is worth, and in all probability would be unsuccessful.

BOG SPAVIN—CHEMICAL DEEORNER—RINGWORM TREATMENT.

1. Sucker colt has an enlargement on the nigh hock, which appears to me like a bog spavin. The colt is otherwise in first-class health as far as I can see.

2. What is the proper material or drug to use to kill the horns on calves just after birth?

3. Will iodine applied with a brush to ringworm kill it? W. C. M. Roland, Man.

Ans.—1. Bog spavins are rarely treated satisfactorily; a biniodide of mercury (1 to 8) blister may be used.

2. Caustic potash, secured from any druggist.

3. Yes; but the scab forming will need to be removed frequently with soap and warm water.

AZOTURIA—LICE.

I have a mare about twelve years old. I took her out about two weeks ago, and noticed her stiff in the legs; drove her a mile, stopped about ten minutes, and came home. She could hardly get home. I had almost to drag her into the stable. Her legs seemed to be so stiff that she could hardly get one ahead of the other.

Ans.—The cow might be in calf and still have the gelatinous discharge. The cow is not likely to be subject to abortion if care is taken.

best preventive. You might feed the mare a powder in her food twice a week, composed of four drams nitrate of potash and two ounces bicarbonate of soda.

Sulphur ointment, flowers of sulphur, kerosene and lard, are preferable to the ordinary black oil, which is a compound of sulphuric acid and raw linseed oil.

LEUCORRHEA.

Last January I had a mare, six years old, which lost her foal. She was due to foal in May, and ever since, when worked a bit hard or trotted a little, she passes a lot of blood with the urine.

Ans.—The mare, I suspect, is affected with leucorrhœa, although the discharge in that disease is usually creamy colored, and sometimes very offensive.

WORMS.

A mare has worms from four to seven inches long, about as thick as a lead pencil, and are pointed at both ends. She has been poor ever since I bought her about a year ago.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No. I do not think the worms caused abortion. Give the mare an aloetic purge, an eight-dram ball, if 1,200 lbs. or up, and follow with two ounces turpentine in a pint of new milk for four successive mornings.

VAGINAL DISCHARGE FROM COW.

Three months ago I bought a muley cow, supposed to be in calf. After having had her some weeks she had a thick, mucous discharge, mixed with a long, thick streak of blood.

1. Is this cow likely to be subject to abortion? 2. Is the discharge mentioned the usual oestrus, and if so, ought it to be gelatinous and bloody? 3. How long ought to now elapse before again taking to the bull?

Ans.—The cow might be in calf and still have the gelatinous discharge. The cow is not likely to be subject to abortion if care is taken.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR HABITS.

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



"King Baby Reigns" BABY'S OWN SOAP Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing Makes any skin like Baby's. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. MONTREAL. No other Soap is just as good. 313

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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.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once: IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, WINNIPEG, ONT.

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught, Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited, E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

\$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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

INFORMATION REGARDING CHEESEMAKING.

Would you be kind enough to give the best way for farmers to make cheese, and what articles are required for the making of it? A. G. H. Brandon.

LOST ANIMAL.

What is necessary to do with a strayed horse? I have advertised him in the town paper six weeks, and have found no owner. What is necessary to comply with the law? J. T. Lethbridge.

Ans.—Notify the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, at Regina, and he will attend to the matter.

Tommy—"You know that great big piece of cake in the pantry, mamma?" Mamma—"Yes, dear; what about it?" Tommy—"Didn't you say it would make me sick if I ate it?" Mamma—"Yes." Tommy—"Well, it didn't."

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

Fruit-a-lives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

have all the medicinal properties of fruit, in a highly concentrated form. Nothing like them for curing Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sick Stomach and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

GOSSIP.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF STALLIONS.

February 2nd promises to be a red-letter day among the fraternity of horse-men, for, in addition to the exhibition of Clydesdales and Shires at The Repository, Toronto, on that date, Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont., who has for so long been engaged in the stallion business, and whose clientele is as broad as the continent, will sell by public auction forty-two head of breeding Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys. In the lot are fifteen females and twenty-seven stallions, several of them winners at Toronto, Ottawa and London exhibitions last fall, others are being imported this month. Of those at the present time in the Sarnia, Ont., and Lennoxville, P. Q., stables, ready for the sale, may be mentioned, Nateby Defender, a two-year-old Shire that won first in his class last year at Toronto, London and Ottawa. This stallion has lots to make him a prime favorite, good quality, plenty of bone, strong back, well knit all over, and weighs about 1,800 pounds. His sire was Crossmore Carbon, a get of the great conquering Harold. Nateby Pioneer, well known as the winner of second prize at the 1904 Spring Stallion Show, and several other good awards, is another in the list offered. He is a splendid individual, sired by Gunthorpe Advance, one of the stallions that has made Shire horse history illustrious. Nateby Result is another two-year-old that is at once conspicuous in the best of company. He is a brown, by the famous Harbling Harold, a winner in the best company in England, and a son of the renowned Harold 3708. Nateby Review, another two-year-old, is also for sale. He will weigh 1,800 pounds, is a bay in color and a son of St. Vincent by Flag Signal. He stood third in his class at the large fairs, two of his stable mates being placed above him. Nateby Waggoner 2nd, a four-year-old, is the last of the Shires we shall mention now. He was sired by Tartar 2nd, dam Polly, by Waggoner, and is a splendid type of draft stallion, with plenty of bone and substance.

At present there are only three of the Clydesdale stallions to be sold in this country, namely, St. Matthew, Sparrowhawk and Bounding Tom. St. Matthew is a brown with white stripe and hind feet, a fine draft horse sired by William the Conqueror, a get of Prince of Wales 673. His dam was Kate, vol. 25, by Prince of Garthland. He is well known to be a sure foal-getter. Sparrowhawk is a five-year-old stallion, brown in color, with white star and white hind legs. He is sired by Lord Stewart (10084). He is a great big, draft horse that combines quality in a high degree, and will scale 1,200 lbs. Bounding Tom, vol. 26, is a stylish and active black, a good straight mover, combined with lots of substance, weighs in his three-year-old form 1,800 lbs., and is sired by Sir Thomas (9681), dam by Prince Romeo, he by Prince of Wales, and he has five recorded dams, the fifth being Nancy (6044), by the well-known Lord Haddo (486).

Further information will be given later about the sale. At present we might just mention that the contingent of Hackneys contains many unusually choice animals, including Terrington Hotspur, Denmark Chancellor, and several others equally well bred.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has been postponed until the first of February, on account of the Ontario elections being held on January 25th.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

To a cross-bred Shorthorn-Galloway stood the credit of showing the highest average daily gain of any of the cattle shown at the Birmingham Fat-stock Show this year, namely, the exceptional figure of three pounds per day for the 702 days of his life; his live weight being 2,110 pounds. The second best showing was that of a pure-bred Hereford steer, 662 days old, whose live weight was 1,798 pounds, and his average daily gain, 2.71 pounds.

A. D. McDonald, Napinka, has made a beginning in Shorthorns on a good basis. He purchased Bracelet 8th at one of the Hon. T. Greenway's sales, bred by Thos. Russell, Exeter, sire Rantin Robin (imp.). She is a cow of good type, and a fine breeder. Her present young calf is a beautiful roan heifer, sired by Judge, one of Greenway's noted show and breed-bulls. The heifer is one of the real good ones seen by the writer in his travels this fall. She gives every promise of developing into a show animal fit for the leading fairs. Mr. McDonald's stock bull is Senator, bred by R. McLennan, Holmsfield. At the Winnipeg Fair of 1903 this young bull won second in the calf class. He was sired by Sir Colin Campbell (imp.), dam Maid of Lakeside, by Count of the Empire, granddam Glengarry Maid, by Duke 2nd (imp.). This young bull is two years old this spring. He is a good deep red color, is very growthy, and already is proving himself to be a good sire.

BIG PRICES IN THE ARGENTINE.

From the report of the sale at Buenos Ayres of Shorthorn cattle exported by Bailie Taylor, Pittlivie, it appears that March On, the Balnakyle-bred sire, which won the MacLennan Cup at the Birkenhead Show, and stood second to the King's champion bull, Ronald, at the Highland Show, was sold for 31,000 dollars (equal to \$13,530 of Canadian money). March On was purchased by the Bailie from the Duke of Buccleuch last spring. The Dunballoch-bred Royal Star bull, Pat, which won first at the Royal Northern Show, established a record in the Argentine by realizing 37,000 dollars (equal to \$16,145 Canadian money), others selling up to £500 and £750.

TRADE NOTE.

EPPS'S COCOA.—Grateful and comforting. In these days, when the milkman is heavily fined for selling milk if found with the cream abstracted, it is essential that the housewife should be made aware that cocoa in like manner contains a most nutritious cream or butter, which, if removed, as it is in all thin and foreign cocoas, leaves the preparation like skim milk, almost useless as a food.

In Epps's Prepared Cocoa this highly nutritive element is retained, and so carefully blended that it makes one of the most valuable food products, suitable for those of all ages and classes. To prove the presence of the butter, it is only necessary to place a pinch of the two preparations between the fingers for one minute, when the difference will be readily seen.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson tells of a doctor of philanthropic bent, who lived in a Pennsylvania town the inhabitants of which are for the most part coal miners.

The good doctor was much distressed by existing sanitary conditions of their cottages. So, presenting a nice new thermometer to each household, he carefully explained to the inmates the necessity for maintaining in one's living apartments a wholesome atmosphere. The thermometer, he added, would, of course, indicate the proper degree of temperature.

One day, as the doctor was making his rounds, he inquired of the woman at the head of one establishment in which he observed his thermometer proudly displayed, dangling at the end of a string, whether she had remembered his instructions.

"Indeed, sir, I do," was the reply. "I take great care about the temperature. I hang the thing right up there, and I watch it careful."

"Good!" exclaimed the doctor, pleased. "And what do you do when the temperature rises beyond sixty-eight degrees?"

"Why, sir," answered the woman, "I take it down, and put it outside a while till it cools off."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CAPPED HOCKS—CHRONIC LAMINITIS.

1. Draft stallion capped his hocks last fall by rubbing against the wall. I have fixed the stall so that he cannot do so any more.

2. Heavy stallion had laminitis in front feet a year ago. He got better, but towards spring got lame again. I put rubber pads on, and he went all right until the latter part of the season, when he went lame again. I poulticed his feet for a while, and then blistered the coronets every month all fall.

H. H.

Ans.—1. If there is considerable serum present, the tumor must be lanced and treated as an ordinary abscess by flushing out three times daily with a five-percent solution of carbolic acid. It would be safer to get your veterinarian to operate, as it is a critical part to lance. If no serum or other fluid is present, repeated blistering will reduce them some, or the daily application of the following, with smart friction, viz., four drams each iodide of potash and iodide of ammonium, and four ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

2. This is a case of chronic laminitis, or navicular disease; it is impossible to say which, without a personal examination. In either case it is not probable a complete recovery will take place, but the symptoms can be allayed by the treatment you are following. Rasp the feet down well at the heel, and rasp the walls of the quarters down almost to the sensitive parts. Then apply a blister all around the coronet once monthly. I do not think it would be wise to try to get him on the road next spring, but continue the blistering all summer, and it is probable he will be fit to travel some during the season of 1906. If you intend travelling him next spring, do not rasp the quarters down as stated, as there will not be time to grow fresh ones. The rasping should have been done in August or September. While treatment will give more or less ease, it is not probable a complete recovery will result.

V.

FEEDING PREGNANT MARES.

In your issue of Nov. 30th there appeared an article on wintering idle horses. Would this method of feeding be proper for a mare in foal?

Would it be safe to winter a pregnant mare on cornstalks?

W. J. T.

Ans.—The method of feeding mentioned will answer well for pregnant mares but they, having to nourish their fetus as well as themselves, require more oats than idle geldings or mares not breeding, and it is necessary to be still more careful that all food and water given are of first-class quality.

Cornstalks do not make good or safe food for pregnant mares.

V.

THROAT TROUBLE, ETC.

1. Three-year-old colt breathes fast and heavy when exercised, and when allowed to stand half a minute is all right. Does not cough or make a noise.

2. The urine of my horses is thick and of a yellowish color. Will this make them go blind?

W. S.

Ans.—1. This is due to a wasting away of some of the muscles of the larynx (a cartilaginous box at the commencement of the windpipe). It is not probable that he will get all right. You might help him by blistering the throat repeatedly.

2. Give a tablespoonful of nitrate of potash in soft food every night for three doses. This condition has no effect on the eyesight.

V.

UNTHRIFTY COLTS.

A pair of two-year-old colts, that I have worked some, have not done well all fall. Their coats are long and dry, and their legs swell. They are just recovering from distemper. I feed lots of bran, linseed and stock food.

W. J. L.

Ans.—I think the colts have worms. Get three ounces each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic; mix, and make into 24 powders. Give each colt a powder every night and morning, and twelve hours after the last has been taken, purge each with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one dram each of gentian, ginger and nuxvomica twice daily; feed fairly well, and give regular exercise.

V.

ELEPHANTIASIS.

My mare has farcy, with some eruptions in one hind leg.

R. P.

Ans.—I think you are mistaken in your diagnosis. Farcy and glanders are practically the same disease, and if your mare is affected, the sooner she is destroyed the better. I suspect your mare has a chronically enlarged leg called elephantiasis, and it is, in most cases, impossible to cure. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with one dram iodide of potash twice daily, for two weeks, then cease giving for a week, then give for two weeks and so on. Dress the eruptions with butter of antimony applied with a feather once daily for three applications, and then dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts.

V.

CANKER.

Three-year-old dog had spells of hacking coughing, as though there was a bone in his throat. He got better. Now he shakes his head for minutes at a time, and often howls from pain, which appears to be in his ears. He scratches his ears, and there is an offensive smell.

J. N. H.

Ans.—The dog has canker, and if it has extended and involves the middle and internal ear, it is doubtful if a recovery will take place. The first symptoms mentioned (coughing) was due to stomachic trouble, which evidently has become corrected. If there is a collection of dried matter in and around the ears, wash it off with warm water. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, fifteen grains to a pint of water. Heat a little of this to about 100 degrees Fahr., and pour about half a small teaspoonful into each ear once daily.

V.

DIARRHŒA—WORMS.

1. Calves have diarrhœa. I am feeding separator milk, Carnefac, whole oats and bran.

2. Horse has long, shaggy coat, ravenous appetite. I think he has worms.

A. J. H. J.

Ans.—1. Add about one-sixth part lime water to the milk. Get the oats chopped and sift the hulls out of them. You can check any case that is serious by giving two to four drams tincture of opium, two drams of catechu and three drams prepared chalk in a little new milk every five or six hours, until the diarrhœa ceases.

2. Give one dram each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic, night and morning for 12 doses. In ten hours after the last dose, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, either made into a ball with a little treacle, or mixed with one pint cold water and given as a drench.

V.

RESULT OF INJURY.

Filly cut the outside of fetlock on a snag last spring, making a wound two inches long, one inch wide and one-half inch deep. It healed, but the joint is slightly enlarged and she limps a little.

N. J. G.

Ans.—A wound of this kind should not cause permanent lameness, although the blemish no doubt will be permanent. Apply a blister to the joint, and repeat in a month, and again if necessary. Mix one-half dram each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her head down now, and oil every day until the scale is all off. Repeat monthly as long as necessary.

V.

STALKS WHEN STANDING.

Mare swells under the abdomen and in legs, when standing long.


G. C.

Ans.—Feed on bran only for twelve to eighteen hours; then give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only, and give water from which the chill has been taken, until purgation ceases; give one dram iodide of potash night and morning for twelve days. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise. Some horses are so predisposed to this that it cannot be prevented, except by regular exercise, while in others above treatment will arrest the tendency for the winter.

V.

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

"Time's the King of Men" and



The ELGIN WATCH is the royal time-keeper

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches in men's and women's sizes and in all varieties of cases.

"Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated joint history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

The London, Eng., Live-stock Journal prints an interesting record of the butter produce in Dr. Watney's herd of Jerseys at Buckhold. It shows that twenty-six cows in the herd the entire year gave an average of 467.55 pounds of butter, twelve cows in the herd part of the year equal to 4.94 cows for a whole year, and if reckoned as 4.94 they have an average of 441.26. There were, therefore, an average of 30.94 cows in the herd all the year, and they have an average of 463.49 pounds of butter. Among the highest individual yields are Guenon's Lady, 614.70 pounds; Dewberry, 580.20 pounds; and Wild Teasel 2nd, 556.40 pounds. The total butter yielded for the twelve months (October 1st, 1903, to September 30th, 1904) was 14,840.37 pounds.

NEW VOLUME SHORTHORN HERD-BOOK.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Wade, Registrar of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, we are in receipt of the last volume (No. 20) issued of the D. S. Herdbook. Considerable improvement is noted by an abbreviation of pedigrees, thus economizing in the way of printing; no small item. We think it could be cut down further by just giving sire and dam, but the stand taken is a move in the right direction. Vol. 20 contains the registration of bulls from 45235 to 50108, and cows from 53998 to 59476. Membership is only \$2.00 per annum in the Association, and entitles one to a volume of the herdbook free.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

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



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

At Lord Tredgar's Annual Agricultural Show, held last week at Newport, Monmouthshire, Alastair, owned by Earl of Powis, won first in aged bull section and champion male, with Deane Willis' Doynton Brave Archer as reserve. The female championship went to Earl Powis' yearling heifer Lady Amy 7th. Alastair and Lady Amy 7th were illustrated in the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" for December 1st. The first-prize cow was Mr. Willis' White Heather.

The name of J. A. S. Macmillan and high-class horses have been linked together for a good many years in our Western agriculture, his record with Clydesdales at the big shows being unsurpassed. Continued strenuous efforts are necessary to enable any man to keep at the top. Such efforts are evidenced by the quality of the horses recently imported by Mr. Macmillan for his Brandon sale stable. A sextette of stallions, comprised of five Clydesdales and one Hackney, made up the last importation, all selected on their merits as getters of good horses, this importer being strongly averse to the show-ring veteran, who has become sterile from excessive feeding and fitting for the competition of the rings, and has had to emigrate from place to place in order to earn his oats. Syndicates desiring horses should look over the Macmillan lot, and by so doing have a chance to secure a good individual and a horse that is a revenue-producer. Included in the lot are:—First, King's Crest (11385), a dark bay horse, by Up-to-Time. King's Crest is a premium winner, getting second in a good aged class at Toronto, 1904 (one reporter at that show refers to his fine bone and quality, and remarks on his good feet and substance), he was also the Lanark premium horse in 1903, and the Kerrick district horse in 1904, and although only a four-year-old has a record not to be despised. His sire has been a noted getter, and by the breeding on both sides of King's Crest the mantle of that sire can be confidently expected to fall upon him. Foremost, a five-year-old, by Prince Sturdy, is a promising horse, of breeding which should be especially acceptable to Clydesdale lovers. Prince Sturdy, his sire, was the first Clydesdale stallion taken from America to Great Britain to be used for breeding purposes. 'Nuf sed The dam of Foremost is that sweet mare Myrtle, by Macgregor. Myrtle was a prize-winner of note, getting first at Edinburgh, first at Highland, first at Ayr, second at Kilmarnock, and was sold at seven years old for \$840. Another stallion is the young bay three-year-old Rival, by Coeur de Lion, he by Claymore. The dam of Coeur de Lion was the famous mare Plantagenet, by Belted Knight. Her son named after the Lion Heart was third at the Royal as a two-year-old. Two others are Gallant Baron, a three-year-old, bred by Alex. Montgomery, and got by Baron's Pride, and Royal Ranger, a three-year-old, by Royal Cairnton, the sweepstakes horse at Toronto and Chicago a few years ago. The Hackney is also a young horse, being foaled in 1901, named Imperialist, winner of five firsts and two seconds at leading Yorkshire and other East of England shows, as well as at Glasgow. Our space is limited, and to those wanting such horses, we would say go and look them over, take your pick, and you ought to be able to satisfy yourself. Their owner has a good name for making satisfactory terms to his patrons. Horses are likely to be a good price for some time to come, so now is the time to get in on the ground floor.



WHAT'S IT WORTH? How much more would your horse be worth if you could cure his Heaves? INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE will do the work in a short time and greatly increase the value of your horse.

SEND DIRECT. If your dealer does not handle it send us 50c, and we will forward you one 50c. package, express prepaid, with the agreement that if you are not satisfied with the results your money will be refunded. Our guarantee is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, and as to our responsibility we refer you to the editor of this paper or to any of the commercial agencies.

Veterinary Department. Our veterinary will be glad to give you his advice as to the method of treating any disease to which your stock may be subject, absolutely free. Simply write us and answer the following questions:

1. How many head of stock have you?
2. Where did you read this advertisement?

PREPARED ONLY BY INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.



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

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

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

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

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

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

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

MR. J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

Bond's Horse Exchange, Shepherd St., Toronto, 2 Blocks east of Grand's Repository.

On February 2nd, 1905, at 1.30 o'clock p.m.

27 Head of Stallions and 15 Fillies and Mares. Among the lot is a number of well-known prizewinners. Stallions include 1 seven-year-old, 2 five-year-olds, 2 four-year-olds, 6 three-year-olds, 11 two-year-olds and 5 yearlings. Females—5 three-year-olds, 5 two-year-olds and 5 rising two years old.

TERMS OF SALE—Mares and Fillies, Cash; Stallions, one-half cash or 30-day note accepted same as cash, balance payable May 1st, 1906, on approved joint notes at 8%. Bring references and save delay. All stallions sold for \$1,000 or upwards will be guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Should he not prove so, on his return to my barn another equal in value will be given in his place. Stock will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Geo. Jackson, Robt. Bond, Auctioneers.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

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

A LETTER FROM OVER THE SEA

WHICH WILL PROVE OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS.

Here is a sincere and unsolicited letter from an Englishman who was almost led to take his own life on account of what he suffered from itching piles:

114 Milton Road,
Margate, England.

Edmanson, Bates & Co.,
Toronto, Can.

Dear Sirs,—I feel it my duty to write to acknowledge the great good Dr. Chase's Ointment has done for me. I had suffered from itching piles for over sixteen years, and suffered badly at that. There have been times when I could not have put an end to it all if it had not been for the thought of meeting God. Some people may think I am stretching it a point, but those who have suffered as I have will know.

At other times I have felt I could take a knife and cut away the parts until I came to the bottom of the evil, but thank God it is all past. It was quite by accident that I came to know of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I have had doctors' advice and remedies to no end, and could not say how much I spent in that sixteen years. I had a Calgary paper sent to me, and there I saw your Ointment advertised. It just met my case, as it said, for itching piles, and saved painful operations.

As I could not get Dr. Chase's Ointment from my chemist, I wrote to my brother, Mr. H. Shelley, of Calgary, Alta., and he sent me one box. Before I had used one-third of the box I was perfectly cured by this ointment.

I am sure you will be surprised to get this letter from this corner of the world, but I felt it my duty to acknowledge the great good Dr. Chase's Ointment has done for me. You are at liberty to make use of this letter as you see fit. All I should like to say to anyone who suffers from this dreadful complaint is I know it cures. With many thanks, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
T. Shelley.

If you are not acquainted with the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment you will be surprised at the cures which are being brought about in your own neighborhood. No preparation has ever been more heartily endorsed by people who have used it, and none has ever been so successful in curing piles.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

Suffered For A Number of Years From Dyspepsia.

That is what Mrs. Mary Parks, Cooper, Ont., says, and there are thousands of others who can say the same thing.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

cured her, and will cure anyone and everyone troubled with Dyspepsia. Mrs. Parks writes as follows:—

"I suffered for a number of years from Dyspepsia, and tried many remedies, but without any relief until, on the advice of a friend, I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. After using one bottle I was pleased to find that I was relieved of the dreadful pains I suffered. I give all praise to B. B. B. for the benefit I have received, and I hope all sufferers from Dyspepsia will try this wonderful remedy. If they do I am sure that they will have the same experience that I have had."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CONGENITAL BLINDNESS

Calf one month old was almost blind when born. His eyes are abnormally large and of a bluish shade.

Ans.—Congenital defect of this nature in the organs of vision cannot be corrected by treatment. It is possible nature may effect a change, but in all probability he will never receive sight. V.

WORMS.

Tamworth boar, 18 months old, during the past six weeks has become very poor, almost skin and bone; is with three other pigs who are doing fairly well. His skin is hard and dry, and backbone stands up like a saw. Has voracious appetite, but food seems to do it no good. Fed on milk, slops, boiled wheat mixed with bran; has wood ashes mixed with food, and occasionally doses of stock food. Z. Y. X.

Ans.—Should judge this boar is suffering from worms, and would suggest doses of turpentine in milk, one teaspoonful of the former to a pint of milk, given first thing for three or four successive mornings; follow with, on the fifth morning, a half pint of raw linseed oil; he will drink it if mixed with milk, or else give one dram of santolin in a piece of fat pork.

SEPTIC INFECTION FOLLOWED BY MAMMITIS.

Last May I used some much-advertised milking tubes of coin silver on six of our milch cows. After I had used the tubes only about four times, the udders of all the six cows swelled up and became much inflamed. The udders of five cows got entirely well within about four weeks, but the left half of the bag of our four-year-old Jersey cow got very hard and red, and broke open about the first of last June. There has been more or less purulent matter running from the affected side of the bag ever since last June; the other half of the bag has remained in a healthy condition. The general health of the cow is excellent, and she is due to bring a calf next March. R. W. Norborne, Miss.

Ans.—Your cow's udder became affected through the tubes, which should be kept in an antiseptic solution, and should be boiled once a week at least. Get a copy of "Veterinary Elements" from the University Co-Operative Co., Madison, Wis.; it will cost you \$1.50, postpaid, and read up garget in that work; also chapter on the udder, which is an organ easily infected by germs.

EXCESSIVE SWEATING.

Clyde mare fourteen years old has worked hard all summer and fall. During the warm days of late fall I noticed her sweat profusely while plowing; in fact it would run down in a small stream from under her belly. When she ceased work and stood in the stable her legs stocked up slightly, but now they are all right. After being in the stable a few days she began to sweat along her sides, and has since become worse, as all day and night she is wet with perspiration, and is never dry. She always grows a long thick coat in the winter, but has never been troubled in this way before. She eats and drinks well, and otherwise appears healthy. She is fed on slough hay, oat straw, with oats twice a day, and a little boiled wheat with some flaxseed thrown in at night. E. J. J. Alameda.

Ans.—The sweat glands are one part of nature's system of getting rid of waste material from the body, and should work in harmony with the kidneys and bowels. If from any reason one of these organs stops, the others frequently take up its work in part at least. Clip the mare, and blanket her when out; give plenty of exercise and the following: First, a pint and a half of linseed oil (raw) on empty stomach; limit the hay and feed, and give the following powders: nitrate of potash four ounces, sulphate of iron two ounces, gentian (powdered) eight ounces, powdered nux vomica two ounces; divide into twenty-four doses, and give one powder morning and night in the feed. Get a copy of "Veterinary Elements," postpaid, \$1.50 from this office, and read upon this question.



The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor

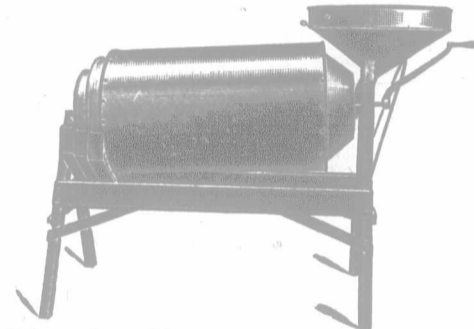
WE HAVE just received a large consignment of the above celebrated Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with FARMER'S ADVOCATE etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than \$2.00 each.

We will send one by registered Mail to anyone sending us three new subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.

With proper care it will not require honing for years. Address
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Write at once for wholesale prices.
THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

NEW LOCATION and FRESH IMPORTATION

Having sold my Brandon stables and purchased more roomy quarters at Calgary, Alta., I will now keep a larger stock than ever on hand at all times of high-class

SHIRES, PERCHERONS, GLYDES, COACHERS and HACKNEYS.

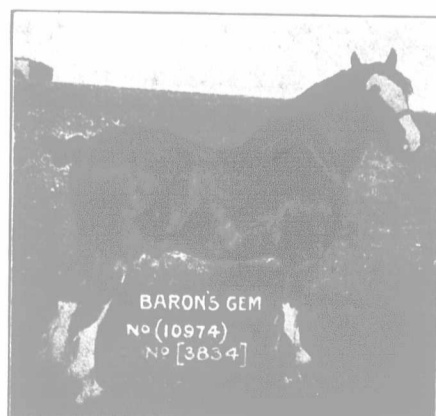
No pains or expense will be spared to procure the best in breeding and individuality.

Prices shall be as low as horses of equal quality can be sold.

Terms liberal to responsible buyers.

I desire to secure a few reliable and experienced salesmen.

GEO. E. BROWN, Calgary, Alta.



BARON'S GEM
No (10974)
No [3854]

Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

A. G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

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

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over.....1st and 2nd Prizes
- Stallions—3 years old and under 4.....1st and 2nd Prizes
- Stallions—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
- Stallions—1 year old and under 2.....1st Prize
- Mares—3 years old and under 4.....1st Prize
- Mares—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
- Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed.....1st Prize
- Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
- Sweepstake Mare—Any age.

On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.



Still at the Front

For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

it will be to your interests to correspond at once with JAMES SMITH, manager for

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners.

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prizewinners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

Our second consignment since Toronto Fair, consisting of extra good Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, sailed from Glasgow on the 8th, per S.S. Marina, and should reach our stables in London, Ont., the end of October, and includes several prizewinners. This is the best consignment we ever shipped. Come and see, or write. Address all correspondence to



JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABORTION.

Three-year-old pregnant mare was hauling a load of lumber; it slid forward, struck her on the croup, and she became greatly frightened and tried to get away. In nine days she aborted, during the sixth month of gestation. Will she abort again at the same time, if I breed her again?
J. A. G.

Ans.—As the accident was probably caused by the fright mentioned, it is not probable it will be repeated; but, of course, any mare is liable to abort from different causes at any period of gestation. I would advise you to breed her again, and to be careful to not give cause for abortion, and to keep her very quiet during the fifth and sixth months of gestation. There is little danger under these conditions.
V.

DELICATE BULL.

Yearling bull, bought for stock purposes, is thin, eyes sunken, stands with all four feet close together, and back humped; when walking steps slow and sometimes falls; has no ambition; takes no notice of other cattle.

1. What is wrong with him?
2. Would it be advisable to breed him?
3. Would too high feeding, when a calf, cause the trouble?
4. Would journeys on cars or truck cause it?
5. What treatment would you advise?

B. J. C.

Ans.—1. It is not possible to say definitely what is wrong. It may be digestive weakness from too high feeding, and he may have tubercular disease of the digestive organs.

2. No.
3. This might cause it.
4. No.
5. Give him tonics of one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica three times daily. If no improvement is noticed in a month, get your veterinarian to examine him, and, if necessary, test him with tuberculin. If he reacts, destroy him.
V.

INJURED OX.

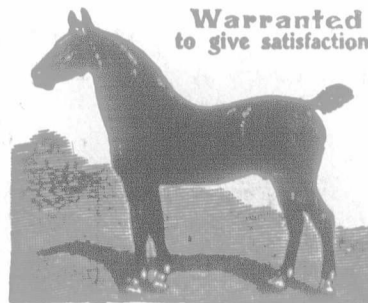
A working ox of mine got cut by barbed wire on top of heel, inner side, left hind foot, six weeks ago. He got so lame that he could scarcely get up; his leg swelled up into thigh. I kept the wound clean, tried different medicines, and managed to get the swelling down, except around the wound. His inner hoof sticks out like as if the cord that is fastened to the heel bone was cut in two. He can walk quite smart now, but is lame. He feeds poorly, and has lost flesh.
T. B.

Ans.—From your description I assume that the wound is not yet completely healed, and that proud flesh has made its appearance. Your best plan would be to secure the services of a good veterinarian, and have him examine the parts. If the wound is not yet healed, a powder of 1 part iodoform and 3 parts copper sulphate, dusted on occasionally, would be beneficial; watery solutions at this season of the year are not the thing. If proud flesh is there, have it touched with a caustic, such as nitrate of silver, and then wash the wound with a solution of some antiseptic, such as are advertised in our columns. Get a copy of Veterinary Elements, \$1.50 at this office, or free for two new subscribers.

EXAMINE HIS TEETH.

Have a pony which has been out on pasture all summer, only used a few times. A few weeks ago noticed he looked thin, so put him in stable. He seems to be weak, and sways on his legs; will get back as far as the tie-rope will let him, and pulls on the rope; eats fairly well. Gave him bran mash two or three times, then a dose of linseed oil and turpentine, but he does not seem any better, and seems to get thinner and weaker. What should he get, and what do you think is the matter?
W. D. F.

Ans.—Have this pony's teeth examined, and feed well in the meantime. Give the following mixture: Quinine, one ounce; strong tincture of iron, four ounces; water to make one pint. Give one tablespoonful in a cupful water three times daily. If there has been swamp fever in the neighborhood it would be well to consider the possibility of that disease being the cause of the sickness, if the treatment suggested is ineffectual.



Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

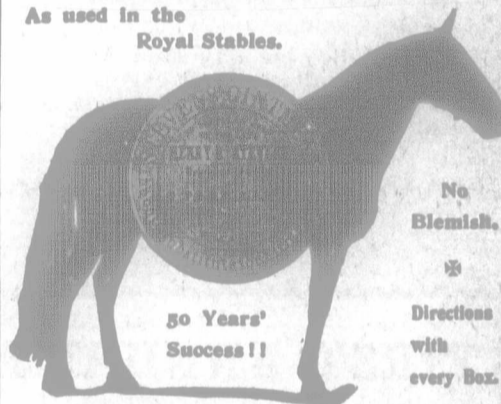
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

Has had over half a century's success on the horses of England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies.

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT
As used in the Royal Stables.



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year. CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Martin, Bole & Wynne
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES

AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

DRAFT FILLIES

SEVENTY-FIVE DRAFT FILLIES on hand, ranging from yearlings to three-year olds. All carefully selected, imported from Ontario, and sired by the best Clydesdale sires. Importations are made from time to time to keep a full line of stock on hand. Also Two Registered Clydesdale Stallions for sale. HALLMAN BROS., Airdrie, Alta. "Key Horse Ranch," 1 mile from station.

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshires Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

Advertise in the Advocate

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

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF THE

THISTLE HA' HERD

The oldest in the world. Bred 69 years without change.
Scotch all the time.

Estate of the late JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

The work of a whole and long lifetime has been spent in building this herd, and now the result:

"A HERD OF SHORTHORNS"

Both ma'es and females, many of them imported, of the very highest excellence and most select Scotch breeding, containing more straight Marr cattle than any other; ready alike for the show-yard or the breeding herd, will be sold at the farm, near CLAREMONT STATION, on the C. P. R., 25 miles east of Toronto, at noon on

Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1905

There will also be sold at the same time

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

and seven mares, mostly imported.

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, } Auctioneers.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, }

The following day Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., will sell at his farm all the bull calves and a choice selection of females from his great Pine Grove Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Ask for both catalogues.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

of the produce of THE PINE GROVE HERD of

Scotch Shorthorns

the property of HON. W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
Rockland, Ontario, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1905,

In the Sale Pavilion on the farm.

We will sell all the young bulls, consisting of 22 short-legged, sappy, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, of the kind that may be used with safety in any herd. Several of them have been prizewinners at our best shows.

The 27 heifers and cows are of the same kind, and they are a fair selection from the herd.

We have for many years been importing the best Scotch Shorthorns we could find in Aberdeenshire, with the idea of making a breeding herd to furnish enough young things each year for a sale such as this.

Marr, Cruickshank and Duthie blood has been mostly our choice in the females, individuality always being the first consideration.

While we took every pains and spared no expense in procuring the best females to be found, we always kept in view the immense importance of having the best sires, and the great Marquis of Zenda and Village Champion now in use may be named as examples of the kind we like.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, MISSOURI, } AUCTIONEERS.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT., }

The annual Meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association will be held in Toronto on Tuesday, the 17th of January, and the Thistle Ha' Shorthorns, belonging to the estate of the late John Miller, will be sold at Brougham, Ont., on the 18th, from which place you can come to Rockland on the C. P. R., via Ottawa. Write for catalogue.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

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

RAYMOND, Alta.—I will pay \$5 reward for the return of one black mare, weight 1,000 pounds, branded JSH on thigh. Lost between Wood Pecker and Raymond. R. B. Glines.

KILLARNEY, Man.—Strayed from sec. 30, T. 2, r. 17, one two-year-old filly colt, light bay, with white stripe in face, gray mane and tail, white hind legs. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. R. H. Ramsey.

ROUNTHWAITE, Man.—On December 10th, brown horse, weight 1,350 pounds, two white hind legs, branded T on flank, newly blistered on nigh shoulder. Last heard of in Hayfield District. Finder rewarded. G. J. Griffith.

GOSSIP

THE END OF THE BIG RANCHER IN SIGHT.

The Northwestern range country is being settled up rapidly in spite of the fact there are many difficulties for the newcomer to overcome. There are more small ranches for sale in Montana now than for some years, simply because many of the settlers had a streak of bad luck the first year and had no reserve capital to tide them over. As a rule, the man who goes to a new country puts all the wealth he has into the original investment and generally has but little to subsist on until a crop is raised. Should there be a failure the first year, he is left in a bad shape and nine times out of ten has to give up and go to some part of the country where he can secure work by the day until his capital is replenished. The dry weather in the Northwest put many Montana settlers in this fix during the past summer. There were many more who came in, however, than went out and thus the big ranchmen are being elbowed off the map. They all admit that the time is coming when there will be no more big ranches in the West and some of the biggest ones have already passed into history.—Live-stock World.

MELGUND STOCK FARM.

Melgund Stock Farm, owned by Jas. Duthie, is situated three miles southwest of Hartney, Man. Quite a number of very fine breeding and prizewinning Shorthorns are kept, headed by the Caithness-bred Royal Banner =49545=, a straight-lined, well-quartered yearling bull, strong in bone and well grown. Mr. Duthie has a number of very fine two-year-old heifers, the writer's choice of the lot being the red Lady Windsor 3rd, calved May 1st, 1902, and weighed in Nov., 1904, 14 cwt. She was got by Banks O'Doon (imp.), and traces to Hampton Hero, and is a grand, thick, straight, smooth, low-down heifer. Another good one by the same sire is Lady Eglington 3rd. She won second at Hartney Fair this year, and first in 1903, and has a fine young heifer calf at foot by Royal Chief. Lady Melgund 2nd, got by Royal Chief, is a thick, low-down, good heifer of the same age. She was good enough to receive highest honors in her class at Hartney this year. Melgund Jewel, a thick-hearted, smooth, well-grown two-year-old roan, got by 20th Crown Jewel, is also of approved type, and is well worthy of mention. Her dam is a fine breeding cow, bred by Henry Arkell, near Guelph, Ont., got by Scottish Chief. Some other promising cows are, Lady Marjorie (roan), got by Earl of Aberdeen; her daughter, Lady Jessie (got by Melgund =30713=), winner of first at Hartney show this year in cow class; and Lady Melgund, a good breeder, got by Manitoba. Two of the most promising younger females are Pride of Greenwood, a light roan, got by Sittytton Hero 7th, thrice sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg; and Melgund Lass, by Royal Chief. The calves and most of the yearlings are by Royal Chief.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

AND BARRED ROCKS.



On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04.



Terra Nova Stock Farm herd of ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle. All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.



S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man. Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.



Poplar Grove HEREFORDS Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.
Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.
Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$70.
Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.
Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.
Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.
For full particulars write to J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Box 11.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right. H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prize winners and bred from prize-winning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294. m

HOPE GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE, 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, E. Cayley, Alberta.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices. M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drumbo Station, ONT. WALTER HALL, Washington, Cal.

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



Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

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

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

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

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

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

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

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

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

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

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

The incubator and brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me.

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

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

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 2 Chatham, Ont.
Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

To Build Robust Health

start at the foundation of life and health. Assist your organs to do their work properly. Food and drink cannot nourish if your liver is not working right. Dyspepsia and Indigestion follow if your digestive organs are out of order. Constipation cannot exist if your bowels are free. A short course of Beecham's Pills will soon put you right and an occasional one will keep you so.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will do more to build up robust health and maintain it than any other medicine. They have done this, and are continually doing it for thousands all over the world. If you start now and take BEECHAM'S PILLS occasionally you will certainly benefit to a remarkable degree.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America.
In boxes, 25 cents.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

Carnefac Stock Food

IT IS THE BEST.

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

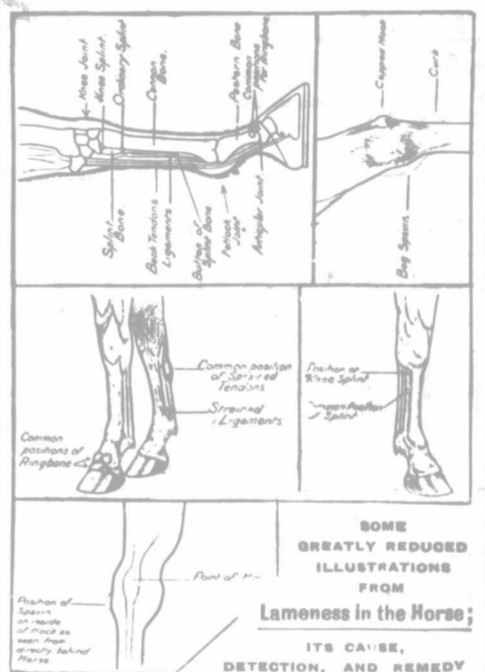
TRADE NOTES.

A FAMOUS SEED HOUSE.—An instance of commercial development and growth to proportions unusual is cited in the career of the well-known seed firm, D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich. Since its establishment half a century ago, the company, following out principles of strict business integrity, and building upon unquestionable merit, has steadily grown until the name of Ferry's Seeds is now a household word with every planter in the land.

Ferry's Seeds are famous for their purity, freshness and reliability. The greatest of care is exercised in their growing and selection, and only seeds of the highest possible standard are placed on the market. Every package has behind it the reputation of a house whose standards are the highest in the trade. A fresh stock, just received from the growers, is carried by dealers everywhere.

All farmers and gardeners ought to have a copy of the 1905 Seed Annual of the Ferry Company. It contains information and suggestions that are invaluable. The Annual will be mailed free to anyone addressing D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.—We have just received from England a small booklet entitled "Lameness in the Horse, its Cause, Detection and Remedy." It is very well gotten up on fine paper, and has numerous illustrations and clear diagrams. The booklet has been written by a Member of The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England, and explains in plain language and to the point, the various diseases of the horse's legs, as spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, and other enlargements and diseases. With the help of the diagrams



and the reading matter, the several diseases of horses' legs may be detected in the living animal. We understand that, in order to introduce this booklet among Canadians, a limited number of copies are being distributed free to the first applicants from the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." Simply forward your full name and address, and the name and address of your nearest drug store or chemist, and a two-cent stamp for postage, to Martin, Boyle & Wynne, Winnipeg, who are distributing these free copies. Remember, write distinctly, and that the free issue is limited. We should like all our readers to obtain a copy. Please mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.

The merits of Carnefac Stock Food have become rapidly known all over Canada, and to-day this preparation is receiving commendations from some of the most prominent breeders in the Dominion. Its ingredients are such that it cannot fail to benefit all classes of stock, and to keep them in fit and proper condition. In their advertisement in this issue the company publish a strong testimonial. We would call attention to it.

We have, ready to ship, 3 BULL CALVES

sired by Choice Goods—40741—, We have also three older bulls and a number of heifers that we will sell cheap in order to make room for young stock.

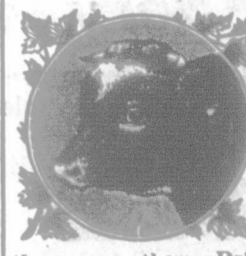
In Yorkshires, we can supply a few boars sired by Imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd. These are fit for service.

Walter James & Sons, ROSSER, MAN.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred JERSEY BULL CALF

five months old, sired by Jas. Walsam's bull, "Golden Prince of Brampton," dam "Daisy of Portage." "Golden Prince of Brampton" took diploma at Ottawa and Winnipeg. Apply to

Chas. J. Robertson, Portage la Prairie, Man.



SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Heir (28487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. FOR SALE: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the lowest, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right. S. E. SNEDECOR, Warwick, Alta.



Grandview Herd

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITTITON HERD AT HEAD OF HERD. SITTITON HERO 7-30882 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling; a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Hanf. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNOB, CO. WOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls and cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903, also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"

Chief"—52882—and "Orange" Chief"—52886—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

Dehorned Cattle free Catalogue
Cut easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horns. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.
R. J. MCKENNA V. PICTON, Ont.

"Let the **GOLD DUST TWINS** do your work"



"Your Servants, Madam!"

The Gold Dust Twins are always ready to work; they are certainly artists in the cleaning line. There's nothing cleanable which

GOLD DUST

will not clean—and do it better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving your best interests if you're trying to keep house without GOLD DUST.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital \$8,700,000
Rest \$3,500,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, PRESIDENT. B. E. WALKER, GEN. MANAGER.

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.

London, England, Office: 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

One hundred and eleven branches throughout Canada and in United States

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Advances made against grain. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail: every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BRANCHES IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

CALGARY, ALTA., C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MOOSE JAW, ASSA., R. A. Rumsey, Manager.
CARMAN, MAN., E. C. Oomplin, Manager.	MOOSOMIN, ASSA., E. M. Saunders, Manager.
CLARESHOLM, ALTA., J. S. Munro, Manager.	NANTON, ALTA., NEEPAWA, MAN., G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
DAUPHIN, MAN., T. M. Turnbull, Manager.	PONOKA, ALTA., E. H. Brotherhood, Manager.
EDMONTON, ALTA., T. M. Turnbull, Manager.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
ELGIN, MAN., D. H. Downie, Manager.	PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.
ELKHORN, MAN., E. M. Saunders, Manager.	RED DEER, ALTA., A. Scott, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	REGINA, ASSA., H. F. Mytton, Manager.
GRAND VIEW, MAN., G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	SWAN RIVER, MAN., F. J. Macoun, Manager.
INNISFAIL, ALTA., H. M. Stewart, Manager.	TREHERNE, MAN., E. B. Haines, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, N.-W. T.	WINNIPEG, MAN., John Aird, Manager.
MEDICINE HAT, ASSA., F. L. Crawford, Manager.	

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

Twenty Shropshire ewes, imported and home-bred, and twenty-five ram lambs, are offered for sale in their advertisement by Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., near Burlington Junction, G. T. R. With the bright prospect looming up for the sheep industry, this lot should be worth looking after. There probably never was a time that it was safer to invest in the beef breeds of cattle or the mutton breeds of sheep, for, according to the statistics and information available, there must be a great scarcity of both beef and mutton inside the next three years, which always advances the prices of breeding stock. Write for a catalogue and tell us what you want, or come and see our stock.

AN ODE TO THE JINER.

The house is full of arnica
And mystery profound,
We do not dare to run about
Or make the lightest sound,
We leave the big piano shut
And do not strike a note,
The doctor's been here seven times
Since Father rode the goat.

He joined the lodge a week ago,
Got in at 4 a.m.
And sixteen brethren brought him home,
Though he says he brought them;
His wrist was sprained and one big rip
Has rent his Sunday coat;
There must have been a lively time
When Father rode the goat.

He's resting on the couch to-day
And practicing his signs,
The halting signal, the working grip
And other monkey-shines,
He mutters passwords 'neath his breath
And other things he'll quote,
They surely had an evening's work
When Father rode the goat.

He has a gorgeous uniform,
All gold and red and blue,
A hat with plumes and yellow braid
And golden badges too,
But somehow when we mention it
He wears a look so grim
We wonder if he rode the goat
Or if the goat rode him.
—Baltimore American.

R. A. & J. A. WATT.

Few, if any, Shorthorn breeders in Canada have achieved greater success in breeding high-class cattle than the Watts. R. A. & J. A. Watt, the present members of the firm that has been until now known as W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., are more determined than ever to push their business to an even more successful issue than ever before. The foundation females are mostly granddaughters of Royal Sailor (imp.), a bull that has possibly sired more good quality sons and daughters than any other that we could name. Upon these females, Messrs. Watt are very careful to use none but the very best sires. Imp. Scottish Beau =36099=, a Duthie-bred bull of excellent quality, by Silver Plate (75633), dam Vain Belle 2nd, by Scottish Archer, has been used for a time with marked success, assisted by Valasco 40th =30861=, the sweepstakes winner at London & Ottawa, 1904. This sire brings back to this herd once more Bampton Hero blood, one of the best lines of breeding possible. While nearly all the principal families have representatives in this large herd, the Matchlesses, Mildreds, Stamfords and English Ladys are the most prominent; most of the young stock offered for sale being Matchlesses and English Ladys. Among the imported females that are for sale, we might mention Claret Queen (imp.), bred by Mr. Thomson, Balbegno, Scotland, sire Count Joyful (74294), dam Claret Cup 6th, and Donside Alexandra, bred by A. Campbell, Aberdeen, sire Golden Fame (76786), dam Donside Lady, by Clan Alpine (60495), also Donside Pride, by Golden Fame, dam Donside Maid, by Kintore Hero 70723. There has recently been added to the already fine herd, the Toronto sweepstakes female of 1903, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. She is not only a model individual, but is a model breeder. Another that is a strong acquisition to this herd is Queen Ideal, the winner of first in a strong string of senior heifer calves at the Chicago International, also first at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, London and Ottawa. She is full sister to Fair Queen, the unbeaten champion of the United States, and Queen Ideal promises to be fully the equal of her famous sister. Intending purchasers ought to be able to select what they require from such a herd with such lines of breeding.

Spavins

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Kingbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

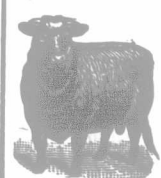
Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

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

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.

Public Sale of Pine Grove

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.: 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first-class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd headers, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogues of the animals. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., om Rockland, Ont.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., om MACVILLE, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRAITHROY STATION & P. O.,
Brampton Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.
Farm 1 mile north of town.

PLEASE DON'T

Imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE

some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU

want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General =28865=, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

Shorthorns, Oxfords and Berkshires Herd

bull, Imp. Royal Prince =45223=. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE.
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale: A number of choice young

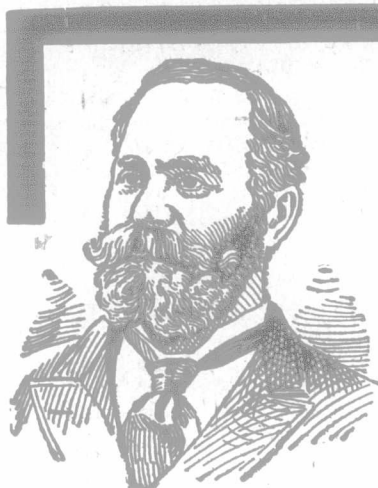
BULLS, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan. om

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140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 71 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

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THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)
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The Weekly Free Press possesses attractive special features which are not to be found in any other Western Canadian weekly. For example, the subscriber to The Weekly Free Press can apply through the "Legal Enquiry Department," free of charge, for information concerning all questions of law, and the information is not only promptly given, but it comes as an opinion from the highest legal talent.

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 AND
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TO JANUARY, 1906

Special Clubbing Offer.

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Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send the Weekly Free Press and Farmer's Advocate from date of receipt of this order to January 1st, 1906, to

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Ideal Woven Wire Fencing
 is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout. The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
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BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

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CONSTIPATION IN HORSES

The proper method to adopt to cure this trouble is to give bran mash, and give regularly for 3 or 4 days some

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

This will cure the trouble. Of course, always keep your horse in good condition with

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

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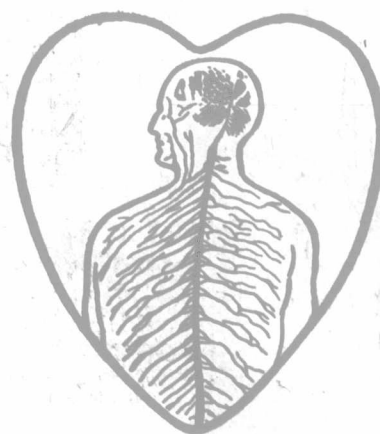
GOSSIP.

Three hundred and fifty-three pedigrees of Shetland ponies were registered last year with the Secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club. No less than 5,287 Shetland Pony stallions and mares have been registered by the Club in its various volumes. This does not include, of course, the large number of geldings that are in use by children all over the country. Fifteen new members were admitted to the Club last year, and at the annual meeting, held at Chicago during the International Live-stock Exposition, eight new members were accepted. The membership is nearly 200. After paying all expenses for the Club work during the past year a cash balance of nearly \$1,000 remains. Heretofore, ponies offered for record after they were one year old must pay a \$5 registration fee. The president and secretary were authorized, in their discretion, to accept entries of ponies over one year old at the regular \$1 registration fee. Officers were chosen: President—J. J. Milne, Monmouth, Ill.; Vice-President—Robert Lilburn, Emerald Grove, Wis.; Secretary—Treasurer—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Corresponding Secretary—W. R. Goodwin, jr., Naperville, Ill.

THE THISTLE HA' SHORTHORN SALE.

The sale of the Thistle Ha' Shorthorns, announced in this issue to take place at the Old Farm, near Claremont Station, C. P. R., on January 18th next, is an event in the Shorthorn world that will be considered one of the most important of the year. Few men live to the age of the late proprietor, Mr. John Miller, for he was getting along in his 88th year when the summons suddenly came. Sixty-nine of these years had been spent in building up this herd of Shorthorns that is now to be dispersed. The herd is supposed to be the oldest in the world, and it is one of the sad things we meet in our journey through life, that such a work has to be broken up, that such a herd cannot be kept intact; but as in the much similar case of the late W. S. Marr, in Aberdeen, the will gave instructions that the herd should be sold as soon as possible to make the division arranged for. It would be hard to find in all Canada, and not very easy in any of the United States, a man interested in good cattle with whom the name of Miller was not familiar. For many years the cattle from this herd were foremost at our leading shows, and in the earlier years they made several journeys into the Republic across the lakes, always with credit to the owner and to the country they represented. What may be termed the close of the show career of the herd was its winning of all the first prizes shown for, excepting one at a Toronto Show, when it was thought that its share of honors had been won and it might well be retired. Since that time the stock bulls have usually been shown once, and seldom have they been defeated. While the policy has been to keep the best females possible, it has always been considered of paramount importance to have nothing but the best sires to be found in any country, no matter what the cost. This policy must have a good effect, and this will be seen in the herd that will be offered. They are without doubt one of the cleanest, most valuable lots of Shorthorns that has been exposed to public auction in Canada. Many of the best herds in America have been built on a Thistle Ha' foundation. We might name the herds of the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Senator Edwards' Pine Grove Herd, Arthur Johnston's Greenwood Herd, the Cargill herd and the Trout Creek Herd owned by Mr. Flatt. The story of the offering will be told in detail in future numbers. In the meantime ask for complete catalogue, which is ready for mailing. Keep in memory that the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, the day before the sale, in Toronto, and that the sale of the young bulls and a lot of choice females from the Pine Grove Herd of Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co. will be held at Rockland on the following day. Try and arrange to attend all three events.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

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

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. I. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

AYRSHIRES. 4 choice bull calves four to service; six months old; 1 bull fit for production. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH.** Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. **CORNWALL, ONT.** Apple Hill, C. P. R.

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Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
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 Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
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Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

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Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, - DE WINTON.

FOR SALE

2 Registered Yorkshire Boars
 One two years old (Red-Faced King), bred by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa. The other of my own breeding, sired by Red Jacket King and out of a sow bred by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. Sold 14 pigs of same breeding to Territorial Department of Agriculture this fall. Also some choice sows, one and two years old. Will offer them for a short time at \$15.00 each for boars and sows from \$15.00 to \$25.00. **W. R. ADAMSON, WOODSOM, Assa.**

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, QUAPPALLE, ASSA.

GOSSIP.

THE PINE GROVE SHORTHORN SALE.

The advertisement elsewhere in this paper of the first annual sale of Shorthorn bulls and heifers from the noted Pine Grove herd of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, Ontario, near the City of Ottawa, on January 19th, should prove attractive to all interested in good cattle of the best breeding. The Pine Grove herd was founded over 20 years ago on stock from the standard herds of the late Mr. John Miller and Hon. John Dryden, and in recent years large importations of high-class cattle have been made, selected from the leading herds in Scotland, so that it is now one of the largest and best in America, containing probably as many imported Scotch cattle as any herd on the American continent, if not more, and including the highest-priced cow in America, the Marr-bred Missie 153rd, for which \$6,000 was paid. The blood of the great herds of Cruickshank, Marr, Campbell, Bruce, Shepherd and others, is strongly represented in the Pine Grove herd. High-class Duthie and Marr bulls have been kept in service, and as the cattle have the range in summer of extensive pastures, and are stabled in winter mainly in roomy boxes, the herd is one of the healthiest in the country, constitutional vigor being among its strongest features. Included in the sale are 24 grand young bulls, the crop of calves of the latter part of 1903 and the early months of 1904, the progeny of the great bulls in service in the herd, together with about an equal number of choice young cows and heifers, bred to the herd bulls, or having calves at foot. At the Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, in 1903, the Pine Grove Shorthorns won the first prize for both young herd and herd open to all, the junior female championship, and the first for the progeny of one bull.

Sale takes place the day following that of the Thistle Ha' herd of the late Mr. John Miller, at Brougham, Ont., which occurs the day after the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Toronto. Persons attending these events can go on to Ottawa by C. P. R. the same evening, and out to Rockland, some 20 miles, in the morning. All interested will do well to write early for the catalogue.

Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba, the well-known importers of heavy draft horses, write the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "No Christmas season in the last twenty-five years has shown a more active, healthy, prosperous condition of business than the present one. Industrial and commercial business throughout the whole country is good; crops and prices are extremely satisfactory and profitable, while live stock of every kind is on the up-grade. This is especially the case in draft horses, the demand for the better class of geldings in Chicago market being probably stronger and prices higher than they have ever been. The keen competition in the harness classes at the International shows has naturally stimulated this demand, and created a market for high-class draft geldings at fancy prices all the year round.

"In preparation for an active demand for stallions, we have this month made another importation of first-class Clydesdales and Suffolks—the two breeds of which we make a specialty. We also have on hand a few choice specimens of the Percheron and Hackney breeds, our present stock aggregating fully eighty stallions, from two years old upwards. As a lot, we consider them superior to what we have ever had in the past, and their high general excellence is a feature to which we wish to direct attention. Some importers bring across perhaps one or two good horses to help sell a collection of mediocre animals, whereas our constant aim has all along been to import nothing whatever but what is good enough to be placed on exhibition or to head some pure-bred stud. This may explain the fact that at the last big fair at Brandon in a strong class of some seventeen stallions, no fewer than five out of the first six placed horses were of our importation. We guarantee absolute satisfaction in every respect, and to this fact is doubtless due the very large business we enjoy in the Northwest, we having sold during the last three years more stallions than all our competitors combined."



Facing the Feeding Problem

Is a question of results, just as in any other business, and there is a sure way to better results in feeding. The farmer who would best serve his own interest must take into consideration the value of Dr. Hess Stock Food as an aid to rapid growth for all stages of development.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food; that is, it is not a substitute for grain, hay, fodder, etc. It is a scientific stock tonic and laxative that sharpens up the appetite and enables the system of the animal to digest more of the food eaten, and here is where the extra profit lies. It also prevents and cures the common disorders usually met with, and should be given at all seasons of the year, whether feeding for meat or milk.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and owes its origin to Dr. Hess' medical education and long practical stock experience.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

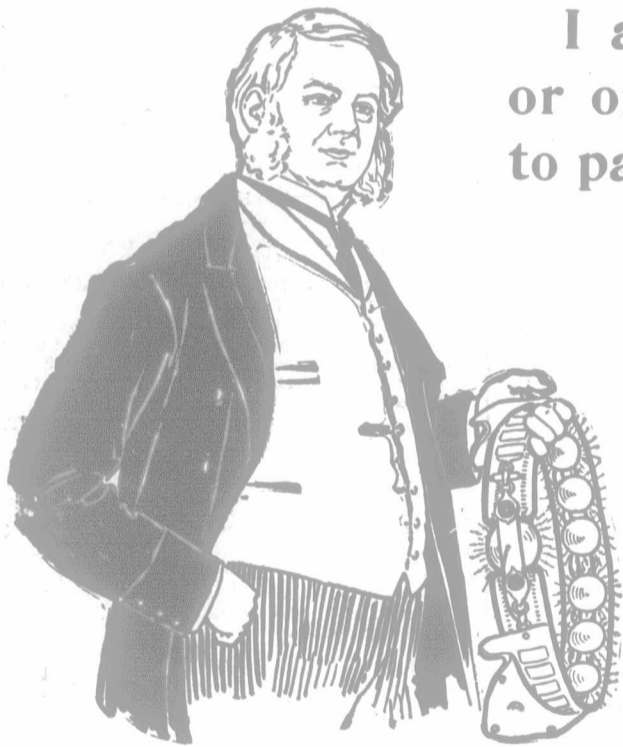
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Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Men Try my Cure Free!

I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.



I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, I have the two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

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