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VOL. XLI.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JANUARY 3, 1906.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 693

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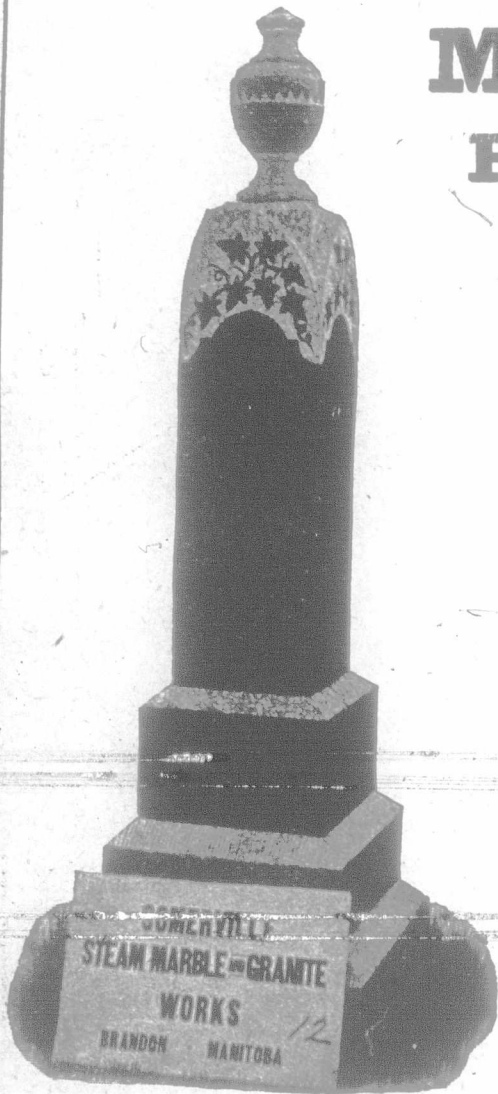
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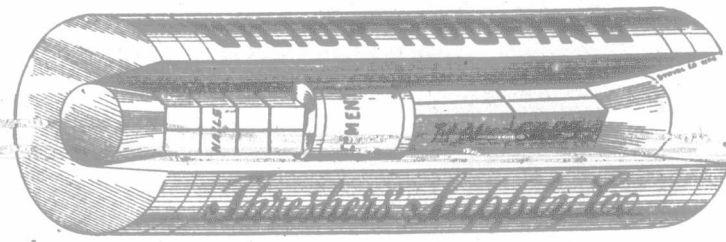
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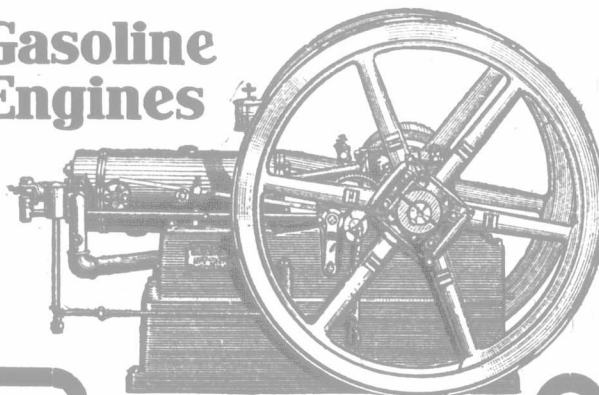
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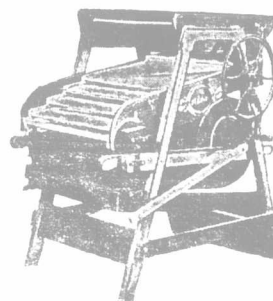
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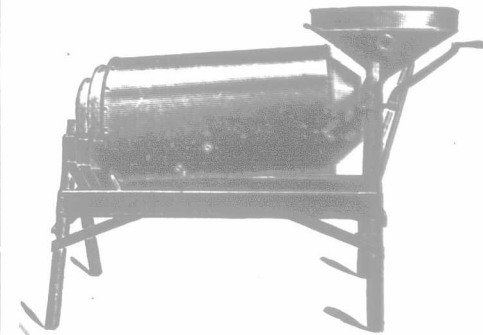
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| Lake, W. H. | Morden |
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| Liste, W. | Boissevain |
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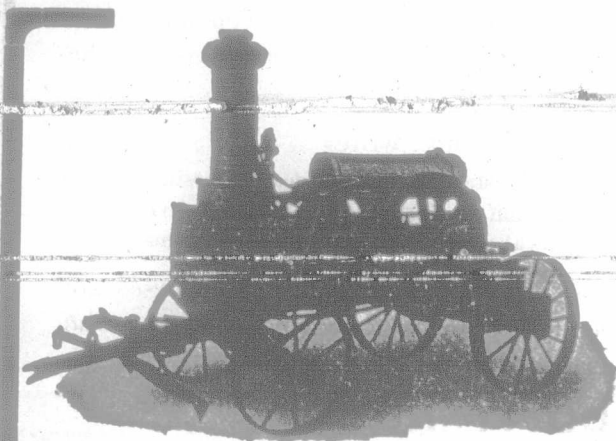
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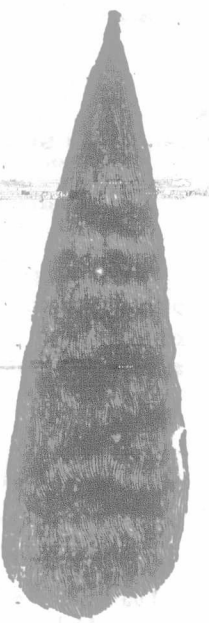
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XI.

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NO. 693.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JANUARY 3, 1906. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The M. A. C. will help out the bottle babies in Winnipeg by supplying the real article.

A new idea for the phonograph records—the seed-train fifteen-minute lectures!

"The farmers are a pesky lot of kickers."—A. Lumberman, Esq.

The packers would feed our unsuspecting brethren at home with Canadian (!) bacon made from U. S. hogs. Squeals are now heard.

The Alberta sheepmen tried to pull the wool over Mr. Fielding's eyes; since which time he has hardly been able to tell the sheep from the goats.

Now starts the school trustee on troublous times—he must save money for the section, and yet must not let the school district be loaded up with a school marm of inferior attainments.

The Canadian Northwestern fyer—otherwise, the "Seed Special"—makes short stops and fast runs. No baggage will be allowed to pile up in the aisles, and there will be no compartment for smoking.

A Montreal debating club found in the affirmative for the question, "Does early marriage hinder a man's chances of success?" The question might well be asked, what is success—is it a childless, loveless old age? Debating clubs to the contrary: A man's success on the farm depends on his early marriage to the right woman; without her he can exist, but not live.

The lady help, even if a little short on muscle for the roughest work, is considered by many a thoughtful mother as a better charge for her priceless children than the rough foreigner or the coarse-tongued, illiterate Bridget that often passes under the title of "hired girl." Children's minds are as plastic as clay, and the well-educated Old Country young woman is preferred by the woman who wishes her children to be well-mannered.

We are Not Dismayed by Threats.

The letter published in another column, threatening this paper with loss of patronage on account of our advocacy of clean fairs, is, we take it, a high compliment to our efforts, and will only serve to rally more firmly to our support the great bulk of the population—farmers and townsmen—who, we know, stand for clean fairs, and who will not tolerate indecency. It might be worth recalling to the attention of our readers that this paper carried advertising of two larger fairs than the one referred to by our correspondent, yet this paper did not hesitate to stand for what we know is right! Our information and statements were absolutely correct, and if the directors of any show are as ignorant regarding what transpires on their grounds as the writer of the letter claims to be, then the public, to whom they are responsible, cannot dismiss them too quickly. Many of the fairs of Canada are needing more careful scrutiny as to their methods, cost of running, benefits to the community, etc., and it will be a good day when the sideshow is banished from all fair grounds.

A Prayer for the New Year.

For all Thy royal largeness, Lord,
Out-rolled in mellow splendor,
Upon a thousand harvest floors,
Our thanksgiving we render;
Thou dost awake the slumbering land,
From green to gold unfolding
The punctual pageant of the year,
Thy breath its beauties moulding.

O Giver, gladdening our days,
We hear through all creation
One Temple-chorus deepen on
In awe and adoration.
Thine ancient promise never fails;
The hills with joy are singing,
The valleys rustling thick with corn
Wave into sudden singing.

Long summer noons, and starry nights,
Winds, snows, at Thy word blowing,
Have wrought a myriad miracles,
Set tides of bounty flowing,
Sent mystic signs to summon life
Sealed in its sunless prison,
And made the face of every field
God's table new uprisen.

O crown our souls with rich increase,
Shower down Thy gifts supernal;
Thou who dost give the amber sheaf,
Grant us the bread eternal;
Bring us into Thy garner, Lord,
At last in heavenly gladness,
Beyond the changing season's scathe,
Beyond the blight of sadness. Amen.

Mr. Gray and the Embargo.

We give space in this issue to a letter from Mr. Patrick L. Gray, Secretary of the Edinburgh (Scotland) Branch of the National Canadian Cattle Admission Association, in which he takes objection to an article on the subject of the British embargo on imported cattle, published not long since in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. Gray's letter seems to be divided into two sections: First, special pleading for the British feeder; and, second, assertions not in accordance with facts to try to prove his case and establish the position that Canadians would be advantaged by allowing the British feeder to do the finishing of beef cattle for them. At the outset let us assure Mr. Gray that we are not "opposing" embargo removal, because we believe the fewer restrictions imposed by either Great Britain or the United States upon live stock and its products from Canada the better for the Canadian farmer.

We need not quibble over the constitutionality of the embargo legislation—it has been the law of the Old Land since 1896, and will require an Act of Parliament to replace—that will be work for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman when he succeeds to power. There is certainly no excuse for continuing the embargo on the score that Canadian cattle are diseased, but we are not so sure that the British Government will take the ground that there is no risk of animal disease from abroad with open ports. That is their lookout.

If we except the great Province of Ontario, Mr. Gray is right in saying that Canada is not a maize (corn) growing country; but our corn area is extending, and we lie right alongside the world's greatest corn-producing area, upon which for feed we freely draw, and, moreover, there is practically no limit to our capacity to grow barley, oats, peas, flax, roots, and other high-

class cattle foods. Mr. Gray need not worry about our running short of cattle feed.

When Mr. Gray asserts that Canada has only a comparatively small proportion of tillage land for growing cattle-food stuffs, he is either ignorant, or is misrepresenting this great "Dominion beyond the sea," where just such land can be measured by millions of square miles. Had Mr. Gray enjoyed the privilege of reading the "Farmer's Advocate" more attentively he would have known better, and also that Western grazing country is being rapidly cut down by the inrush of farmers who are introducing a different system of farming and cattle-feeding, by which it is quite possible to finish cattle on grains; and not only that, but the cultivated land can produce many more than the prairie would. If Mr. Gray was as well posted as he ought to be, he would realize that the system of agriculture on the "boundless prairie" is rapidly changing from ranching to grain-growing and mixed farming, and in the Province of Manitoba the fact is being borne home upon farmers that they must feed cattle if the fertility of the soil is to be maintained. Mr. Gray will have to argue for a long time to convince the thinking farmer of Canada that he will improve his soil by sending his stockers to Great Britain to be finished, and sell the feeding stuffs for that purpose.

The British feeder who wants to get cheap store cattle, as Mr. Gray himself confesses, is simply another middleman between the British consumer and the Canadian producer, scooping in profits that the latter ought to have.

Mr. Gray is correct about the condition in which many of the range cattle reach British ports, largely by reason of the 2,000-mile rail haul before going on shipboard. Our editors have personally examined the cattle on arrival at the British ports, and this has been frequently referred to in the "Farmer's Advocate" as an argument for the establishment of a chilled-meat industry in the West, but at the same time, stalled Canadians reach Britain fully equal to the best Americans. If our Canadian Cattle-admission friends were as anxious for the Canadian cattle-raiser, they would be advising him to finish more well-bred cattle at home, and would be arranging companies to start the chilled-meat industry in Canada, thus effecting a big saving in the freight on offal and providing for additional new Canadian industries. Everybody sympathizes with the gentlemen who locked up their capital in Old Country feeding pens and lairages—unremunerative under the present system. Gentlemen on this side of the Atlantic interested in the cattle-carrying trade naturally want to see more cattle moving, no matter whether fat or lean, and our statesmen sometimes indulge in political rhetoric.

If the British Government see fit to remove the embargo, that's their business; but if done for Canada alone, to be any good, it would necessarily be followed by the reimposition of a rigid quarantine against the United States along our entire 3,000 mile International Boundary Line, entailing enormous expense, and doubtless resulting in a similar U. S. wall against Canada. Our quarantine would at once check the incoming rush of American farm settlers with their stock into Canada. Are we prepared to do that? Hardly! Another thing, an embargo removal for Canada only would stop our export shipment to Britain by such ports as Portland and Boston. Restricted competition in cattle carriage might suit Montreal, but it would be hard for the Canadian cattle man. Were British ports opened to all-comers, with no preferential treatment for Canada, then there would be a rush of stockers from all

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AND N.-W. T.

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WALTER E. GURN, BUSINESS MANAGER,
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. A., EDITOR,
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
R. J. DRACHMAN, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CALGARY).

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

quarters, which, with the ever-present risks of disease appearing, would make the outlook precarious, though we might have a temporary boom in the stocker trade.

Whether the embargo is on or off, the "Farmer's Advocate" will continue to advise farmers in Canada to finish more well-bred cattle here, Mr. Gray to the contrary, notwithstanding, and we can well afford to let our friendly competitors in the Old Land settle the question as seems best for themselves.

What it Costs to Fight for Clean Fairs!

I have decided to have nothing more to do with your paper. My reasons are, you have tried to impress upon the readers of your paper that the Killarney exhibition was run in a very careless manner and wide open; also, that we allowed shows that were put off the grounds at Winnipeg and Brandon. This is not the case, as I was at both Winnipeg and Brandon, and I know from facts that there were even more at Brandon than here. I think the reason for this amount of abuse is due to us not giving you an advertisement in your paper to the extent of about \$100. I, for one, will see that you get as little out of the Killarney Agricultural Society from this out as I possibly can. Hoping you will be a little more civil in the future, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Killarney, Man. (Sgd.) JAMES MILLER.

It is all right to advise people not to worry, and the best thing in the world is for every such adviser to be able to take his own advice—but say—when you get to that point, dearie, you will be just about ready to get measured for those shining robes we used to sing about at Sunday School.

The Duty of the Individual.

"Where the State has bestowed education, the man who accepts it must be content to accept it merely as a charity unless he returns it to the State in full, in the shape of good citizenship." In Canada the Government is paternal. It takes charge of the education of the child in the common school; it assists the embryo citizen through college and university, and by free libraries and kindred institutions pilots the grown man through life. This system has its advantages—it gives the aid of collective strength to the development of man. It also has its disadvantages—it hampers to some extent individual progress by removing the incentive to effort. It is a well-known fact that the sons of great men seldom figure in the making of history. Life to them is too easy; the soil in which they grow is too rich; they rot where they stand, or develop an excess of stem and leaves.

On the broad field of Western effort, on this sun-bright prairie—the workingman's Mecca—there is little danger of such a result, but it is well, amid the strife of life, to remind the citizen of what he owes to the State in return for what the State has done for him. "The individual must accept what he has received as charity, unless he returns it to the State in full in the shape of good citizenship."

This brings us to the important question, what is good citizenship? Viewed from the standpoint of agriculture, that man, and that man only, who is doing his very best to increase both quantity and quality of product on his farm, in addition to his other duties to his family, his neighbors, his country, and himself, is fulfilling his full duties. It may be claimed that this rests with the individual, and that it is not the concern of the collective body—the State. From the results of the individual farm will come the total product of this country, and on that will depend largely the measure of Canada's prosperity. Your liberty as an individual should not stand when such liberty interferes with the prosperity of others, and the farmer who fails to take advantage of every opportunity for increasing the production of his acres, is to just that extent failing in his duty as a citizen of the country.

As a nation we stand unique among the agricultural communities of the world. Our agricultural resources are unlimited; their development depends upon the farmer, upon the individual. The West expects that, during the coming years, each man each day will do his duty to himself, to his family, and, as a citizen of the Canadian West, to the country as a whole.

The Farmers Have Been Heard.

The chain of sittings of the Tariff Commission in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have disclosed the important fact that the members of Canada's greatest industry are, irrespective of their politics, practically a unit in resisting higher duties and in demanding that at the next tariff revision the tendency shall be towards a lower level of customs imposts. One of the features of these sittings has been the logical and moderate way in which the case for the farmers was presented, it being shown beyond cavil that the manufacturers were, even now, prospering greatly. Some had combines, yet wanted to bleed the farmers and consumers still further.

The manufacturers had to resort to specious pleading, to the effect that their hearts were yearning for the consumer-demizens of the towns and cities, a pleading that might have a shadow of justification if all their employees were on the profit-sharing basis; but as it is, has none whatever beyond what human greed or indifference will countenance.

The ceaseless demand for higher tariff, by which greater profits may be wrung from consumers in town and country, is based on the theory that "might is right," has not yet been cast from the human soul, and is also evidence that, pride ourselves as we may on our civilization, and all that that stands for, and that although evolution has done wonders for the human race, selfishness is yet the paramount, powerful, earth-devastating and remorseless vice of the present time.

The advocates of high-tariff doctrine are convicted, by their requests, of a disbelief in the brotherhood of man! At the beginning of a new year it will be well for all to make resolutions to stand fast against legislators and legislation that will legalize extortion for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. That an occasional but small difference from the general trend taken by the farmers has been noted at one or two sittings of the commission is not to be wondered at, when it is known that high protectionists moulded the utterances regarding sheep and wool and a few other things, industries, unfortunately, that have declined to very small proportions, due to other causes and not the tariff. The sheep industry, after all, is so small in the West as to be unentitled to consideration, if such contention would invalidate or weaken in any way the case of the bulk of the Western population, which have, as stated before, declared, unmistakably, for a lowering of all duties, and for a tariff on a revenue basis. It seems rather funny that the Territorial Grain-growers, pledged as they are to lower duties, should use as their organ a journal diametrically opposed to such ideas, judged by the answers given to the questions sent out by the powerful organization referred to.

The Commission will be able to report to the Government of Canada that the farmers of Canada are resolute and united on this great question, and from the evidence submitted to them, should be able to advise Parliament that the wishes of the great bulk of the population are for lower tariffs and full restoration of the British preference, and also that it will not be pleasant sailing for any Government that disregards the sound advice so liberally tendered by the rank and file of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Governments cannot hope to bask in the popular sunshine forever; neither can they, any more than the individual, expect a past record of work done to be taken as a reason for sitting down and doing nothing. A nation has to be built up of contented people. Bearing that important duty in mind, the requests of the farmers to the Government through the Commission should be acceded to as soon as it is possible to construct the necessary legislation.

Horses.

The English Racing Season.

The curtain has been rung down on flat racing in England for 1905, and it can be said that there was nothing phenomenal in the season just closed. Cherry Lass, the great Irish mare, stands out ahead of all other animals. She won no less than £13,119 in six races, including the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, and she was chiefly instrumental in placing Mr. W. Hall Walker at the head of the winning owners.

Lord Derby won more races than any other owner, and even though he has only 18 horses, this small string won for him 33 races and a sum of £18,524, and gave him second place.

The year in England can be said to have been an "Irish year," and the wins of the Irish horses in the Cesarwitch and Cambridgeshire and other handicaps carried a large bulk of money to the Emerald Isle. The season was stamped with a lack of distinction, and the young horses capable of taking classic honors next year are few, as not a single two-year-old went through the season unbeaten.

It is most unique that four jockeys should have ridden one hundred winners in the same season. For a boy, Templeman, who rode his first winner only six months ago, has had a phenomenally successful autumn, he having, during the past six weeks, won the Prince Edward handicap, Cambridgeshire, Liverpool Autumn Cup, and Derby Gold Cup, in addition to numerous races of less importance.

As to the winning sires, Gallinule, the Irish veteran, who was at the head of the list, gives way to Isinglas, but he takes second place. It is pleasing to note that the King's sire, Persimmon, has again done remarkably well, being fifth among the winning sires. His Majesty is going to send a brood mare to France to be mated to Flying Fox, the sire which Mr. Edmond Blanc bought in England for 37,500 guineas, and sire of Val d'Or, winner of the Ten Thousand Guineas, while in return Mr. Blanc will send a mare to Sandringham, to be bred to Diamond Jubilee.

Why Shires are Not Plentiful Here.

A British contemporary points out in the following words some reasons for the presence of so few Shires in America (U. S. and Canada):

The first great difficulty is that farmers and breeders will keep entire animals which would be more profitable as geldings. That, we take it, is an admitted fact. The market is drugged with a class of horse which cannot be serviceable for the improvement of the breed, and the prices, in consequence, are not only liable, but bound to suffer. The first thing that a slackening of demand does is to point out the error of the breeder's way in this respect, and we may hopefully look for a much higher class average stallion than has been the case for some years. It has always been a great misfortune for the breed that breeders have regarded second-rate animals as "suitable for the Yankee," as they term it. No doubt this is partially the Yankee's fault, for he will not stretch his pocket to such an extent as to compete successfully with breeders here for the best class of stock. Consequently, many animals are foisted upon Shire breeders abroad which are positively harmful to the breed, as they convey a wrong impression of what the Shire horse really is.

A CONTRAST IN POLICIES.

Contrast this policy with the shrewdness which has built up the huge Clydesdale export trade! There the trade is not for indifferent animals, but for the best; so much so, in fact, that animals have been reimported from abroad and taken a high place in the ranks of home-bred stock. Could we say the same of the Shire horse? We venture to think "No"! It may as well be admitted that the past policy has been a mistaken one, and that the future, if it is to hold out any hope of a keener demand, must be founded on very different lines. First of all, we must educate the foreigner to a proper appreciation of the modern Shire horse, and the only way to educate him is to send out stock that will prove to him that the former exports of the breed have in far too many cases misrepresented what England is capable of producing. It must be remembered that in the United States (and Canada—Ed.), which, we take it, would be the chief importing country, the Shire horse competes not only with the Clydesdale, but with a much stronger interest—that of the Percheron. So strong, indeed, has this breed become that they have, to a certain extent, set the type of draft horse used in such cities as Chicago. Considering what breeders will have to fight, it is not enough that the Shire Horse Society should offer certain medals abroad.

Some exporters send out a very useful class of horse, but in a great majority of cases it is to be feared that quality is sacrificed in order to turn a little money, irrespective of the ultimate danger occurring from the transaction. It is clear that the Shire Horse Society cannot take an official part in sending out stud stock, but there is no reason why it should not take an active part in syndicating a few gentlemen together, who could send out several good animals to compete at the leading fairs. We do not think that there would be any pecuniary loss resulting therefrom, and the step would inevitably redound to the advantage of the breed generally. What we want, and what every breeder wants to see, is the foreigner take a better class of horse than he has done in the past. In these days one cannot afford to let a market slip through one's fingers, and every effort ought to be made to widen the field for the Shire horse at the present time. Who will take the initiative and show Americans what a Shire horse is really like?

Get Hold of a Good Registered Brood Mare.

A few days ago one of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff fell in with that well-known horseman, Colquhoun, of Brandon, and, of course, the conversation veered around to the problems of horse-breeding, lien acts, stallions, syndicates, bogus pedigrees, etc., cost of importing horses. A suggestion worth noting is the advice to farmers to breed horses, and, in order to make that occupation more profitable, purchase a registered mare of one of the favorite draft breeds (Shire or Clydesdale). The foals will, if sound and healthy, give very good returns on the investment. The colt foals can be sold at weaning, or as long yearlings to some of the dealers in stallions, who can handle such to the best advantage, while the filly foals could be used on the home farm. The home-bred colt foals would be acclimated, and if bred right, would save a lot of expense the importers are now put to, consequently stallions could be purchased for less money, and the farmers would be able to secure the home market, which is no inconsiderable one. A stallion foal that will bring \$150 to \$200 at weaning time, or \$250 to \$300 as a twenty-months' colt, should be a paying proposition. By this system, the bother of keeping the colt entire until three years or over—no inconsiderable one, either—would be avoided. The prices now asked for stallions represent not only the value of the horse, f.o.b., where raised, but also the expense of importing

him from his home, sometimes thousands of miles away. Mr Colquhoun opines that we have in Western Canada climate and feed to breed horses equal to any, an opinion with which we are in entire accord. Such being the case, some good brood mares are needed on the farms. There are at present quite a number of A 1 stallions available, such as Cairnhill, Concord, Baron's Gem, Pretoria, Prince of Eden Grove, King's Crest, and if the right sort of mares are submitted to their embraces, we need have little fear as to the quality of the progeny that will result. One horse-breeder; just a few days since, said the demand for stallions is keen, horses are in demand, the need is great.

Re Distribution of Breed Society Grants.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

If grant was given to the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Ass'n, I should think they could use it at one or more shows as they saw fit; but if the name of exhibition was mentioned, they should certainly use it as the Association desired; to be used in the interests of Clydesdales in both instances. The idea of such a grant is, second, to further the interests of breeding and importing of Clydesdales. The Clydesdale Association gives money each year to the principal shows of Canada in the West; they generally give a grant to Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary. Lumsden, Sask. ALEX. MUTCH.



A Montana Photograph.

The American rancher likes the "Farmer's Advocate," the great Canadian farm paper.

Stock.

Canadian Cattle Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

My attention has been directed to an article on this question, published in your journal, that is being quoted in certain Scottish journals. You will excuse me, but you are grievously in error when you declare Great Britain and Ireland are acting according to what they believe their constitutional rights in continuing the embargo. Great Britain and Ireland's present constitution, which admits free imports, will have to be changed before you are correct, especially as it has been proved that there was no disease about the animal or in-contact animals, on account of which the Acts of 1892-6 were imposed. Further, I cannot for the life of me understand how any Canadian, unless he is interested in keeping down the price of cattle in Canada, should oppose or even minimize the enormous benefit that would accrue to Canada if all restrictions were swept away, and the best market in the world (the British market) opened to Canadian cattle. Let Canadians feed as many of their own cattle as they can, but Canada not being a maize-growing country, with a small population, and, therefore, only a comparatively small proportion of tillage land for growing cattle food stuffs, is totally unable to feed a fraction of the enormous number of cattle she could breed and rear on her boundless prairies. It is true cattle can be fed fat on the prairies, and a large proportion of the Canadian cattle that at present are landed in Britain for port slaughter, are, I believe, grass-fed, and will be for many

years. But I do not know if you are aware that those cattle coming from the Northwest Provinces, some 5,000 miles by land and sea, have lost bloom and condition, and are pretty well melted by the time they reach their destination, where they have to be slaughtered within ten days. The consequence is there is an enormous loss to the Canadian producer and the British consumer, and the quality of the meat discredits and gives a bad reputation to Canadian butcher meat.

The idea that the export of young lean cattle will reduce the fertility of Canadian prairies more than the export of older fat cattle is downright nonsense. If the cattle were fed with cake or maize on the prairies it would be different, but any intelligent man can see that if cattle on the prairies get no auxiliary feeding stuffs, three-year-old fat cattle will decrease the fertility in a far greater degree than two-year-old lean cattle. Large numbers of young stock, both cattle and sheep, have been bred, reared and sold off the comparatively barren mountain land of Scotland for generations, and the reduced fertility is not appreciable. And if this is so, it is surely drawing the long bow to declare that the sale of young cattle will decrease the fertility of the fertile prairies of Canada, where wheat is grown year after year, the straw burnt, and no manure applied. In addition to this, the embargo is most oppressive, and unjust to British tillage farmers and graziers, as it compels them to purchase their store cattle in the restricted market of the United Kingdom, and sell them when fit in a market open to importations of dead meat and fat cattle for port slaughter from all parts of the world, the result being that the general level of the price of store cattle relatively to fat cattle is so excessively high that returns for feeding and grazing are inadequate. In the late spring and early summer months, when the enormous acreage of grass land now in the United Kingdom must be stocked, store cattle are, as a rule, 4s. to 6s. per live cwt. higher in price than fat cattle. What industry could prosper or flourish when the raw material is higher than the finished article? Where are, it is true, a large number of farmers who breed most of the cattle they feed, but repeal of the embargo, if rightly regarded, will do them no harm, but possibly greatly benefit them; for it is the importation of dead meat and port-slaughter cattle that rules the price of their fat cattle, and they could purchase the imported Canadian stores cheaper than they can breed and rear their own. It is even now declared that the embargo is doing Ireland more harm than good, as it makes the price of stores so high to the graziers of the rich grass lands of Ireland that they get no return, and encourages the small farmers to place their dependence for a living on the rearing of a few young cattle, to the entire neglect of tillage farming. The British consumers are also, I am glad to say, now realizing that an embargo which materially reduces the amount of home-fed butcher meat is directly contrary to their interests; and, in consequence, the corporations of many of the large cities, such as Glasgow, Newcastle, Cardiff, Hull, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and every royal and parliamentary burgh in Scotland, 166 in number; practically every co-operative association in the United Kingdom, and many other industries and interests, are in favor of its repeal. The only people that wish to continue the restrictions are the officials of the British Board of Agriculture who imposed the embargo, and those breeders who are or suppose they are benefiting from it. There is not the slightest doubt there is no justification for the continuance of the embargo upon the excuse of the risk of disease; risk did not prevent the Board of Agriculture repealing the embargo upon Argentine cattle for port slaughter in 1903, although foot-and-mouth disease had spread from the ports, and Great Britain was not many months clear of that disease, imported on a former occasion into this country by Argentine cattle.

Both Mr. Bickerdike and Mr. Sidney Fisher are right; it is an unfriendly Act, and the height of inconsistency for a Government that professes to be anxious to give Canada a fiscal preference and closer commercial relations to continue the embargo, seeing her delegates at the last Colonial Conference and both Houses of Parliament have unanimously demanded its repeal. PATRICK L. GRAY, Secretary Edinburgh Branch, National Canadian Cattle Admission Association, Murrayfield, Midlothian.

A Suggestion re Distribution of Breed Society Grants.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am of the opinion that the greatest good to the breed would be by condensing the offerings of prize money as far as practical.

Personally, I think in most local fairs the prizewinners more often get more than less than they deserve. Supposing \$800 was to be awarded for prize money in the Province, I would suggest \$500 to Winnipeg, and \$100 each to Brandon, Portage and Killarney, would do more good than trying to assist a great many of the local shows that have often outlived their usefulness.

I only offer these opinions as applying to Shorthorns, the other breeds often having local district shows practically as strong as the Provincial; but, as applying to all stock exhibitions, the judging is fully as important as the prize values offered for competition.

Middlechurch, Man. W. S. LISTER, Vice-Pres. for Man. of D.S.H.B. Ass'n.

Pedigrees Should be Numbered.

The recent action on the part of the American Customs authorities in refusing to admit certain imported pedigree horses duty free unless the actual studbook number was attached to the horse's name, brings clearly to mind how much out of date in this particular point are many of the English pedigree records. The whole of the pedigree records of this country are regulated, with but few exceptions, by methods that were adopted before the trade in pedigree animals became an international one. It was all very well when this trade was confined to this country; it did not then matter particularly whether or not the purchaser of the animal knew its herd, stud or flock book number at the time of purchase, or immediately afterwards, because he was always close at hand to refer to the central authorities. But now, the business having become international, it is an essential that not only should the animal's pedigree be properly given upon its certificate, but also that its official registered number should be sent with it.

The adoption of this system must alter the system of compilation, particularly in those societies that have adopted the alphabetical system of entry. To those who are used to this system of entry, no other will not be so handy; but there is no reason why this slight inconvenience should be an obstacle. To those who have watched the results of the Shorthorn sales in the Argentine the result is most unsatisfactory. With probably half, or perhaps even a larger proportion than that, of the bulls that have been sold during the past few months in the Argentine there are no herdbook numbers. It is as if it should be a regulation that no Shorthorn or other animal should be exported from this country without having attached to its name its herd, or stud, or flock book number, everyone who was connected with the different breeds would have means of referring to the pedigree to the breeding, and all particulars of the said animals.—[F. & S.]

[All pedigreed horses and cattle should have a number corresponding to one on the certificate branded on hoof or horn, and full dates of birth and description should be indelibly inscribed on such pedigree certificates. The Horse-breeders' Ordinance of the N.-W. T. brought to light, we understand, a lot of altered, and, therefore, bogus pedigrees.—Ed.]

The Four Great Beef Breeds—Herefords.

III.

This excellent beef breed derived its name from the county in England in which its improvement and establishment as a pure breed was principally effected. Little is known regarding its origin prior to the eighteenth century, but in a book published in 1627, by John Speed, he speaks well of the cattle of Herefordshire. From the statements of the principal writers on Herefords, it seems pretty well established that they are descended from one or more of the aboriginal breeds of Great Britain; that the color, as in the case of the Devons and Sussex, was probably all red; that at an early period the white cattle of Wales were crossed upon the native stock, enlarging their frames and imparting a tendency to white markings; that the white markings were further enstamped by crosses of White-faced Flemish cattle, imported by Lord Scudmore from Flanders prior to 1671; that the white face, though generally recognized as indicating purity of breeding for some time previous to the close of the eighteenth century, was not universal, as some of the animals had mottled faces, and some had little white on any part; and that the greater size of the Hereford of early days, as compared with the Devon and Sussex breeds, was owing to the abundance of the food products of Herefordshire and to the effect of crossing them with animals of larger size. Herefords were noted, even in those early times, for their good grazing properties.

The most noted of the early improvers of the breed were Benjamin Tompkins and his son Benjamin, the latter the more noted of the two. The elder Tompkins died in 1789; the younger was born in 1745 and died in 1815. Many of the best herds later built up in Britain were founded on stock purchased from the younger Tompkins. Like Bakewell with his Leicester sheep and Longhorned cattle, Tompkins improved his cattle by careful selection and mating, and by in-and-inbreeding, until he fixed the type. At the dispersion sale of his stock in 1819, the breeding animals sold for an average of \$700 each. Prior to 1835 herds of Herefords had been established in fifteen English and Welsh counties, and during the first half of the century Herefords won more prizes at the London Smithfield Fat-stock Show than any other breed.

The first accredited importation of the breed to America was made by the Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay, in 1817. Several other importations were made to the States between 1817 and 1839. Between 1839 and 1843, William H. Sotham (father of Mr. Thomas F. B. Sotham, late of Chillicothe, Mo., a Hereford enthusiast), an Englishman who knew the breed well in its native land,

and who had unbounded faith in its excellencies, and was an indefatigable and enthusiastic advocate of the breed, made three successive importations into the State of New York.

In 1860, and for many years after, Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, Ontario, made frequent importations of excellent animals of the breed, and was for many years the principal prizewinner at the Provincial exhibitions. He was an ardent admirer and advocate of the breed, and many of the best herds of the United States and Canada were founded on stock derived from his herd, while members of his family still maintain a herd at Guelph. Since 1880, and during that decade, the importations and distribution of Herefords in America were widespread and phenomenal, the breed having become exceedingly popular, as they were found to be excellent grazers and quick-selling beeves at the highest market prices. The breed has been fortunate in having as its friends and admirers in America men of large means and abounding and abiding faith in the superior worth of the best of the breed as beef cattle, for the improvement of the common

REGISTRATION.

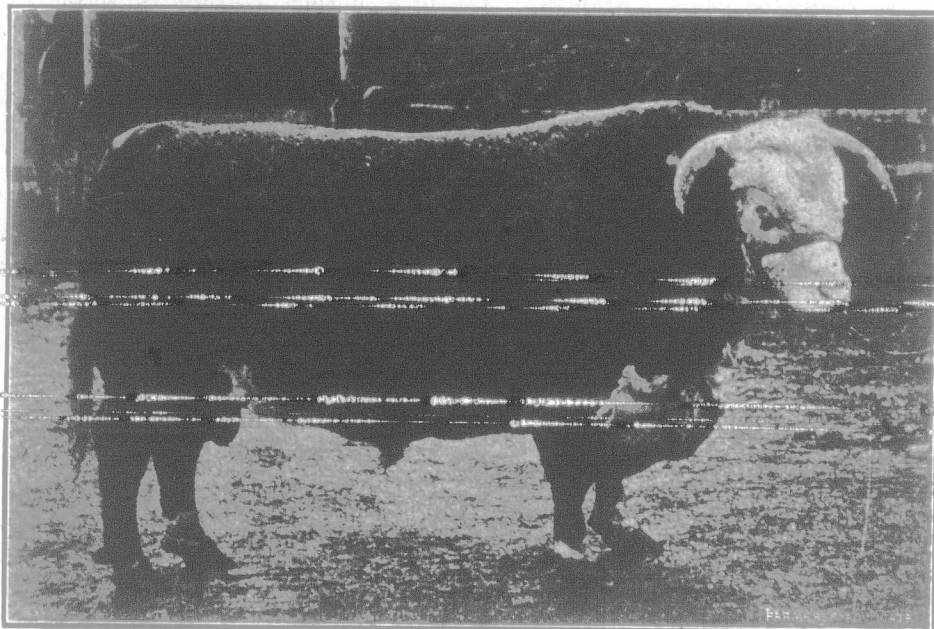
The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was organized in 1881. The Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association of England was formed in 1884. The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association has been in existence for a number of years, and a pedigree record was commenced over twenty years ago by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario. The first volume of the American Hereford Record was published in 1880, and of the English Hereford Herdbook in 1884. The first volume of the Canadian Hereford Herdbook was published in 1896, and three volumes have been issued.

Herefords readily adapt themselves to changed conditions, and their quiet, docile disposition renders them eminently suitable to either range or stable conditions, or to cold or warm temperatures. In average size and weight they are about equal to the modern Shorthorn, and in many instances individual animals outweigh Shorthorns. In early-maturing qualities, they are fully equal to any other breed, and they can be made quite ripe for the block at two and a half years, while the quality of their meat is exceedingly good, and finds favor with butchers and consumers, being juicy and tender, the lean and fat nicely blended, the proportion of lean to fat large, the osal small, and the proportion of dressed meat to live weight relatively large. The milking properties of Hereford cows are not, as a rule, of a high order, as they have been bred principally for beef production, but many of the cows are fairly good milkers, and, with few exceptions, they nurse their calves satisfactorily.

Herefords cross well with other breeds, and improve common stock rapidly where used for grading up when meat-making is the principal object sought. Their breeding qualities are good. When submitted to high-pressure feed they breed more regularly than most other breeds in similar condition, and, as a rule, breed to an advanced age. They are also said to be less subject to abortion and milk fever than most other breeds.

The principal points in the ideal type of Hereford cattle may be briefly stated as follows: Head small in proportion to the substance of the body, and well set on; forehead broad between the eyes and above the eyes; face slightly dished in the female, and gently tapering below the eyes; muzzle broad, nostrils large and open, horns springing out slightly from the poll, slightly drooping.

flat at the base, and curving in the form of a semicircle; neck strong and arched in the male, but finer in the female, and set smoothly into the shoulders, which should be broad on top but not prominent at the points, fitting well into the body, which should be long, low and deep, well filled behind the shoulders and the fore ribs well let down, wide between the forelegs and thick through the heart, ribs well sprung, loin broad, level, and thickly covered with firm flesh; hook bones smooth, not prominent, and well covered with flesh; hindquarters long, broad and deep; thighs broad, full, well fleshed, and carrying well down to hocks; buttocks broad; twist deep and full; tail rather fine, and set on level with the back; flank well let down, full, thick and deep; legs short and well placed; bone fine, clean and flat below the knee; skin of medium thickness, but somewhat thicker than in the Shorthorn, mellow and elastic to the touch, and well covered with abundant fine, soft hair. Color, red, with white face, white on throat, chest and legs, lower part of body, crest, and tip of tail. In general



Typical Hereford Bull.



Hereford Cow and Calf.

cattle of the country, and for crossing upon other breeds to produce first-class beef animals. Owing to this enthusiasm and financial ability, many members of the best families of the breed in Britain have been transferred to this continent in the last quarter of a century, and it is certain that the breed as a whole has been greatly improved in the hands of American and Canadian breeders. This is especially true of the hind quarters and hams of the cattle, which were formerly frequently faulty in those parts, but are now as nearly perfect as in any breed. The set of the horns and the uniformity of white markings has also been improved in late years, the slightly drooping and incurving horns being the popular style, and the pure-white face the favorite marking.

Herefords are now distributed in nearly every State in the Union and in every Province in the Dominion, and are especially popular in the range districts of the Northwest, owing to their superior grazing qualities.

appearance Herefords are characterized by a large rectangular and yet compact body, smoothness of outline, mildness of disposition and mien, and easy carriage. The commanding position held by Herefords in America as beef cattle, is indicated by their record at the late International Show at Chicago, where the reserve champion was a yearling Hereford, and in the carload competition, seven out of nine of the championships, by ages, went to Herefords and their grades.

Our Scottish Letter.

Many things have happened since I last wrote. The Royal Agricultural Society of England has got a new secretary in the person of Mr. Thomas McRow, who was its chief clerk from 1889 to 1903, and since that date secretary of the Royal Agricultural Hall Co. (Ltd.). The short list out of something like three hundred applicants consisted of Mr. McRow, Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, editor of the Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, and a Canadian gentleman named Mr. Spark. Mr. McRow had obvious advantages over the others, being on the spot, having had actual experience of the work, and being able to enter on his duties at once. He will make an excellent secretary, being an active, energetic man, between forty and fifty years of age, and possessed of a fine address. I dare say your readers know Mr. MacNeillage, and possibly also Mr. Spark, whom I do not know. Mr. McRow has an uphill job, but all the greater will be his credit if he succeeds in building up the sadly wrecked premier agricultural society. The new constitution has given a popularly-elected council, and the old regime of excessive expenditure and red-tape management has passed away. The Royal Council means business, and there are now good men in charge who have business heads.

We are having a change of Government these days, and it is curious to observe how little excitement this has caused or is causing. Certainly Great Britain is a well-governed country. In no other country in the world would a political upheaval be accompanied by so little stir and inconvenience to business. The only section of the community who are making a special noise are the agitators for an alteration of the Act of 1896—that is, those who want the free importation of Canadian store cattle. Very few farmers are taking any interest in the question, store cattle here being dirt-cheap. The whole agitation is being kept going by boards having axes of their own to grind, such as shipowners, harbor trusts and the Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow corporations, who think the free import would be useful to them because they have sunk a deal of capital in erecting wharfs and lairages. It is not known who is to be next President of the Board of Agriculture, but he is hardly likely to tackle the question in the existing Parliament, and a general election is expected in January or February. Sir Edward Strachey is thought not to be strong enough, and Mr. F. W. Channing is a bit of a doctrinaire. In any case, let us hope the new man will be worthy of the traditions of the past.

The new council of the R. A. S. C. has, after much perturbation, conceded by a sweeping majority, to the Aberdeen-Angus breeders the 1st-December calving date. The great majority of the A.-A. calves are dropped in December, and for many years the A.-A. year has begun as from 1st December. Mr. Thornton and some few others objected to making any exception in favor of one breed. But the council cannot afford to quarrel with any section of exhibitors, and they have certainly acted wisely in the present case. Other breeds will doubtless forthwith put in a claim for similar treatment. Mr. Thornton's point is that 1st December should be made the universal calving date for all breeds, and this is sound enough. But there is no reason why the one breed which does want the change should not get it because other breeds have not asked for it. Aberdeen-Angus men are naturally jubilant this week.

THE FAT-STOCK SHOWS.

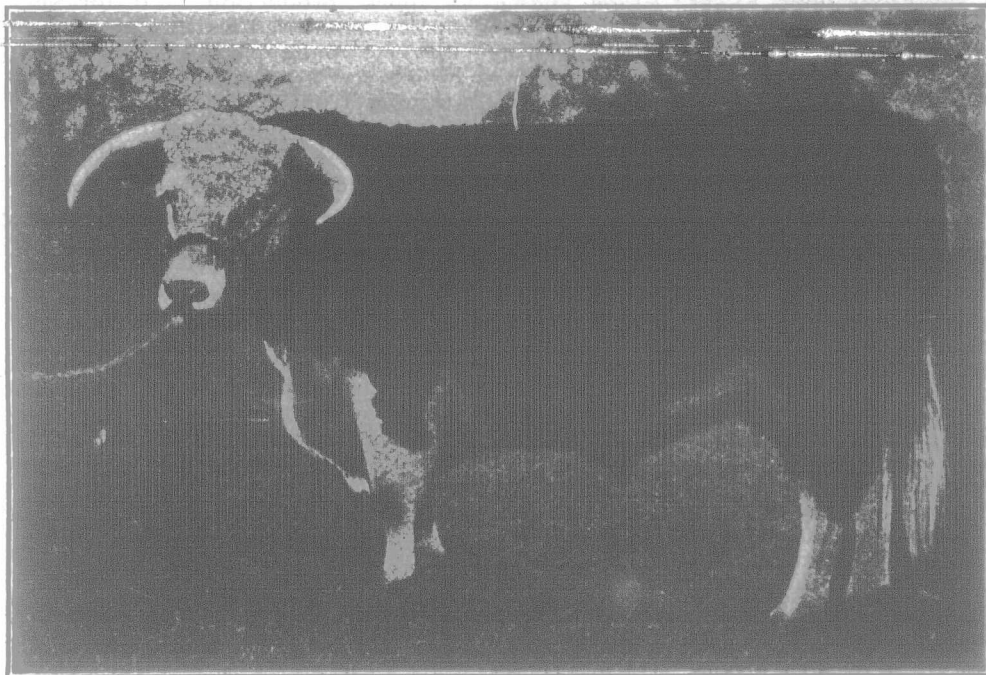
They have gained their point with the R. A. S. C., and their breed has once more furnished an Edinburgh and a London champion at the fat-stock shows. The fortunate owner is Colonel McInroy, C. B., the land of The Burn, Edgell, Forfarshire. He bred the winner, a heifer named Burn Bellona 35998, aged 2 years 10 months 3 weeks and 5 days (or 978 days), weighing 1,821 pounds. She was got by a bull named Ben Brackie 16296, and her dam was by the Mayor of Auchorachan 11071. There have been great Smithfield champions, but no one questioned the right of Burn Bellona to champ on the Scottish National and the Smithfield of 1905. Females also championed the Galloways and the Highlanders at both events. The former had for their exponent Mr. David Brown's Fsmee of Stepford 17952, which at 2 years 11 months 2 weeks and 1 day (or 995 days), weighed 1,545 pounds. The champion of the Highlanders was Sir Wm. Ogilvy Dalgleish's dun heifer, Lass o' Gowrie, which at 1,285 days weighed 1,573 pounds. These three heifers were excellent representatives of

their breeds, and the Highlander was, perhaps, the best-finished specimen of her years seen there. The Shorthorn champion at Smithfield was also a female, viz., His Majesty the King's dark-roan heifer, Madeline, bred at the Royal Farms, Windsor, and a noted winner at the summer shows. She is rather prominent at the hooks. At 980 days she weighed 1,896 pounds. These figures give an excellent object lesson in the ripening qualities of the four breeds. The reserve champion of the Shorthorn breed was Captain Stirling's red ox, Confidence, aged 923 days, and weighing 1,988 pounds. The heaviest animal in the show was the fourth-prize winner in the same class—a big white ox from the Royal herd at Sandringham, and winner of first prize at Norwich. He was got by Carlyle 65226, and at 940 days weighed 2,181 pounds. The champion cross-bred was the produce of a Shorthorn sire and an A.-A. dam. He was much older than the two Shorthorns now referred to, and much lighter. His age was 992 days, and his weight 1,805 pounds. How these animals will cut up is a question of very considerable moment. There were very few fancy crosses. Out of 51 entered, only four or five were minus an avowed Shorthorn cross, and two of these had possibly the Shorthorn blood, because they were got by an A.-A. bull out of Irish horned cows, which have usually a good deal of Shorthorn blood in their veins. The most common cross is the produce of the Shorthorn sire and the black cow. Some very good specimens were got by the Angus bull out of a cross-bred cow—that is, with a double cross of the A.-A. blood—and some excellent cattle were got by the Shorthorn white bull out of the Galloway cow. There was one of the same kind the other way about—that is, got by the Galloway sire from the Shorthorn cow. This was a grey

Messrs. Hunter are surely to be congratulated on the success which attended their sale. The Garclaugh herd, in which the highest-priced cow was produced, has a splendid record here under the tuberculin test. On a recent testing by the veterinary surgeon of the Glasgow Dairy Co., (Ltd.), who purchase the milk, out of 50 cows only two reacted. I suspect the day is not far distant when the breeders of this country will be compelled to acknowledge tuberculin. Ayrshires are standing the test well when subjected to it, and a large shipment of tested animals has recently been made to Finland, and if our breeders do not look out they will get badly left by their own customers.

The home Veterinary Profession has received a great lift by the Knighthood conferred on Principal McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town. This tribute was well earned. Sir John McFadyean was born in Wigtownshire, where his brothers still occupy the farm of Fineview, Glenluce. He was all along a brilliant student, and has been for many years recognized as the foremost man in his profession in this country. He has a strong man's strength, and is not devoid of some traces of a strong man's weaknesses. That Sir John may be long spared to carry his honors is the common wish of his countrymen.

Clydesdale trade with Canada is still booming. Within the past four weeks quite a big lot of horses have been shipped. Mr. Dugald Ross, Streetville, shipped ten head, and Mr. T. S. Hassard, Millbrook, six head, three stallions and three fillies, about a month ago. They were useful, well-bred animals, and Canada should be the better of them. Mr. John Kern, Redhall, Wigtown, Cumberland, has sold five stallions—big and weighty—to Mr. Thomas Berry, Hensall; and Mr. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, shipped seven stallions and fillies which he purchased from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew. Some good animals have been shipped in smaller lots. Messrs. Bawden & Macdonell, Exeter, shipped seven stallions, five of which came from Mr. Alex. Simpson, Whitecross, East Kilbride; one from Mr. David Riddell, Paisley, and one from Mr. Forsyth, Valleyfield, Stranraer. The biggest shipment was made this week by Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, and Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta. It is seldom one sees such a splendid shipment made so late in the season. Between them, the shippers had 25 head, purchased with one exception



Hereford, Two-year-old Steer.
Champion at Birmingham Fat-stock Show, 1905. Bred and exhibited by His Majesty the King, The Royal Farms, Windsor.

heifer, aged 917 days, and weighing 1,563 pounds. The most notable novel cross-bred was Danesfield Honey Bee, a black heifer which won the Junior Cup; that is, for the best animal in the show under two years old. Her sire was an A.-A. bull, out of a Dexter cow. She weighed 1,432 pounds at 651 days. She was a picture of symmetry and levelness of flesh. Another worth noting was a red steer got by a West Highland bull out of an A.-A. cow. He did not go on to London, having been sold at Edinburgh, where the butchers fancied him, although he did not succeed in getting into the prize-list. The most common cross among the small cattle was that from the A.-A. sire and the Dexter cow.

The most interesting part of the show was that of carcasses. The championship here was won by a cross-bred heifer, got by an A.-A. bull out of a Shorthorn cow. She was bred and exhibited by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh. Her age was 21 months, and she weighed alive, 1,247 pounds. Her carcass weight was 812 pounds; suet, cane and reed fat, 21 pounds; fat, gut fat and trimmings, 31 pounds; tongue and tail, 10 pounds; head and feet, 46 pounds; heart, liver and lights, 35 pounds; tripe, feck and reed, 94 pounds; hide, 78 pounds; intestines, 15 pounds. This was a beautiful carcass, and well entitled to its position. The carcass competition for mutton, as usual, issued in a notable victory for Suffolks and Suffolk-Cheviot crosses. The Suffolk is a hard-backed beggar, but excels in laying on a deal of lean meat. The present taste runs in that direction. Another very good butcher's sheep is the cross between the Wensleydale sire and the Cheviot ewe.

We are greatly interested here in the results of the sale of Ayrshires at Maxville, Ont. The

from Messrs. A & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. Among them are winners at the Royal, Castle Douglas, Dalbeattie, and other shows. They are the produce, in some cases, of very noted prize mares, champions, in some cases, at West of Scotland shows, and there is one horse in the lot bred by His Majesty the King at Abergeldie Mains, his Scots farm. It is long since a shipment like this left Scotland in December, and the plucky shippers deserve all manner of credit. The horses shipped by Mr. Hassard were bought from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, who has been doing a big Canadian trade this season.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Death of William Miller.

The death of Mr. Wm. Miller, of Storm Lake, Iowa, in his 71st year is announced. He was the youngest brother of the late John Miller, of Thistle Ha, Brougham, Ontario, and of Robert Miller, of Pickering. He was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada about the year 1840 with his parents, who settled on a farm in Pickering township, Ontario, where he resided for a good many years before going to Iowa, where he bred Shorthorn and, later, Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Mr. Miller was a bright and cheerful man, possessed of a rich vein of wit and humor. He was also a ready writer, and on more than one occasion contributed interesting articles to the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate." He will be remembered kindly by many of the old guard of pioneer stock-breeders in Canada, whose number is yearly growing less. His funeral took place from Thistle Ha, Brougham, on December 26th.

Feeds for Pigs.

BARLEY.

In Europe, barley is looked upon as the ideal feed for fattening and finishing off bacon hogs. In Canada, most experimental work goes to support this view. So favorably is it known, in fact, that it has practically become a standard by which other foods are judged, so far as their value for bacon production is concerned. It should be fed ground. Soaking for 24 hours or longer before feeding will, in part, make up for lack of grinding. It is not a very good feed for sows suckling their young, nor for very young pigs. It may be fed alone to advantage, but will give somewhat better results if ground peas, shorts or oil meal in small quantities, or well ground oats, be added. It makes a prime quality of bacon wherever other conditions permit.

Save for fairly large pigs and breeding stock, bran is not a very valuable feed; it is too coarse and too difficult to digest. It produces a good quality of meat, however, and is a useful food for sows carrying their litters or suckling their young.

Some years ago frozen wheat was available in considerable quantities, and was fed quite extensively. It was found to be very valuable as a feed for bacon production. The meat was of good quality, and was produced at the rate of one pound live weight for from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of frozen wheat. It is rendered somewhat more palatable and slightly more useful by the admixture of crushed oats, ground barley, bran or shorts.

OATS.

Grinding is essential in order to get the greatest returns from oats. It is an excellent feed for boars and sows when soaked for some time before feeding. To be fed to young pigs, the hulls must be sifted out or the whole mass ground very fine. The addition of corn meal and oil meal in equal parts, say one pound of each to three pounds of oats, constitute an excellent ration for stock of any age. Small or frozen wheat and oats (about equal parts) ground together, make excellent feed for pigs of any age. They produce a good to excellent quality of bacon.

Of all the meals available for pig-feeding, oil meal is probably the most valuable for sows suckling their young, and for the young after weaning, if fed in moderation. It should never exceed twenty per cent. or one-fifth of the whole ration. It may, to a large extent, be used as a substitute for skim milk. It is not to be recommended as a finishing-off feed for bacon hogs.

PEAS.

"Canadian Pea-fed Bacon," so extensively advertised in Great Britain, would appear to indicate the superior value of this much sought after farm product for bacon production, and it is undoubtedly of very high value as a feed for the production of good firm bacon. It also stands high as a feed for young pigs and breeding stock of all classes at practically all times. It should, however, never be fed alone, and further, the peas should always be ground. The most suitable feeds for mixing along with the pea meal are ground oats, barley, corn, bran or shorts. Pigs fed on pea meal alone do not thrive, do not get fat, and produce a very inferior quality of meat, hard and dry.

Shorts, although as a rule much superior to bran for pigs, is not infrequently so coarse or contains so much fibre as to be very little better than bran for young pigs. Good shorts, however—that is, shorts containing a fairly liberal mixture of white material—is certainly a most excellent feed for pigs of all classes. It is, under such conditions, one of the very best single feeds for young ones just weaned. A slight admixture of oil meal improves it.

SKIM MILK.

According to findings in Europe and America, about 600 pounds of skim milk equal 100 pounds of mixed meal for pork production. The value of skim milk in terms of the amount of meal it equals, is a very variable quantity. The kind of meal, the relative weights of meal and skim milk, and the condition of the milk fed, all influence results very markedly. Probably the best proportions between the two would be 3 of milk to 1 of meal. The meal along with which it is likely to give the best results is corn. It should be fed warm and sweet. If impossible to feed sweet and warm at all times, it should always be fed sour and cold. Uniformity in quality, quantity and temperature at all times adds very materially to the net value of a given amount fed in a given period of time.

Speltz has been fed to only a limited extent in Canada, but has proven fairly satisfactory so far as economy of pork production is concerned. It seems to be nearly as valuable as mixed grains, pound for pound.

Spirit grains, fed here to a limited extent, have, so far as economy of gain is concerned, proven very valuable for bacon production. They should be fed along with corn or barley, when they will be found particularly useful.

Various stock foods have been tried here to a limited extent, but have proven neither profitable nor satisfactory. Similar experiments conducted in England and in different State experiment stations in the United States have given similar results.

The weed seeds and the small wheat from elevators have been fed quite extensively, with good results from an economical standpoint. Of the various weed seeds commonly found in grain, that of the pig weed (*Chenopodium Album*) is the most common, and has been fed to advantage by many farmers, as well as by experimental feeders. Not much is known as to the quality of the meat produced by these seeds.

WHEAT.

As a single feed for pork production, wheat stands near the top of the list. It is a most excellent feed for young and old, comparing very favorably with peas in its value for pork production. It may, however, as is not the case with peas, constitute the exclusive meal ration of swine at almost any age, and may be expected to produce a fair to excellent quality of bacon at a rather small outlay in pounds of grain for pounds of gain live weight. It should be fed ground or well soaked. The addition of crushed oats, barley or corn to the wheat will materially decrease the amount of food required for one hundred pounds of gain.

Whey is supposed to be worth about half as much, pound for pound, as skim milk. It has a very good effect upon the quality of the bacon produced. The portion fed daily should be uniform in quantity, quality and temperature. Sour whey is quite as good as sweet whey, provided it has not been soured more than 24 hours, and has been kept in a clean vat.

Whole milk is too expensive a food to use in large quantities. It is, however, about the best food known for pork production. If for very young pigs, a small amount fed warm may be used to advantage. Very young pigs, entirely dependent on fresh whole cow's milk, should get very rich milk (containing from 6 to 8 per cent. of fat), to which a small amount of sugar should be added.

J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist.

The Principle Underlying Grants by Breed Associations.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Yours re the principle governing the grants to shows made by the Breeders' Association, received. In reply, I may say I have not given this matter very much thought, but am of the opinion that the principle underlying such grants is to get as much advertising for the breed as possible. By giving the grant to the larger shows it encourages a larger competitive exhibit, thus demonstrating the standing and value of the breed.

JOHN GARDHOUSE.

Highfield, Ont.

Farm.

Notes from Ireland.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

In some of the daily papers in this country I recently noticed cablegrams from Ottawa, stating that a French tobacco expert was about to set to work to instruct Canadian farmers on the culture and preparation of this crop for the market. Apropos of this, it may not be without interest to mention that experiments on similar lines, and directed towards a similar end, have been in progress in Ireland during the past few years. So far the results leave no doubt as to the possibility of growing the crop to success, but experts do not agree in advising farmers to give up other crops for its adoption, at any rate not without the assistance of the Government in reducing the duty on the crop. Indeed, as it is, before a farmer can even experiment with the crop, he is obliged to get sanction from the authorities. An American expert who recently visited the farm of one of the pioneers of tobacco culture in Ireland, where ten acres were under process of sowing, stated that never before in any country had he seen such a yield. Some of the leaves were 42 inches long and 22 inches wide. It is estimated that the grower of this crop will make £50 per acre for his work. Notwithstanding this, however, there are at present difficulties in the way of the general adoption of the crop. One thing in its favor is that it would afford a great amount of employment in the country, and on this account would be a welcome addition to our farming industry.

EXPORTING PREMIUM BULLS.

Like true love, the stock improvement schemes in Ireland don't always run smooth. Under these schemes premiums are granted to approved bulls of different breeds, to induce the lucky owners to place the high-class sire at the service of the farmers of the district in which he lives. In one of the northern counties recently, however, a breeder got a good offer for one of his Shorthorn bulls which had been awarded one of these premiums, and at the handsome sum of 400 gs. disposed of the animal for exportation to South America! 'Twas a rude awakening for the local authorities when they heard of this, and it is pretty certain that

for the future a man, in that country at all events, will find it difficult to defeat the object towards which the bull was subsidized—namely, that of retaining him for local service.

EMERALD ISLE.

Some Remarks on the Clover Competition.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In replying to your letter, asking for my experience and conclusions in the above competition, the land had been in straw crop for some twenty years—perhaps longer, up till last year, when it was in potatoes. It was fall-plowed, and sowed by hand about 7 pounds to the acre; seed came from Rennie's, of Toronto. The land is very dirty with French weed, mustard and wild oats, which came up thick. I ran the mower over the plot with the knife high; the clover was only showing here and there. It commenced to come much better after the mowing, and soon covered the ground. Some wild oats took a second growth, with a few stalks of mustard. These I hand-pulled, and the clover went right along and made a thick mat. It was rather late; I let my colts on it just when it commenced to blossom in early September. I expected the frost to catch it. Your Mr. Jacobs said it was the best catch he had seen up to that time; other Ontario men who saw it said clover could not be thicker or better. There was rather more than half an acre of it, which, I suppose, knocked me out in the competition, as against those who had much larger pieces. I sowed no other seed with it, and after sowing it well harrowed it both ways. It came along after the mowing very even, without a miss. Cannot say anything about formation of seed, as the colts prevented this. We have had a heavy fall of snow here early, so that it is well protected, and should come through well for next year. I think if you had published the points made by each plot it would have been more interesting, and also a guide to the growers to know how much they were behind the successful ones and where they failed.

T. W. KNOWLES.

The M. A. C. a Reality.

The buildings of the Manitoba Agricultural College are situated on the banks of the Assiniboine River, not far from the City of Winnipeg, and will be accessible by street car. The college is a fine four-story building, of conventional design. Up to the top of the second story the structure is of rough and cut stone, while the rest is finished in brick. Fronted by a fine portico supported by large, solid stone pillars, the college building proper presents a fine appearance. The entrance is surmounted by a carved coat of arms of the Province, while the north entrance is also beautifully finished in stone. The building cost about \$75,000, making a total expenditure for buildings which will amount to about \$200,000 before all is complete. Another fine building in connection with the institution is the dairy and science building, three stories in height. In it space is given for cheesemaking and butter-making, cheese-curing rooms, lecture rooms, general offices, testing and separating rooms and laboratories. A fine nine-roomed residence is provided for the principal, and contracts have been let for stables with a frontage of 136 feet. These include a horse stable 36 by 80 feet, cattle stables 36 by 67 feet, and an amphitheatre 48 by 54 feet.

Lay your plans for a course at the college in 1906. W. J. Black, B. S. A., is principal, and will teach Animal Husbandry; W. J. Carson, B. S. A., is Professor of Dairying, and will teach that subject. The Professor of Agronomy (soil cultivation, etc.) is not yet appointed. Really first-class men are hard to get, and the Advisory Board is reluctant to recommend any but the best men for the staff.

Commissioner Castle's Estimate of Western Wheat Crop.

Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg, has issued the following estimate of the wheat situation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on November 30th: Estimated yield, 88,418,000 bushels; inspected to date, 30,525 cars, 30,525,000 bushels; in store in country elevators of C. P. R., 13,229,052 bushels; in store in country elevators, C. N. R., 2,129,038 bushels; total, 15,694,942 bushels. In transit, C. P. R., 2,129,038 bushels; C. N. R., 577,000 bushels; total, 2,159,038 bushels. Milled west of Winnipeg to date, 3,159,000 bushels; in farmers' hands, 36,633,020 bushels; total, 88,418,000 bushels; less required for country mills, 5,591,000 bushels; less required for seed, 8,500,000 bushels; total, 14,091,000 bushels. Balance to market, 22,542,020 bushels. Add amount in store and in transit, 18,100,980 bushels. Balance available to move by railway, 40,643,000 bushels.

Dry-land Wheat Makes the Best Flour.

Dr. Harry Snyder, Minnesota's noted agricultural chemist, in the Northwestern Miller, discusses the effect of irrigation as follows:

While irrigation results in the production of larger yields of wheat, does it in any way affect the quality of the grain, particularly its strength for breadmaking purposes? The work that has been done along this line has shown that the wheats grown on irrigated land have a tendency to contain less gluten than when grown on un-irrigated land, particularly if generous amounts of water have been used. An interesting trial in this connection was made at the Montana Experiment Station, and it was found that wheat raised on irrigated land contained only 8.81 per cent. of gluten (protein), while wheat raised from the same lot of seed on similar and adjoining land, contained 14.41 per cent. Experiments elsewhere have shown similar results. The Utah Experiment Station has extensively investigated the subject, and has used on different plots from five to forty inches of water per acre. With few exceptions, it was found that each individual inch of water had lowered the gluten content of the grain. An application of 5.1 inches of water produced wheat containing 23.2 per cent. of gluten, while thirty inches of water produced a crop with 14 per cent. of gluten. Experiments in Europe have led to similar conclusions, and it appears to be an established fact that when grains are raised on irrigated lands their content of gluten is decreased, while the yield is greatly increased.

Millers and grain dealers give preference to dry-land wheats, claiming that they make stronger flours, and such wheats usually command a premium over those grown on irrigated lands.

It is to be regretted that there is a loss in the strength of wheat when raised on irrigated lands, as the wheat-producing area in the United States is none too large, and needs to be extended. Undoubtedly a large amount of wheat will be raised on the new lands that are to be brought under irrigation. From present indications, they will be wheats of fair quality, but not as strong wheats as could be desired. The miller must look elsewhere for strong wheats.

There are in Minnesota and North Dakota thousands of acres of valuable underdrained lands that are capable of adding immensely to the output of wheat in these States. These lands are of the highest fertility—rich black loams, which in dry seasons produce large yields of wheat, but are practically unproductive during wet seasons.

While the drainage of these lands has been undertaken in a limited way by the States, and in some cases by individual counties, the problem is so large that it should be carried on as a national enterprise. If these lands were drained they would in a few years command a market price of \$75 to \$90 per acre, and produce annually from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre.

The quality of the wheat that could be raised on these undrained lands is unsurpassed—hard, glutinous wheat, producing the strongest and best flours. There is need of more good, strong wheat being produced, so as to keep up the grades and quality of our flour. Irrigated wheats are not going to answer the purpose, and the natural solution of the problem would be to drain and make productive the lands which produce strong wheats.

DRY-LAND FARMING.

Dry-land wheat makes the best flour. In many localities of the West, as the bench lands, where wheat has been grown but little heretofore, excellent grades of wheat are destined to be produced. On some of these lands wheat is grown every other year—one year being allowed for the accumulation and storing up of water in the soil. This is known as dry-land farming. During the crop years, the yields per acre under such procedure compare favorably with regions of heavier rainfall. The quality of the wheat raised on the dry lands is excellent, and commands a substantial premium over wheat grown on irrigated land.

[The above goes to show that the study of systems of soil tillage which will ensure natural soil moisture, is of greater value than irrigation can be to the bulk of Western farmers.—Ed.]

Manitoba Agricultural Societies.

Melita (Arthur Agricultural Society) reports assets over liabilities of \$1,711.46, grounds and buildings to the value of \$2,109.75, and elected A. E. Thompson, President; A. G. Eulton, 1st Vice; A. Wilson, 2nd Vice; T. W. Oxley, Sec.-Treas. The society approves of a meeting of agricultural society representatives, to be held in Winnipeg during the winter.

Mountain No. 1 (Crystal City) reports a small balance, and elected the following officers: Jas. Colter, President; Robt. Gorrell, 1st Vice-President; P. B. McLaren, 2nd Vice-President; O. H. Ring, A. E. Cudmore, O. D. Garbutt, Robt. Ring, Jas. Laidlaw, John Sandercock and E. M. Kerr, Directors. The following resolutions were passed re the Noxious Weeds Act:

That the Act be so amended that no growing crops should be destroyed by the Weeds Inspector unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the inspector that the

owner of the crop is habitually negligent and careless in cultivating his land and preventing the spread of noxious weeds.

That the Act be so amended as to make it unlawful for any municipal council to appoint the reeve or any councillor to the position of noxious weeds inspector.

That the Department be asked to bring pressure to bear on municipalities, to compel them to cut the weeds on the road allowances at the proper time.

That the law be amended so as to make the reeve and councillors personally liable to prosecution for non-compliance with the Act.

That the attention of the Government be called to the particularly vicious properties of the perennial sow thistle, and the Act be so amended that more energetic steps be taken to particularize this as a noxious weed.

Minnedosa Agricultural Society auditors' report shows excess of assets over liabilities to be \$3,392.43, and had quite a lively discussion as to the relative importance of sports and live stock at an agricultural show. The lack of interest shown by farmers was referred to, and the show for 1906 set for the week preceding Winnipeg. The following are the officers: Hugh M. Dyer, President; A. E. Hole, 1st Vice-President; D. B. Ross, 2nd Vice-President; E. B. Fisher, Sec.-Treas.

Dairying.

The Great Dairy Breeds in America.

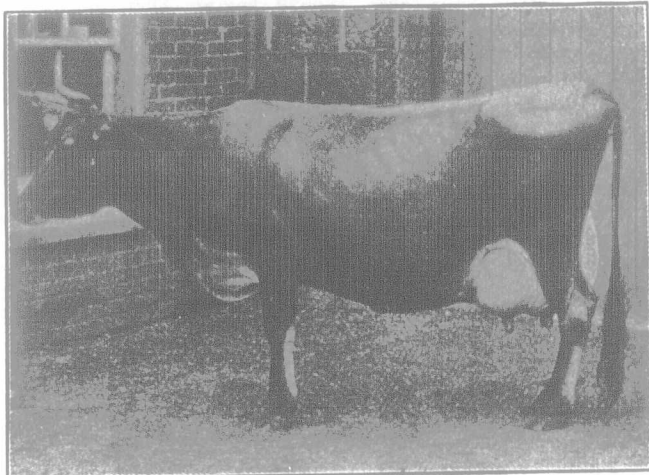
By Valancey E. Fuller.

JERSEYS.

Jerseys and Guernseys, which are often called the sister breeds, unquestionably have the same origin. Some say that the Brittany cow, and others say the Normandy, was the source of their origin, but the preponderance of evidence is that they are descended from the latter breed. As far back as 1734 the Jerseys were, according to the authority of Rev. Philip Falle, recognized as a distinct breed, and were esteemed as superior to French cattle. The system of management of the Normandy, Brittany and Guernsey stock was almost identical.

IMPORTATIONS INTO LOWER CANADA.

Early in the fifteenth century emigrants to Lower Canada went from Dieppe, St. Malo and



Blue Bell, Imp.

Typical Jersey cow. Aged 14 years. Photographed six months after calving.

Rochelle, and brought their own cows with them from Normandy and Brittany. Being very tenacious of their own customs, and assimilating very little with the English-speaking population, they handed down the breed comparatively pure. There was constant trading between Brittany, Normandy and Lower Canada, and, like the Ayrshires, the Brittany and Normandy cattle were introduced into Lower Canada by captains of sailing vessels. These cattle of Lower Canada are now recognized as a distinct breed—"French Canadian"—and have their own Herd Register. There is little doubt that the Jerseys, Guernseys and French-Canadian cattle had one common ancestry. The milk of the latter is as rich as that of the Jersey, but they do not give so much of it, nor are they as large in stature as the Jersey or Guernsey. This may be easily accounted for from the fact that the French-Canadian cattle have not had the same care or as good handling as the Jerseys or Guernseys.

IMPORTATION TO JERSEY PROHIBITED IN 1763.

As far back as July 16th, 1763, an act was passed by the States of Jersey prohibiting importation of any live cattle from France, except for slaughtering. Ever since the year 1763 the breeders of the Island have been alert to maintain the purity of the breed.

ROYAL JERSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FORMED.

The Royal Jersey Agricultural Society played a very important part in the early development in Jerseys, and still continues to do so. This

society was organized on January 18th, 1834, and immediately drew up a scale of points. I know of no organization which has shown as great foresight as has this society, especially in the rules they have passed to keep the prize bull on the Island for one year, or forfeit the prize-money; to make the services of the prize bulls available to members for a nominal fee; to permit final registration, or qualification, as it is called, of females only after they come in milk and their superior individuality has been approved by a committee especially appointed for that purpose, thereby preventing "qualification" and the entry in the herdbook of undesirable animals, even where the sire and dam were qualified; to compel the showing of the dam in the ring, in awarding prizes to bulls, and increasing or decreasing the number of points accorded to the bull according to the good or poor qualities of the dam.

SIGNIFICANCE OF H. C. OR C., P. S. AND F. S.

When an animal is "qualified" by a committee, the designation of H. C. (Highly Commended), or C. (Commended), is attached to its register, according to the individuality of the animal entered. If the sire and dam of such animals are "qualified" in the herdbook, the designation of P. S. (Pedigree Stock) is attached; if sire or dam are not qualified, F. S. (Foundation Stock) is attached.

In the first scale of points (1834) much stress was laid on the straight back. Out of the total of twenty-seven points four were given for this feature, and eight for head, eyes, ears and horns. This scale was revised in 1845, 1849, 1851, and 1858.

MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE THE BREED.

The first concerted movement to improve the breed was made in 1834. Col. Le Couteur, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England (but a Jersey man by birth), describes the Jerseys in 1834 as "Too slightly formed behind, and cat-hammed. The udder was ill-formed, the tail coarse and thick, the head coarse and ill-shaped; many were without that golden or yellow tinge within the ears, which denotes a property to produce yellow and rich butter; some had short, bull necks; some had too much flesh, or dewlap, under the throat, and some were too heavy in the shoulders."

I fear that some of these defects apply to too many Jerseys exhibited at the fairs on this continent.

The first test was made by Mr. Hume, president of the R. J. A. S., in 1845, of three two-year-old heifers, and was for a year. They showed an average profit of £15 5s. 2d. each, but this included a credit of £4 10s. to each heifer for the value of her manure. The test of the same heifers was continued the following year, with an increased profit of 33 per cent.

IMPORTATIONS TO THE U. S.

An Alderney cow was known to have been imported to Penn., U. S., in 1817, by Mr. Wm. Works. She yielded 9½ pounds of extremely rich, highly-colored butter per week. She was small, and was supported with less food than ordinary stock. She averaged fourteen quarts of milk a day. Less than 17 pounds of her milk were required to one pound of butter. In 1840 Mr. Nicholas Biddle, of Pa., imported three Alderneys. The importations into the U. S. really began in 1850. Mr. John A. Taintor, of Hartford, Connecticut, made the greater number of them in that year, including the bull Splendens 16, and the cows Sisson's Dam 22, Violet 23, and Jessie 28. He and a Mr. David Buck, also of Hartford, Connecticut, imported Dot 7. The great Daniel Webster, imported for "Franklin," Jenny Lind 552. Buttercup was imported by Mr. Sam Henshaw, of Boston, but was sold to D. Buck. The bull, Sailor 169, was also imported by Henshaw. While Mr. John A. Taintor seems to have imported Jerseys for others, he is entitled to the credit of having first introduced them into America. Mr. E. Colt and David Buck, both of Hartford, Connecticut, became the owners of the majority of Jerseys imported in 1850. In 1851 seven males were imported, including Premium 7, Colonel 76, Typhoon 77, John Bull 167, Norfolk 224, Willoughby 231, and George W. Lyman's bull. Taintor imported 1: Thos. Motley, of Mass., 4; and Peter Lawson, of Lowell, Mass., 1. Thirteen females were brought to the U. S. that year. Up to 1860 John A. Taintor continued to be the chief importer, having brought over 50 females, and Thos. Motley 7; but the latter imported more bulls than the former. Hartford, Connecticut, was the great center of Jerseys in the early days of its history in this country. Massachusetts, around Boston, came next, with Pennsylvania and Maryland following.

IMPORTATIONS INTO CANADA.

The first importation into Canada was made Aug. 17th, 1868, by Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens, of Montreal. It consisted of the bulls Defiance 196, bred at the late Queen's Shaw Farm, Windsor, Eng.; and Victor Hugo 197, bred on the Island. The cows were Victoria 411, Pride of Windsor

483, Amelia 484, and Juliette 485, all bred by her late Majesty the Queen; and Alice 488, Hebe 489, Berthe 490, Bonnie 491, Lisette 492, Ophelie 493, Pauline 494, Lydie 495, Portia 496, Fancy 1818, and Beauty 1819, all bred on the Island of Jersey.

In 1871 the imported cow Taffy 5523, and Topsey of St. Lambert, were added to the herd. Later on Stoke Pogis 3rd 2238 was bought by Mr. Romeo H. Stephens from Mr. Peter Leclair, Winooskie, Vermont. Mr. Leclair had bought Stoke Pogis 1259 (imp.) and Marjoram 2829 (imp.) at public sale in England, and by crossing them at his farm in Vermont, Stoke Pogis 3rd was produced.

Mr. Harrison Stephens, father of S. Sheldon Stephens and Romeo Stephens, really bought the herd above described for Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens through Mr. L. P. Fowler, a celebrated dealer in Jerseys, of Bushey Farm, Herts, England, and Mr. James Duncan Gibbs, a friend of Mr. Harrison Stephens, who accompanied Mr. Fowler when he bought the stock. The herd was first kept on the farm of Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens, on the lower Lachine Road, near Montreal, but was afterward removed to the farm of Mr. Romeo Stephens at Montreal, Que. It was the location of the farm which gave the name of "St. Lambert" to the herd. The St. Lambert herd was retained there for many years, and was destined to become famous the world over. I have been very particular to give the names of the animals imported by Mr. S. S. Stephens, for to-day there are probably more than three times the number of animals recorded in the A. J. C. Herd Register tracing to some members of this herd than to any other herd.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" need not be told that Mary Ann of St. Lambert was the most celebrated animal ever bred at St. Lambert, Que. In the development of the St. Lambert strain the writer played no insignificant part.

FORMATION OF THE A. J. C. C.

The A. J. C. C. was founded in 1868. Its office was first at Newport, R. I. The late Col. Geo. E. Waring was secretary, and Mr. T. J. Hand treasurer. On its removal to New York City, Mr. Hand became secretary. The A. J. C. C. is the most wealthy of all the live-stock dairy associations. There are more Jerseys registered in this country than any of the other pure-bred dairy breeds. Till within the last few years its annual receipts have been far in excess of the other dairy breed associations, but the Holstein-Friesian Association is rapidly catching up. The members of the A. J. C. C. are extremely conservative. Considering its wealth and the great number of Jerseys recorded in its Herdbook, there are those who feel that the Club does not do as much as it might to encourage the breed in this country and Canada, nor as is done by other dairy breed associations. In this view I concur.

CHARACTERISTICS.

There are Jerseys of many colors, though the solid color, black tongue and switch predominate. The head of the Jersey cow is very beautiful, the most beautiful of all dairy breeds. She has a good long neck, a thin wither, usually a straight back, though I regret to say there are far too many with sloping rumps. She usually has very thin thighs, high hip bones, and a wonderfully deep paunch. Her udder is large, but not so large as that of the Holsteins. The imported Jerseys have usually a very long full-front udder, extending well up on the belly. Too many Canadian and American Jerseys are deficient in fore udders. Imported Jerseys are prone to have rather small teats, though, beautifully placed. Jerseys have been intensely inbred, and in some strains small teats have resulted from this course. The Jersey cow is the smallest of the breeds I have described. She is very fine in limb, shows her breeding, and is considered delicate by some. This, however, is not my experience. She possesses a high nervous temperament, which seems to stand her in good stead in case of sickness and in her work as a dairy cow. She is game to the last notch.

MILKING QUALITIES.

The Jersey cow has been noted for 100 years for extreme richness in her milk. A good herd of Jerseys, including those in milk a long time, will average from 4.75 to 6 per cent. fat. They averaged in the Pan-American dairy test 4.58 per cent., and in the St. Louis cow demonstration 4.7 per cent., but none of these cows were in calf. Twenty years ago a Jersey cow that gave 40 pounds of milk a day was considered a phenomenon, but such records are very common to-day and the Canadian-bred Jersey cow, Adelaide of St. Lambert, gave over 82 pounds a day. A well-selected and properly-fed Jersey herd will average 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk a year; 350 pounds of butter a year would be a low average for such a herd, and some have averaged 450 pounds per cow per year.

The Jersey cow is a good feeder, and requires considerable concentrated feed to do her best work. She is very fastidious in what she eats,

and will not use up so much bulky food as will the Ayrshire or Holstein.

Jerseys breed true to type, more so than the Guernseys.

Have You Renewed?

Have you sent us your subscription for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for 1906? If not, please do so at once, and take advantage of this special offer we are making our present subscribers for sending us NEW NAMES. See special club offer on page 27, which is good to February 1st, 1906.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest journal obtainable in Canada, quality of reading matter and illustrations considered. Published every week, and dealing with every department of farm operations and home life, no other paper begins to equal the extent of its service.

We printed a large number of extra copies of the Christmas Number so that the new subscribers might receive it. Don't delay in sending us your renewal, also the new names.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack, B. C.
Winner of first prize for best exhibit of swine at the Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1905.

Poultry.

Prefers Buff Orpingtons.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

At the Toronto Poultry Show, the Barred Plymouth Rock, which for many years was first in number of birds exhibited, gave place this year to two other varieties, the White Wyandotte, which stood first in number shown, and the Buff Orpington, which was second.

The Buff Orpington has recently come into a deserved popularity. They were produced in England, by crossing Golden Hamburgs and Dark Dorkings, the pullets from this cross bred to Buff Cochins from a famous laying strain of Buff Cochins.

The Buff Orpington, as we have them, now possesses many desirable qualities. They are the largest fowl that lays well; they have no superior as winter layers; the chicks grow rapidly, and reach an astonishing size before cold weather begins. They are almost as large as Buff Cochins, but are much more active, and are usually good rustlers for so large a bird. Their golden-buff

color makes a flock of them very attractive to look at.

Their originators claim great things for them, but not more than they deserve. We have had several kinds of pure-bred poultry, but none that have given better returns for the labor expended upon them. The hens have not only laid as well as any other breed we have ever handled, but they have laid best when eggs were high, and their eggs are very large, and dark brown in color. The chicks are strong when hatched, and much more easily raised than those of more delicate breeds. The farmer who is looking for market poultry, as well as eggs, can find no better fowl.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

Pullets vs. Hens.

While looking at a farmer's hens the other day, I noticed a hen which I am certain was five or six years old. Such a hen is worse than useless, as she takes up room and does not pay for what she eats, and is of no account for table use. When one does not know the ages of his hens he not only has drones in his flock requiring work and feed without giving any returns, but he cannot feed for winter eggs. The amount of feed which will keep pullets laying in cold weather will fatten hens beyond a laying condition. There are judicious farmers who avoid this difficulty by marketing all the hens in the fall before the pullets are old enough to be confused with the hens. This is better than letting them run together. It has two drawbacks. At that time of year the poultry market is usually overstocked and prices low. Moreover, pullets are not so likely to produce large, vigorous chicks as are fully developed hens. For this reason, the practice of killing off all hens in the fall is likely to lower the grade of the stock. However, if no pullets are used except those hatched early enough to be fully grown when cold weather begins, and they are mated to fully-developed males, the results are not nearly so bad as when pullets of all degrees of maturity and old hens are bred together.

Poultry could be bred for best results on the farm, both for eggs and stock, with very little difficulty. First of all, the stock would have to be of a winter-laying variety. A toe punch costs only twenty-five cents. The chicks next spring could be punched, say, on the right foot. In the fall all females with punched webs would be pullets; the unpunched would be hens. Next year punch all chicks on the left, and there would be no trouble in telling hens from pullets. In the fall it would require little time and expense to divide the henhouse in the middle with a lath or chicken-wire partition, and build a runway of wire or laths attached to one half of the house. The pullets, if confined to this half and properly fed, would lay more eggs than running at large. When the prices of poultry were best in the winter, the hens kept in the other half of the house should be culled and all sold but the best. These selected ones, given the liberty of the farm and fed so as not to become fat, would produce a much higher class of chicks in the spring than could possibly be gotten by promiscuous feeding. Only yearling hens should be kept as breeders. A yearling hen lays a larger egg than a pullet of the same breed. The chick hatched from the yearling hen's eggs is larger and more vigorous than the one hatched from a pullet's egg.

Though hens older than one year are unprofitable, the yearling hen is not far behind the pullet from the standpoint of profit, for while the yearling lays fewer eggs, she eats less. Extensive experiments have been carried on in the Government experiment stations of Utah, U. S. A., and by a poultryman in Ireland, in the last few years. The experiments in both cases prove that the pullet lays the greater number; that the yearling hen is not a great way behind the pullet, but that hens more than a year old drop off rapidly in egg production, till, at three or four years of age, they lay only a few in the late spring, and often none at all.

The highest profit is made and the best stock produced when pullets are pushed for eggs, and the choicest yearling hens only are used as breeders. To follow this method requires only a very little expense and a little attention at the right time.

W. I. T.

Wants Birds.

Am a subscriber of your valuable paper, and think it is a splendid farm paper.

I am particularly interested in your poultry and pet-stock departments, and am writing to try to find a breeder of English or Golden pheasants, as I would like to purchase either eggs or breeding stock for the coming season. If you could put me in correspondence with a breeder of them I would consider it a personal favor.

Sask.

CHAS. CUDMORE.

Ans.—Any breeders of these birds should advertise in the columns of this paper.

Selling Eggs for Hatching.

Like the trade in stock, the egg trade is for most poultrymen limited to a short season. Comparatively few shipments of eggs are made until the season is far enough advanced to make it likely that the weather will be somewhat settled by the time the chicks are hatched.

If one sells eggs, he should sell from the same matings he uses himself. He may occasionally reserve a few birds in special matings; but even so, these special matings should be experimental rather than in the way of reserving the cream of his stock, unless the eggs sold are offered at a price away below the value of eggs from the birds reserved.

Many breeders who hatch large numbers of chickens for themselves make a practice of dividing the eggs equally day by day, reserving half and using half to fill orders. Others, whose egg trade is larger in proportion to their ability to supply it, find it necessary at times to ship all or nearly all of their eggs just at the season they most want them for themselves, or else return many orders. A breeder who sells himself short of eggs at the best hatching season runs the risk of crippling himself for stock at the end of the season.

Whatever practice is followed, the seller must be fair to his customer, remembering that it is chances the customer buys in the eggs, and giving him "a square deal" both with reference to himself and to other customers.

And whatever breeders of reputation may do about sending out inferior-looking eggs from fine specimens, the novice in the business will find it his best policy to send out none but good-looking eggs.

In the matter of guaranteeing fertility, most breeders do not guarantee fertility, and replace eggs that fail to hatch only when, from what they know of the way their eggs are hatching, they feel that they ought to do so. Some guarantee a certain per cent. of hatch if the infertiles are returned to them.

For shipping eggs, the boxes and baskets made especially for that purpose are, all things considered, most satisfactory to use.—[Farm Poultry.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Well Treed.

Many visitors who come from the forest-covered Provinces of the East believe that the wide prairies of the new West are destitute of trees because the region is too far north for trees to grow naturally. This is a great mistake. The Saskatchewan seems to form the dividing line between the forests and the plains. North of that great river, for hundreds of miles, may be found magnificent forests of large trees. In some cases the forests of the northland would put into the shade the pineries of the East.—[Hartney Star.

A Valuable Collection of Articles on Western Horticulture.

A book has just been published on the horticulture of the Canadian prairie country by the Western Horticultural Society. It is the combined report of the sixth, seventh and eighth annual conventions of the Society, and contains the papers and addresses given at these gatherings by the most successful growers of fruits, trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. An index refers the reader to the various pages in the book where reference is made to any particular subject.

An idea of the extent and nature of the contents may be gleaned from the following list of articles that the book contains: Bee Pasture in the Red River Valley, J. J. Gunn; The Year's Experience in Beekeeping, J. Duncan; Fruits for Eastern Manitoba, A. McPherson; Growing Fruit for Market, W. C. Hall; Hardy Perennial Flowers, R. Lloyd; Tree Planting for Fuel, Rev. J. Fotheringham; Horticulture in Northern Alberta, D. Ross; The Ideal Farmer's Garden, and Hardy Fruits for Western Manitoba, S. A. Bedford; Small-fruit Culture, Prof. C. B. Waldron; Small Fruits in Saskatchewan, P. G. Laurie; The Relation of Birds to Horticulture, G. E. Atkinson; Small Fruits in Manitoba, D. W. Buchanan; Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, A. P. Stevenson; Apples and Plums in Western Canada, H. L. Patmore; Apple-growing in Manitoba, J. Caldwell; Onion Culture, V. Mager; The Improvement of Our Native Fruits, Max D. Major; Hardy Annuals, R. Lloyd; Some Branches of Horticulture That are Necessary and Profitable to Western Settlers, H. L. Patmore; The Progress of Apple Culture at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Harry Brown; Roses, and How to Grow Them, Robert Barclay; The Peony, the Flower for Manitoba, C. S. Harrison; The Evolution of Horticulture, P. Middleton; Apples and Other Fruits Hardy in Manitoba, A. P. Stevenson.

The majority of these papers have appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate." Some may like to

have them collected in one volume, as now done by the Society.

Besides the papers on horticulture, papers on beekeeping are included.

This report is prepared for free distribution to the members of the Society, and will be sent to new members coming in for membership during the year 1906.

The Society is incorporated by special Act of the Legislature of Manitoba, and it is only through the financial support given by the Provincial Government that it is able to offer its members so much valuable literature. The small Government grant is in this and other ways very wisely expended.

The address of the secretary is George Batho, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg.

Events of the World.

Canadian

Rev. J. A. Mackay, a Canadian missionary, was drowned in the Essquibo River, British Guiana.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Dominion Government, died suddenly at Paris, France, on Christmas day.

Mr. H. J. Rose, a McGill University student, now a Rhodes scholar attending Oxford University, has won the Craven and Ireland scholarships for this year.

The Board of Education in Brockville, Ont., will supply flags to every room in their schools, to be placed in conspicuous positions and used by the scholars each morning at the opening exercises.

U. S. Commissioner Kershaw, Inspector of Fisheries for Washington State, when visiting Vancouver said that Canada has the best hatcheries in the world.

The total exports of Canada for the five months ending November 30th of the current fiscal year, were greater by five millions than the total exports for the whole of the fiscal year 1895.

Two brothers, named Brooks, who were working on the construction camp of the new James Bay Railway, shot seventeen wolves in one night. The Province of Ontario allows \$15 bounty for the killing of a wolf.

Four Canadians will run for parliamentary honors in the forthcoming British elections. Mr. Homer Greenwood, Liberal candidate for York City; Mr. Foster Boulton, Liberal candidate for North Huntingdon; Mr. H. F. Wyatt, Unionist candidate for Russcliffe, Nottinghamshire, and Dr. Rankine Dawson, son of the late Sir William Dawson, Conservative candidate for East Edinburgh.

British and Foreign.

Insurgent strikers in Moscow have been slaughtered in thousands by the Russian troops.

Barton Hall, the American College for girls in Sertari, Turkey, was destroyed by fire.

An immense floating dry dock, made by the U. S. Navy Department, is being towed 12,000 miles, from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippine Islands. The voyage will take at least four months.

Field-Marshal Yamagata, of the Japanese army, has been appointed President of the Mikado's Privy Council.

The Prince of Wales, at Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab district, reviewed an army of 55,000 men, the greatest force ever assembled in India in time of peace.

The sailors of the schooner Carmencita, known as the Sea-Wolf, carried a fortune on board unknown to them. Geo. Schaeer, one of the sealers, found a greasy substance floating on the water which proved to be ambergris, worth from \$10 to \$15 an ounce, and which he used for greasing his boots. Having used all he needed, he saved a bottle, and, on arriving at Seattle, took it to a druggist to find out what kind of grease it was, and was surprised at being offered \$73 for the bottle, which contained some five ounces of pure ambergris. Some pounds of the stuff had been used to rub down the masts and spars of the schooner.

Doings Among the Nations.

RUSSIA.

The general strike decided upon by the Russian Workmen's Council began at Moscow on December 20th, has since spread to St. Petersburg, and will affect the whole of the country. The preamble to the notice sent out by the strikers reads as follows:

"Citizens—Freedom or slavery? Is Russia to be governed by the people or robbed by a band of thieves? Let us stop industry, commerce and communications throughout the country, and with one united effort over-

throw the last vestige of autocracy. To the whip, sword and machine gun let us oppose the revolutionary bayonet. Financial ruin threatens to engulf the Government. One more blow and the vile regime will be ended."

Trains loaded with troops on their way to the Baltic Provinces were stopped by insurgents, and some of the soldiers were disarmed. On twenty-two railroads the employees have all gone out, and the last despatches state that a single telephone wire connected Moscow with the outside world.

THE MOSCOW SLAUGHTER.

Governor-General Doubassoff, telegraphing, reported that 15,000 persons had been killed or wounded at Moscow. The 1st Regiment of the Don Cossacks, the Tver Dragoons and the Nevizh Regiment of Infantry mutilated. Some 2,000 persons were killed and 10,000 wounded. The revolutionists are making no headway, but they show no signs of exhaustion.

Field Notes.

Forty thousand three hundred and ninety-six cars of wheat were examined in Winnipeg during the year ending August 31st.

Mr. W. R. Dewar, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed entomologist for the Agricultural Department in Cape Colony, South Africa.

The council of Aberdeen, Scotland, would have the Cattle Diseases Act amended for the admission of Canadian cattle.

The Minister of Agriculture has issued invitations for a congress in June, 1906, of fruit-growers to discuss questions of national importance. Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges are invited to send representatives.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College will give a special course in the judging, breeding, feeding and management of horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, from January 2nd to January 18th, 1906.

It was recently announced that experiments, which have been made at Melun, encourage the hope that it will be possible to render cows immune against contagion from tuberculosis. It is now established that the efficacy of the vaccine lasts for a sufficiently long time. The milk of animals so vaccinated will be incapable of propagating tuberculosis.

Secretary Henry Wade, of the coming Clydesdale and Shire Show, says that the outlook for this year's show is a very good one, and the fact of having all the annual meetings of the various Horse Breeders' Associations that week will make it one of great interest, not only to the horse but the cattle breeders of this country. Mr. Wade is arranging a very interest programme, and reduced rates will be secured, so that no doubt there will be a record attendance, not only at the horse show, but also at the various annual meetings.

Mr. C. W. Rubel, a member of the graduating class of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College, has been appointed head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the California Polytechnic School, San Luis Obispo, California. This is an important position, and Mr. Rubel is well qualified for the work assigned him. Since graduating he has spent one year at the Iowa State College, assisting in the Animal Husbandry Department. Since the first of June, 1905, he has been in charge of one of the best stock and dairy farms in the State of Iowa. The demand for well-trained men along animal husbandry lines is growing greater each year. The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College has been called upon to fill six positions during the past year for every one five years ago.

The Weeds are Gaining on Us.

The following figures, from the official Grain Inspector, shows the proportion of grain graded rejected for smut and weeds in the crops of 1903, 1904 and 1905, up to December 1st:

Of the crop of 1903-4, out of a total of 38,473 cars inspected, 968 cars, or some 2 1/2%, were rejected for smut, and 148 cars, or 1-3 of 1%, for being too badly mixed with foreign matter.

Of the crop 1904-5, out of a total of 37,892 cars inspected, 1,222, or some 3%, were rejected for smut, and 603, or some 1 1/2%, for being too badly mixed with foreign matter.

Of the crop of 1905, inspected till November 30th, out of 30,525 cars, 2,461, or some 8%, were rejected for smut, and 1,535, or some 5%, for being too badly mixed with foreign matter.

Things to Remember.

SEED FAIRS.

Table listing seed fairs: Gilbert Plains (Jan. 23), Swan River (Jan. 25), Dauphin (Jan. 27), Carberry (Feb. 1), Virden (Feb. 7), Morden (Feb. 9), Portage la Prairie (Feb. 20), Hamiota (Feb. 23), Manitoba Live-Stock Association's annual at Brandon (Feb. 27-Mar. 1), Manitoba Grain-growers (March 1 and 2).

The International Show.

Records of the annual unparalleled successes of the International Live-stock Exposition, held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, last week, might become monotonous, but there is no lagging of interest, no falling off in attendance, no depreciation in the quality, nor lessening of the numbers of the exhibits that invade the great stables and amphitheatre, and carry new honors to the breeds they represent. The new home of the Exposition, the completion of which delayed the show two weeks, is immense. One half of Dexter Park pavilion, which the new building supersedes, composes the circular end of the new structure, while stretching away on either side of an immense tanbark show-ring, comfortable seats rise tier upon tier, furnishing seating capacity for many thousands of spectators. And this accommodation was none too ample for the visitors who thronged to the show from the opening to the closing days.

There is something in the management of this immense show to which are drawn exhibitors and spectators from all over the world, that at once inspires confidence. There is no confusion nor unseemly haste, but the whole detail of each day's programme is carried out with machine-like precision. It is a show with a manager who can manage. Mr. W. E. Skinner remembers everything and everybody, and is well assisted in his onerous duties. The English Royal might recover its popularity and re-establish its undoubted usefulness under such a guiding hand and by the application of such business methods as Mr. Skinner employs.

New features were introduced this year for the entertainment of the public. Beginning on Monday evening, when the formal opening took place, horse-show features and parades were put on each night. It would require an artist, a musician and the pen of the most gifted novelist to adequately describe the scenes in the broad arena on the opening night of the show. Dazzling lights, prancing coach horses, entrancing music and teeming crowds, then the Highland Pipers' Band heading a parade of Scotland's invincible drafters and great lolling Galloways. It was a supreme hour for Scottish live-stock institutions, and the tribute paid to them was the expression of appreciation of the value to humanity of the generations of patient work that have been required to produce such breeds of horses and cattle as were represented. The tribute was fitting; would that all deserving could have received it.

The fat classes of steers and heifers were exceptionally well filled this year, and the classification is more complete, there being provision for animals of different ages in each breed, and for grades and cross-breeds, besides a bewildering number of specials. In Shorthorns Trout Creek Wanderer, the white steer bred by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and which won first in the yearling class of the breed last year in Mr. W. D. Flatt's hands, was champion this year. The grand champion of all breeds and crosses was Blackrock, a grade Aberdeen-Angus steer, two years and eight months of age, shown by the Iowa Agricultural College. This same institution also had the reserve steer, in General Manager, a pure-bred Hereford. The championships were awarded by Mr. Thos. B. Freshney, of Louth, England, who said that Blackrock was practically the only Smithfield sort of bullock in the show. There were others, however, that looked "as good as the crops" to most of the spectators. The champion sold for \$25

per cwt. to go to New York, and weighed alive 1,650 lbs. The championship also went to the Angus cattle in the carload lot competition, the champion carload of steers averaged 1,524 lbs., and sold for \$9.65 per cwt. In the block test an Iowa steer's carcass won the highest award, but this steer was unplaced alive.

HORSE SHOW.—Among the horses the most notable feature was the large increase in the exhibits of Clydesdales and German Coachers. Messrs. Galbraith & Son, Graham Bros., McLay Bros., A. G. Soderburg, Murrie Bros., Forbes Bros. and C. E. Clark made the bulk of the exhibits in Clydes, while J. Crouch & Son and Oltman Bros. made as good a showing of the Kaiser's coachers as probably was ever seen. Percherons, as usual, were strong in the stallion classes, but fell away when it came to young stuff and females, a serious reflection upon the breed that its exponents should try to eliminate. The drafters in singles, pairs, threes, fours and sixes were a magnificent lot, the Pabst Grays and the Morris Bays being the popular lots, while Swift's, Armour's and S. & S.'s (which stands for two German names difficult of pronunciation, but very prominent in packing town) grays added to the importance and interest of the draft-horse display.

HORSES.

Although it was primarily intended to make cattle the most prominent feature of the International, and this end has been accomplished to a most gratifying extent, the occasion offers such a magnificent opportunity to further the interests of horse-breeding that it is being more and more availed of by horsemen to exploit their favorite stock. This growing patronage of the show by horsemen is commendable. It not only promotes the welfare of the most admired and popular of farm stock, but the display of such superior animals as are brought out year after year adds to the interest and entertainment of the great multitude who visit the show, but who in the strictest sense are not of the fraternity of stock-breeders, and owing to the great predominance of this class of people, to the admiration of everyone for the horse, and to the substantial prizes offered, the horse is becoming more and more the center of attraction at this the greatest of live-stock exhibitions. This year a show of horses by the Stock-yards people, including drivers, drafters, saddlers, etc., was the feature of the opening evening, and on each subsequent night the most spectacular classes were judged and the different breeds paraded.

It must be evident to the most casual observer, who has had an opportunity of visiting this show during the past six years, that the Clydesdales are making most pronounced advancement in the general character of the representatives of the breed and in numbers shown. Each year the display of Scotland's native and Canada's draft breed is described in the superlative, and this year marked one of the longest steps forward. Not that the champions were so much better individuals than those of last year, but there were no distinct dividing lines between the winners and those outside the money. The judges were Professors Carlyle, Colorado; Rutherford, Iowa, and Humphrey, Wisconsin, and their work was quite generally satisfactory. The class for aged stallions was thirteen strong, and included some noted winners. Pleasant Prince, by Prince Pleasing, a well-known horse, now owned by C. E. Clark, was first choice, and but for a pronounced lack of masculinity about the head is a smashing good show horse, with

more than the average endowment of the excellencies of the breed. Next to him came the Woodend Gartley four-year-old, Criterion, now owned in Wisconsin. He is not a very ample horse, and might have better feet, but he is strong, has plenty of bone and draft character, with an exceptionally well-set neck. The Baron's Pride horse, Baron Afton, was placed third. He is of the modern Clydesdale type, well up, flashily legged, with strong joints and good movement. There was considerable wonder expressed that the judges did not hit on the popular type earlier, but if they erred at all it was in giving prominence to substance of body, the lack of which in Clydesdales has been so often decried by the best judges of horses, and by the best wishers of the breed. Baron Afton was imported some time ago by Alex. Galbraith & Son, who recently repurchased and exhibited him. One of his stable mates of the last importation, Baron Romeo, stood in fifth place, while Graham Bros.' Baron's Pride four-year-old, Baron Allister, was relegated to fourth place. He is very much the type of Baron Afton; in fact, the Graham boys show only the most approved type, and this was a most creditable representative of their stud. It was simply a case of there being more first-prize horses than there were first prizes for.

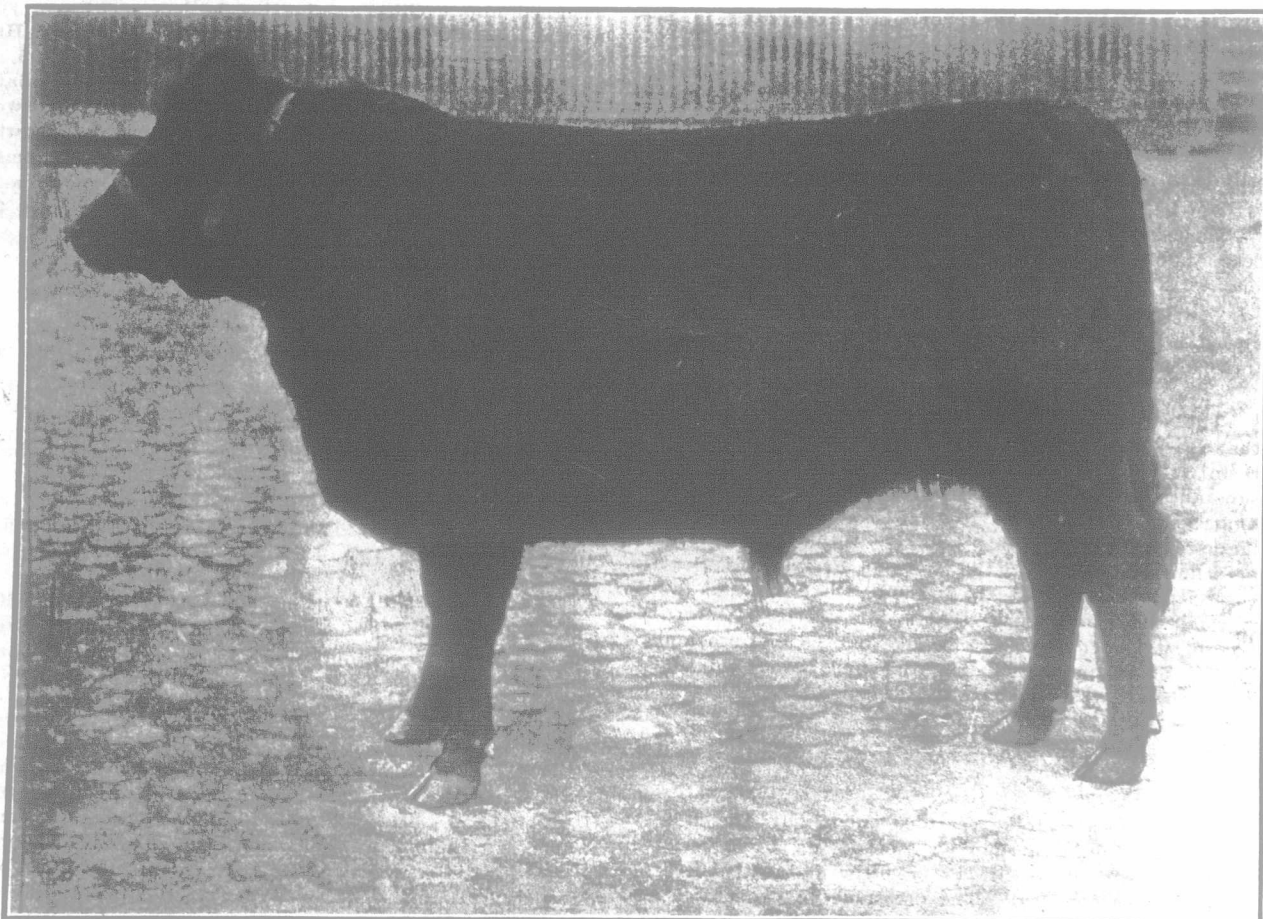
Like last year, the champion of the breed came out in the three-year-old class, and as was the case last year, the champion was also the champion at Toronto, belongs to Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., and is a Baron's Pride. This was Refiner, and the horses that can beat him only come to America once in a long period. When we say that he conforms in almost every particular to the demands of the breed the horse is well described. Such feet, ankles, legs (this is not a plaudit of a ballet girl), attractive style and well-turned middle, one only sees in champions of strong shows. Galbraith's Show-King crowded the champion hard. He also is made up well at the pasterns, and has big, wide feet. He looks well in front, with his deep chest, strong knees and legs, set well under his body. He is a deep horse in the middle, and a good size. Next to him stood Graham's Recruit, another Woodend Gartley colt, a little smaller and finer than those above him, but a wonderfully smooth, easy, true mover, and a model in conformation and quality. McLay Bros.' home-bred Noranbank was more than a credit to fourth place.

Usually the classes begin to weaken after the three-year-olds at the International, but this year the two-year-olds were an even dozen, and well maintained the high standard set by their seniors. Lord Shapely, by Montrave Dauntless, shown by Galbraith, won first on his superior style, strength and bloom, and except for a little lightness in the thighs, comes very near perfection in conformation. He is especially good in the hoof heads and set of legs, and moves with automatic ease. The Ontario exhibitors came in strong for second and third places, with Celtic Laird, by Argus, and the Baron's Pride colt, Baron Wallace. They both measure up to the standard set by these discerning breeders, to whose credit it must be said that they make an honest effort to get as good animals for the minor places in the show-ring as they put forward for firsts and championships, and in such shows as the International the substantiality of such a policy is well illustrated where the methods of the Clydesdale men come into comparison with those of the exponents of other breeds. Of the two colts under review, Celtic Laird has the more modern type, and is very flash in his limbs, while Baron Wallace is lower set, though he has missed the bulldog chest which too often accompanies a low-set horse, and instead has a long, deep chest, with the fore legs set well under the shoulders. His legs are clean and strong, as they need to be, not only to win in such a show, but to carry the strong, well-turned body and quarters above them. The fourth-prize colt inclined to a type or is of a type to which the judges seem to be partial, as they favored it considerably. Baron Adam is the illustration. He is owned by A. G. Soderbury, of Illinois, and is by Baron's Pride. His kind is often spoken of as "puddy," and that pretty well describes the type. He, however, has good legs and a deep, thick middle. Galbraith's Buteland Sentinel, who stood in fifth place, is less pronounced in this type, but is very drafty-looking about his well-set legs, and has that deep, snug chest. This latter characteristic, by the way, is of considerable significance. It is not simply a fad for appearance, but is an indication that the legs are set strongly and well under the body, where they can do most good, and move to the best advantage. Nearly all the winning horses had a chest of this shape, and never have we seen as true a lot of moving horses in a Clydesdale show.

There was a small showing of yearling stallions, C. E. Clark's Prince of Fashion, by Pleasant Prince, winning first, although rather a choppy goer; Blacon Chime (imp.), by Pride of Blacon, shown by Graham Bros., was second, and McLay Bros.' Arngibbon, by Prince Dauntless, was third.

Perhaps the strongest ring of the show was that for four animals, any age, the get of one sire. Three of these rings were Baron's Prides, shown by Graham Bros., Galbraith and Soderbury, while McLay Bros. showed a group of His Excellency's get which won third. The first place went to Graham's lot, consisting of Refiner, Baron Allister, Baron Wallace and Chiming Bell. The Galbraith string consisted of Baron Afton, Baron Romeo, Baron Bobjill, and Baron Kent. C. E. Clark won for two animals the produce of same dam (Lillie MacGregor's), while McLay Bros. were second.

For females the International authorities simply of-



Blackrock.

Grade-Angus two-year-old steer; winner of grand championship award as best beef animal in fat-stock classes, International Exhibition, Chicago, 1905.

excellencies of Woodend Gartley's cousin. He is better feet, but draft character, Baron's Pride. He is of the legged, with there was con- sidered did not hit at all it of body, the often decried best wishers of some time ago repurchased of the last place, while Baron. He is very, the Graham and this was stud. It was ze horses than

reed came out the case last at Toronto, Ont., and is a ne horses that ce in a long almost every the horse is this is not a and well-turned at strong shows. He has big, wide s deep chest, body. He is size. Next to Woodend Gartley he above him, over, and a McLay Bros.' credit to fourth

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ferred a prize of \$50.00 for best Clydesdale mare, but the American Clydesdale Association gave substantial prizes for females showing in different classes. In the first class some of the best mares on the continent came out, including Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Dona Roma, champion at Toronto. In such strong company, however, McLay Bros.' home-bred Lady Elegant, by His Excellency, was able to lead, as she also did in the class for mare four years or over. She is a mare of more substance than the Toronto winner, or even than this year's Cawdor-cup winner in Scotland, but no more so than last year's champion mare here. The same exhibitors had second and third winners, Princess Handsome and Princess Goodwin, both by Handsome Prince. The outstanding merit of these three home-bred mares, and the high position they took, elicited many complimentary remarks upon the intensive skill of the MacLay Bros. as breeders.

The judges again selected rather a solid mare for the leader in the three-year-old class, in Clarke's Queen Lillie, by St. Christopher, and in this case there was a slight sacrifice of quality to weight. Next to her came the Toronto champion, Dona Roma, by Woodend Gartley, a mare after the latest pattern in draft horse architecture. Dona Roma has been faulted for a little plainness about the head, and for a droop in her rump, but notwithstanding all there was a place for her at the head of her class, even after giving the judges the privilege of favoring the more solid kind, for the Ontario mare has sufficient weight and all kinds of flash, bone, clean joints and pleasing movement. Chiming Bell (Graham Bros.), comes after the same pattern, but is not as large nor as full of bloom, and as yet has not developed as much substance.

The two-year-olds were an interesting class, as they brought out the champion female at the recent Portland Fair, in Forbes Bros' (Wyo) Cherry Blossom, by His Excellency, out of Orange Blossom. At first appearance this filly looks rather fine in the bone, but she is exceptionally clean and hard. She has good-sized feet, but long rather than flat. She might also look light in the middle, were it not for her unusually strong loin. McLay's Lady Graceful came between first and Graham Bros' Heather Bell, a filly that as yet has not pushed out her sides, but has a wonderfully fine equipment for locomotion. Forbes' range-bred fillies were first and third in yearling, with McLay's standing next them. Filly foals were not strong, first going to Peach Blossom, by Majestic (Graham Bros.), and second to a filly of the same name, by His Royal Highness, from Iowa.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Intense interest centered around the winning of the championship in Clydesdale stallions, and it was found that when the awards in the classes were made that representatives of three stables would compete for the coveted honor, namely, Clarke's black horse, Pleasant Prince; Graham Bros' Toronto champion, Refner, and Galbraith's two-year-old, Lord Shapely. The suspense was soon over, however, the plum going to the Ontario horse, with the Manitoban in reserve.

SHIRES.—Although the total number of Shires did not equal the Clydesdales, still the classes for serviceable stallions were decidedly large. Importers are bringing out as clean-legged specimens as they can find,

so that each year we notice a steady advancement toward the type that best suits the needs, not only of the country, but also of the cities, as exemplified by the exhibits of geldings held in the same ring at the International. Three principal exhibitors made up the bulk of the show, namely, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., and London, Ont.; Taylor & Jones, and Robt. Burgess. Mr. Alex. Galbraith did the judging, in a very satisfactory manner. The first class, aged stallions, was fifteen strong, but the draft for short leet reduced it to eight. The placing of the first two was the most difficult, as an exceptionally big, flashy, rangy horse made a good showing. Finally, however, he was placed second to a more compact sort. The third place was taken by Truman's well-known Blaisdon Albert, a horse that has won much credit for the Shires, and for the Pioneer Stud Farm. Saxon Hindlip, from the same stable, stood in fourth place. Like the Clydesdales, the champion Shire stallion was brought out in the three-year-old class, in Rolleston Wonder, by Moore's Extraordinary. He is one of the most typical draft stallions that has been seen in the Shire exhibit at this show. He has the typical Shire conformation, with nearly as much quality as one sees in a good Clydesdale. Robt. Burgess & Sons, of Illinois, were the exhibitors. The Truman Pioneer Farm made a good showing for the next two places, with Blaisdon Beau and Bury Standard. Both these horses well exemplify the ideals of this enterprising firm, as they possess immense strong bodies, with clean but drafty legs.

The Trumans were fortunate in landing first on Wrydelands Champion 2nd, out of a class of eleven two-year-olds, and fourth with Toneham King.

In the groups of five stallions owned by one exhibitor, Burgess was successful in landing the \$50 prize, but was closely followed by Truman's, who all through had put up by all means the most uniform exhibit of Shires, there being little variation in the type and character of the horses in this stable which won first and those that were compelled to take a lower position. The females in the Shire classes were decidedly weak in numbers, L. W. Cochrane and Burgess & Sons being the principal exhibitors. The breed was evidently weakened by the absence of females from the Truman Stud.

PERCHERONS.—Numbers was the outstanding feature of the Percheron exhibit, although we fancied there was some improvement in general quality over past years. The great black champion, Pink, shown by Dunham & Fletcher, was beaten in his class by a stable mate, Albert, a big, rangy gray, rather clean in the bone, with the exception of two splints, and an easy goer. Pink stood second. Three-year-olds were headed by the Portland winner, Rosenberg, a low-set, strongly-built black, which afterwards won championship for McLaughlin, although very many good horsemen preferred the winner of the older section.

BELGIANS made a strong showing in numbers, there being about 20 entries in each of the stallion classes, the principal exhibitors being Crouch & Sons, McLaughlin Bros., and H. A. Briggs.

HACKNEYS.—The Hackneys did not put up a strong show, the competition being principally between Truman, Graham Bros. and Galbraith. Truman showed a big, 16-hand, solid-bodied horse, a remarkably easy

mover and clean-stepper for his size, called Active Forest King, son of the great show horse, Forest King, and won first in the aged class over Graham's Rosary, by Rosador. Rosary put up a most sensational show of style, and behaved himself much better than any of his competitors in the ring, but as he was just recovering from distemper and a serious strain from being cast in his stall, did not show in his usual bloom. He is a very fine, clean-cut horse, quite different in type to the Hackneys imported some years ago, but it is claimed there is a greater demand for such horses than for the big-boned, strong-bodied type at first introduced into America. Galbraith's Beau Brummel was very much after the same type, but hardly so well educated, so was given third place. Truman's Bonnie Gabriel had a walk-over in the three-year-olds. The championship was won by Truman's Active Forest King. Mr. Henry Fairfax, of Aldie, Va., placed the awards.

GERMAN COACHES.—The Kaiser's Coaches made the best showing of any of the harness breeds at the International, as they were particularly strong in the three stallion classes. J. Crouch & Sons and Oltmann Bros. did practically all the showing. Crouch's famous old champion, Hanibal, again led his class, and maintained his claim to the championship of the breed in America. Helois, owned by the same exhibitors, won fourth, while the Oltmann Bros. filled the other positions. Oltmann's Manfred had the best of the argument in the three-year-olds, with Crouch second on Emmore. Crouch's Burger was considered the best two-year-old, with Atlas, from the same stable, in the third place. The females in this breed were light in numbers, but were strong in individuality. A particularly favorable impression was made on the public mind by this breed when they were paraded in the evenings before the packed amphitheatre.

FRENCH COACHES.—The stallion classes were strong in this breed, as it was practically an importer's rather than a breeder's show. McLaughlin Bros. won the best prizes and championship.

BREEDING CLASSES OF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Canada was represented this year by Shorthorns in the hands of only two of her own breeders, as well as by several winning Canadian-bred animals shown by American exhibitors. R. A. and J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., climaxed a creditable tour of American State Fairs by putting up a strong fight for premium honors at the International, winning in competition with the cream of the continent a full share of the best things going. The Watt Bros. deserve encomiums for the splendid advertisement they have given Canada in American rings, and, seeing them in the arena, holding, in many cases, the plums of the show and taking what came with the manner of gentlemen, one felt an additional glow of pride to think that the boys themselves were a tribute to Canadian homes, as their stock was to Canadian stables. All honor to the plucky exhibitors who uphold our country's name abroad! They do us a greater service than the men who go there and build railroads or take charge of universities.

In aged bulls, F. W. Harding's Whitehall Sul-



Aberdeen-Angus Steers.

Winners of grand championship award in carload competition, International Live-stock Show, Chicago, 1905.

tan came into his own with the blue ribbon, second being found in W. H. Dunwoody's white Lavender Clipper, bred by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and sired by Imp. Choice Goods, while a good third stood Watt Bros.' Mildred Royal, bred by themselves, got by Royal Wonder, and brought on remarkably well since Toronto and Winnipeg. In two-year-olds, Harding's Whitehall Marshall came up strong for first, beating My Choice, shown by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Indiana, which last year had him worsted in the senior yearling class. Whitehall Marshall certainly made good this year, winning the senior sweepstakes and grand male championship. Coming to senior yearlings, Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., headed a good string with their single entry, Bertie's Hero, which was second at Toronto, sire Clipper Hero, the Toronto junior champion of two years ago. Bertie's Hero has a fine combination of size, with the smoothness of form and fleshing and quality that may win more laurels in the future. Next to him stood Royal Sultan, another of the get of old Whitehall Sultan, exhibited by Herr Bros. & Reynolds, of Wisconsin. Cumberland's Last, later the junior champion, a white bull, turned up for colors in the junior yearling class. He is a wonderfully smooth, even-fleshed bull, with his hips laid in like those of an Angus. He was got by Cumberland, dam Lady Douglas, and was brought out by C. A. Saunders, of Iowa. Up beside him was sent Superbus, a red bull with a peculiar black spot on the left hook. He, too, is a first-rater, with an excellent loin and good beef form throughout. He is by Imp. Scottish Pride, dam Secret Superb, and was exhibited by the Ardmore Stock Co., of Iowa. Whitehall Sultan sired Glen Brook Sultan, the header of a very good line-up of senior bull calves, while a string of about twenty-eight junior calves left the ring led by Signet, a neat young calf, true in his lines, shown by the Kentucky breeder, Abram Renick.

In cows three years or over, the white Golden Bud, last year second to the Canadian-bred Fair Queen in the two-year-old class, won the blue for W. H. Dunwoody, of Minnesota. Golden Bud was bred by Hon. Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., sired by Marquis Heir, a son of Imp. Marquis of Zenda. She will be remembered as the junior female at Toronto in 1903, and has well fulfilled the promise of her youth. Second went to Adkins & Stevenson, of Illinois, on Lady Marshall, and third to the Robbins cow, Lad's Lady, last year head of the aged class. Two-year-olds brought out the grand champion, Lad's Emma, a half sister to Lad's Lady (both granddaughters of the champion St. Valentine, bred by the Guardhouses, of Highfield, Ont.), and shown by Robbins & Sons. She is of good beef form, with well-arched ribs, broad back and loin. She will be remembered as the junior champion at Toronto in 1904. Close to her came Victoria of Linwood, shown by E. W. Bowen, of Indiana, while down to fourth went Juno of Woodhill, first junior yearling of 1904, and sixth from the top was left Watt's Tiny Maud, who was first at Toronto this year. The Watt Bros. got to the top in a long and exceedingly strong class of senior yearling heifers with that model of beef form, Queen Ideal, junior champion this year at Toronto and Winnipeg, second at Kansas City, and first here last year in a class of some twenty-eight senior calves. Robbins & Sons took second on Lottie Forbes & Son, of Illinois, third on Zoe of Linwood, over Watt Bros.' Spicy's Duchess, which might, with no injustice, have been moved up a notch. Queen Ideal was later made junior sweepstakes female, was also reserve for the grand championship, and was sold for a long price to Senator Drummond, of Quebec. In junior yearlings, first went to Dunwoody's Woodhill May Blossom, and from a great class of thirty senior calves the short leet left the ring headed by Viscountess of Fairview 6th. The young classes of both sexes were filled with lots of promising stuff, which left many deserving ones unplaced in almost every class.

In aged herds, Dunwoody was first, Robbins second, and Harding third. Watt Bros.' aggregation was fourth, and consisted of Mildred's Royal, Mayflower 3rd, Tiny Maud, Queen Ideal and Lady Hope of Ridgewood. The awards were placed by three judges, acting together—E. K. Thomas, Kentucky, Geo. Waters, Minnesota, and John Welch, of Indiana, and if deliberateness injures accuracy, the ribbons were correctly placed.

OTHER BEEF BREEDS.—We regret that space forbids more than a mention of the champions in the remaining beef breeds. Herefords were a numerous and exceedingly meritorious class. Cargill & McMillan, of Wisconsin, secured the lion's share of the herd prizes and championships, getting senior bull sweepstakes on Fulfiller, senior female sweepstakes on Heliotrope, and junior sweepstakes on a splendid heifer calf, Ethel 2nd, sire Andrew. They were also first on aged herds, first on young herds, on calf herds and on four animals get of one sire. Van Natta & Son, of Indiana, had the junior male champion in Prime Lad 9th, by Prime Lad, a superlative block of beef, table-lacked, full in the crops, and smoothly covered with firm flesh.

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle were out in full

force, and superlative in excellence. The senior and grand-champion bull was Prince Ito 2nd, exhibited by C. J. Martin, of Iowa, junior sweepstakes being found in the senior yearling, McDonald's Lad, shown by E. T. Davis, of Iowa. The senior and grand champion female was Martin's Blackbird 26th, though a close rival was Davis' first-prize two-year-old, Glenfoil Rose, which, we believe, has taken the championship from Blackbird 26th in about two out of five shows this season. The Blackbirds were high in the lists in many classes.

There was an excellent show of Galloways, and a more than ordinary one of Red Polled. In the black-polled breed first on aged bulls went to Imp. Worthy 3rd, shown by C. E. Clark, of Minnesota, first on two-year-olds to Scottish Sampson, by Craymer, of Illinois; first on yearlings to Mosstrooper 5th, by Clark; first on yearlings to Standard Favorite, by Brookside Farm Co., of Indiana; first on aged cows to Evaline 2nd of Avondale, by W. M. Brown & Son, of Carrollton, Mo.; and first on two-year-old heifers to Scottish Empress, by Brookside Farm Co.

STUDENTS' STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

In the stock-judging competition, open to teams from agricultural colleges, the Guelph, Ont., team for the first time made the highest total score, taking premier place on cattle, sheep and swine, and thereby winning the much-coveted Spoor trophy. The superintendent of the competition this year was Mr. W. J. Black, formerly of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, now Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, and President of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The contest was conducted differently than in former years, the boys giving the reasons for their placing orally, instead of writing them down. The Ontario students did their best work on sheep, and stood second to Ohio in cattle and also in horses, and a close second to Texas in swine, although handicapped by unfamiliarity with the American breeds of hogs. The Ontario team consisted of J. Bracken, G. G. White, H. B. Smith, H. A. Craig, and W. A. Munro. Below are the aggregate scores and relative standing of the first six colleges competing: Ontario, 4,154.30; Ohio, 4,068.33; Iowa, 3,957.64; Kansas, 3,765.75; Texas, 3,641.46; Michigan, 3,637.16. The result is most satisfactory to all those who took part in it, and reflects great credit upon Prof. G. E. Day, his assistants, Mr. H. S. Arkell and Dr. J. H. Reed, who trained the winning team.

SHEEP.

Once more Canada did herself proud in the American sheep show-ring. The show was styled international, but in most of the leading breeds the major portion of the entries were made and the lion's share of the awards captured by Canadian flockmasters and shepherds, whom the Americans have long since come to regard with profound respect. It is noteworthy, too, the cordial relations between Canadian and American breeders. It augurs well for the international live-stock trade of the future. But reverting to the Canadian end of it, we will be excused for indulging the remark, that after visiting the show, particularly the sheep department, we returned home prouder than ever, not only of Canadian stock, but of Canadian stockmen, and to our friends at home we extend the assurance that Canada reaped a splendid advertisement from the successful exhibition by her breeders at this the greatest sheep show in numbers and quality that the International has yet brought forth.

SHROPSHIRE.—The most numerous and strongest class was the Shropshire, in which the principal exhibitors were John Campbell, Woodville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Richard Gibson, Delaware, and Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, all of Ontario; and such American exhibitors as H. L. Wardwell, of New York State; Geo. McKerrrow & Son, of Wisconsin; C. W. Hutchison, of Michigan, and F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin. Most of the best premiums and all the championships, both in breeding and fat classes, came to Canada. Hanmer cut a wide swath in the breeding classes, getting several firsts, the open and the American Shropshire Registry's special championships on rams, and the open championship in ewes; also first prize in the open and in the American special for flocks. Senator Edwards was first in a string of 28 ewe lambs, with one of an imported pair that had been first at the Royal. Second and third came to a pair exhibited by Harding, which had been second to Edwards' pair at the Royal. Though larger, they were inferior to the other pair in fleshing, quality and Shropshire character, and a further peculiarity of the placing was that the one of Edwards' pair preferred by many expert judges was not even commended. In partial extenuation of this and some other inconsistencies, it may be remarked that the judge, Mr. W. R. Weaver, of Illinois, had a hard task with the numerous classes of uniform excellence, and while no one doubted his sincerity, the feeling was that he was hardly experienced enough for the job. John Campbell had his flock out in its usual show fit, and pulled out with a full share of honors, including the open prize and the American special for four lambs the get of one sire, the American Shropshire Association's special championship for ewes, and a clean sweep of firsts and championships in the classes for fat Shropshires, in which he won the highest possible honors with every sheep he entered. It might be noted that the

Edwards' wether lamb which won first in the open class at Guelph was here turned down. Most of the Canadian exhibitors put up good stuff, dropped into the money occasionally, and took home some sheep not fortunate enough to be placed.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Perhaps the stellar attraction of the sheep pens was the Southdown wethers shown by Sir Geo. Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Que., who won every championship in these classes, as well as the three grand championships open to all breeds, grades and crosses, viz., champion shearing wether, champion lamb, and champion pen of five wether lambs. In the breeding classes of Southdowns there were three competitors, Drummond, Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., and Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, of Wisconsin. Drummond was first and third in aged rams, first in shearing rams, first and third in ram lambs, and first with his pen of lambs. Telfer Bros. came in for some seconds and thirds, notably second and third on ewe lambs. The ram and ewe championships went to McKerrrow.

OXFORD DOWNS.—McKerrrow again figured prominently in the Oxfords, Geo. McKerrrow, Wm. McKerrrow and "Dick" Stone, of Illinois, mixing things up pretty well, the McKerrrows getting the bulk of the money in breeding classes, including ram and ewe championships.

HAMPSHIRE.—In Hampshire Downs, Telfer Bros., of Paris, butted in to pretty good purpose, winning from the Americans, P. W. Arts, Chilmark Farm, and Jas. West, first prizes in the only three sections in which they exhibited, viz., ram lambs, ewe lambs and pen of rams the get of one sire; the ewe lamb also won the open championship. The judge was H. N. Gibson, of Delaware, Ont.

DORSET HORNS. showed up stronger than last year as to numbers, there being three Canadian exhibitors, R. H. Harding of Thorndale, Hastings, Ont., Crosshill, and John Hunter, Wyoming, pitted against three Americans, viz., J. B. Henderson, of Pennsylvania; The Mich. Prem. Stk. Co., Ltd., of Michigan, and S. Shaffer, of Pennsylvania. Harding won out as usual, taking every first but two in the breeding classes, including the ram sweepstakes. Henderson got the female championship on his first-prize shearing ewe. Harding had the best of it also in the wether classes, getting first for pen of five lambs and wether championship. Hunter brought out some very good stuff, on which he succeeded in getting several prizes, including a second on ewe lambs and on pen of five wether lambs.

COTSWOLDS.—The ratings in Cotswolds were ordered by a Canadian judge, T. Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, Ont., and in the ribboned strings F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, had a good many entries bedecked with the blue, and securing the bulk of the best prizes. Lewis Bros., of Illinois; Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., and J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., helped to make things interesting, the former heading the list in pen of four lambs get of one sire, while Ross walked his ram lamb to the top. Lewis Bros. had the champion ram, and Harding the champion ewe.

LINCOLNS.—A good class of Lincolns was passed upon by Jas. Snell, of Clinton, Ont. Ontario had things to herself here, J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, and J. H. and E. Patrick, of Ilderton, being the only exhibitors. Patrick had some good sheep, and secured first in ram lambs, dividing Gibson's entries in most other sections, but in nearly each one Gibson had something hard to get above, and, accordingly, got all the firsts but one, and both championships, first for flocks, as well as all the firsts for pure-bred wethers, and first for long-wooled, grade or cross-bred yearling wether, and for pen of five yearling wethers. Patrick had first wether lamb, and first for pen of five wether lambs.

LEICESTERS.—Mr. James Snell also distributed the ribbons among a most excellent exhibit of Leicesters. The fact that Mr. A. W. Smith's (Maple Lodge) first-prize aged ram, which was also first as a shearing at St. Louis last year, had to go below an imported shearing of Geo. Truesdell's, Maryland, in the championship competition, says enough for this sheep. In fact, Mr. Smith was up against good stuff throughout, and got, perhaps, no more firsts than he deserved, though he finished the breeding classes with blue ribbons (first prizes) on aged ram, ewe lamb, flock, and pen of four lambs, the latter being an extra good bunch, uniform, well grown, strong-backed and well covered, with long, wavy locks of lustrous wool, of the kind always in evidence at Maple Lodge. Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., took the lead in ram lambs and shearing ewes, winning championship on the winner of the latter class. Truesdell's yearling ram took the male championship. John Orr, of Galt, Ont., brought out some good stuff, which got into second place in some sections.

CHEVIOTS.—There were but three exhibitors in the breeding classes of Cheviots, all Americans, viz., Hugh F. Collins, Indiana; M. P. and S. E. Lantz, of Illinois, and the University of Wisconsin. Lantz had decidedly the best of it, winning all firsts and championships.

SWINE.

The only Canadian hog in the show was a Berkshire barrow, exhibited by W. H. Durham, Toronto, in the class over 12 and under 18 months. He did his best, however, winning first in his class and the championship. A right good pig he was, weighing over six hundred pounds, and exhibiting splendid bacon type. Though he competed at a disadvantage with the American thick, fat type, his strong bone, firm, even fleshing, extraordinary smoothness and quality were a combination the judges could not get over. It is a pity we didn't have more of his kind to win laurels for the Dominion at this magnificent live-stock exposition.

Lumber to Rise in Price.

The Vancouver World, of December 14th, had the following, which will be interesting, in view of one lumberman's testimony before the Tariff Commission at Brandon, when he denied knowledge of a wholesale lumberman's association. Those farmers who believe in calling a spade a spade, will call it "combine":

"A rise in the price of lumber, both local and for export, may be anticipated almost at any time. Information has been received from an official source, that at a meeting of the Pacific Lumbermen's Association, held in the Hotel Tacoma recently, a resolution was passed, agreeing to advance the price of lumber to a \$18.00 base, to take effect immediately, and to issue a new bill at a \$15.00 base, effective February 1st. Representatives of all the prominent exporting manufacturers of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia were present at the meeting.

"The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Everett G. Griggs, Tacoma; Honorary Vice-Presidents, H. McCormick, Philip Buchner; Vice-Presidents, N. W. Hamilton, Seattle; W. H. Acuff, Spokane; W. B. Ayer, Portland; R. H. Alexander, Vancouver; F. H. Jackson, Seattle. Mr. F. H. Jackson, of Seattle, was elected Treasurer. The old list of directors was elected, as follows: C. F. White, Mosmopolis; R. L. McCormick, Tacoma.

"It is understood among the local millmen that the effect of the advance mentioned above will be noticeable at once in the prices of cargoes for export from Vancouver and other British Columbia mills, and that it is more than likely that the local association will be called upon very shortly to discuss the matter of prices of lumber for local consumption, as well as for shipment East. It is also said that there is a considerable shortage of logs, which will affect prices to some extent."

Pork Packers Want Government Help.

A deputation of Canadian pork packers waited on the Government at Ottawa recently, in an effort to secure a renewal of the old privilege of importing American hogs in bond. This privilege permitted American hogs to be brought over into this country free of duty, providing 65 per cent. was afterwards shipped out in manufactured form, the balance of 35 per cent. being allowed for losses and by-products in curing. This system, it is claimed, by removing any distinguishing mark between the Canadian and the American manufactured article, seriously injured the prestige of Canadian bacon. The result was the withdrawal of the bonding privilege last week.

The packers who are working for its restoration claim that American hogs are needed to keep up their source of supply, and prevent a soaring in Canadian hog prices. The regular duty on American hogs coming into Canada for consumption, is \$1.50 per cwt.—[The News.]

The objection to the above being granted, is that the Canadian bacon industry is thereby seriously imperiled in the British market, owing to a deterioration bound to follow, a fact admitted by the packers themselves, by reason of their advocacy of the bacon breeds; but even of more importance is the risk to Canadian herds of swine from hog cholera, necessitating large sums of public money for its suppression. It is neither justice nor common sense to jeopardize an industry and put the country to big expense for the sake of one or two pork packers.

B. C. Has Hog Cholera.

The Province, Vancouver, says: "The epidemic of hog cholera, which broke out at Chilliwack several weeks ago, has developed startling proportions, and drastic measures are being taken to stamp it out. Dr. Moore and Dr. Lawson, of the Dominion Government Veterinary Department, have taken up the fight, and between a hundred and two hundred hogs have been killed within the past two days. The following are the numbers destroyed: A. C. Wells & Son, 27; R. Roberts, 29; W. A. Nevard, 24; Coqualeetza Institute, 21. All the above have been killed by the authorities, and it is believed that a number more belonging to the Indians on the Sardis Indian reserve will also be killed. It is believed now, however, that the disease has been practically stamped out, but Dr. Lawson will remain in the district for some time, and will keep a close watch for further signs of the epidemic breaking out."

The above outbreak shows how necessary it is that America hogs be kept out. This disease in a pure-bred herd means a very heavy loss, which compensation can only partially make good. The Chinese feeders are not the easiest to trace disease among, it being the usual foreign trait to "know nothing" when such a state suits them.

Alberta Red Makes A1 Flour.

Manager Gilfoy, of the Calgary Milling Co., recently had 100 bushels of Alberta-grown Turkey Red winter wheat ground, and forwarded a sample of the flour to Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto. After testing this sample the firm ordered a considerable quantity, as they found the flour of extra good quality and flavor.

Comparison tests of the flour: Spring wheat, patent process flour No. 1, Red Fife, absorption, 57 per cent.; moist gluten, 33 per cent.; dry gluten, 11 1/2 per cent.; acidity, 3 1/2 per cent.; moisture, 8 per cent.

Alberta Turkey Red winter wheat, patent process flour: Absorption, 60 per cent.; moist gluten, 37 per cent.; dry gluten, 11 per cent.; acidity, 3 1-3 per cent.

Canadian Hereford Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Guelph during the week of the Winter Fair, was declared by the President, Mr. R. J. Mackie, the largest and most representative meeting in the history of the association. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, showed a balance on hand of \$600. A recommendation was favorably considered, providing for the assessment of each member to the extent of 50 cents, to make them members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. Representatives were appointed to the National Record Board. A committee was appointed to wait upon Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, requesting him to appoint a representative in the West to induce Hereford breeders who are recording in American records to record in the Canadian Herdbook.

The report of the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa, referred to the action of the association in deciding to nationalize the records and transfer the office from Toronto to Ottawa. Under registrations, Mr.



Mr. R. J. Mach'e, Oshawa, Ont.

President Canadian Hereford Cattle Breeders' Assn.

Nimmo reported that the pedigrees of 550 bulls and 800 females, or a total of 1,440 pedigrees, have been recorded, as well as 268 transfers and duplicate certificates issued during the past year, as follows:

| | Reg. | Fees. |
|---------------------|------|----------|
| Ontario | 382 | \$194.20 |
| Manitoba | 316 | 134.05 |
| Territories | 781 | 290.10 |
| Quebec | 13 | 5.10 |
| Nova Scotia | 4 | 3.00 |
| United States | 42 | 23.00 |
| | | \$649.45 |

The Registrar made the following recommendation, which was adopted by the meeting:

"That the time for bringing in American ancestors free of charge be extended until May 1st, 1906, and a circular be issued to all the Hereford breeders announcing this fact, and stating that pedigrees received up to that date will appear in the fourth issue of the Record. No doubt, by May 1st we would have nearly two thousand."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McDermid, Stayner; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. Hunter, The Maples. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, J. A. Govenlock, Forest; Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Gaagetown; Manitoba, Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford; Alberta, C. Palmer, Lacombe; Assiniboia, R. Sinton, Regina; British Columbia, J. L. McKay, Sinclair. Sec.-Treas., H. Wade, Toronto; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Directors—W. H. Hammill, Beeton, Ont.; A. Warner, Painswick, Ont.; F. M. Copeland, Harriston, Ont.; M. O'Neill, Smithgate, Ont.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.; R. W. Stutt, Forest, Ont.

Hogs Would Appear to be Good Property.

Casting one's eyes about it is not difficult to determine why the hog market is flying the flag of prosperity.

In the first place demand for fresh pork and cured product is enormous. All Europe, not Great Britain alone, is buying of us, not by the tierce or barrel, but by the ton.

Packers' cellars are empty. It is an open secret, and the trade is in possession of it.

The East is short of hogs, and is eating pork as it never did before. Taking all these factors into consideration, the four-cent hog proposition recently advanced by Packing-town appears to be a veritable chimera.—[Live-stock World.]

Annual Meetings Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations.

The second week in February has been selected for the annual meetings of the different live-stock and horse-breeders' associations, the dates being as follows:

MONDAY, FEB. 5th.—8 p. m.—Annual meeting Directors Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Room G, King Edward Hotel; H. Wade, Secretary.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6th.—11 a. m.—Twentieth annual meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, St. George's Hall; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p. m.—Annual meeting Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society, Room G, King Edward Hotel; H. J. P. Good, Secretary. Annual meeting Directors Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Walker House; H. Wade, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th.—Fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show (The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.); H. Wade, Secretary.

10.30 a. m.—Annual meeting Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association (The Repository), corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

4.30 p. m.—Annual meeting Canadian Hackney Horse Society of Canada (The Repository), corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p. m.—Fifth annual meeting Canadian Pony Society (The Repository), corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. G. Wade, Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8th.—Fourth annual Clydesdale and Shire Show, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

10.30 a. m.—Annual meeting Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p. m.—Annual meeting Clydesdale Horse Association, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9th.—Fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

8 p. m.—Annual meeting Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.; H. Wade, Secretary.

Would Get Back at Canada, if Possible.

An Associated Press despatch has the following: "By a majority of 21 to 15, the Aberdeen County Council has refused to rescind the resolution passed by the council in October, 1901, requesting an amendment to the Cattle Diseases Act, by which Canadian cattle are barred.

"Mr. John Marr, in moving the resolution, said that though it might not be true that pleuro-pneumonia has been imported with Canadian cattle, there were other very dangerous diseases among Canadian stock, such as cattle mange, dealing with which was costing the Canadian Government large sums of money annually."

Our readers will understand the resolution better when it is known that the mover is a breeder of pure-bred cattle over there. The tuberculin test has not been in favor with the northern breeders, consequently they would, if possible, embarrass the Canadian Government, rather than put more windows and ventilators in their cattle byres. With true Old Country persistence, they continue to batter their heads against the stone wall of common sense and up-to-date methods of sanitation. We believe British Shorthorn breeders have a grievance, inasmuch as the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association persists in maintaining the antiquated and breed-destroying rule requiring all cattle to trace to the first 20 volumes of Coates' (British Shorthorn Herdbook). There are no better-posted men in cattle tuberculosis in the world than those Aberdeenshire breeders: they have learned by experience. However, they persist in keeping their cattle cooped up in unhealthy (owing to lack of sunlight and ventilation) byres, and as a consequence, they are successful in breeding tuberculosis in their otherwise first-class cattle—it's a great pity, but facts are remorseless: and an economic fact that is being gradually pressed home upon them is, they must cater for the markets of the world—the markets will not cater for them. It will also be remembered that the British Minister of Agriculture, a short time ago, admitted publicly that many of their breeders were not above faking a tuberculin test. By dishonest tactics they have admitted the contention of the Governments of Argentina, Canada, and the United States. The pity of it!

[Note.—Since writing the above it is gratifying to note that at the annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Chicago week before last, the rule by which the ancestors of cattle registered in the American Herdbook must be recorded in the 20th or earlier volumes of the English Herdbook, was, by a practically unanimous vote, changed to allow the registry of animals whose ancestry is recorded in the English Herdbook up to the 40th volume. The 20th volume was published in 1873, the 40th in 1893. There will now be no excuse for the non-adoption of this rule by the Canadian Shorthorn Association, and it will doubtless be adopted at the next annual meeting.—Ed.]

Manitoba Legislature Called.

The Legislature of Manitoba has been called for January 11th. Amongst new and necessary legislation to be introduced are amendments to the Noxious Weeds' and Horse-breeders' Lien Acts.

Electric Lighting of Farmhouses and Barns.

With the advent of the gasoline engine upon the farm, and due to its easy manipulation, and being always ready for immediate use, many farmers have been asking whether it is feasible or not to light their houses and barns by electricity.

It has occurred to them, that whilst they are running the engine for chopping or other purposes, that the surplus power of the engine might be employed for storing up electricity sufficient for their lighting requirements. That this can be done there is not the slightest doubt, whether by the use of steam or gasoline, but as to its being an economical means of obtaining light is very doubtful.

The very best of storage batteries upon the market to-day are very ticklish things to deal with; their efficiency is low, their upkeep high, and skilled attention is necessary to keep them in good condition. Even then the wear and tear in connection with the plates in the cells is very considerable, besides the first cost of the installation being no small item. An outfit complete would consist of a generator, countershaft, bearings and pulleys, belt, switch-board, batteries, cables, wires, lamps, and cell-testing appliances. Further, it is important that the battery should, if possible, be placed apart from the generating plant; in many instances a disused room or loft in outbuildings can be utilized, or a small building or lean-to erected. In either case the room should have as many windows as possible, to allow of easy inspection of the plates, substantial shelves or trusses erected, and the room should also be cool and well ventilated. As to the size of the plant, this will be regulated by the number of lights that are required, and the hours they are in use per day.

We will, however, assume that a plant capable of supplying 25 lights is required, but that not more than 10 are generally in use, and those for, approximately, five hours per day. Such an installation would cost complete, and fixed in position, in the neighborhood of from \$450 to \$500; not, of course, including the engine, which it is assumed would have sufficient surplus power to drive the generator charging the storage battery—from 2½ to 3 horse-power would be required.

If the battery were of sufficient capacity so as to be able to supply current for 25 lamps, burning during five hours when fully charged, but only 10 lights were in use, then, of course, the battery would supply current sufficient for possibly three days of five hours, after which it would be necessary to recharge the cells, which might take 8, 10 or 12 hours, according to the condition of the battery.

From this it will be seen that in order to have light for seven days it would be necessary to run the engine two whole days per week, and possibly more. If a smaller battery were employed, then it would mean running the engine three or four days per week, and possibly no chopping or other work required, so that the engine would be running specially to store up electricity. On the other hand, a larger battery might be used, and one that would be capable of storing sufficient current to run the 10 lights a week from one charging. This would increase considerably the first cost of the battery, and not only that, the expense in connection with wear and tear, depreciation and interest would add considerably to the cost of the light obtained. The writer is of opinion that it would be far preferable, and certainly much more economical, to simply have a generator from the engine as long as light is required. After starting the engine little or no attention would be required, and if so desired, an appliance might be fixed in the kitchen, so that the engine might be stopped without having to leave the house.

By adopting this system any ordinary man could, after a little instruction, operate the plant.

An installation of this description would include the generator, resistance, countershaft, pulley belt, wires and lamps, and the cost complete and fixed in position would be about \$200 to \$225.

Seeing that at most not more than three horse-power would suffice to drive the generator producing current sufficient for 25 lights, the amount of gasoline used would be but a small matter, and in connection with this it must be remembered that in the case where a storage battery was employed, extra gasoline would be consumed over and above that which was necessary to develop the power required for chopping, etc.

The chief advantages to be derived from the use of storage batteries are that in case of a breakdown in connection with engine, dynamo, belting, etc., the lights would not be interfered with; light could be obtained at a moment's notice, a convenience sometimes in the night, and generally it is more convenient, but there is just as much chance of the battery going out, and possibly more so, than the engine or generator, unless, of course, a skilled man be employed, and in that case his wages would almost pay for the gasoline consumed when running the lights direct from the generator.

Possibly when Mr. Edison has perfected his new cells that he is now working upon, and provided they are not too costly, the storage system upon the farm may become more applicable, but the writer is of opinion that with a gasoline engine the direct system is the one most suitable to meet the farmer's requirements at the present time.

So far we have been considering the question of generating current for electric light by the aid of a

gasoline engine. This might, however, be accomplished by steam, but certainly not more economically.

If storage batteries were adopted and were charged at the same time that the engine was being run for chopping or other purposes, then there would possibly be a little in favor of the steam engine, as far as fuel consumption is concerned, and especially so if straw were burnt in place of coal, then the economy in fuel realized would be in the same proportion as between the gasoline and steam engine, when threshing, but it is when we have to produce the light direct from the generator that the use of the steam engine becomes prohibitive, for it would be necessary then to keep two men employed, an engineer and fireman, during the whole of the time that the lights were in use; that is, if straw were being burnt. If coal were used one man would suffice, but even then the wages of the engineer, assuming he was paid at the rate of only \$1.50 per day, would amount to about 75 cents, and possibly the same amount would be expended in coal, so that without taking anything into account for interest, wear and tear and depreciation, the cost for supplying only 10 lights would amount to \$1.50, or 15 cents per light per day. An average cost of lighting by electricity is about 50 cents per month per light, running 24 hours per day.

It will be readily understood that the cost given can only be approximate, since circumstances will naturally vary considerably, but they may suffice to enable the farmer to judge for himself as to whether or not the adoption of electricity for lighting the farmhouse, etc., is feasible.

Of course smaller sizes than 25 light generators are made, but as is the case with all classes of machinery, as time goes on more and more is demanded of it. It is therefore wise to commence with a machine with power sufficient to meet probable extra requirements, and especially so if the extra cost does not exceed, say, \$40 to \$50.

The ideal motive force for generating electricity is, of course, that of water-power, but, unfortunately, there are not many farms in the West where this is available, but if it is, there can then be no doubt that the generating of electricity for farm purpose can be carried out at a very small cost.

Windmills can be employed for generating purposes, and in connection with storage batteries might give satisfaction in some districts, but in connection with the direct lighting from the generator, it would be somewhat awkward if a calm set in at dusk, which often happens, and in which case the dazzling light of our old friend, the oil lamp, would be necessary for rescue from utter darkness.

Winnipeg, Dec. 12th, 1905.

Live Stock and Grain Growers' Annual Meeting.

The annual meetings of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations may be held in Brandon in 1906. Secretary George H. Greig was in consultation with Brandon civic authorities recently, as the holding of such meetings is conditional on the accommodation afforded for the educational work to be done.

The date of the holding of the show will be February 27th, 28th and March 1st. The Manitoba Grain-growers will take advantage of the other gatherings, and convene the latter part of the week at the Wheat City. The rough draft of the programme is as follows: Tuesday, a.m., annual meeting of the S. and S. association; p.m., regular class and stock judging; evening, convention and lectures. Wednesday, a.m., annual meeting of Cattle-breeders' Association; p.m., stallion shows; evening, convention. Thursday, a.m., Horse-breeders' Association; p.m., grain fair and stock judging; Thursday night and Friday, Grain-growers' annual convention.

Sugar-beet Work at Raymond, Alta.

The Raymond sugar refinery closed on the 7th of December, after a successful run day and night for sixty days. The campaign is lengthening year by year, and the quantity of roots sliced and of sugar produced is increasing. This year the total tonnage of roots was 18,000, and the result in sugar was 4,630,000 pounds. The high yield of sugar per ton of beets is sustained, and is much above the average. Two hundred and twenty-five pounds of sugar per ton of beets is considered a good yield, and is slightly above the common average. The return from Raymond beets this year is two hundred and fifty-six and a half pounds of sugar per ton of beets. The land is proving itself suitable as well as enduring.

The total money paid to beet-growers this year is \$90,000, the price being \$5 per ton. In addition to this, the factory expended about \$25,000 for labor at the refinery. It will thus be seen that the business means an important addition to the revenues of the farmers and laborers of the district. The production of sugar to the amount of nearly five million pounds must be a benefit to consumers, as it can be used for local supply free from freight rates from Vancouver, or, perhaps, the Fiji Islands. The business of beet production and beet-sugar making is of great benefit to the country, as compared with the sole business of refining the cane product from the Pacific Islands. The heavy part of production is over when the cane-sugar product reaches Canadian ports, and the last refining of the sugar is a comparatively small matter as far as the employment of labor is concerned.

The success of the Raymond enterprise should lead to the establishment of more enterprises of the same kind.

Agriculture in the Kootenay District.

A traveller on the main line of the C. P. R., from Banff to Revelstoke, would naturally reach the conclusion that the man who earns a living by farming among those hills would not be able to follow rigidly the eight-hour system. However, a trip farther south, by way of the Crow's-Nest-Pass route, will bring him among more favorable agricultural conditions, although the cultivatable area, in proportion to the millions of acres of mountain rocks, is decidedly limited.

Arriving at Revelstoke, you go by rail and boat 160 miles due south to Nelson. Nelson is a prosperous mining town, built like an eagle's nest in the side of the mountain, and extends down to the edge of the Kootenay River, which flows leisurely by to join the Columbia, 25 miles farther west.

At the edge of the town is a large smelting plant, which every day turns out a large quantity of silver, lead and zinc. Nelson has recently taken a sort of horticultural boom; not, however, so marked as the mining boom which it experienced about ten years ago, and from which it has yet scarcely recovered. A few miles from the town, lying along the bank of the Kootenay River, are some narrow benches of land, where apples and small fruits are doing exceedingly well. I visited some small places owned by Chinamen, and found that they were certainly setting their white neighbors examples which they would do well to follow. From one acre and a half or two acres, many of them sold last season from one to two thousand dollars' worth of strawberries. The rainfall in this district is rather deficient for the growing of strawberries, but by constant cultivation, which the Chinaman gives his soil, and which the white man is not likely to give his, they conserve all the moisture for the plants, instead of allowing the sun to carry it away by evaporation. The Chinaman, too, has learned the importance of putting his products up in a neat, attractive manner, so that in this section they have gained the reputation of selling the best berries on the market.

Fruit-growers in this locality have an advantage over the Coast growers, inasmuch as they are several hundred miles nearer the markets of Calgary, Brandon and Winnipeg, which now consume large quantities of British Columbia fruit, which will doubtless have an increased demand as time goes on. Farther east, lying between Kootenay Landing and Creston, are some 40,000 acres of Delta land.

This is the natural hay and grain land for the Kootenays, but, unfortunately, efforts to reclaim it have so far proven unsuccessful. When the mountain snows are melted, which usually happens early in June, the great increase of water causes the river to rise several feet, consequently this rich farm land lies for several days submerged. This promising property was purchased from the Government several years ago by an English company, who have since spent many thousands of dollars in trying to dyke the waters out. During the summer of 1893 the company constructed several miles of dyke, and had, as they supposed, the waters excluded, but the great freshets of the spring of '94, which did so much damage along the banks of the Fraser, carried away also the dykes along the Kootenay, and left this valuable tract of land as much exposed as before. A second attempt was made later on to rebuild this dyke, and make a more permanent structure, but this too seemed doomed to failure, so it is little wonder that the owners are slow in spending more money on the scheme. Surveys have been made with the idea of widening the river in its narrowest parts, and also of diverting some of the waters into other channels, but it is rather difficult to change water courses in these old mountains, so I fear that it will be many years before this land is reclaimed. However, there are many acres on the benches along the mountain sides and in the valleys along the rivers, which if intensively farmed are capable of producing a large amount of agricultural wealth, and, perhaps, rival that richer soil farther up the hillside, which yields those alluring crops of copper, lead, silver and gold.

BLUENOSE.

Too Much Inbreeding.

According to the opinions of leading cattle-buyers, the quality of the cattle coming to market has deteriorated considerably during the past ten years. This does not mean that we are not getting some good steers, but there are not as many of them and the grade is not as high as in years past. "This is due to inbreeding," said a buyer of one of the big packing concerns to a Live-stock World man. "Notwithstanding the fact that cattle-breeders have been industriously expanding their business, the general quality of the market cattle has depreciated, and the tendency is more and more in that direction. There are lots of farmers and feeders who seem to think that cattle are cattle, and it makes no material difference about the breeding, but this is where they make a serious mistake. Breeding counts for much in making superior beef, for if it didn't there would be no sense in paying sensational prices for pure-bred stock as a foundation from which to build good beef cattle. I blame the deterioration of beef cattle to inbreeding entirely. I can remember when Kentucky marketed some of the best high-grade Short-horn steers that were ever seen in a market. It was no uncommon sight to see these steers, but now they are extremely hard to find, and although dressed-beef men are willing to pay a fancy price for the right kind, they seem to be getting scarcer every year."—[Live-stock World.

What else is to be expected, when the great Short-

horn associations of Canada and the United States, at the instance of a few, bar some of the best British Shorthorns from entry in their books by a rule both antiquated and stupid.

Some Plain Speaking from B. C.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I want to say a word of warning to people intending to come to British Columbia to farm or to work at a trade. I have lived on the Coast for about fourteen years, and have seen all sides of farm life. For fruit-growing B. C. is doubtless all right, but for ordinary farming or ranching this part of the Province is a poor place to come. There is no possibility of building a cheap, comfortable home, as cleared land is so dear and bush land so expensive to clear. Nor can a working man fare better, as wages are low, on account of the large number of Chinese, and lumber for building is very expensive; so also are the necessities of life. I am writing particularly to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest. If you have any kind of a prospect there don't come here, and if you haven't don't come here looking for one. For men who have some money to invest there are good chances here, and in some places a nice climate, but this is not a working man's or poor man's country.

Wisconsin Goes in for Civil Service Reform.

This week the new Civil Service law for the State goes into effect. It is one of the most drastic propositions that office-seekers in any State ever went up against. Incidentally, it will make sad work of party machines, as it will take away from successful candidates much of the patronage heretofore used to reward faithful followers. The only one who will have political offices at his disposal will be the Governor. His appointees are exempt from the operations of the law. All other State officials will have to go to the Civil Service Commission whenever they want clerks, stenographers and janitors.

If honestly enforced, the new law will go far toward breaking up political machines in the State. It is so drawn that there appears no loophole whereby any official can work favorites in unless they have passed a successful examination in the class which they aspire to fill. Not only have new appointees to pass a Civil Service examination, but those at present holding appointive positions will have to take the examination within six months from the time the law goes into effect.

Government Seed Distribution.

The Dominion Government will again furnish free of charge samples of different varieties of seed of farm crops. The varieties are:

- Oats—Banner, Wide-Awake, Abundance, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, Goldfinder and Waverley. Wheat—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huron, Laurel and White Fife. Barley—Six-rowed—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal. Two-rowed—Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney.

Indian corn (for ensilage)—Early sorts—Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties—Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon and Whitecap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Rochester Rose, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes, and Late Puritan. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be four pounds, and of wheat or barley five pounds. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh three pounds as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as an alternative.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Lately there has been the appearance of easiness and indifference in the trade, which, perhaps, is in some measure caused by the very active trade of the last three to four months. In that time the grain trade has been steadily active—not the speculative part of it, but the trade in actual wheat and flour and feedstuffs—and everyone connected with it is no doubt willing enough to see a few weeks of quiet trade. Manitoba wheat during the past week has been dull, but for the most part holders are firm and not inclined to sell freely. The movement of cars from country to terminal elevators at lake ports is moderately large for the time of year, averaging around 200,000 bushels per day, and the movement eastward and by all rail from terminal elevators to seaboard is as large as the railway can provide cars for. One of the features of the wheat coming from the country the last few weeks is the large quantity of smutty wheat; recent inspections show about 25 per cent. of the cars grading rejected for smut. We have never had anything like this before, but evidently the season has been very favorable for the development of smut. It causes a serious depreciation in value, and a great deal of extra trouble to the trade in finding a market for it. So far winter weather has been mild and not stormy, so that the work of movement in the country by road and rail has not been impeded. In the next three months, however, if our usual winter weather obtains, the movement will be restricted, but there is still probably 25,000,000 bushels to be shipped eastward of Winnipeg between now and the 1st of August, 1906. Prices are: No. 1 northern, 74c.; No. 2 northern, 72c.; No. 3 northern, 70c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Prices quoted are wholesale, unless where otherwise stated. Dairy produce at jobbers' prices: Butter—Creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 27c. per pound; in boxes, 24c. to 25c.; in storage, 23c. to 24c.; dairy,

tubs, choicest, Winnipeg, 20c.; second grades, round lots, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, 24c. to 25c. per dozen. Cheese—Manitoba, 13c. to 13c. per pound; Ontario, 13c.

Feed—Millfeed, bran, \$18; shorts, \$15 per ton; ground feed, oat chop, \$23; barley chop, \$18; mixed barley and oats, \$25 per ton.

Hay—Cars on track, Winnipeg, per ton, \$6 to \$6.50; loose loads, \$7 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef, per pound, 5c.; mutton, fresh killed, 10c.; lamb, 12c.; dressed hogs, 8c.

Poultry—Chicken, spring, per lb., 14c.; turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; geese, 12c.; ducks, 12c.; fowl (drawn), 10c. to 12c.

Live Stock—Export steers, point of shipment, 8c. to 8c. per lb.; butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250 lbs., 6c. per lb.; hogs, 250 to 300 lbs., 5c. per lb.; lambs, 6c. per lb.; sheep, 6c. per lb.

Toronto Horse Market.

Local horse dealers have almost exclusively confined their attention to supplying the demand for the lumber camps during the past week, and very little business has been done outside of horses answering the requirements of the lumber companies. At the Repository heavy animals, ranging in weight from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds, met an exceedingly brisk demand, an entire lot of 170 animals selling in a remarkably short space of time. Buyers were present from Montreal, the Temagami district, Brandon, and Ontario points, and all were eager bidders. The Canadian Horse Exchange also reports a good trade in these heavy commercial classes during the week at firm prices, and the manager says that there should continue to be a good demand for animals ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., an order for three cars of which he now is endeavoring to fill for the West. Other lines other than those mentioned have been dull throughout the week, and there is little or no change to report in prices. The range of prices follow:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes Roadsters, Cobs and carriage horses, Matched pairs and carriage horses, Delivery horses, General-purpose and expressers, Drafters, Serviceable second-hand workers and drivers.

Chicago.

Cattle—Choice to common steers, \$3.40 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$4.85; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7. Hogs—Heavy butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.80; light butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.80; lights, \$4.95 to \$5.10; heavy shipping, \$5.20 to \$5.80; packing, \$5.05 to \$5.25; rough heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.05; bulk of sales, \$5.15 to \$5.25. Sheep—\$3.50 to \$6; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$7; lambs, \$5.25 to \$8.

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WINNIPEG TO EDMONTON.

Please tell me how many miles the Canadian Northern is less than the C. P. R. from Edmonton to Winnipeg. J. K.

Ans.—The C. N. R. is 825 miles. The C. P. R. and C. & E. (Calgary and Edmonton) total 1,088.

TREATING WHEAT FOR SMUT.

Give full explanation how to formalin wheat, also to bluestone, as to quantity to be used to the bushel of either or both. Would it be a good idea to use both formalin and bluestone?

Ans.—See recent issue. No; use either formalin or bluestone, but not both. If properly done, according to the directions, either is satisfactory. Mr. Benson, a prominent Manitoba farmer, advocates the use of the pickler for bluestoning.

DYEING FUR.

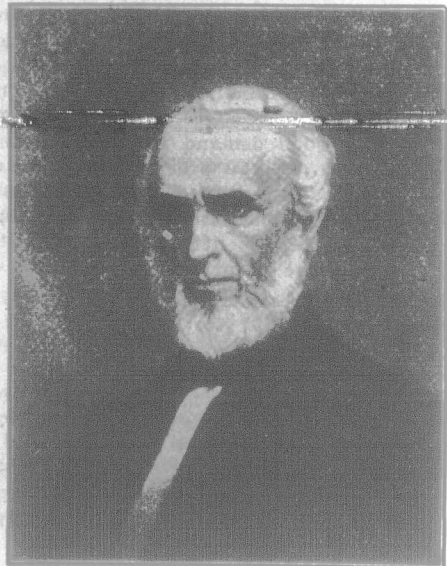
Would you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, how to color fur, as I have some fur which I would like to color black? I would be very thankful if you could tell me what to use. S. L. Man.

Ans.—Fur to be dyed usually requires cleaning first. To do this, soak well in several changes of warm water, then wash in two or three fresh changes of warm water and soap. Rinse in cold water, and finally in water containing a little blue, wring out and hang in the shade to dry. During the drying, shake, pull and rub and brush the hair. Before dyeing, give the fur a bath for about two hours in a solution made of one and one-half pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) and three pounds of sugar of lead to one gallon of water. Make the substances dissolve by heating the water. Sometimes about two ounces of sulphate of copper will improve the bath. Remove the fur from the bath, and let it stand over night. Make a dye by steeping one pound each of logwood chips, galls, and tumeric, in a gallon of water; put the fur in, and boil for a time. Remove the fur from the dye, wash in cold water, and hang to dry. If the first attempt is not a success, put the fur through the bath and dye again.



Life, Literature and Education.

The Quaker Poet.



John G. Whittier.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born on December 17th, 1807, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in a house built by his first colonial ancestor in the seventeenth century. From this quaint old home of his birth no other house was visible. It was in a valley shut in by forests—only hills, trees and heaven in sight. His father and mother held to Quaker principles, and the neighborhood at large lived the Quaker life of simplicity and peace. Quaker, too, was the feeling against higher education, and so the boy, after getting what he could from the district school, went to the work of the farm. Nothing we know of him leads us to suppose that the agricultural life was distasteful to him, for many of his poems uphold the dignity and pleasure of rural life; but he knew how strenuous a life it was, and sympathized with the toilers on the farm. He had few companions, and fewer looks; he had known no more of the actual world than could be seen at the small seaport a dozen miles away. Yet, while still a boy of sixteen, toiling daily in the fields or tending sheep and cattle, he was already living a twofold existence, and, although untrained in literary construction, he wrote poems for the county paper which educated men stopped to read and admire.

His elder sister gave him assistance and encouragement, and by her arrangement, the young poet received a visit from William Lloyd Garrison, who was then the editor of the county Free Press, and who had seen the promise indicated in the poems Whittier had submitted to him. This visit was the first glimpse of possible success, and its first result was to fill the lad with a desire for schooling.

He worked steadily on, filling in his spare time with shoemaking, and his twentieth year saw him on his way to college, where his remarkable papers and essays attracted the attention of the masters. A favorite, too, among all who admire a

simple, sincere nature that could not be spoiled by flattery, and a high spirit, controlled by a strong and well-trained will. All through his life we see the same characteristics of the great man clearly displayed. His was a generous spirit, whose sympathies and affections were extended to all humanity, its joys and its sorrows. Children he loved, and wrote many poems on childhood, the best known being "The Barefoot Boy," and "In School Days."

All the suffering and down-trodden were sure of his encouragement and help, but the condition of the African in America awoke the strongest feeling of his nature. His spirit was that of the reformer, and in the abolition of slavery there was a work suited to the man. Allying himself with the small and at that time unpopular party of abolitionists, he became editor of an anti-slavery journal, and by pamphlets, editorials and poems he sought to rouse the feelings of the nation on this subject. The finest and most spirited of his poems dealing with the slave question are: "Massachusetts to Virginia," with its strong, defiant refrain:

"No slave-hunt in our borders,—no pirate on our strand;
No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!"

And "Toussaint L'Ouverture," and "The Slave Ship."

Though his writing of political verse attracted and held the attention of the people of that time, because of the burning questions and exciting events which called forth his opinions, he is better known to the present generation by his poems on rural and home life, and his verses of a religious nature. His religious verse is national in its nature. His Quaker tolerance, moral earnestness, gentle nature and simple way of taking the world, made him the fitting spokesman of the most liberal religious feeling of his day. Parts of his poems have been adapted to church services, and are sung in many churches.

His poems on rural life preserve to us many of the scenes of his boyhood. The meadows, forests, sandy beaches, fishing villages, and tilled acres, were part of his life, and he never became too busy or too pre-occupied to lose his love for country ways. He tells of the evenings by the hearth, the old-fashioned frolics and bees, and the quaint or stirring romances of New England history—all told with spontaneous expressions of genuine feeling and interest. Three themes are his favorites in dealing with American life: The joys of childhood in the country, the equality of rich and poor, of laborer and aristocrat before the power of love, and the lost opportunities of the ordinary human life. And of these three themes, all belong essentially to the New World, where childhood may be so rich in all that delights the child, where few barriers of caste or rank exist to bar the true lover from his lady, and where fortune comes a-knocking at every man's door, and gives him at least one opportunity to succeed.

He had never married, but lived on at the old homestead, and in spite of delicate health, lived, an object of increasing reverence and affection,

until the 17th of September, 1892, when he died at the ripe age of eighty-five years.

The Kansas Emigrants.

"We cross the prairie as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!

"We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree
The rugged northern pine!

"We're flowing from our native hills
As our free rivers flow;
The blessing of our motherland
Is on us as we go.

"We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wilds
The music of her bells.

"Upbearing, like the Ark of old,
The Bible in our van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man."

From "The Eternal Goodness."

"I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

"And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not break,
But strengthen and sustain.

"No offering of my own I have,
Nor works my faith to prove;
I can but give the gifts He gave,
And plead His love for love.

"And so beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm can come from Him to me
On ocean or on shore.

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

From "Snowbound."

"Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about,
Content to let the north wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost-line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
The merrier up its roaring draft
The great throat of the chimney
laughed;
The house-dog on his paws outspread
Laid to the fire his drowsy head,
The cat's dark silhouette on the wall
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall;
And, for the winter fireside meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow,
The apples sputtered in a row,
And, close at hand, the basket stood
With nuts from brown October's wood,
What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north wind
raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy
glow."

From "The Barefoot Boy."

"Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy,—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art,—the grown-up man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye,—
Outward sunshine, inward joy:
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!"

Anarchy or War.

It is said by enthusiastic admirers of violent anarchy in Russia that the liberties gained by the French Revolution were bought cheap, inasmuch as they cost fewer lives than one of Napoleon's battles. This is not the fact. Taine has proved by very careful examination that the French Revolution cost, by mere destruction of industries, misery, and famine, over a million of lives. But the carnage of Napoleon's battles is to be set down to the same account. Violent revolution gave birth to military despotism and twenty years of war. In Russia, all industries having been broken up, and havoc reigning, famine must be near at hand. Its death roll may rival that of France, and it is not unlikely that in this case, also, anarchy becoming intolerable, military despotism may be the end. At this moment a curtain has fallen over the terrible scene. When it rises it may reveal a sanguinary anarchy of a hundred and forty millions, with consequences which we cannot forecast to social order in other nations.—[Goldwin Smith.]

The Church Union Movement.

The official report of the joint committee representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches has been issued. It is a historic pronouncement, and the result is most gratifying. A marked feature of the findings is the substantial unity and essential harmony existing between these three great denominations. Neither in doctrine, policy, nor in institutions, was there disclosed and insuperable objection to organic union, which even conservative publicists admit is now in sight. It may take some time, but the logic of events is leading these bodies into one with a common name and common creed and a common purpose. The statement of doctrine is a truly remarkable statement of essentials in Christian belief. As a tentative basis of union, what has been happily agreed upon will next go before the great assemblies of the three churches concerned during the approaching year. The strength of the union sentiment throughout the West was one of the features very strongly emphasized at the union conference which was held at Toronto.

The Legend of Music.

The Jews have an old tradition, that when the world was done, And God from His work was resting, He called to Him, one by one, The shining troops of the angels, and showing the wonder wrought, The Master asked of His servants what they of the vision thought.

Then one white angel, dreaming o'er the marvel before him spread, Bent low in humble obeisance, lifted his voice, and said: "One thing only is lacking—praise from the new-born tongue, The sound of a hallelujah by the great creation sung."

So God created music—the voices of land and sea, And the song of the stars revolving in one vast harmony. Out of the deep uprising, out from the ether sent, The song of the destined ages thrilled through the firmament.

So the rivers among the valleys, the murmur of wind-swept hill, The seas and the bird-thrilled woodlands utter their voices still; Songs of stars and of waters, echoes of vale and shore— The voice of primeval nature praising Him evermore.

And the instruments men have fashioned since time and the world were young, With gifted fingers giving the metal and wood a tongue, With the human voice translating the soul's wild joy and pain, Have swelled the undying paean, have raised the immortal strain!

[Rubie T. Weyburn, in Youth's Companion.

"A Chance to Exchange News."

The subject of our picture, by Robt. F. Gagen, A. R. C. A., Toronto, represents a sloop on its way to the fishing banks of Newfoundland, meeting a schooner homeward bound. Across the waves comes the hoarse voices of the men, eager to hear and impart the latest tidings from home. The waves are choppy and innocent enough, though the greyness of the skies may spell mischief presently. Mr. Gagen's is a familiar name in artistic circles. He is not only an Associate Member of the Royal Canadian Academy, but also a member of the Ontario Society of Artists, and the secretary of the same for the last twelve years. H. A. B.

Domestic Life.

I have noticed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and self-respect kept alive by finding that, although abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect—to fall to ruins like some deserted mansions, for want of inhabitants. I have often had occasion to mark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character that, at times, it approaches sublimity.—[Washington Irving.

The Optimist.

The old lady of the joyful countenance was recounting her religious experience. She was poor, she suffered from rheumatism and asthma, her relatives were all gone, and she was alone in the world. "I'm sure," she said, "everyone has something to be thankful for. I have. There are only two teeth left to me, but I am very thankful that they meet."

The Ontario Women's Institute Convention.

By Laura Rose, Guelph.

On December 13th and 14th the Annual Convention of the Ontario Women's Institute met at the O. A. C., Guelph. The sessions were to be held in the Macdonald Institute, but to accommodate the 300 delegates and the many visitors, it was necessary to adjourn to Massey Hall.

Mrs. Jas. Gardner, who presided at the first meeting, said it was a grand outlook for our country when so much thought and money were spent on home economics. Nothing would do more good or was more needed than the properly directed study of homemaking and housekeeping, for many a woman could scoop out with a spoon as fast as a man could scoop in with a shovel. The motto of her own institute was, "If you know a good thing, pass it along;" and that was the true spirit of the institutes all over the Province.

President Creelman, of the O. A. C., welcomed the ladies. Speaking of the Macdonald Institute, he said that the future filling of its halls with young women would largely have to be done by the field work of the women before him. He asked for their kindly criticism, and said the first aim of the institution was to give the girls a good working knowledge of cooking, laundering and sewing. The women in the splendid gathering before him should sound the bugle-call to have manual training and domestic science introduced into all the schools.

Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, in replying to the kind welcome, said it was customary to pat each other on the backs on such occasions, but we should rather seek out our mistakes. Our greatest danger at present was in selfishness. Both in the world of fashion and business, self-interest seemed paramount. Things of the material world were too much worshipped instead of the higher attainments, only possible from an education which did not mean mere learning, but the principle of intellect and regulation of the heart.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' and Women's Institutes, in beginning his address, said he thought that one of the best features of such a gathering was that all parts of the Province were represented by the women before him, and that it enlarged the sympathies and

tended to a unity of ideas regarding home conditions. Our greatest peril was in the fact that our home life was in danger, and was gradually slipping away. We must do all in our power to keep this stronghold safe. Our responsibility in this respect was great. The flourishing condition of the Institute Mr. Putnam showed by giving the increase during the past year. It had grown from 149 branches to 203, and the membership from 5,400 to over 8,000.

Miss Laura Rose gave an address on the "Womanly Sphere of Woman," dealing with the subject in such a plain, practical manner that she won the nodding approval and warm applause of her audience. The prevailing idea of her address was that, so far as possible, man should be the producer, and woman the dispenser; man the breadwinner, woman the homemaker. Many women, from force of circumstances, have to earn their own living, but let it be in such vocations that will rob her of none of those gentle traits which are her chief charm. Our first and last thought should be, "Let us be womanly." By doing for themselves, girls, to a certain extent, lessened their chance of marriage, for being able to support one's self engendered a feeling of independence in woman not conducive to matrimony, and often hindered a young man's approaches. Many married women were falling far short of filling the ideal sphere. Their extravagance, discontent or selfishness drove men to the brink of bankruptcy or suicide. How a mother could willingly leave her little ones to the mercies of hired help or deprive herself of the good-night kiss and hug was hard to understand. A woman who is being a true and loving wife, a devoted, intelligent, righteous mother, need have no regrets that high social position, academic honors or political privileges have been denied her—she is filling the womanly sphere. The eyes of man and of the God above rest with favor on her, and her reward is sure.

Stay, stay at home, dear heart, and rest, Home-keeping hearts are happiest, For they that wander, they know not where, Are full of trouble and full of care. To stay at home is best.

The ladies had the pleasure of a few very encouraging words from the

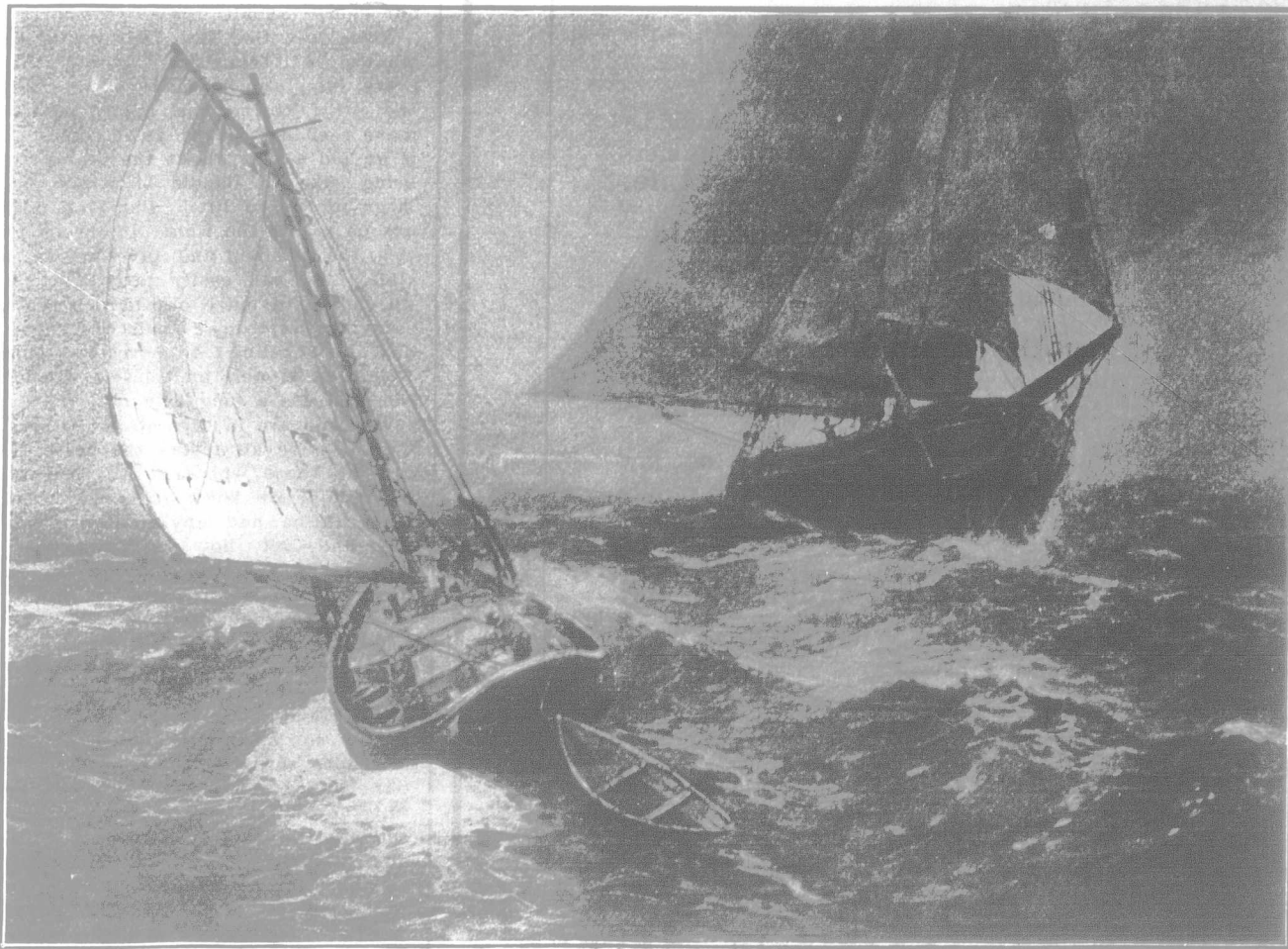
Hon. Nelson Monteith. After expressing great sympathy with the Women's Institute, and the noble work they were doing for the homes of Ontario, he assured them of his heartiest support, and would grant them all the Government assistance in his power. He received a vote of thanks for the increased grant already given to Women's Institute work.

Dr. Helen McMurchy, Toronto, revealed much that was to be deplored in her forceful and convincing address on "Patent Medicines." Ill health was largely due to eating too much and too fast, and to lack of exercise. To overcome this self-imposed sickness patent medicines were largely resorted to, with the result that often the constitution was further abused. Patent medicines may be divided into two classes: Very dangerous, those containing cocaine, strychnine, opium; secondly, not very dangerous. None of them contained anything but ordinary drugs, in spite of their foreign and high-sounding labels. All drugs advertised to relieve pain contained morphine, opium or some other heart depressants. The amount of alcohol found in all tonics was appalling, very often a higher percentage than that found in the best brandy or whiskey.

The unscrupulous methods of obtaining testimonials were disclosed. All civilized countries, except Canada and the United States, have laws restricting the sale of patent medicines. Dr. McMurchy brought out the fact that before a doctor could write out a prescription he had to study medicine five years, but any old fake without any qualifications whatever could put on the market the most dangerous concoctions.

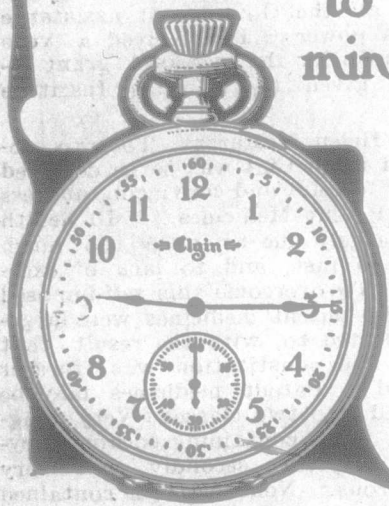
A resolution asking the Government to look into this matter was carried by the convention.

Dr. J. W. Robertson brought before the Convention the necessity of improved rural schools. His hope was to see them so good that parents would bring their children from the cities to the country to be educated. Better-equipped schools and better-qualified teachers meant increased taxation, but a higher and more practical education for our boys and girls, especially along manual art lines, would result in a finer class of goods of all kinds for export, and the extra money invested would return to us with good interest. The main thing that is worth while in this world is to give the children a



From painting by Robt. F. Gagen, A. R. C. A. "A Chance to Exchange News."

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minutes, the Days
will take care
of themselves



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Originally it was a white goods sale only, but it became so popular that other lines has been added, until now it comprises most of the goods we sell.

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It is now recognized as the money-saving opportunity of the year, and what were at one time the two dull winter months are now the busiest.

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better chance than we had ourselves.

It is impossible to give in detail the valuable information along institute lines presented by the especially-appointed delegates. They spoke of the value and kindness of the press. Officers must not only have ability, but be popular; the secretary must be capable, the greatest incentive to good work and large membership was friendly rivalry. A printed programme, outlining the year's proposed work, kept up the general interest in the meetings. Cooking demonstrations

in newly-formed institutes brought out the ladies, but were not to play an important part in well-established districts. By ingenious methods get each member to give active assistance. It is the best way to keep them in the Institute. Love of work, plus interest in others, plus continued effort and knowledge of work, will effect without fail increase in membership, which means more power for good.

The convention closed with the feeling that it had been the biggest and best ever.



A Happy New Year.

Be not therefore anxious for the morrow.—S. Matt. vi. : 34 (R. V.).

Casting all your anxiety upon Him, because He careth for you.—1 S. Pet. v. : 7 (R. V.).

Charge not thyself with the weight of a year,

~~CHILD OF THE MORN'G,~~ faithful and dear,
Choose not the cross for the coming week,

For that is more than He bids thee seek.

Bend not thine arms for to-morrow's load—

Thou may'st leave that to thy gracious God.

Daily only He saith to thee,

'Take up thy cross, and follow Me.'

I wish you all a Happy New Year! What an easy wish to express, is it not? And what a splendid gift a happy year would be—a gift that king or emperor might long for in vain. We all want to be happy, and yet how strangely determined we are to heap up all the troubles that can be found lying about and stagger along under the burden, when nothing is to be gained by such a want of common sense. We call ourselves disciples of Christ, and hardly realize that anxiety is a sin against our Master, being deliberate disobedience to His command. He wants us to be as happy and care-free as little children, who expect every want—or, at least, every need—to be supplied by a wise and kind father. He commands us to be happy, and shows us how to win this great blessing, therefore it must be our own fault if we are anxious and worried, continually fretting about rocks ahead, which may never interfere with our course at all.

When does the New Year begin, and of what does it consist? Surely it begins every day, and is made up of days; so the way to have a happy year is to make each day happy as it comes. There is an old saying about the year's troubles being like a bundle of sticks, far too large for us to lift. But God does not ask us to lift the whole at once. He unties the bundle, and gives us one at a time. We can easily carry that, but if we choose to make our burden heavier by carrying yesterday's load over again today, and piling to-morrow's possible weight of trouble on top, no wonder happiness seems a long way off.

We, who are in earnest in the service of Christ, have all tested the peace He can give to those who cast all their anxiety on Him. We know it is worth having, and can be had any moment of every day—and, yet, how often we walk over the rough roads without sandals of peace—to our own pain and discomfort. If only we could always trust our God, and leave everything really in His hand, our happiness would be assured, not only for this year, but for every year. As Miss Havergal says, sometimes a slope seems so hard to climb that we are forced to throw the burden of anxiety on our Guide, and then we spring on joyfully for a little way, wondering at the sudden relief from pressure. But it doesn't last; we hold our hands again for the burden of ever-pressing care, so that we "will not leave with Him" of course we have to bear. If we cannot always stay on the Mount of Transfiguration, exultantly conscious that the Master is

close beside us, smiling down on us until we are thrilled through and through with gladness, at least we can come down from the mount with shining face and keep that brightness for a time. When the gladness fades, and the present cares—not to speak of the future ones—cloud the face and make the voice sound sharp and irritable, try the plan of lifting the soul for a moment to the foot of the Throne. It can be done while we are peeling potatoes or scrubbing a floor, and it is like a breath of sweet country air in a hot New York slum. You simply can't speak crossly when you drop back to earth again.

This "nervous prostration," which is so common in these days of rush and worry, would stand a poor chance for its existence if everyone lived in the higher atmosphere of life, floating above anxiety. It is very seldom indeed, that life proves unbearable—the hour we are living in can generally be endured, and the next is in God's hands, if we were only content to leave it there. We have no need to be anxious about it, for "God cares," and He can make everything go right. That does not mean that we are to expect Him to do everything for us when He gives us the power to help ourselves. Not to be "anxious" about the future certainly does not mean to leave the future unprovided for—or the present either. Though plenty of people would be healthier than they are if they did not injure their nervous systems by sinful and foolish worry, yet it is a very good thing for the country that our laws punish a person who leaves the sick to die of neglect, calling it "Christian Science." Faith cure—I don't mean what is commonly called "faith cure"—really is to do the best we can in any case, using all the means at our command, and then leave results to God. Body, mind and spirit are so completely one that a sin of one always affects the other. Worry is a sin of the spirit, and it injures the body always. It keeps us from restful, child-like sleep, spoils the appetite and the digestion, takes the color from the cheeks, and brings troubled lines into the face—and what possible good does it do? It is a grand thing to ruin the harmony and comfort of a home. The woman (it is, I fear, generally a woman) who is constantly complaining that this or that little thing is not exactly as it should be, can make herself very uncomfortable, and make all her family uncomfortable too. If she could only get outside herself sometimes, and get a good look at her own worried, unhappy face, and listen to the whining, complaining tones of her own voice, she would be apt to make a real effort to be persistently sunny. Everybody has something to bear, but nothing is gained by complaining that we have had a bad night or feel headachy, or that the oven won't heat, or that we are sure the rain will spoil to-morrow's drive.

"Worryland's a wilderness

Where no tree nor flower will grow,
Where no sunbeam's sweet caress
Cheers the desert place below.

"Worryfolk are sure to frown,
Be the weather what it may—
Keep in sight of Sunny Town,
And you cannot lose the way.

"Hill paths are the best, you'll find,
Sunshine falls on every hand;
So, beware of paths that wind
Down the vale to Worryland."

We carry our happiness in our own

hands, it does not come from circumstances. Christ carried with Him a wonderful peace of joy, which can be felt as an atmosphere in reading His life. The people who live in luxury are seldom as happy as those who think very little about their own comforts. Your happiest days have not been days of selfish pleasure, but days when you lived life to the full—days when your whole nature went out in eager, loving service.

So, in wishing you a Happy New Year, I don't want to give you the useless gift of idle luxury, but rather hope that each day in it may be lived for God and for others, that it may be a year rich in results. What a joy it is to know that such a life of rich beauty may blossom and bear fruit anywhere; and whenever it is growing, silently and modestly, its

glory and beauty are visible to the eyes of God and man, and its fragrance cannot be overlooked. Have you never seen women like the one described below?

"Brave little woman, trudging along:
Patiently, day after day,
Weaving a garment of shining light
Out of the clouds of gray;
Bearing the burdens and vexing cares
Like one of the saints of old—
Making the best of a dull, hard life,
With its miseries all untold.
"Long have I watched her with wonder-
ing eyes—
Faithful, and sweet, and strong,
Doing the work that the Master sends,
Making of sorrow, song;
Questioning never the wisdom that
asks
Self-abnegation complete.
Willingly treading the pathway of thorns

That leads to the Master's feet.
"I see not the dull gray cotton gown,
That is faded and worn and old—
But the shining gleam of a raiment
white,
That glistens in every fold.
I see not the brow that is worn and
lined
From the anxious, toiling years—
But the halo divine that glorifies,
Giving beauty for ashes and tears!
Somewhere is waiting a fair, dear day,
Meet for such infinite grace—
Somewhere, oh somewhere, fruition
shall be
When the angel shall find her place,
Close to the Father, and hear Him say,
As He tenderly bids her come,
"Out of the valley of darkness and
toil,
My child, thou art welcome home."
HOPE.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor — Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER V.

The Crisis.

The first days of that week were days of strife. Murdie Cameron and Bob Fraser and the other big boys succeeded in keeping in line with the master's rules and regulations. They were careful never to be late, and so saved themselves the degradation of bringing an excuse. But the smaller boys set themselves to make the master's life a burden, and succeeded beyond their highest expectations, for the master was quick of temper, and was determined at all costs to exact full and prompt obedience. There was more flogging done those first six days than during any six months of Archie Munro's rule. Sometimes the floggings amounted to little, but sometimes they were serious, and when those fell upon the smaller boys, the girls would weep and the bigger boys would grind their teeth and swear.

The situation became so acute that Murdie Cameron and the big boys decided that they would quit the school. They were afraid the temptation to throw the master out would some day be more than they could bear, and for men who had played their part, not without credit, in the Scotch River fights, to carry out the master would have been an exploit hardly worthy of them. So, in dignified contempt of the master and his rules, they left the school after the third day.

Their absence did not help matters much; indeed, the master appeared to be relieved, and proceeded to tame the school into submission. It was little Jimmie Cameron who precipitated the crisis: Jimmie's nose, upon which he relied when struggling with his snickers, had an unpleasant trick of falling him at critical moments, and of letting out explosive snorts of the most disturbing kind. He had finally been warned that upon his next outburst punishment would fall.

It was Friday afternoon, the drowsy hour just before recess, while the master was explaining to the listless Euclid class the mysteries of the forty-seventh proposition, that suddenly a snort of unusual violence burst upon the school. Immediately every eye was upon the master, for all had heard and had noted his threat to Jimmie.

"James, was that you, sir?" There was no answer, except such as could be gathered from Jimmie's very red and very shamed face.

"James, stand up!" Jimmie wriggled to his feet, and stood a heap of various angles.

"Now, James, you remember what I promised you? Come here, sir!"

Jimmie came slowly to the front, growing paler at each step, and stood with a dazed look on his face before the master. He had never before been thrashed in all his life. At home the big brothers might cuff him good-naturedly, or his mother thump him

on the head with her thimble, but a serious whipping was to him an unknown horror.

The master, with his heavy black strap with impressive deliberation and ominous silence. The preparations for punishment were so elaborate and imposing that the big boys guessed that the punishment itself would not amount to much. Not so Jimmie. He stood numb with fear and horrible expectation. The master lifted up the strap.

"James, hold out your hand!" Jimmie promptly clutched his hand behind his back.

"Hold out your hand, sir, at once!" No answer.

"James, you must do as you are told. Your punishment for disobedience will be much severer than for laughing." But Jimmie stood, pale, silent, with his hands tight clasped behind his back.

The master stepped forward, and grasping the little boy's arm, tried to pull his hand to the front; but Jimmie, with a roar like that of a young bull, threw himself flat on his face on the floor and put his hands under him. The school burst into a laugh of triumph, which increased the master's embarrassment and rage.

"Silence!" he said, "or it will be a worse matter for some of you than for James."

Then turning his attention to Jimmie, he lifted him from the floor and tried to pull out his hand. But Jimmie kept his arms folded tight across his breast, roaring vigorously the while, and saying over and over, "Go away from me! Go away from me, I tell you! I'm not taking anything to do with you."

The big boys were enjoying the thing immensely. The master's rage was deepening in proportion. He felt it would never do to be beaten. His whole authority was at stake.

"Now, James," he reasoned, "you see you are only making it worse for yourself. I cannot allow any disobedience in the school. You must hold out your hand."

But Jimmie, realizing that he had come off best in the first round, stood doggedly sniffing, his arms still folded tight.

"Now, James, I shall give you one more chance. Hold out your hand."

Jimmie remained like a statue.

Whack! came the heavy strap over his shoulders. At once Jimmie set up his refrain, "Go away from me, I tell you! I'm not taking anything to do with you!"

Whack! whack! whack! fell the strap with successive blows, each heavier than the last. There was no longer any laughing in the school. The affair was growing serious. The girls were beginning to sob, and the bigger boys to grow pale.

"Now, James, will you hold out your hand? You see how much worse you are making it for yourself," said the master, who was

heartily sick of the struggle, which he felt to be undignified, and the result of which he feared was dubious.

But Jimmie only kept up his cry, now punctuated with sobs, "I'm not taking anything to do with you."

"Jimmie, listen to me," said the master. "You must hold out your hand. I cannot have boys refusing to obey me in this school." But Jimmie caught the entreaty in his tone, and knowing that the battle was nearly over, kept obstinately silent.

"Well, then," said the master, suddenly, "you must take it," and lifting the strap, he laid it with such sharp emphasis over Jimmie's shoulders that Jimmie's voice rose in a wilder roar than usual, and the girls burst into audible weeping.

Suddenly, above all the hubbub, rose a voice, clear and sharp.

"Stop!" It was Thomas Finch, of all people, standing with face white and tense, and regarding the master with steady eyes.

The school gazed thunderstruck at the usually slow and stolid Thomas. "What do you mean, sir?" said the master, gladly turning from Jimmie. But Thomas stood silent, as much surprised as the master at his sudden exclamation.

He stood hesitating for a moment, and then said, "You can thrash me in his place. He's a little chap, and has never been thrashed."

The master misunderstood his hesitation for fear, pushed Jimmie aside, threw down his strap, and seized a birch rod.

"Come forward, sir! I'll put an end to your insubordination, at any rate. Hold out your hand!"

Thomas held out his hand till the master finished one birch rod.

"The other hand, sir!"

Another birch rod was used up, but Thomas neither uttered a sound nor made a move till the master had done, then he asked in a strained voice, "Were you going to give Jimmie all that, sir?"

The master caught the bitter sneer in the tone, and lost himself completely.

"Do you dare to answer me back?" he cried. He opened his desk, took out a rawhide, and without waiting to ask for his hand, began to lay the rawhide about Thomas's shoulders and legs, till he was out of breath.

"Now, perhaps you will learn your place, sir," he said.

"Thank you," said Thomas, looking him steadily in the eye.

"You are welcome. And I'll give you as much more whenever you show that you need it." The silent laugh with which he closed this brutal speech made Thomas wince as he had not during his whole terrible thrashing, but still he had not a word to say.

(To be continued.)

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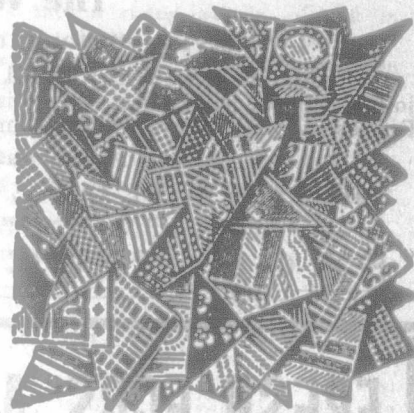
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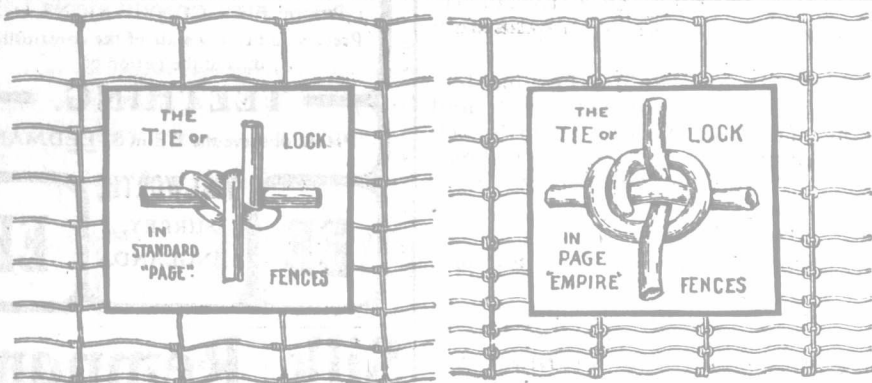
Letter from Mr. Simon Theriault, Burnsville, Gloucester Co. New Brunswick. October 20th, 1905.

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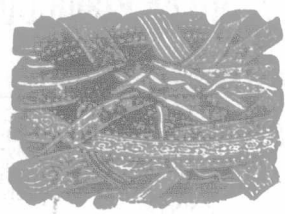
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New Year's Greeting.

A Happy New Year to all my young cousins in the East and West and in far-away England. There is one good resolution you ought all to take, and that is to make the Corner for 1906 a great success. Everybody can do something—write a letter, or look out for a good puzzle, or tell us a story. Everybody can help to make this a Happy New Year for "The Farmer's Advocate" children.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

"Cap."

"Cap" is a Newfoundland dog. His master got him when he was a little puppy, and trained him so well that he will do almost anything a dog can do.

"Cap" loves to go hunting. One day when he and his master were out, they came to a lake and saw two other hunters on the opposite shore. One of them had just raised his gun to shoot at a flock of ducks. A moment later the shot was fired, and "Cap" saw that one of the ducks had been hit. He swam out after it and brought it back to his master, so the hunter on the opposite shore lost his prize after all.

"Cap" also loves to go to the store shopping. He will carry a penny to the baker shop to get a biscuit. He puts his penny upon the counter, but he takes good care that the baker doesn't get it, except for value received, for he holds his paw on the penny until the baker gives him the biscuit.

One day the baker gave "Cap" a burnt biscuit. He took it home to his master, and his master told him to eat it. "Cap" did as he was told, but he didn't like it. Every time his master gives him a penny, he goes first to the baker who gave him the burnt biscuit and shows him the penny. Then he goes to another shop on the opposite side of the street and gets the biscuit.

"Cap" goes to the post office every night to get the mail, and he always carries it home safely, and never loiters on the way. If he sees any of his playfellows, he looks straight ahead, and trots along home with the mail to his master. Then he comes back to have a romp with his playfellows, or, perhaps, with some of the children who live on the street, and who are all fond of him.

"Cap" knows a great many other tricks. His master often tells him that he knows more than a good many men of his acquaintance, and "Cap" waves his bushy tail, and gives a little short, quick bark, as if he really thought it might be true.

Copied from the Globe by AMY JOHNSTON.

Table Manners.

In talking at the table, if the company is large, you will usually converse more with your neighbor than with the circle as a whole. But at home and in the family, or at the house of an intimate friend, you must do your share of the entertainment. Save up the bright little story and the witty speech, the funny sayings of a child, the scrap of news in your Aunt Mary's last letter, and when a good opportunity offers, add your mite to the general fund of amusement.

There are dear old gentlemen—and old ladies, too—who have favorite stories, which they are rather fond of telling. People in their own families, or among their very intimate acquaintances, hear these stories more than once; indeed, they sometimes hear them until they become very familiar. Good manners forbid any showing of this—any look of impatience or appearance of boredom on the part of the listener. The really well-bred woman or girl listens to the thrice-told tale, the well-worn anecdote, says a pleasant word, smiles, forgets that she has heard it before, and does not allow the raconteur to fancy that the story is being brought out too often. Good manners at the table are inflexible on this point. You must appear pleased. You

must give pleasure to others. You must make up your mind to receive gratification by imparting it.

Once in a while an accident happens at a meal—a cup is overturned; some unhappy person swallows "the wrong way"; somebody makes a mistake. Look at your plate at such a moment, and nowhere else, unless you can sufficiently control your face and appear entirely unconscious that anything has occurred out of the usual routine. Take no notice, and go on with the conversation, and in a second the incident will have been forgotten by every one.—Harper's Round Table.

Games for Holiday Parties.

Jerk-straws.—A number of small sticks, about half as thick as a match, are thrown in a heap upon the table. The players in turn try to pull out a stick without moving any of the others. If one succeeds, he can try again, till he fails, when the next takes a turn. When all have been picked up, the one who has the most wins.

A Laughable Game.—Place several cushions on the floor, a few feet apart. Then ask a boy, who has never played the game, if he could step over them, in succession, without touching one, with his eyes closed. You can let him practice with his eyes open. Then when he is blindfolded, quickly pick up all the cushions. It will make everybody laugh to see him lifting his feet high for nothing. This game can only be played once. Another like it is to light a candle, and ask somebody to try blow it out blindfolded. Then blow it out yourself.

Making Wills.—Give each one a sheet of paper and a pencil. Rule a line down the middle of the sheet. Then let everyone write down ten things that belong to him on one half, carefully folding it over so no one else can see, and handing it to his neighbor on the left. The latter will write the names of ten people or institutions on the other half, with the word "to" before each. Now, take back your own paper, unfold it, and read aloud to whom you mean to leave your belongings. I know one girl who read out that she left "her parents to the poorhouse." Wasn't that cruel?

If any of our cousins knows of a good game, let him write it on a post card and address it to "Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto," and we will all get the benefit of it.

The Cage.

(From the French.)

I hung a pretty little cage
All in my garden fair,
In hopes some day a wand'ring bird
Might come and settle there.
Sweet bird, cease singing up so high,
Come, spend the season here;
And you need pay me but a song,
The rent's not very dear!

I've made a lovely nest of moss
Where you your young may feed,
So cosy, snug, 'twill be to them
A paradise indeed.
Your house, so fresh and neat, would
have
A grassy carpet queer;
And you need pay me but a song,
The rent's not very dear!

If in the woods, my tenant sweet,
The summer you would see,
Your little prayer, I'll grant with joy,
And give you liberty.
For I would not my little house
Should be your prison here;
Then, come sweet, pay me but a song,
The rent's not very dear!

—Donald A. Fraser.

A boy, who was running through the woods, was asked:

"What are you doing, sonny?"
"Hunting chipmunks," the boy answered.

"Had any luck?"
"Yes, pretty good; when I ketch this one I'm chasing an' two more, I'll have three."

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

SUPPLIES and books on all kinds of poultry—pigeons, pheasants, birds, dogs, cats and rabbits. Catalogue free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Ont.

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

WM. PATTERSON, Birtle, Manitoba.

IS YOUR WIFE AN INVALID?

If you will send for a free trial of this Wonderful Remedy you can be convinced that in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and made happy. Send to-day, enclosing stamp. Address: **MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOWING FLAX.

I want to sow some flax for feed. How would you advise preparing the land? Should it be manured? How much should be sown per acre? T. C. Portage la Prairie, Man.

Ans.—The fact that a good crop of flax is often taken off breaking goes to show that it will grow with almost any treatment. If the land is old and worn, it would be better to manure it. Work up a seed-bed, and sow at the rate of about one-half to one bushel per acre, depending upon the condition of the seed-bed. As flax does not require to be sown until about the first of July, the intervening time after seeding can be used to kill weeds.

PRESERVING EXPORT EGGS.

I have received an enquiry from England as to the manner in which eggs for exportation to that country are preserved, whether by cold-storage or chemical means. The report of their condition on arrival is flattering. Can you kindly inform me on this point? E. S. Sask.

Ans.—The best egg preservative, and, we presume, the one used in the case referred to, is the water-glass solution, being a solution of sodium silicate, one part to twenty parts of water. This solution is poured over the eggs, and left until they are marketed. For home use, an oil barrel cut in two is a good vessel to keep the eggs and liquid in.

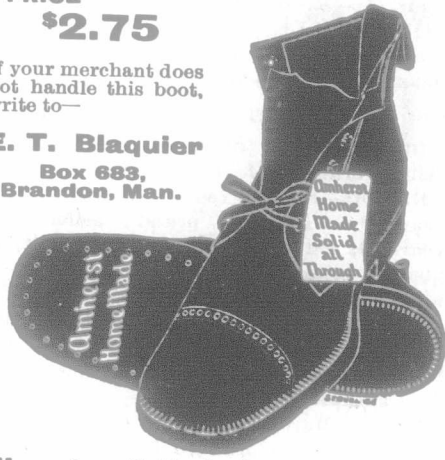
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We make all kinds for men, women boys and girls. NO SHODDY.

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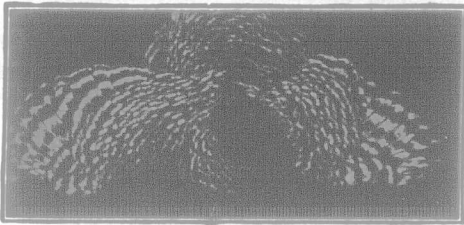
by nearly every conceivable maker.

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If not convenient to call, write for Art Catalogue.

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In each variety we handle we have mated a select pen of our best birds, from which we can spare only 10 settings of eggs at \$2.50 per setting. We will book orders now to be delivered when the breeding season opens, and fill them in the order in which they are received. First come, first served. The varieties are: Silver-spangled Hamburgs, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks.

THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alta.

\$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.



New Year Resolutions.

Dear Chatterers,—I see you gravely and emphatically shaking your heads at the title of this chat with you. I hear somebody say: "Oh, I've given that long ago! I used to make resolutions faithfully every year on the first of January, and shatter them on the second." And only those of us who have never had the same thought, expressed or otherwise, are allowed to cast stones at Somebody. For resolutions, like promises and pie-crust, seem made to be broken, and there is a merry crashing of the brittle things, only one of which issues whole from the general destruction and that is: "Resolved, that I will never make another New Year's resolution." That one is made of tougher material, and is guaranteed to last (alone of all that goodly company that began the New Year so bravely), until the following December, when it meets the same fate as its one-time comrades.

However, there is one resolution to be recommended. It can be made at any season of the year, and can be repaired with the cement of common sense every time it is broken. Resolved: That throughout 1906 I will keep sweet. Short and to the point, you see, but consider what it covers. One cannot keep that resolution intact, and yet worry or think hard thoughts or impute base motives. Jean Ingelow says "it is a comely fashion to be glad," and the foundation and root of gladness is sweetness of heart. A comely fashion indeed, and one that never goes out of style, is becoming to every complexion, and grows brighter and better the longer it is worn. An excellent fashion, my sisters, is it not?

Charles Lamb, who, in the face of the darkest of trials kept wondrously sweet, has this to say of the New Year season: "Every man hath two birthdays: two days, at least, in every year, which set him upon reflecting the lapse of time, as it affects his mortal duration. The one is that which in an especial manner he termeth his. In the gradual decay of old observances, this custom of solemnizing our proper birthday, hath nearly passed away, or is left to children who reflect nothing at all about the matter, nor understand anything in it beyond cake and orange. But the birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be pre-empted by king or cobbler. No one ever regarded the first of January with indifference. It is that from which all date their time, and count upon what is left. It is a nativity of our common Adam.

"Of all sound of all bells—bells, the music bordering nighest upon heaven—most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the Old Year."

It is solemn and touching, and we feel like saying:

Old year you must not die,
We did so laugh and cry with you."

But, after all, we turn to the New Year with relief, for it means a golden opportunity to do well many things that we did poorly last year, to do over again the good and kindly deeds of 1905, and to begin many wise and helpful courses that were crowded out of the dead year. It seems a great deal to start afresh and try again. A Happy and Prosperous New Year for all of us.

I cannot shape your life; ah, if I could,
This year should bring you naught but
what is good—
Blue skies above your head—
Blossoms beneath your tread.

I cannot shape your life; but One who
can
Hath formed for you in love the year's
fair plan.
Go forward, gladly still,
Trusting His loving will.

DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden,—I take great interest in reading your Ingle Nook Chats,

although I have never written a letter yet to your corner, but, on seeing a letter from "Mollie Bawn," asking for a recipe for using beef dripping for pastry, I will give her my way of using it.

Melt the dripping over gentle heat, then beat steadily while cooling. The dripping will then be light and creamy, and is equal to lard; at least, I have always had excellent results from using it in this way. Hoping that this may meet the want of some of your readers. Wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas.

AUNT MARY.

Thank you on behalf of Mollie Bawn and myself for that good suggestion about the dripping, which will doubtless prove a helpful plan to many others besides us. "Live and learn" is a suitable proverb in the Ingle Nook, isn't it?

D. D.

Recipes.

Apple-suet Pudding.—1 cup suet, 2 cups of good flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder; mix into a fairly soft dough with sweet milk; roll to thickness of biscuit dough; half fill a pudding dish with sliced apples, sweetened and spiced to taste. Fold the dough over the top, and steam for an hour and a half. This amount will serve six persons.

Heather Tea Cake.—8 ounces butter, 12 ounces brown sugar, 1½ pounds of the best flour, ½ pound candied peel, 1 cup raisins (chopped), 1 teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and soda, 1 cup sweet milk. Beat the butter to a cream before the fire, add sugar, and beat again. Add the flour, which has been thoroughly dried before the fire and sifted with the soda. Add the other ingredients, except the milk, which should be slightly warmed and added just before the cake is ready for the oven. This cake is best divided and baked in two well-buttered pans.

Luck.

"Did you ever happen across Max O'Rell's definition of luck?" It may serve as an answer to some of those who refer to freaks of fortune.

"Luck means rising at six o'clock in the morning, living on a dollar a day if you can earn two, minding your own business and not meddling with other people's. Luck means appointments you have never failed to keep, the trains you have never failed to catch. Luck means trusting in God and your own resources."

Max O'Rell never said a wiser thing, and no better definition of "luck" can be given. It should be printed in capitals and hung up in every office, counting-room, workshop and family living-room.

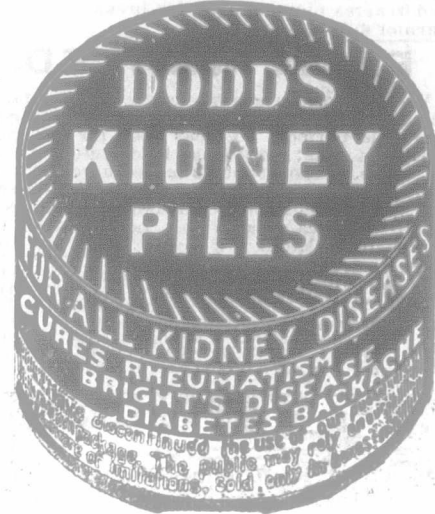
An Irishman, upon arriving in America, was asked his name at Ellis Island. He gave it.

"Speak louder," said the officer.

He repeated it.

"Louder," again said the officer; "why, man, your voice is as soft as a woman's!"

"Well," said Pat, "that might be. Me mother was a woman."



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Chatham, Ont.

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This catalogue has over 30 pages of illustrated work, mostly engravings from specimens of penmanship by former students. Write for a copy if you are planning to attend a business school.

We Pay Your Railway Fare in Coming. Catalogue gives particulars. Good board for gentlemen, \$2.75 per week; ladies, \$2.50. 370 Students secured good positions last year. We can send you the list.

We Can Give You Home Training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship. Catalogue E gives particulars and terms of home courses. Catalogue F is for those who wish to attend at Chatham. Write for the one you want.

Address: **D. McLACHLAN & CO., Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.**

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All new subscribers will receive the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine from date of subscription to the end of 1906, including the beautiful Christmas Numbers for both years.

It is worth remembering that the Home Magazine department alone contains more useful information and entertaining reading than can be found in most of the regular magazines.

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The Literary Page is welcomed everywhere and everybody is delighted with **Ralph Connor's** story, "**Glengarry School Days**," which we are running. Subscribe at once.

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO., Limited,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed please find \$..... being subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for the balance of this year and all of 1906 for the following list of names:

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GOSSIP.

POMEROY PURE-BREDS.

Forest Home, the abode of Andrew Graham, some five miles from Carman, Man., is well named, the farmstead being well sheltered by avenues of trees, of deciduous and evergreen, planted by the proprietor. While prepared to admit the arboricultural evidences about the place, it is more particularly the live stock with which we purpose dealing in this review. At Forest Home are to be found Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Yorkshires and collies. From here have gone many a prizewinner in the hog classes of the big fairs, both in Western Canada and south of the boundary. At the time of our visit, the pens contained a bunch of sows, carrying Ruddington and Dalmeny blood, at a profitable age to lay the foundations of a herd of swine. One of the stud boars is Oak Lodge Julian 15247, by Oak Lodge Friar, bred at Dalmeny, and out of Oak Lodge Queen Bess 46th 12506. Oak Lodge Julian is a lengthy pig, and is getting the right type of stuff. A litter of lusty collie pups, bred in the purple, was also seen, from which selections may be made at a reasonable figure. The mother of the pups is well bred—a worker—and is imported.

In Shorthorns many good opportunities are afforded for investment in the way of young bulls and heifers. The herd is headed by a bull of conformation and breeding probably unexcelled in Western Canada—lengthy, level and low-set, well-covered over the loin, and with a remarkably mellow hide, not erring on the thin side, and a head that denotes abundant masculinity. This bull is the red, Missie's Prince 37963, bred by Car-gill, by Prince William (imp.), bred by Watson (Auchronie), the breeder of Lord Banff and Scottish Prince, both Toronto winners, of the Magazine family. The dam of Missie's Prince is Missie 160th (imp.), a roan cow, bred at Uppermill, by the late W. S. Marr, bred at Sittyton Seal (64866), tracing to William of Orange. He should prove a power for good in the herd. Much of the influence of a first-class sire in a herd may be lost on inferior females, but at Forest Home the cows are of such a quality as to aid rather than retard the work of breeding good ones. Milky-looking, with a tendency also to flesh easily, betokening that thrift so desirable, one is not surprised to find that the matrons in the Graham herd have been themselves winners at fairs from Winnipeg down, and have bred winners. Another sire in the herd is Golden Standard, a low-set roan, by Golden Flame, out of Cecilia Colville, a grandson of Indian Chief, and bred by the Goodfellows. Two roan Rose of Autumn cows, 16th and 17th, by Scarlet Velvet (imp.) and Lord Stanley (imp.), respectively, drew our attention. Necklace 35570, a good-bodied red, by Sittyton Chief, and the imported cow, Cowslip, Vol. 47, bred at Balbegno by William Thomson, got by Count Joyful, out of a Claret cow; the roan, Eveline, by Manitoba Chief and Isabella 8th, by Royal Member, a bunch of yearling heifers, a septette of which were very even and show considerable breed type. At the present time in the barns are some well-bred bulls, ready for service, which ought to be snapped up like hot cakes. They can be bought right. One bull, especially, out of imp. Cowslip, a red, by Manitoba Chief, would suit to head a pure-bred herd. A fashionable-pedigreed one is Ury Girl 5th, by the well-known sire, Knuckleduster (imp.), a getter of winners.

Mr. Graham does something in Clydesdales, and has at the head of the stud Pride of Glassnick (imp.), by Prince Sturdy (a son of the noted Cedric) [2881], out of Elspeth Macgregor [3752]. This dark bay horse is a clean-jointed, deep-chested, sprightly moving horse, and judging by the colts seen is a success at the stud. A son of the above is Western Pride (4689), Vol. 14, a bay yearling, with lots of bone and good muscular development, plenty of quality and length of pastern. He is out of Cherry 3rd, a mare imported from the N. P. Clarke stud. A full brother, foaled last June, shows signs of similar qualities, and it appears as if men wishing stallions might do well by inspecting these sires. Cherry 3rd, the dam of the

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Cleans Wheat, Rye, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, Flax, Peas, Beans, Corn and all seeds.
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 If it were not the best it would not now be in use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and United States. Furnished with or without Bagging Attachment, as desired.

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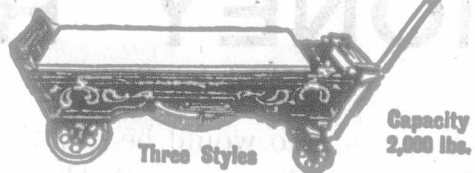
GUARANTEE—Every mill guaranteed for five years. Lasts a lifetime.
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Capacity 2,000 lbs.

You need a Scale on your farm. You need it right now—to-day. Every day you put it off you lose money. Suppose you sell some hogs at 50 cents a pound, and trust to your dealer's scales, which are 1/20 out. That means a loss to you of 50 cents on every 200 pound hog.
 Then you sell 1000 bushels of grain at 75 cents. This dealer's scales are only 1/40 out, but your loss is \$18.75 on the deal.
 The loss on a few transactions of this kind would buy a dozen scales.
 When crops are poor you need every cent they are worth. When they are good you can't afford to throw money away.
 You need a scale on your farm at all times. The less you think you can afford it, the more you need it.

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 The Chatham Farm Scale is absolutely accurate. Before we ship a Chatham Farm Scale it is thoroughly gone over by the Government Inspector. If it is absolutely accurate he stamps each poise and balance with his official stamp and gives us a certificate of accuracy which goes with the scale.
 We will ship a Chatham Farm Scale anywhere in Canada. Don't send us any money. Just send in your order and we'll send the scale as fast as the railroad can get it to you. Our terms of payment are acknowledged to be the most liberal ever offered. Ask your neighbor. Send us your name and address on a post card and we'll mail you our booklet about the Chatham Farm Scale.
 Time may mean considerable loss of money to you. Why not send the post card to-day, while you think of it?

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No. 1—60 Eggs
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 No. 3—240 Eggs

Poultry raising pays.
 People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is—to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is unclassified. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.
 Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested, the machine is built on right principles, the insulation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a woman or girl can operate the machine in their leisure moments.

Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Send for our handsomely illustrated booklet entitled, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks."

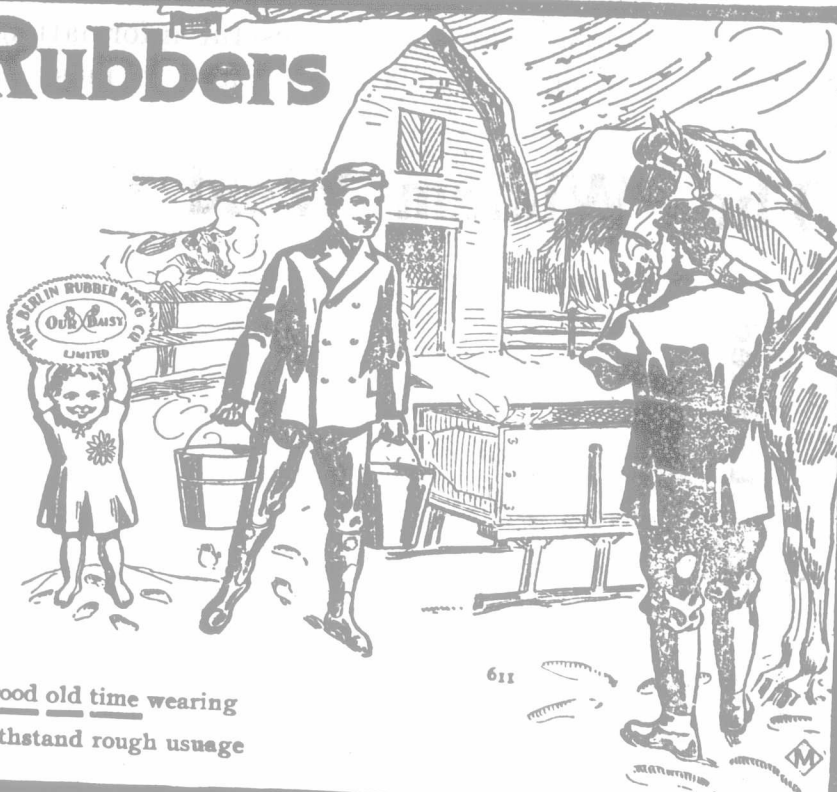
Our Daisy Rubbers

Are adapted for all descriptions of farm and heavy work

Warm and comfortable on the feet

High enough to keep legs dry

Make winter barnyard choring a delight



Made with all the good old time wearing quality, they will withstand rough usage

above, is registered in Vol. 13 [5532], and is a dark-brown mare, by Stanley Prince. Cherry 4th, her dark-bay daughter, by Prince Charming [2263], was 1st as a two-year-old at Winnipeg, and 3rd as a three-year-old. Two other brood mares are the bay, Floss [2520], by Young Baron of Keir, and Puzzle Queen, the light-bay uterine sister of Cherry 3rd. To recapitulate, if you want Clydesdales or Shorthorns, Yorkshires or Scotch collies, consult the proprietor of Forest Home, Pomeroy, either Carman (C. P. R.) or Roland (C. N. R.).

TRADE NOTE.

BERMAN BROS.—We call attention to Berman Bros.' advertisement in this issue. They offer to pay highest cash prices for furs, hides, pelts, etc. Look at the prices they quote, and, if to your advantage, ship your goods to them. Berman Bros. are entirely reliable. They inform us that they will send free to all new shippers, who send them \$5, or more, worth of goods, maps of America, the world and the Russia-Jap War. Write them, and mention this paper.

GOSSIP.

A local telephone company has been organized in Melita. The village and rural councils in giving them a franchise insist on retaining control of rates, and fix the maximum charge at \$18 for business places, \$12 for residences, \$18 for farmhouse. Exchanges must be established within two years at Melita, Lyleton and Pierston within the boundaries of Arthur municipality.

KEY

of a very easy way of adding cash profits.

INCUBATOR



1-80 Eggs
2-120 Eggs
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There is no money in raising hens as hatcheries have tried to locate the best. As a hatcher and brooder, and successfully.

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men and women of the United States—know that it is profitable in the Chatham Incu-

and Brooder is a humbug about thoroughly tested. In principle, the machine reliable, and

and Brooder is in construction—a machine in their

will ship you the brooder, freight pre-

Until After

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CANADA



pany has been the village and a franchise of rates, and \$18 for busi-ness, \$18 for ust be estab- Melita, Lyle- the boundaries

The Danger that Lurks in Colds

AND HOW SERIOUS RESULTS CAN BE AVOIDED BY USE OF

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

There is one way in which the ravages of consumption can be very materially lessened and that is by the prompt and thorough cure of coughs and colds.

While weak lungs undoubtedly predispose to lung trouble and consumption, the beginning must always be with a neglected cold.

By directing your attention to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, we make known to you the most certain and effective means of curing coughs and colds and preventing such diseases as bronchitis, consumption and pneumonia.

This is not a new medicine, not an experiment, but a preparation which has successfully stood the test of time and has to-day by far the largest sale of any similar treatment.

If we can only help you to realize the danger of neglecting coughs and colds, we know that you will not run the risk of depending on any "cough mixture" the druggist may choose to hand you out, but will insist on getting a medicine with a reputation, such as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It is impossible for a doctor to prescribe for man a more effective treatment for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, coughs and colds than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill): Has he had any lucid intervals? Mrs. Perkins (with dignity): 'E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.

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

Powder, Syringe or Pill Form (Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE OF TEN DOSES) To introduce, we will send one package and our booklets on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GOSSIP.

HER FIRST ATTEMPT.

Said the bride: "Here's my first batch of biscuit."

Just wait! From the oven I'll whiskit."

How the poor woman cried,

When her hubby replied:

"Let it burn! I don't think I should riscuit."

THE END OF THE OLD HORSE.

Nearly 30,000 dead and useless horses are annually taken to the slaughters' in London.

Live horses brought in must be kept alive for three days, and their appearance in no way altered, lest it should prove that the animal has been stolen.

The carcass of the pole-axed horse answers numerous purposes: The hide is used to make leather carriage tops, boots and whip-lashes; the flesh removed from the bones is cooked in large kettles and sold to cats'-meat vendors, while the tripe is used for dog-food.

An average-sized horse yields about 390 lbs. of meat. The bones are placed in a digester to remove the oil, which is sold to candle-makers, makers of lubricating oil, and to leather dressers.

The residue of the bones is ground up for manure; the hoofs go to the makers of glue, and the hair of the tail and mane to the upholsterers.—[Farmer and Stockbreeder.

MEANDERING ON A FARM.

A city girl writes: "It is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife, and meander with him down life's path-way."

Ah, yes, that is a nice thing, but when your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood and you have to meander up and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence to cook dinner, and when you meander along in the wet grass in search of the cows till your shoes are the color of rawhide and your stockings soaked, and when you meander out across twenty acres of plowed ground with a club to drive the hogs out of the corn-field and tear your dress on the barb-wire fence, when you meander back home to the house, find that the billy-goat has butted the stuff' out of your child and find the old hen with forty chickens in the parlor, you'll put your hands on your hips and realize that meandering is not what it is cracked up to be.—[Osborne (Kan.) News.

Feeding Calves.

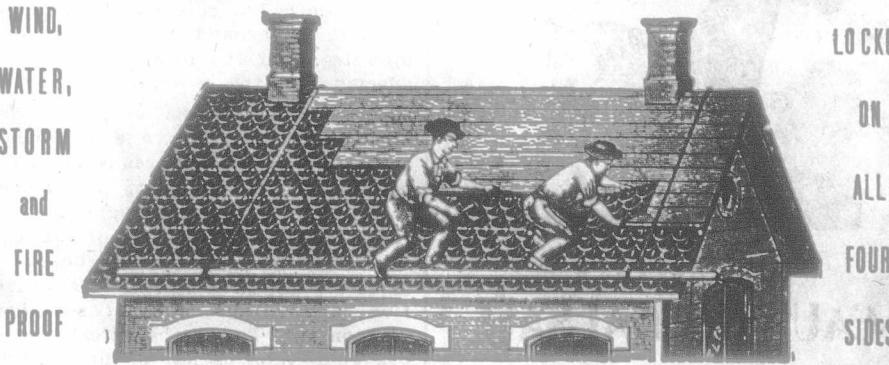
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In feeding calves during the first winter, I feed good clover hay and just enough roots to keep them right. I prefer feeding the roots whole, as in my experience I find pulping very unprofitable, hence the first thing I do is to teach the calf to do his part of the work, and for the grain ration a small quantity of whole oats is given once or twice daily, as considered advisable by the feeder. As the weather becomes milder towards spring, it will be advisable to prolong the period of outdoor exercise, as the calves will take more readily to the pasture in the early spring, and will thrive very much better.

TRADE NOTE.

ANDERSCH BROS.—One of the oldest and now easily one of the largest concerns in the world dealing in furs and hides is Andersch Bros., of Minneapolis. Many of our readers have little idea of the magnitude of this firm's business. Their operations extend all over the world. As they buy direct from trappers and other original producers, and sell only to actual manufacturers, they are in a position to pay the highest market prices at all times. They have a valuable book called "The Hunters' and Trappers' Guide" which tells all about furs and hides, how to handle and prepare them for market. This book costs several thousand dollars to prepare. It sums up the practical knowledge and experiences of the past two hundred years or more of the American fur traders. They will send a copy of this costly book to any reader of this paper, who is likely to deal with them, for \$1. Write to-day for a copy. Address Andersch Bros., Dept. 58, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles



WIND, WATER, STORM and FIRE PROOF. LOCKED ON ALL FOUR SIDES. Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per 100 square feet, covering measure. This is the most durable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "Oshawa" Shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings through Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF. We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets. Conductor Pipe and Eave-trough, etc. Metal Sidings in imitation of brick or stone. Metal Ceilings in 3,000 designs. Write for Catalogue No. 14 R and free samples of "Oshawa" Shingles. Write to-day.

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HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, ONT.

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Demand a Look Inside. DAIRY TUBULAR BOWL—All Apart. "Bucket bowl" separator makers falsely claim to make separators with light, simple, easy-to-wash bowls. We are the only makers who dare show a picture of our bowl—all others refuse. There are secret difficulties about other bowls the makers want to hide. Pictures would betray them. Other makers fear pictures. Our handsome Catalog Z-186 tells these secrets. Write for it today. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

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Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA. Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinval. Manufacturers, Importers, Jobbers: Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Chipped, Enamel, Cathedral, Skylight and Wire Glass. Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work.


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BREEDERS OF GLYDES DALE HORSES and CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS. Stud headed by the champion breeding horse, Baron Gem. Herd headed by imported Cruickshank bull, Leader. Young stallions and fillies for sale; also two young bulls fit for herd headers. Craigie Main. Lumsden, Sask.

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

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality. Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection. J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor. on

Warranted to give satisfaction.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM


A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 10 to 20 days.

Fleming's Fistula and 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. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

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

S. McLEAN, Franklin, Man.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Representatives for sale, carrying best blood in the stud-book.

Studs headed by Kelston, first prize and sweepstake stallion, Winnipeg, 1905.

Young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors met.

R. DALE - - S. Qu'Appelle.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, tells an amusing story about a colored man who was brought before a court for a trivial offence.

"The State of Missouri against John Jones," was read in a loud voice, and the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets, and he seemed overcome with terror and astonishment.

When he was asked if he had anything to say, or pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out:

"Well, yo' honah, ef de whole State o' Missourah is ag'in dis one pore niggah, I'ze gwine to give up right now!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RINGBONE.

Six-months-old colt has an enlargement nearly all around the pastern of each hind leg, and the fore pasterns also are affected, but the enlargements are not so great. J. W. D.

Ans.—All horses have enlargements on the sides of the lower ends of the bones below the fetlock joint, and sometimes these are mistaken for ringbones. If the ridges extend to the front of the leg, they are abnormal, and are ringbones. You must satisfy yourself whether the condition is abnormal, and if so, they are ringbones. The proper treatment is to get your veterinarian to fire and blister them, but in some cases repeated blistering will cure in colts. Take 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; tie so that he cannot bite them; rub well daily for two days, and the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let head loose now. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then tie up and blister again. Blister once every month after then as long as necessary. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Give me your opinion about the usefulness of an undershot colt. It is of fair size, but appears dull. There are some scabs on skin of back and croup, and it kicks if you handle it.

2. I cannot get some of my cows to breed, although they come in heat regularly.

3. Should what are called black teeth in young pigs be removed? W. J. M.

Ans.—1. An undershot colt will do fairly well, except when on short pasture. In some cases, the molar teeth are also abnormal and require dressing frequently to enable the animal to masticate properly. The dullness and the kicking habit are not influenced by the teeth.

2. It is probable the entrance to the womb has become closed. When a cow shows oestrus, oil your hand and arm, insert the hand into the vagina, and press forward until you feel the neck of the womb, then with a rotary motion force one finger and then two through the opening into the womb. In some cases, the use of a blunt sound is necessary, as the fingers have not sufficient strength. It is better, when practicable, to get a veterinarian to operate. Breed her in about two hours after the operation.

3. Black teeth is an imaginary ailment in pigs. V.

BOX STALLS, ETC.

1. Do you recommend box stalls for horses because they can stand with their front feet in their manure and thereby prevent contraction?

2. If so, in a box 16 feet square and well ventilated, with plenty of straw for bedding, is it sufficient to give bedding but once weekly, and how often should the manure be removed?

3. Is there a possibility of the manure heating and injuring the horse, and in what way?

4. Is bran, fed dry with oats, as effective individually and as a nutrient as if given in a mash? M. D. M. B.

Ans.—1. No. Horses should not be allowed to stand any length of time in their manure. Box stalls are better because they allow the animals more freedom and more comfort, and by reason of the exercise allowed, certain diseases are prevented when the animal is idle and well fed.

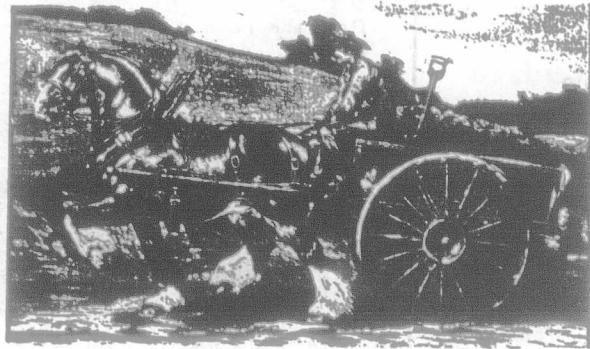
2. The stall should be thoroughly cleaned out and fresh bedding given at least once daily.

3. Yes. The gases formed are injurious, and the heat has an injurious effect upon the feet by causing a consumption of moisture.

4. Bran has practically no medicinal value, and while some prefer to give a feed of bran, either damp or dry, many feed it mixed with the oats, and there is little or no difference in the effect. V.

An English writer relates that he was once present in the cottage at Ecclefechan where Carlyle first saw the light, when an enthusiastic pilgrim asked in awe-stricken tones: "And is this really the room in which Carlyle was born?" and received from the goodwife the answer, "Aye, an' oor Maggie was born here, too."

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
Brandon, Manitoba.



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

CLYDESDALE SUFFOLK PERCHERON or HACKNEY STALLION

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

A few choice prizewinning Clydesdale mares for sale.

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

JAMES SMITH, - - - Manager.

America's Leading Horse Importers



Another sweeping victory at the

OHIO STATE FAIR

Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every First Prize and every Championship.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

WHAT A HORSE'S LEGS

are to a horse—so is

STEVENS' OINTMENT

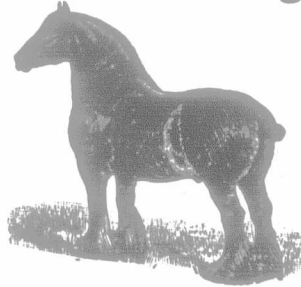
to a horse's legs. Get a box now! Then it will always be ready at a moment's notice. It keeps its strength for generations. Cures—

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone

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

Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man., Western Agents.

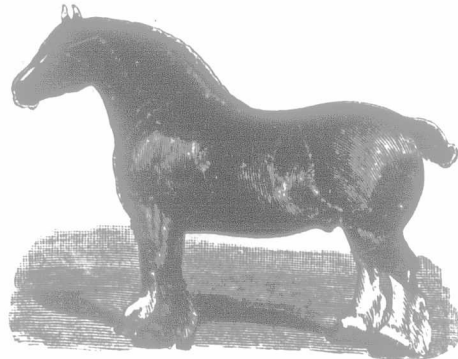
Hackneys and Clydesdales



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

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

Clydesdales and Hackneys



DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

THE FREEDOM OF LIFE.

We have become so accustomed to having preached to us the Rooseveltian doctrine of the strenuous life, that any other theory of existence seems like rank heresy, yet a new writer, Annie Payson Coll, propounds for us a new philosophy. She contends that the accomplishment of great work depends not so much on the strenuous nature of the effort, but upon the more important factor of dropping everything that interferes, for, she says, "concentration does not mean straining every nerve and muscle to our work—it means DROPPING EVERYTHING THAT INTERFERES, and strained nerves and muscles constitute a very bondage of interference." In concentration of this kind, surely there is strength.

People dread failure; yet how often success comes in the guise of failure. By using the knowledge gained we may ultimately reach a truer and higher degree of success. "If we choose a failure may always be used as a means to an end rather than an end in itself."

Miss Coll preaches a good doctrine, a doctrine of restfulness and power from repose. Her rules of action could be adopted by many a nervous, weary soul with great benefit, and added strength would come from adjusting ourselves to conditions as we find them, rather than in impotent protesting against the circumstances that surround us.

GOSSIP.

Now that the range cattle, season is practically over, those engaged in that business are convinced more than ever that making fat beef on the range is a dying industry.—[Live-stock World.]

SHELTIES IN DEMAND.

It appears that the breeding of Shetland ponies is quite general in Great Britain. Through the persistency of Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie, of Earlshall, in Fifeshire, what might be called headquarters for the breeding and sale of ponies has been established at that place, and for three years the most extensive pony sales of Scotland and northern England have been held there.

An analysis of the sales shows that mature ponies of good form bring high prices, ranging from \$200 to \$500. For inferior grades the prices are proportionately lower. For foals prices are almost nominal, even when the blood is of acknowledged merit. It would seem that the annual sales at Earlshall could be profitably used by Americans who wish to establish in this country a herd of Shetlands. Many of the ponies exhibited at the sales are models of beauty, and their performances in the ring show fine trotting action and good speed for their size.

Mr. Mackenzie states that the price of ponies ranges from £3 (\$14.60) to £100 (\$486.65) each. The latter price would be for a very superior stallion. Orkney and Shetland are adjacent islands lying north-east of Scotland. They are sterile, treeless, and wind-swept, but the climate is comparatively mild, owing to the influence of the gulf stream. Mr. Mackenzie writes:

"It seems to me the lesson to be derived from the Earlshall sales is that there is still a demand for ponies of the highest merit and best blood, whilst for the general-utility pony or commoner the market is diminishing. This is partly due to the fact that many of the thin coal seams in the Durham district, where these ponies were very largely used in recent times, have now ceased to be worked, and larger ponies are employed where the works are high enough to admit them. While this is so, my increasing average encourages me to go on breeding the best. Experiments I have made in crossing the pure Shetlander with some of our larger breeds convinces me that there is a future for the breed in this direction. Horsemen generally are more and more realizing the value of pony blood for crossing purposes, and where can we get it purer, sounder or more robust in constitution than in the Shetland? The intelligence of the Shetland pony is proverbial. Absolutely the best animals I ever sat behind in harness was a thick-set, 14-hand cob, whose dam was a Clydesdale mare and sire a pure Shetland pony."

60 Days' Free Trial of a World-Famed Remedy

Use my Invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.



Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self-satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the center of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you these if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family; are often shunned by their friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc. is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident am I of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from forty years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

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- New York, 1151 Broadway.
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- Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.
- Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
- Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.
- Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.
- Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
- Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
- Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
- Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.
- Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
- Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
- Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.
- Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
- Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
- Santiago, Chili, Cassilla No. 2.
- Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS
The Leading Herd of Western Canada
Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and
PURE-BRED Shetland Ponies
FOR SALE
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

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

SCARCLIFFE HEREFORDS
Bulls and females of the most approved strain. Sampson 1st at head of herd. Young stock of his get. Terms to suit the trade. Orders solicited.
H. M. BING, Glenella, Man.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Wain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

CATTLEMEN BELIEVE IN DIPPING.
Geo. Lane, one of the big cattlemen of Alberta, reports great satisfaction with the result of the dipping regulations put into force by the Chief of the Veterinary Branch, Ottawa. While mange is not entirely exterminated, it has fallen off greatly, for which the dipping must be thanked. As a consequence cattle thrive better, and are more profitable to their owners.

RANGE CATTLE CLEANED OUT.
John Tapp, of McHenry, N. D., says: "This heavy run has drained every ranch in North Dakota, and it is my opinion that never again will there be as many cattle on the ranges of the State as there were before this fall's shipping started."

"The feature of the run which causes me to believe this is that so many young cattle are being dumped on the market. Heretofore this class of stuff has been held over, but it seems that every man with cattle this fall has been moved by the same impulse, and that to dispose of his stock. Some may be sorry next year."

"Records for shipping have been broken at most of the towns in North Dakota, and the aggregate will, I believe, show that fully three times as many cattle were shipped out of North Dakota as last year. At McHenry over 110 loads have already been loaded."

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. In S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man

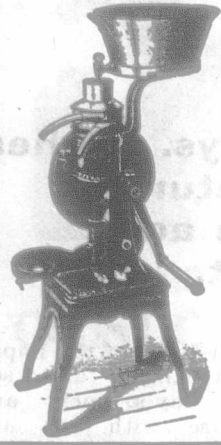
Forest Home Farm.
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS

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

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Carman and Roland Stns. **POMEROY P. O.**

Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite = 53595 =
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta
Farm 3 miles south of town.

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The world's experts on dairying and dairy machinery endorse the judgment of the man who operates a De Laval Separator.

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New Offices, Stores and Shops:

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Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco.

"Clarke's" Moccasins

The stamp "A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited," on a moccasin means that that particular moccasin is guaranteed to be worth every cent that you pay for it—that it will do all that is claimed for it.

We tan our own leather from the raw hide—do not buy it like other moccasin makers—and by doing so we save the tanner's big

profit and give you the advantage in extra value.

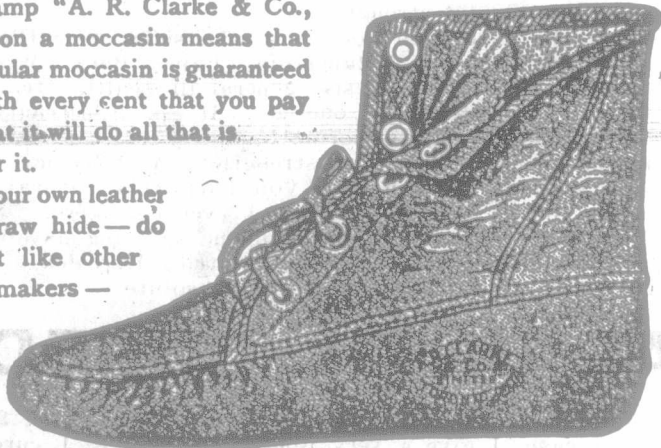
"Clarke's" Bullhide moccasin is made from real bullhide—is thick and heavy, heat and wet proof, wears like iron, and will stand scalding, scorching, etc., without hardening.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Our catalogue tells all about our different kinds of moccasins, and is free for the asking. Write for it.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



IT IS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY TO HAVE

E. B. EDDY'S

Name on your purchases of

WASHBOARDS, WOOD PAILS and TUBS, MATCHES, FIBRE PAILS and TUBS, TOILET PAPER.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited, Hull, Quebec.

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, agents, WINNIPEG.

ALL CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM

Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.

Senega Root

Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited
Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.
Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN

TRADE NOTES.

CONTROLLING NATURE.—Everybody knows that of late years natural forces have been wonderfully subjected to man's need. We are dazzled by the spectacular achievements in steam and electricity, but are likely to forget the less noisy but no less marvellous conquest of animal and plant life. Horses are swifter, cattle heavier, cows give more milk and sheep finer fleeces than in days gone by. In plants, the transformation is even more marked. People now living can remember when the number of edible fruits and vegetables was far less than at present, and even those that could be grown were vastly inferior to what we now have. Far example, our parents knew nothing of the tomato, except as a curious ornament in the garden. Sweet corn was hardly better than the commonest field sorts. All oranges had seeds. Celery was little known and poor in quality. In the flower-bed, the magnificent pansy has replaced the insignificant Heart's Ease from which it was developed, and the sweet pea in all its dainty splendor traces its origin to the common garden vegetable.

This progress has been made in spite of the great tendency manifested in all plants and animals to go back to the original type. It is indeed a battle to keep strains pure and up to the standard they have already attained, let alone any improvement. The practical results are accomplished by men operating largely for love of the work, like Luther Burbank in California and Eckford in England, as well as by the great seed merchants, D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., who are not only eternally vigilant to hold what ground has been gained, but have a corps of trained specialists backed by ample means to conduct new experiments. The results of their experience can be found in their 1906 Seed Annual, which they will send free to all applicants.

JOHN BURNS' BOOK.

He is to Write About Canada After a Four Weeks' Tour.

John Burns, the English labor leader and member of Parliament, has spent nearly a month in Canada, has travelled through to the Rockies and back, and now knows so much about the country that he is about to write a book. We wonder if Mr. Burns knows anything about the Regina district in Saskatchewan. Of course, he saw the city, if he went through there in daylight, but did he see the surrounding country with its miles upon miles of golden wheat, threshing as high as forty bushels to the acre? Why, it would take a month to see that district alone. The farmers there are not pioneers, they are mostly wealthy men with fine houses, luxuries galore, and the chances are that daughter has been to ladies' college and is spending the afternoon in the drawing-room playing Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata on a Gourlay piano. For the Gourlay is known in these Western lands, known as an instrument that is thoroughly high-class. As a matter of fact, the people out there are not satisfied with cheap articles; they want the best on the market. It is not surprising, therefore, that the other day Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, forwarded to their Winnipeg branch house a whole carload of Gourlays for distribution to Western purchasers. One of these, Mrs. (Rev.) T. R. McNair, is residing in Regina, and inasmuch as she won in Ontario a high reputation as a teacher of the piano and a specialist in voice culture, her opinion concerning the Gourlay is worthy of reproduction. Her husband, writing recently to the firm, says: "Mrs. McNair has an intimate and extensive knowledge of all the best makes of pianos, and after a thorough trial places yours first among the Canadian-made instruments. We are delighted with it." Expert opinions such as these are, of course, highly appreciated by the firm, but they are even better pleased at knowing that the instrument is satisfactory. When people are pleased with their piano they are likely to display the instrument to their friends and enthruse, a process which is like to make purchasers.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly everybody knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY STEPHEN BENSON

The State Fair Prizewinning Bull

Gold Prince 88168 at head of herd.

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

BULLS FOR SALE

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

FENTON BROS.,

Carlton Hereford Farm.

SOLSGIRTH - - MANITOBA.

SITTITON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also a yearling cow. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNET,
Box 95. Calgary.

SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

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

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

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamlet, Man.

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2-year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY,
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SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.
GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN
FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie and "Orange Chief"—52666— at head of herd Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta

FOUNDED 1866

Great Tonic

PSYCHINE is a wonderful tonic. It contains medicinal elements not found in any of the patent medicines.

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—FREE TRIAL

DR T. A. SLOOUM, Limited 179 King St. W. Toronto, Canada

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cardill, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Marham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SNORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 13 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 29367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854. An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Itinerary Seed Grain Special.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Station, Arrive, Depart. Lists various stations and dates from Jan 8 to Jan 20.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Station, Arrive, Depart. Lists various stations and dates from Feb 2 to Feb 20.

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Labelle, Maniwaki, Que., writes us as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good.

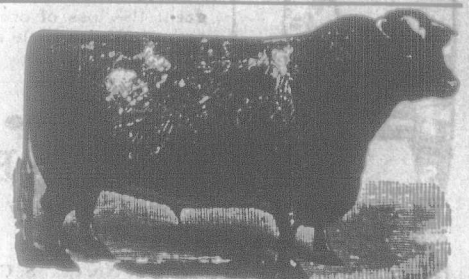
Hunters

Send for our price list of cash for your furs. Also our letter as to values. You miss an opportunity if you do not write at once.

REVILLON BROS., Ltd., 134 McGill Street, Montreal. GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

3 high-class imp. bulls. 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 17 first-class bull calves. Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or bred by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

Maple Shade

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

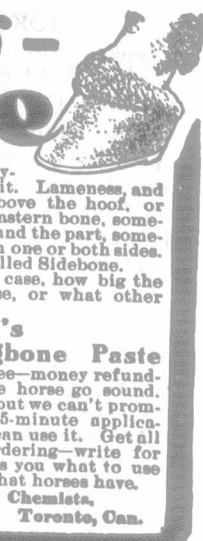
16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-heads. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

In steam-heated Sale Pavilion, Rockland, Ont. Wednesday, January 10, 1906. Twenty-six young bulls and 26 young heifers of highest individuality and pedigree. For catalogues apply to W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.



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Pigs

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PECIALTY

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head of herd.

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SALE

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BROS.,

d Farm.

MANITOBA.

CK FARM

THORNS FOR SALE

t show and stock times champion nes champion at o at World's Fair oo numerous to

tonwood, Sask

Ranch

Stock for Sale.

out Creek Here y. Also s ever a te for particulars.

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Railway Rates in England.

Consul Mahin, of Nottingham, Eng., reporting to his Government at Washington, describes some interesting features of the British railway system. First-class fare ranges from three to four cents a mile; second-class is about two and a half cents, and third-class about two cents. The first-class is comparatively little used, and then chiefly by persons who want seclusion or who ride on passes or season tickets. The familiar remark that only royalty and Americans travel first-class in England is hardly pertinent now. Americans generally ride second or third class. Both are sufficiently comfortable, and are seldom crowded, long trains being uniformly run, and Americans (excepting the uninitiated on their first visit) generally consider it a mere waste of money to buy first-class tickets.

The second and third class compartments are both upholstered, contrary to the continental system, where third-class means a plain wooden seat. The casual glance sees no difference between the British second and third class, but the second has a better quality of upholstery. Some of the railways have, however, dropped out the second-class, and use only first and third, the second being so little used. Nearly everybody rides third-class. It is essentially as good as an ordinary American day coach, and, therefore, the fare of about two cents a mile is lower than the usual fare in the United States. Besides furnishing the rates, ordinarily the British railroads provide many special excursions, on which greatly reduced rates are given. Every week special attractions in London furnish occasion for an excursion, and besides this every Saturday round-trip reduced rates are given on one-half day up to six-day tickets. The regular third-class fare from Nottingham to London, 125 miles, is \$2.19. The special round-trip fares are \$1.03 for half a day, \$1.82 for one day, \$2.31 for two days, \$2.67 for five or six days, and \$3.40 for eight days. Only the half-day tickets are limited to special excursion trains. The others are good on ordinary trains. Similar reduced fares are constantly being given to both nearby stations and distant points on the islands, and for the round trip are less or little more, depending on limit of ticket, than the regular fare one way. In short, if the traveller can suit his convenience to the particular days of the week when reduced rates are given, and to the trains, of which there is often a choice of several, he need never pay more than half the schedule passenger tariff on English railways. The acme of cheap travelling in England was reached this summer. Once or twice each week railroads gave excursion rates from London and provincial towns to seaside resorts, which range from five to nine miles, for a penny (2 cents). These are not on slow way trains, made up of obsolete cars, but on fast "expresses," some being non-stop and composed of new corridor cars. Taking account of all these reduced rates, it is probable that English railway travel is the cheapest in Europe; and, withal, the English railways and their service are inferior to none.

Good Gains in Pig Feeding.

The following are the results of this season in growing young pigs, which may be interesting to the many readers of your valuable paper: I kept over this summer four pigs of the Berkshire type, born 2nd May. After weaning, at about five weeks, fed them along for a while on slop from kitchen, mixed with little oat chop, say until about 1st July, giving then grown rape in quantities as they would eat until mangels were ready, continuing the two as fed, which kept them growing nicely until threshing time. Oct. 8th weighed one pig, then about five months old, at 154 pounds; started in to get weight on them, by feeding whole wheat soaked in barrels until quite sour, with an occasional feed of rape or mangels. Weighed the same pig again on 12th November, weighing 223 pounds, a gain of 68 pounds in 34 days, which was a gain of 2 pounds a day; weighed again November 29th; turning the scales at 275 pounds, making another increase of 52 pounds in 17 more days, which was a gain of 3 pounds a day. As this was a May pig, and starting in at 154 pounds, I consider the results a very satisfactory showing.

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The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

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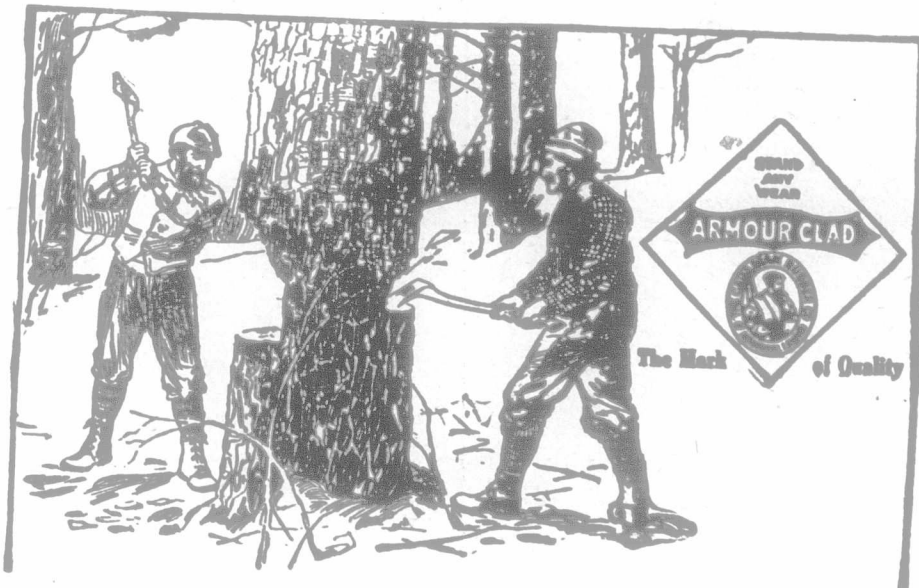
Clydesdale Sires of 1905.

A regard for the general results revealed by the awards at the principal shows of 1905 underlay the address delivered by the editor at Paisley a week ago. As in recent years, Baron's Pride (9122) heads the list of winning sires with very much in hand. His position was not secured by a narrow majority, but could have been held had his totals been divided into two. This predominance of one sire has often been characteristic of the awards in Scottish show-yards, but it has seldom been so complete as in the case of the Messrs. Montgomery's great horse. Of the seventeen sires at the head of the list, nine, or as nearly as might be, one-half, are of the Sir Everard (5353) strain. The old horse himself, although now dead for many years, stands sixth; his son, Baron's Pride, is first, and the sons of that horse, Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263) and Everlasting (11311), are fourth and fifth. Other three sons find places in the seventeen, Baron Fortune (10680) being tenth, Royal Edward (11495) fourteenth, and Aeme (10485) sixteenth. Mr. Taylor's Sir Hugo (10924), whose chief representatives were three notable two-year-old colts, Dunnydeer, Allandale, and Mr. Clark's gelding, stands seventeenth.

The preponderance of this line of breeding is marked, and emphasizes the necessity for streams of Clydesdale blood not closely allied with it. These streams, as revealed by the leading decisions of the past season, are fortunately three. Chief among them is the family of which Mr. Pollock's Hiawatha (10067) is head. He is himself second on the list, and his sons, Marcellus (11110) and Labori (10791), are respectively seventh and eighth. Sir Everard was himself the product of a blend of Darnley and Prince of Wales blood, although not in the first relationship. In Baron's Pride and his sons, which have been named, there is, to a greater or less extent, a reduplication of the same kind of breeding, the Darnley influence in the main predominating. In the case of Hiawatha, there is a notable absence of any vestige of the Darnley cross. His dam, that splendid specimen, the Garthland old mare, was a daughter of the Auchleach Tom (877), in whose breeding the blood of Brewster's "ringle-eyed horse" was influential, and he had no affinity, except of a somewhat remote kind, with either of the strains which met in Darnley. In Hiawatha's breeding, therefore, the absence of close relationship with the Baron's Pride or Sir Everard is marked; and although Marcellus and Labori have both a strain from Darnley, through their respective dams, it is sufficiently remote. The success attending the combination of Hiawatha and Baron's Pride blood was strikingly seen last season in the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha Godolphin (12602), and Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's beautiful yearling filly, Minnewawa, which won at the Highland.

The third of the winning sires of the season is Mr. Dewar's Royal Favorite (10630), a horse with Prince of Wales blood strongly predominating in his pedigree, although not without the Darnley strain, through the dam of Brooklyn (6547). Along with Royal Favorite may be classed the black horse, Woodend Gartly (10663), which died in Canada towards the close of the past season. He stands thirteenth. Both were got by the famous Royal Gartly (9844), which so frequently won the Cawdor Cup, and in whose veins Prince of Wales blood flowed strongly from both sides. The success of the stock got by these sons of Royal Gartly must intensify the regret that that horse's career was so short. The characteristics of Prince of Wales stock are clearly seen in the produce of these Hiawatha and Royal Gartly horses; not always the same characteristics, but those who remember the numerous gets of the Merryton horse, which figured in the show-yards a quarter of a century ago or more, can remember more than one type after that sire.

These sires or families, with Prince Thomas (10262)—now, unfortunately, dead—which stands ninth, take in the first ten on the list of winning sires. Mr. William Park's young horse, Marmion (11429), stands eleventh with a unique record for a horse of his age. In him there is introduced a third strain having the Prince of Wales—Darnley com-



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bination, but not at first hand, and a quite notable outcross from Aberdeenshire which may reasonably be expected to contribute its own share to the building up of the breed of the future. Marmion's impression is obviously very strong, and possibly his success is unprecedented. His own sister, Floradora, was this season, so far as we remember, an unbeaten brood mare wherever shown, and this uniformly high record augurs well for the future usefulness of the strain. The three sires, Hiawatha, Royal Favorite, and Marmion, have places of their own to fill in the Clydesdale breed of to-day.

Through Montrave Ronald (11121), which occupies twelfth place, we have the most powerful illustration of the influence of the noted Moss Rose (6203) preserved to the breed. His sire, Senator (10283), was a son of Baron's Pride, from a mare of outside breeding—that is, neither of the immediate Darnley nor Prince of Wales cross, with a dash of Topsman (886) in the third generation; his dam was Montrave Rebecca (18441), a prize mare by Prince of Albion (6179), and his grandam was Montrave Rosebud (11848), the first foal dropped by Moss Rose, and got by that mare's half-brother, Garnet Cross (1662). The fifteenth sire on the list is the big horse, Hillhead Chief (10774), descended from some of the bigger horses of the Prince of Wales tribe.—[Scottish Farmer.

Some time ago, a lady and boy of ten from Oklahoma were stopping at an Alberta hotel while the head of the family was hunting a "location." Not wishing to have the boy playing in the streets, he was sent to school at once. But his mother was greatly annoyed by the boy reporting every evening that he had been criticized because he did not "speak proper." These complaints were usually made while at tea, to the evident amusement of the other inmates of the hotel. As they became more frequent, the woman's patience became shorter, until one evening the boy reported that the teacher said that "just totable like" was not good English, whereupon the woman consoled the boy and gave vent to her own indignation by saying: "Oh, well, we'll jist have to allepw a little, I reckon as to heow people in this country haven't jist learned to perneounce yit."

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I want to talk to men who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. If you will give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness and loss of vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electrical Belt, with Special Electrical Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will give back the old vigor of youth.

This loss of your power causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a 2-year-old.

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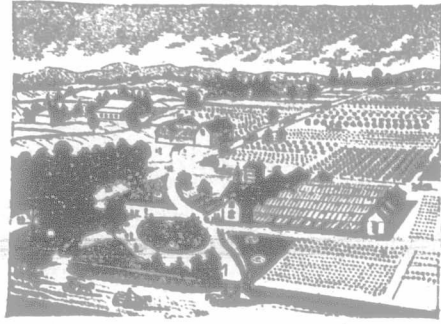
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