

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 7, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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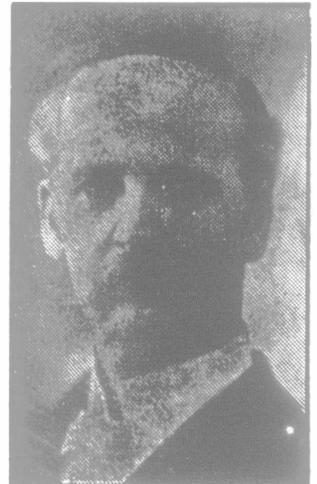
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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February 7, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 698.

A Greeting to Our Readers

THIS number is the first to be issued from our new abode on Princess St., Winnipeg, where The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, has established, and has in working order, one of the most up-to-date print shops in Canada.

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HORSE

Room for Work By the Canadian Clydesdale Association

A short time ago mention was made of the standards for registration in the Clydesdale Stud Books of Great Britain and Canada. At one of the livestock association meetings a year or so ago the late Mr. Robson (Manitou), drew the attention of breeders to the fact that while four registered top crosses were essential for mares, and five for stallions in Canada, imported stallions were admitted duty free and registered in the Canadian books possessing only three or two registered dams.

On the face of it, such seems an injustice to the Canadian breeder, and the reverse of an incentive for men to try by continuous use of purebred stallions to breed up so as to eventually get their horse stock registered. The secretary of the British Clydesdale Studbook practically admits the contention of our statement in a letter, and editorial recently appearing in the "Scottish Farmer"; although in partial justification for the low standards for registration in Old Country Clydesdale circles it may be said that all the mares and stallions there are understood as practically purebred, that such a thing as a grade or scrub as on this side of the Atlantic is unknown.

It may at first strike some of our readers that our call to put up the bars to short pedigreed stallions and for the opening up of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook to the first 40 volumes of Coates are inconsistent; the cases are hardly analogous, as shown by the records of the show yards. In the Old Country there are now 28 volumes of the Clydesdale Stud Book, 52 of the Shorthorn Herdbook, and while practically no new entries from the grade ranks are made into the cattle register, three crosses will put a stallion or mare into the Scottish book, and for a stallion foaled before 1890, all needed is, that his sire must be registered and his dam must be by a registered sire: as Secretary McNeillage remarks, "the present (Scotch) regulations are not severe after 29 years registration."

If the standard for admission for imported horses was raised to equal that demanded of Canadian breeders, would the crack horses be barred out? Investigation shows they would not be. We find that the following noted Clydesdale stallions have registered dams to the number placed after their names, Marcellus 4, Revelenta 3, Royal Chattan 6, Baden-Powell 5, Baron of Buchlyvie 4, Kings Crest 4, Perpetual Motion 4, Labori 5, Marconi 4, Baron's Pride 3, Prince of Albion (foaled 1886) 3, Prince William 4, Baron's Best 6, Clan Chattan 5, C.I.V. 4, Cedric, (foaled 1875) 2, Ciarnhill 3, Woodend Gartly (foaled 1897) 3, Vanora's Pride 4, Prince Thomas 4, Gallant Chattan 4, and so on, so that we can fairly state that the insistence by the Dominion Clydesdale Association on the higher standard would have a beneficial rather than a detrimental effect. The Canadian Clydesdale Association has been singularly lethargic in the Canadian breeders' interests, for whom it ostensibly exists; it meets annually, whines at the Western market which it sees gradually slipping into the hands of other men, and other breeds notably the Percheron, but as it continues to circle its offices around a select few its wisdom or store of knowledge does not increase a particle from year to year. It has for years, as have some other breed associations, subsisted largely on the charity of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association which has borne the burden of a secretary and registrar for practically all the horse and three-fourths of the cattle associations. The C. C. Association might well look into the matter of Scotch registrations and advise the Minister of Agriculture so that the Customs regulations could be changed to keep out the short pedigreed chaps. Fixity of type is not to be expected in a breed where standards are low, neither can farmers expect horses of scanty lineage to do much in the way of improving the equine stock or in perpetuating the draft type of horse.

The Live Stock Commissioner might well investigate the various foreign records of livestock, particularly horses, so that Canadian farmers would not be discriminated against by their own Customs laws or be flooded with horses ostensibly purebred, but really grades. It seems strange that a country that has gone so far as to establish National Records so as to obtain the imprimatur of the government should, because of origin out-

side the country, permit the importation of stock of inferior breeding. No objection could be taken if the stock was equally well bred with our own. Such would not be protection in a tariff sense but would ensure that a country or people possessing two classes of stock, would when supplying Canada, give her the best.

Another matter that the C. C. Association should attend to is to fix a stated fee (say \$3.00) for the registration of imported horses, as it is importers have been harassed by the uncertainty of the charges they would have to pay for registering ancestors.

The time has come, we think, for the abandonment of the old fee or commission system in favor of more business-like methods, both in the matter of the registrar's and secretary's salary. It would be well to publish, for the information of the members of the association and those registering horses, an annual statement similar to the one published by the Shorthorn men, with this improvement, that moneys paid each director for expenses, etc., be charged to him specifically, and not as now, lumped in one big sum. The principle must not be overlooked that registration fees are taxes and that all who contribute have a right to know how every dollar is spent, not only so but it is good business to send out such reports to every person connected in any way with the institution, the more it is discussed and thought about the better for the C. C. Association. It is also in decidedly bad taste to assume that a South Ontario directorate can adequately represent the views and wishes of the Clydesdale breeders of Canada.

This ventilation of the association's methods is not done in a fault finding spirit, but to point out that lethargy and senility bid fair to overcome a breed association, to arouse interest, and to widen its circle of members, aims to which no valid objection can be taken.

The trade in horses between Ontario and the West promises to be unusually active from now until spring opens up. Annually Western farmers invest large sums of money in horseflesh to perform the ordinary work of the farm. The investment is necessary and generally nets fair returns based upon the current value of horse labor.

It is just a question though if many farmers would not be better off, if they bought a few first class mares at a high price and used them for breeding purposes, rather than to depend upon the markets for a supply of working horses. The natural increase of live stock is one of the surest and easiest ways by which a profit is made off a farm, and often represents the sole item of profit on the year's operations.

Has anyone an opinion to express upon the advantages or otherwise of a stable without mangers? In many of the recently built horse stables, the hay and grain is fed on the floor in front of the horse, from which he eats his feed as nature intended he should. The departure from elaborately contrived mangers is a radical one and if the plan is serviceable, should be commended for cheapness, sanitation, and simplicity.

Local spring stallion shows are conducive to the spread of much useful information and education upon horse matters, and agricultural societies might well consider the advantages of holding one wherever there is an interest taken in horse breeding.

FARM

Believes in Using Good Seed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Having noticed some sharp discussions, re seed grain, in your valuable paper in the last few issues, I venture to give my own experience along these lines of practice.

Being under the impression (like a good many more) that frozen or shrunken seed produced as good a crop as good No. 1 Northern seed, having heard farmers say that they had sowed wheat that graded No. 1 feed and reaped a good No. 1 Northern, with a view to economy I tried the same experiment three years in succession with results that make me blush with a feeling of shame at my own stupidity.

The wheat grew all right, and looked as well as any, to all appearances, but when threshing time came, I generally was about 1000 bushels short in my calculations. The sample was pretty good considering the kind of seed I used, some of which I sowed without even cleaning it. This happy-go-lucky style landed me into about \$1000 debt, all owing to calculating on a fair average yield, but when I came to thresh there was a big shortage at the top of the bin, which we always like to see full.

Last winter I got some new seed. It was an extra good No. 1 Northern and extra well cleaned, having been run through a Perfection fanning mill three times. I sowed on fairly well prepared land. I was surprised this time. I threshed 50 bushels of No. 1 Hard to the acre from this seed, and from my other seed that I sowed, No. 5 Northern went 27 bushels to the acre of a poor No. 1 Northern sample.

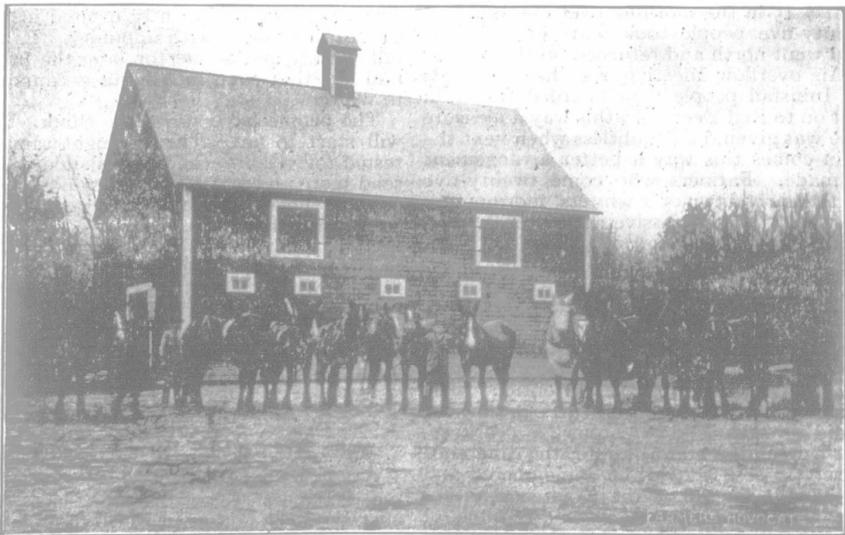
A person may save money at seeding by sowing low grade seed, but for every \$10 he saves at seeding he loses \$100 at threshing. This is my own dearly earned, actual experience, an economy of being penny wise and pound foolish, at least that is about the way to estimate the economy of sowing low grade seed wheat. It is also a sure way of being made acquainted with the manager of your local Bank, who very kindly makes up the deficiency at the very low rate of 10% payable quarterly. Better borrow the \$10 on the start to get good seed, as have to borrow \$100 in the fall to make up the deficiency caused by sowing low grade seed.

Sask.

WHEAT HEAD.

A Plan of a Farm Granary.

I noticed in a recent issue some one asking for a plan for a granary, and having recently built one and found it satisfactory I take the liberty of submitting plans of same. I notice Mr. Wolverton, of Brandon, writes in your last issue advocating portable granaries, so just a word regarding them. They have one and only one recommendation, and that is, they are very convenient at threshing time—and of course that is a good deal—and every one must use his own judgment, for my part I prefer a good solid granary, so as I was short of room last summer I set about



BARN AND OUTFIT OF HORSES BELONGING TO T. W. KNOWLES, OF EMERSON, MAN.

building one. I had had some experience with granaries and found the most troublesome part was the floor, what with joists rotting and breaking down and holes working into floors, with mice and gophers and one thing or another, I had lots of trouble and loss, so having some experience with cement in a stable floor I decided upon trying it for a granary. So first selecting a dry, well-drained situation, we drew in about a foot deep of clay which we tramped down well with a horse, then we drew several loads of small stones which we paved in on the clay and rammed them down good, then put on two courses of cement mixed with gravel 1 to 6 for first course, and for second 1 to 3 of sand, putting down planks on edge all round outside, well braced, about 4 inches wider than the building on all sides. While the cement was soft we took a short piece of 2 x 6 in. and made holes in the cement for the studding which the carpenter fitted in when he came to build. The building is 20 x 40 ft. with 14 ft. walls. There are neither sills nor joists in bottom. The studding is 2x6 in., 14 ft., the upper floor is supported by joists 2x10 in. spiked on to studding and supported by a beam 6 x 6 in. running lengthwise, is supported by an extra 2 x 6 in. post at each end and by two 6 x 6 in. posts, 14 ft. from each end, which with eight pieces of 4 x 4 in. for posts form the partitions for bins, there being two bins of 14 x 20 ft. and one 12 x 20 ft. in centre. It is 10 ft. from cement to upper floor, which is of flooring, this gives us a fine loft for oats, etc., but which like Dinah's cupboard is "handy for most anything." We have a stair outside at one end into it. The walls are double boarded with tarred paper between. We used a portable elevator in filling it, run by a 3 H. P. gasoline engine, which is on skids and can be moved anywhere. We have large doors in front, 6 ft. 6 in., and can back a wagon or sleigh in if necessary. It will hold 6000 bushels or more below the upper floor. We have about 5000 bushels in now and it never sprang a particle. The only mistake we made, we should have left a gothic window or pediment in the roof, through which to work the elevator. We had to cut a hole in the roof, but intend having a gothic window-put in. The principal feature of course is the floor, which I consider a complete success and cost no more than an ordinary one.

The total cost of building, which is well finished and painted, is about \$500.00. I invite anyone within reach of here to come and see it, or will cheerfully answer any questions by mail.
Souris, Man. A. LOVATT.

On the Seed Train.

The seed train special has come and gone as far as the province of Alberta is concerned and from start to finish the interest never flagged. Through the south, in the Mormon country, the attendance was very large. The habit of the people in this section, of living in communities has its advantages and the attendance reached three hundred at some of the meetings. Further north the turn out was also good, and by the time Calgary was reached 4,520 people had listened to the gospel of good seed and clean farms.

From Calgary the train was supposed to skip the intervening country and go to Red Deer, a distance of 94 miles, but the agricultural districts of Didsbury, Olds and Innisfail could not be denied, for when the train left the Didsbury station at 7:45 in the morning over one hundred and twenty-five people took seats in the cars. This load went north and returned on the regular train. An overflow meeting was held at Olds and the Innisfail people next boarded the train and went on to Red Deer. In this way a measure of service was given, but doubtless when next the seed train comes this way a better arrangement will be made. Farmers who come twenty-five miles in the early dawn of a winter's morning are in earnest and the progressive agricultural societies of these towns deserve recognition.

The lectures were good; the only protest heard was "more, more, give us more". G. H. Clark, of the Dominion Seed Division, and W. C. McKillicum, of the Calgary branch of the Seed Department, with an illustrated lecture in which they pointed out the importance of seed selection received the closest possible attention. The illustration of the two plots of wheat, one showing a splendid growth and vigorous appearance, the other a weakling and a failure, the difference due entirely to seed should, be remembered and heeded by the people of the West. Another example, and a striking one was a sample of Joannette oats from which "even the color had run out" owing to improper seed and an adverse selection.

SMUTS, RUST AND WEEDS.

The increase of grain growing in this province during the past few years made the discussion of this subject one of vital importance to the community. Immigration has its attendant evils; one of them is the tendency to import poor seed, and the one crop farming methods of the West tend to accentuate the difficulty.

Messrs. McKay and Bedford of Indian Head and Brandon, T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector, and Arch. Mitchell of the Forestry Department gave the people the benefit of their long experience and careful study. Keep the weeds on top and kill them by cultivation was a point frequently emphasized, for some of the people even wanted to bury the spores of smut with the plow. Sometimes the company resolved itself into an experience meeting and someone told how he had failed or how success had come to him in the years that are gone. The wild oat received a goodly share of attention; it is not so prevalent here as in some of the other provinces. Long may it be so.

Will smut attack fall wheat the same as spring wheat? Certainly it will. How long will wild oats remain in the ground and still grow? Possibly ten years. How about clover in Alberta? It is a success now and gives promise of being our most useful crop. Such were the questions and answers, and then the lecturer would proceed to explain his point and one thing always leads to another, and the time sped all too quickly and soon the Institute on wheels moved on.



JAS. WILSON, GRANDVIEW FARM, ALTA., AND ONE OF HIS FAVORITE DOGS.

The question of early sowing of fall wheat brought up by Mr. Mitchell deserves attention. Late sowing will some day be the course of the southern part of Alberta. It is winter wheat in earnest down there, for they sow it almost in the depth of winter. This year few fields have the necessary top and poor results are apt to follow. The warning so frequently uttered in this paper cannot be ignored with impunity. Fall wheat is fall wheat, and sooner or later the farmers will find out that even in Alberta it cannot be sown in winter.

The people have started to think. Next they will start to act. They brought samples to be tested for vitality, and why should they not test more and why should they not test it themselves? There is a heap of late-sown frost touched seed throughout this country. If it must be used why not know what it is worth?

The seed train is gone, may its memory long remain with us, and may every word that was uttered fall upon bright minds filled with the keenest desire for a forward move to a better condition in things agricultural, is the earnest wish of

ALTA.

Veterinary Director General To Go To Mexico.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford is, according to the press reports, to investigate the conditions under which Mexican cattle are raised and inspected, so that he may from personal observation be enabled to judge how stringent the import regulations on such stuff should be. This is well.

A New Building Material in Favor; the Concrete Block.

Concrete, as is well known, is a perfect mixture of an aggregate, such as crushed stone, with sand and cement, the aggregate forming the body of the mass, while the sand fills up the voids between the aggregates, and the cement fills up the voids between the grains of sand. As the purpose of the concrete is to take the place of stone, it is therefore necessary that the mixture be so thoroughly proportioned that each aggregate and each grain of sand has a coating of cement paste so that when the block has dried thoroughly, the mass will be held in perfect rigidity by the hardening of the cement bond. The aggregates used may be of either gravel, crushed granite, quartz, or trap rock, and should be clean and free from dust, clay, or iron rust, which will resist the adhesion of the cement bond. The sand should be as pure silica as possible, should be washed clean to be free from lime, vegetable matter, etc., and should be as sharp as possible. The proportions used in the mix will depend on the sizes of the sand and the aggregates, and can only be determined by testing. This is one of the most important items to be considered, and none of the proportionate rules laid down by the manufacturers of hollow concrete building-block machines should be followed, but the proper proportions should be determined by careful and repeated tests, measuring each ingredient carefully until a perfect mix has been secured. Power mixers should be used wherever possible, as by their use a more thoroughly uniform mix can be secured; and where there are any number of blocks to be made, the power mixer will be found to be not only the best, but the cheapest, as the time and expense of mixing are considerably reduced thereby, while the quality of the mix is far superior to that of hand mixed. However, where hand mixing is found advisable, the aggregates should be spread evenly over the mixing board at a uniform depth, the sand spread over this, and the dry cement over the sand. Then this should be turned over at least three times, which should result, if properly turned, in the mass being free from streaks. Then the mass should be sprinkled and turned three times more, sprinkling at each turn, and then smoothing over to test for streaks. If streaks should appear, turn until they disappear. Lime is sometimes used to give a white finish and produce a hard waterproof block, but when it is considered that the life of lime is only from six to sixteen years, while good concrete should last forever, it will readily be realized that a block containing lime will in a comparatively short time crumble and deteriorate. In a like manner the use of vitrol, sodium, soda, argol, salt, and other chemicals should be discouraged, as while they tend to harden a block in a shorter time, their life is short compared with the life of a good concrete building block. A good waterproof block may be made by mixing five per cent of dry powdered alum with the dry cement and ten per cent of a saturated solution of common washing soap with the water used in making the concrete. This will not affect the life of the block in any way, and will result in a perfectly waterproof block being turned out.

The block is nothing more than a quantity of concrete tamped in a mold and dried. A carpenter could, in a few hours, make a block mold from wood that would form the first blocks in a satisfactory manner, but the mold would soon be sprung out of shape upon subsequent tamping of the blocks.

The principal reason for buying a machine at all is to secure some means of making your blocks in as economical a manner as possible, at the same time securing one that will produce perfectly satisfactory blocks. It would therefore be best to secure a tried machine, that has been in use long enough to demonstrate its value both as regards quality of product and also rapidity of production, as upon these depend the ultimate success of your venture. The only reason one would have need to buy a block machine would be to secure the advantages of labor saving, high quality of product, and rapidity of production, and for that reason the best machine on the market is the cheapest at any price. Many machines are so constructed that the block is formed face downward, so that the face of the block can be made of somewhat finer material, that can be waterproof and colored to suit the requirements of the users. On such machines it will be found possible to make the face hard and waterproof without waterproofing the entire block which is indeed not necessary if the block is made with a waterproof face; also, it will be found possible

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by using a specially-prepared and colored mix for the face of the block, to produce blocks of any desired color. After a layer of facing is placed in the machine, concrete is filled in and tamped by layers, the tamping being done by hand or by power stamps. This is an important item, and one that must be considered carefully, as poor tamping will spoil blocks perfect in mix and mold. Pressure will not form good blocks, as under pressure the concrete will be made compact at the top and bottom in thin layers which will act as a seal to prevent the air from escaping. Continued pressure will compress the air, and when the pressure is removed, the air expands, forcing its way through the particles of sand and making a weak, porous stone, easily subject to disintegration.

Light and frequent tamping, however works the air out and packs the grains of sand tightly in the voids of the aggregates. When the mold is well filled and tamped, the block should be released from the machine and set aside to be cured. At this point it will be wise to remember that a newly-made block has no more strength than so much damp sand, and it should not be disturbed by handling after being molded, as a crack once started will never unite, and will utterly destroy the value of the block as a building factor.

As soon as the block has set enough to prevent the surface and corners being washed off, the sprinkling should begin, and the block kept well sprinkled for the first day. After that time it should be covered with hay, straw, burlap, or any material capable of retaining moisture and this covering kept moist for six days. If this is not possible, the blocks should be sprayed by a flowing stream continuously for that time. It should always be remembered that the interior of the block is wet through and through by the nature of the mixture and to insure uniform crystallization, the exterior should be as thoroughly moist as the interior. After having been cured for seven days in the shade, the block should be placed in the sun and dried for ten days, after which time the block will be ready for use on the wall. A well made block will easily have a tensile strength of 240 pounds to the square inch and a crushing strength of 1,000 pounds to the cubic inch, thus proving itself far superior to brick, while it is now well known that concrete building blocks will outlive any kind of natural stone. On an improved machine four men can make in one day, blocks that will equal 6,000 bricks, wall measure. These blocks can be laid in one-third of the time required to lay the same wall measure of brick, and by inexperienced labor, with one-quarter of the mortar required for the brick. The hollow concrete building block has the decided advantage of insuring a good circulation of air inside the wall to prevent dampness, and presents possibilities, by its method of manufacture that are peculiar to no other building factor. Cut stone of any nature can be imitated so successfully as to defy detection, and an imitation brownstone house can be made from concrete blocks cheaper than an ordinary brick house. The three main things to consider in this manufacture, are mixing, tamping, and curing, careful attention to these three points going far to insure the best quality of product.

It is interesting to note that where formerly a European Portland cement was specified as the standard of excellence, in recent years American Portland cement has been so improved by exhaustive and expensive experiments that the domestic production is now conceded to be superior in every way to the foreign article.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

A subscriber in referring to cement blocks suggested using a piece of two by four in the machine the length of the block, so that when the top row of blocks are laid all the hollow spaces will communicate by a passage underneath the plate and thus render the system of hollow space ventilation complete.

A Much Neglected Grain.

A valuable leguminous cereal which has suffered by neglect at the hands of farmers is the field pea. There are several reasons for such neglect, notably the idea that the crop is difficult to harvest. In the old days, stories have been told of a farmer growing peas in Manitoba, and how when pulled, a stiff wind removed the peas miles away, à la tumbling mustard, and the farmer saw them no more; that of course was before the days of fences. That excuse is hardly tenable now, if Supt. Bedford's suggestion is followed, namely to sow a peck of oats along with the peas and thus hold them up, so that they can be cut by a binder. The writer has tried the method and finds it workable, but made the mistake of not sowing sufficient seed. Peas should be sown at a rate, not below, three bushels per acre to which one should add one or even two pecks of clean white oats.

The ordinary separator will thresh the peas, if the concaves are set wide, a few will be split, but will do for feed; with a screen of a large mesh and plenty of wind, the fanning mill will easily separate the split from the whole peas.

The cultivated varieties of peas are usually supposed to belong to two species, namely: (1) the FIELD PEA (*Pisum arvense* L.), which is said to be found in a wild state in the south of Europe, and (2) the GARDEN PEA (*Pisum sativum* L.), which is not known wild, and may possibly be a modified form of the former species.

THE GARDEN PEAS, of which there are endless varieties, have white flowers, and seeds of uniform yellowish white or bluish green color; they are also more delicate and suffer more readily from frost and drought than the field pea.

Some of the garden forms for human consumption are grown on farms near large towns, and are a profitable crop on suitable lands under such circumstances.

THE FIELD PEA, of which there are comparatively few varieties, is more hardy than the garden pea, and the flowers have purple or lavender colored 'standards' and 'wings' of deeper purplish red; the color of the seeds is greyish brown, dun-colored, or grey speckled with fine spots.

SEED AND GERMINATION.—The seeds do not germinate freely below a temperature of 5 degrees C.

The young seedling resembles that of the bean in general structure. It possesses a strong tap root, two cotyledons which remain permanently below ground, enclosed by the testa of the seed, and an epicotyl, which comes above ground in a curved form.

ROOT, STEM AND LEAVES.—The pea possesses a marked tap root and a number of branching secondary roots. The stems are round and too weak to stand erect without a support.

The end of the leaf possesses one or more opposite pairs of tendrils and a terminal one, all of which are modified leaflets. The tendrils are sensitive to contact, and wind round any small support which they touch; by their aid the plant is enabled to support itself in a more or less erect position by clinging to neighboring objects.

SOIL.—Peas give the most satisfactory yield of seeds upon soils of a medium character. In all cases it is necessary that the ground should contain a considerable proportion of lime. Upon good rich soils or those of a peaty and damp character the stems and leaves grow too long and become laid; the crop then yields few peas.

SOWING.—The seed is best sown early, with a drill. The amount needed is 2½ to 4 bushels per acre, according to the size of the individual seeds. On very clean ground the seed is occasionally sown broadcast at the rate of 4 or 5 bushels per acre.

YIELD.—Peas are one of the most uncertain of

farm crops, only one crop out of every three or four being satisfactory. The yield on the best soil adapted to the crop averages about 30 or 35 bushels. Supt. Bedford reports yields of from 50 to 85 bushels per acre, of an excellent sample, and that the grain is nearly always very productive, and that it is free from the pea weevil; the weight per bushel being from 62 to 65½ lbs., grown on summer fallow.

Very few of the Seed Fairs seem to consider peas as worthy a place on their prize lists, an omission, where of all places such should not occur.

COMPOSITION.—Peas are slightly less nitrogenous than beans, but they contain more soluble carbohydrates and less 'fibre' than the latter.

Peas contain on an average 14 per cent of water, 20 per cent of albuminoid, about 54 per cent of soluble carbohydrates, and 5½ per cent of 'fibre.'

The feeding value of peas and the beneficial effect on the land, entitle this cereal to more consideration at farmers' hands, especially when it is remembered how speltz or emmer was boomed a few years ago, a grain in our estimation much inferior to peas.

Would Abolish Grading System.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with a good deal of interest your article on "Grades, as an Advertisement" in the Advocate of the 24th inst. The question is a very important one, as there certainly is a screw loose very seriously somewhere. There must be something radically wrong with a system by which farmers lose perhaps millions of dollars a year. At the Grain Growers' Annual Convention at Regina last year, there were several lots of Official grades placed upon the table. The No. 1 hard was not by any means as good as thousands of bushels raised and shipped from this neighborhood. On returning home I brought a quantity of it with me, and without saying where it came from submitted it to our local buyers for grading. One said it may go 1 Northern, two promptly graded it 2 Northern, but not a man would make it 1 hard. And it is a doubtful question whether a car load, equally good, shipped from here would have netted the shippers more than 2 Northern at Winnipeg.

Let me give another illustration from my own experience. In 1891 I shipped a carload from Qu'Appelle Station which I thought to be as good as any ever shipped from that point. On getting returns from the firm to which I had consigned it at Toronto, I found it had been graded at 2 Northern, and I was out 12 cents per bushel. The next car, of the same wheat, I shipped straight through to L. Coffee & Co. on sample, and got the highest price on Toronto market. So much for grading.

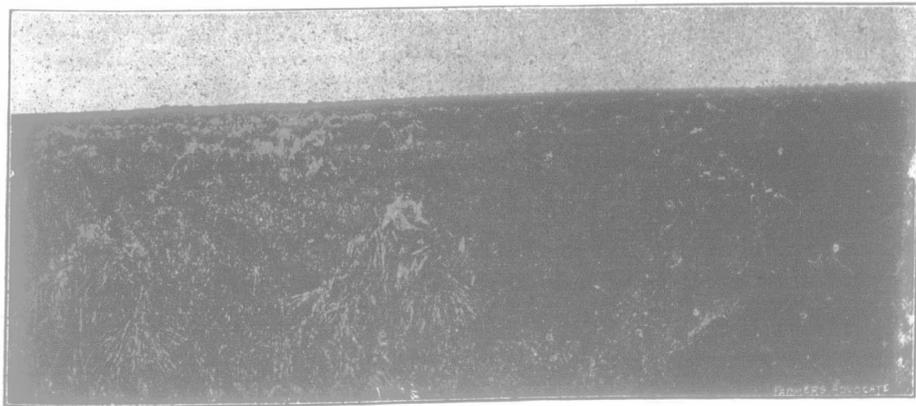
It is assumed that the quality of our wheat has deteriorated greatly in the last few years. The inspection reports published in the newspapers appear to bear out this assumption. And you say, "Later when the quality of our wheat deteriorated" etc. But what evidence is there that our wheat has deteriorated? Would the average bushel of wheat grown last year make less flour than the average bushel grown ten or fifteen years ago? Is the quality of the flour made from the crop of 1905 inferior to that made from the crop of 1895? Is "Manitoba Strong bakers" a poorer grade than it was then? Are we eating poorer bread than in years gone by? Has the flour made by the Oglivie, Lake of the Woods or other milling concerns, from last year's crop, been graded down in the markets of the world as of inferior quality to that made ten years previously? There is not a tittle of evidence under heaven that I have ever seen or heard, that such is the case. I have been growing wheat in this country for fourteen years, and the wheat I raised last year was as good as any raised during all those years and a load of 1905 wheat taken to the mill will procure me as much flour of as good quality as it did in 1895. And if a bushel of wheat makes as much flour, of as good quality as it did in years gone by, where does the deterioration of our wheat come in?

The Grain Growers' Convention last year strongly endorsed the proposition of a Sample Market for wheat at Winnipeg. How any farmer's representatives could have been persuaded by the railway companies that "it would be to the producers interest to continue to sell on grade" as your article states, is utterly incomprehensible. That any farmer would rather run the risk of grading than sell his wheat for its straight milling value, can scarcely be believed. He may be certain his wheat will not be graded above its value, is he sure it will not be graded far below it?

Mr. John Love is reported as saying at the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, that the country lost twenty millions of dollars through rust in 1904. The loss from smut in 1905 must have been quite as great as from rust in 1904. But who lost it? Did the buyers? Did the millers? If they did, they kept very quiet about it. The fact is, this whole grading system needs a thorough overhauling or to be completely abolished. However it may affect the grain dealer or miller, it certainly hits the farmer hard every time and all the time.

Grenfell Municipality. JNO. NICHOLLS.
(Note. We should have been more specific and said according to the standards of our grades, our wheat has deteriorated.)

Seed fairs are popular and deserve support, especially the fanning mill and grain pickle demonstrations and exhibit.



FIELD OF BARLEY AT LACOMBE, ALTA

STOCK

Age at Which to Breed Heifers.

In Cattle Notes and Jottings the following appears: "The age at which heifers intended for dairying should be bred is a subject that has created a good deal of discussion at various times, and is frequently cropping up. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have had experience in this matter that the earlier in reason that the animal can be bred from the better. There are two or three reasons why this is so. In the first place, they are found to milk better as they grow on. In the second place, if mated early, say at 15 months, they must be well kept from birth (not extravagantly) and this ensures the laying a good foundation for their future productions; and, thirdly, a year is gained and a calf over those who do not mate their stock until two years old or a little over.

It is not wise to mate too early unless the heifers are in good condition, the calf begins to drain the system about 4½ months after service, and unless the heifer is in good condition to commence with she has little opportunity of making amends. Young heifers that calve early, and are out of flesh from any cause whatever, can be very materially helped later on by being allowed an extra six weeks' rest before the second calf is born; they will repay this expense. If allowed to run too long before being served there is often difficulty experienced in getting them to hold, whether intended for dairy purposes or not; and if for the dairy, too much flesh, the outcome of going too long before mating, has seldom proved beneficial."

This while good advice is not applicable to heifers that have been poorly fed from two months old up. Many such have been irretrievably spoiled by sour milk and many heifers stunted by a semi-starvation diet on spare pastures and poor straw previous to calving. It does not necessarily follow that a 'maintenance' diet is a profitable one for the farmer to use for livestock.

Possible Rivals to Canada for British Bacon Trade.

Mark Lane Express states that upwards of 350 large white boars and gets, ages ranging from seven to twelve months, were exported in one week to the order of the representatives of the Hungarian Board of Agriculture, Messrs. Paul von Tolneg and Oswald Pick; they were despatched by special trains and sailed from the ports of Goole, Hull, and London for Ghent (Belgium); from thence they will travel through Germany and Buda Pesth. Considering the large number, it is doubtful whether a finer consignment of pigs were ever exported from England.

The continued effort to lower prices for hogs to unreasonable figures by Canadian packers is a short-sighted policy by which they will eventually lose the British bacon trade to themselves and the Canadian farmers. The Ontario packers have been pilloried for their unpatriotic and selfish stand at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and their poor relations in Western Canada need similar attention, as they have been willing imitators of the eastern packer right along. Hog raising is not a common industry among Western farmers, as is wheat raising, and consequently very little manipulation of prices with a downward trend tends to discourage pork production. It has been stated time and again that farmers will not endeavor to produce hogs for less than five cents a pound live weight, how much less than that figure it really costs to produce the hog under western conditions, either average or ideal, we believe has not yet been satisfactorily shown, it is to be hoped that some reliable data will be available for the winter meetings. In a bulletin issued by Agriculturist Grisdale, C.E.F. Ottawa, some data is submitted of experiments conducted at the Brandon and Indian Head farms on the values of grains, wheat compared with mixed grains (one-half wheat, one-quarter barley, one-quarter oats) for fattening swine. The superintendent at Brandon says: "If the value of the manure be considered as an equivalent for the labour and attendance, pork at 4c. per pound live weight would make the wheat worth 88 cents per hundred pounds, and the mixed grain would be worth 72 cents per hundred pounds."

Even at 5 cents a pound, the returns would only be \$18 a ton for the mixed grains, which is

is not enough, the market price for mixed chop (barley and oats) in Winnipeg \$21 a ton, barley \$18 a ton, oats \$25, shorts \$15 (lower than usual) and for live hogs (selects) off cars Winnipeg 6c. A test at Indian Head was made with soaked wheat, and wheat and barley mixed and soaked but the results are not figured out. In 1893 with two pigs (grade Berkshires) Mr. Bedford demonstrated that bought at 5c. a lb. live weight, and sold at the same rate, barley selling on the market at 25c. a bushel was worth 50c. a bushel. The two pigs were fed four months; another test with speltz and mixed grain (one-fifth oats, two-fifths wheat screenings, two-fifths barley; under the Noxious Weeds Acts, Manitoba farmers are not allowed to use screenings) the pigs were purchased at five and one-quarter cents live weight and sold at the same figure per pound, the gain in weight being figured out to give a profit of from \$2.24 to \$2.43 per pig for the feed consumed in the eighty-one days, feed used being figured at 81c. per ton. It appears that these experiments were carried on in winter time when feeding is most expensive due to lack of growing feeds of a succulent nature such as rape or growing peas, and to the extra feed necessary to maintain animal heat. The data then available from Western experiments is very limited and not illuminating enough, bacon producers need figures from experiments conducted with pigs—from the farrowing pen to the market scales.

What it Cost One Farmer to Raise Hogs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of Jan. 10th on page 53 you ask: "Does any person really know that hogs cannot be produced for less than 5 cents per pound?" The following is my two year's experience if, I can make it plain enough to your readers.

In 1904 I sold 4990 lbs. for the sum of \$290.35. The cost to produce the pork was \$273.85, so it took nearly 5½ cents per lb. In 1905 I sold 9350 lbs. for \$476.65 at a cost for feed of \$335.65, about 3½ cents per lb. The two years taken together make receipts \$767.00, feed \$609.50 or 4½ cents per lb., but in above there is nothing allowed for labor nor yet for marketing. Say one hour per day at 25 cents per hour that would add another \$182.00 on the expenses, making about 5½ cents. I give the amount of feed used in 1905, also allowing 6 per cent on buildings, fencing, etc.

Barley 630 bus. at 30 cents	\$189.00
Oats 100 bus. at 30 cents	30.00
Damaged wheat, 70 bus.	18.00
Rape and pasture	10.00
Shorts, 7800 lbs.	66.15
Bran 830 lbs.	6.00
Chopping	26250
Interest on \$400.00	24.00

Total \$369.65

Skim milk in feeding has not been counted, nor yet has the manure, but added to the above should be a loss in capital of \$30.00, the value of the pigs being on Jan. 1st 1904, \$235.00 on Jan. 1st, 1906, \$205.00. I have come to the conclusion there is not much in raising pigs when, as shown above, the net returns are \$767.00 and expenses \$791.50 or \$821.50 with the \$30.00 added, making the cost of production 5½ cents.

The price received by me was from 4 cents to 6½ cents per lb. an average of a trifle over 5½ cents. I might say I built a piggery and have everything handy, but I found it is not the success I anticipated. I had better success with a log building and no floor. This place is either damp and cold or else damp and hot, so it caused a lot of my pigs to go off their feet in the spring, thereby adding to the expense of feed. I also think there is more in spring litters than to winter fall litters. I can get 175 to 200 lbs. in seven months with spring pigs, but not with the fall pigs. The tests undertaken at the Experimental Farms, in my opinion, throw little light on the subject (I have the latest bulletin), and none of the experiments give the cost from birth, feed of sows etc. They give several valuable tables on different ways and feeding stuffs but no data, from birth to butcher, nor yet the cost to get the pigs to the weight when the experiment starts.

PIG FEEDER.

The Hog Question in Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In recent issues of the Ontario papers I notice there is a discussion on the question of hog raising and bacon production. The claim is made that the packers, by means of a trust, or combine, or agreement, or something which performs the functions of such organizations without the offensive name, are making a successful effort to keep down the price of live hogs and take for themselves the major portion of the profits. What is claimed in Ontario is actually taking place in Alberta to-day. The farmers are urged to raise more hogs; the packers are anxious that they should, so that the packers and not the farmer may reap the harvest. Hogs have sold at Alberta points as low as four cents per pound, when in Winnipeg they were bringing six and seven. Does any one claim for one moment, that the difference is due to the freight rates on the product from these points to the old country. The fact is, a great portion of the western bacon finds its market in the lumber camps and mining centers to the west and a splendid paying market it is—for the packers.

Meanwhile, where does the consumer come in? The price of hams and bacon remains practically the same, while the price of live hogs is tumbling, and to the packer and to him only belongs the fat of the land.

What is the remedy? We must adopt here the same system that has done so much for the farmers of Denmark. Pork packing establishments should be built by the farmers themselves, though possibly some assistance might be given by the Alberta Government. We shall not have to fight a monopoly of the strength of Standard Oil, but with the pork packing business and the live stock industry of the country, practically in the hands of one man, the farmers should wake up and rustle.

In opposition to this we are told that we do not produce a high class product and that we also fail to produce a sufficient quantity of hogs to supply any more packing houses. There is no doubt that the quality could be improved, but what inducement was ever held out to us for improvement either in quantity or quality.

We have the cheap grain; we have every facility for raising first class hogs, but so long as we are ground out of our share in the profits by unscrupulous packers, so long will Alberta fall below the level as a bacon producing province.

The farmers of Alberta demand fair play; they insist that in their efforts they want an equal chance and that the dice should not be loaded against them.

ANTI-HOG.



A BUNCH OF WINNERS FROM JAS. WILSON'S GRAND VIEW HERD, INNISPAIL, ALTA.

A Pertinent Criticism and Suggestion.

It seems to me that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the way that the Shorthorn Society's grants are divided out. There is no doubt that it would be folly to grant small exhibitions premiums for the breed where competition is lacking, as I have noticed time and again, when specimens of no individual merit have carried off the prize money without any competition whatever. I should suggest that there should be separate classes for bona fide farmers at our Provincial Fairs. It hardly seems reasonable to think that a bona fide farmer could compete successfully with the money men, or even have a chance of making expenses, when the latter can well afford to pay well up into the four figures for animals to carry away the cream of the premiums. I should also suggest that any prize winning male animal should be open to serve females belonging to any member of the Society at a nominal charge well within the means of an ordinary farmer which I think would add a great deal to the interests of the breed.

WESTERNER.

Must Fence Up Cattle to Control Weeds.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to say, hear! hear! to Mr. Casey's article on stock running at large in the winter, thus distributing all kinds of foul weed seeds, besides being a continual nuisance in the community. Every farmer knows that it is one of the most prolific ways of starting these weeds, and right now, while the subject is being prominently brought to public notice by the "Seed Special", is the time to bring these matters up in the local Grain Growers' meetings, so that an expression of opinion may be secured, and the trouble remedied at the earliest possible moment, as the longer it is let go, the harder it will be to cope with these worst of all enemies of the Western farmer,—noxious weeds. I can say from my own observation in this neighborhood, that it is simply scandalous the way some farmers have their places already polluted with all kinds of dirty weeds, and still go on sowing their inferior seed, year after year, and probably when their farms have become infested with all kinds of weed trash, they will sell for what they can get, and leave the task of disposing of this menace to some one else, whom we will hope may prove more worthy of the name of farmer. There are numbers of farmers to-day who would rather sow inferior seed than pay a price four or five cents higher than what they get for the weedy stuff they sell at the local elevator.

Verily, we would need a Seed Special every week to keep some of us alive to the importance of sowing nothing but the best seed. No doubt it will take a long while to educate some of the foreign element in this matter, but if our local weed inspectors were more strict in the discharge of their duties, such would soon find their standing in regard to the weed question, as where the law is concerned, they are usually pretty careful.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must express my appreciation of your publication, which I think is the best farmer's paper in the country to-day.

H. N. BINGHAM.

DAIRYING

The Economical Production of Milk.

(Continued from last week)

FEEDING. The question of feeding dairy animals in such a way that the greatest possible benefit may be realized from the animals employed and the food consumed, is of vital importance in these days when the margin of profit between the product and the food consumed is ever decreasing. First of all, to feed economically, the animal should be supplied with the nutrients necessary for the production of milk, in the right proportion. All foods are divided into two classes: first, concentrates, including grain and mill feeds; second, roughage, which includes hay, straw, corn, roots, etc. Concentrates are necessary to be fed in connection with roughage. Cows are not as nature intended them, to only supply their young with milk, but have been developed into artificial animals supplying the human race with their products. So it is easily understood why a more concentrated food has to be fed in order to increase the production of milk and butterfat. A large amount, or percentage of digestible matter is found in concentrated foods. In formulating a ration, the different classes of substances which make up the food must be considered. They are known as protein, carbohydrates and fat. Protein is the name given to the compounds which contain nitrogen. Protein is necessary for the production of lean

meat, tendons, blood, bone, etc., and casein and albumen in milk. It is necessary therefore that an animal receive a certain amount of this nutrient for its daily maintenance and a similar amount for the production of milk. Carbohydrates are divided into two classes: first, crude fibre; second, nitrogen free extract, including sugar, starch and gums. They are converted into fat or burned in the system to produce heat. Fat includes the fat, wax and green coloring matter of plants, and is stored in the system or burned to produce heat. A pound of fat is equal to approximately 2.5 lbs. of carbohydrates, and a cow can only consume one pound of protein to six pounds of carbohydrates. If we feed more carbohydrates without increasing the protein there will be a shrinkage in the amount of milk and the cow will have a tendency to lay on fat. What is needed, therefore, is to compound the ration so as to furnish the needed elements for both maintenance and production in the right proportion and then feed freely. The character of the food has much to do with the ability to digest and assimilate, and to do her best any cow must have food adapted to the making of milk. Succulence is an element of food that aids digestion wonderfully. To illustrate:—Ninety pounds of lawn clippings given fresh to a cow each day will enable her to give a nice flow of milk besides keeping her in splendid condition. Dry the same in the best manner before feeding and it would not long support her, even though giving no milk. Succulence adds also to the palatability of foods, and this has much to do with the ability of the cow to eat and digest.

Good blood and right conformation are only half the essentials, for with these and a poor system of feeding, only partial success will be attained. A cow should be looked upon as a machine for the conversion of cheap, coarse products into high priced animal products, and in operating this machine the effort should be to see how much of the cheap products can be consumed and converted into these high priced products, instead of striving to see how little the cow will consume. Too many dairymen are keeping cows without any results, just as you would keep the water warm in the boiler without adding enough fuel to produce steam. The point of animal maintenance must be passed before any production can take place, and the more food a cow will consume and assimilate over and above that which she requires for her own functions, the greater will be the production of milk or butterfat. In other words, it is a very bad practice to see how little a cow will get along on, but rather we should see how much she can be induced to consume and return in the milk pail.

WATER. We now come to that in the needs of cows which, while of the greatest importance, receives the least attention. We many times see where horses and cows standing side by side in the stable, the cows producing milk, the horses standing idle, the rule is to water the horse three times a day, while the cows are lucky to get it once regularly. When we consider the fact that milk contains 87½ per cent of water, it will readily be understood that no cow can do her best when so watered. If in full flow of milk she requires from 90 to 120 lbs. of water or about 12 to 12 gallons per day. It is simply impossible for her to drink that amount at one time. A cow having water always accessible, never drinks because she is thirsty, she never gets up in the morning and drinks on an empty stomach, horses do, but the cow drinks to keep the contents of her stomach in the best condition for rumination. She wants to drink a little and often. If she can have water accessible she will drink many times each day. When we say a cow is eating, she is doing nothing of the kind, she is simply gathering a supply into her storehouse, the first stomach, and then she gets into some quiet corner and with eyes half closed she does her eating—ruminating. Then is when she wants the water. Hence we see how very important it is that a supply of pure, wholesome water be always within reach.

CARE. No matter what the breed may be, nor what the individual merit, nor the food, the dairy cow can not be profitable unless she is made thoroughly comfortable. Above all things she should be kept in a quiet, contented frame of mind. Anything and everything that in any way disturbs or annoys her—loud talking, swearing, a stranger in the stable, or milking by a new hand—any and all of these have a tendency to diminish the milk in both quantity and quality, and anything that does this is surely not favorable to the economic production of milk.

MILKING. The matter of milking is the most important link in the chain of circumstances

that make good butter possible. After the matter of feed and health the making of good milk is rather a matter of cleanliness than anything else. We do not generally take into consideration the very great extent to which milk is exposed to bad odors during the process of milking. We are apt to think of this milk as being exposed only a little in the case of any stable. But let us consider that the milk is drawn in a stream ragged and rimmed with minute beads of liquid. Suppose all the milk in a pail strung out in one long thread and exposed to the foul air for only a moment of time. How much bad smell would it then absorb? We know that the amount would be very large; moreover, millions of bacteria would be brought into contact with it at the same time. Before milking the cow should be brushed and cleaned, especially such parts from which dirt might fall into the pail. It does not require much time to brush off the cows and to wipe the udder and flanks with a damp cloth before milking. Prof. Fraser, of the Illinois State College, reports that twenty-two times as much dirt will fall from an udder slightly soiled as from one that has been washed, and when the udder is muddy the quantity is ninety times as great.

Persons who milk and handle milk should be in good health, and under no circumstances come in contact with a person suffering from a contagious disease. The dress and hands of the milker should be thoroughly clean, and milking always done with dry hands. If the hands could simply be moistened, the practice might be allowable, but the practice of moistening the hands is apt to degenerate into the habit of making them wet—so wet, in fact, that there is a drip from the hands into the pail, which means filth and which cannot be too strongly condemned. Owing to the marvellous rapidity with which it absorbs while cooling, the milk should be removed from the stable as soon as it is drawn. While the aim should be to keep the stables free from odors, the result can seldom be so perfectly attained as to make it desirable that the milk should stand in the stable, or in an atmosphere polluted with stable odors, or such as are too often manifest near stables.

T. A. F. WIANCKO.

A Needed Increase in Wolf Bounty.

The decision of the provincial government to increase the bounty on prairie wolves to \$3.00 and on timber wolves to \$10.00 is one that will meet with the approbation of the majority of farmers, the people who are directly interested, although as pointed in the discussion, the consumers of poultry and mutton have had to pay dearly for the apparent saving made by the small bounty heretofore paid. Sheep and poultry raising have in many localities been practically stopped owing to these pests, and as pointed out by the Deputy Minister one great help to the suppression of noxious weeds by means of the golden hoofed sheep, was debarred by practically allowing the wolves full play. There will be an increase in the sale of guns and ammunition, an increase in sheep and poultry raising, which will far outweigh the slight increase in taxation, which by the way we believe should be met largely from game licenses to pay the bounty.

Institute Meetings in Saskatchewan.

We are informed that the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan is arranging for a series of Institute meetings to be held in cooperation with the various local Agricultural Societies, between February 20th and April 1st.

The meetings will be addressed by practical and experienced men each one an expert in his own particular line. Talks upon horse-breeding and management; cattle and swine breeding and feeding; and the raising and fattening of poultry for market, are only a few of the many subjects that will be touched upon.

Stock judging schools, at which score cards will be explained and used, will also be held at convenient centres.

In the newer districts the meetings will be specially designed for the benefit of new settlers.

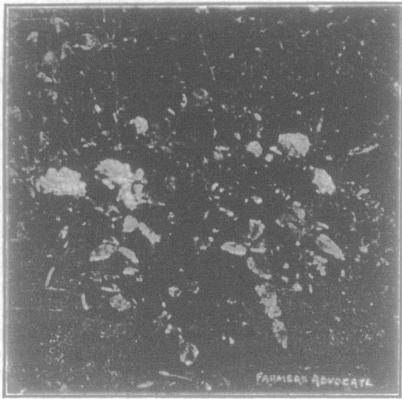
Arrangements are being made with the various lecturers and demonstrators, and due notice will be given later as to places and dates.

The intellectual menu prepared for the farmers at the horticultural, dairy, livestock and grain growers' convention is a rich one, and it is to be hoped that a diet of such rich concentrates will not induce mental dyspepsia in anybody.

Horticulture and Forestry

Visit To a Manitoba Nursery.

The planting season will soon come around again, and therefore it is in order even now to talk about trees and shrubs, flowers and fruits, though at the moment frost and snow are still with us. During last summer a representative of the Farmer's Advocate visited the premises of the Buchanan Nursery Co., taking his camera along, with the object of securing a few views. What the camera revealed we now propose to show. We have still some people with us who refuse to believe that fruits and flowers can be grown to advantage in Manitoba. An unfortunate experience years ago with some tender, imported nursery stock, has left an impression that it is difficult to eradicate. The splendid results which



CLIO ROSE IN BLOOM.

have been achieved of late years, since it has been possible to secure home-grown, acclimated stock, in growing fruits, shrubs and flowers, have not yet fully overcome the old beliefs that these things could not be made a success here. Statements may be declared unreliable, but photographs from nature can hardly be gainsayed. The photos show two very vigorous roses in bloom. Of these there were many fine specimens about the grounds, and we were informed that there were 52 varieties of roses. The rose is one of the plants which it has been largely believed could never be grown here successfully. It is therefore particularly gratifying to note the large number of roses found growing at the nurseries. Of course all of these are not recommended for general planting, but the list is widening all the time, and even with roses we are gradually coming to the front. One reason for failure with roses is the fact that nearly all those offered are budded stock. That is, the named varieties are budded on roots of some other variety. Another reason is, that a great many of the roses offered for sale are grown in greenhouses. Budded and greenhouse grown stock are not at all suitable for our severe climate, at least for outdoor planting. The Buchanan Nursery Co. have entirely dis-



THIRTEEN FEET HIGH IN THREE YEARS.

carded this class of stock. All the roses are grown on their own roots, and are propagated in the open.

Among the shrubs noticed were several varieties of honeysuckle, including the Tartarian, Alberti and Flava. The upright bush honeysuckles are among the most valuable and beautiful shrubs for this country and they are perfectly hardy. Of Caraganas, there were fully ten varieties, all of which are quite hardy. They are useful for hedging and also make very pretty lawn specimens. Lilacs were in considerable variety, including the common purple and white sorts, the Japan lilac, the Persian lilac, Josieka lilac, Charles X, Charles Lemoine, Villosa lilac, etc.

The barberries were in evidence, of the many varieties the purple leaf being the most attractive. Spireas were represented by about a dozen varieties, in pink and white, and a few of the later blooming sorts were still in bloom. The spirea is a very desirable small shrub, and it is pleasing to note that so many of them have succeeded here. The buffalo berry and Russian olive are two related shrubs, with silvery foliage, both useful for lawns or hedging. The former bears an edible fruit, resembling the red currant. The delightfully fragrant philadelphus or mock orange and the hydrangea paniculata, one of the most beautiful of all shrubs, were apparently thriving nicely, although they are not as hardy as those previously named. The golden leaved elder was also very attractive, with its rich yellow foliage, as was also the golden ninebark. Snowballs of several varieties were seen, and also three varieties of thorn. One block of 6,000 three-year-old pyrus baccata was pointed out. This is a very hardy Russian crab, which is used as an ornamental tree as well as for other purposes. It is perfectly hardy here, and is very pretty when in blossom. The fruit of many of the trees, though small, is of good flavor.

Among the larger ornamentals were three varieties of mountain ash—the American, the European and the oak leaved weeping birch. Another pretty tree is the large leaved laurel willow, the leaves of which are as delicate as wax work. The Ontario soft maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) appeared to be perfectly at home and showed a strong annual growth. The celtis occidentalis, or hackberry is a tree which resembles our native elm. Several Lombardy poplars, though not regarded as hardy here, were seen. Among the conifers were four varieties of spruce, half-a-dozen pine and cedar, larch, juniper, arborvitae, etc.

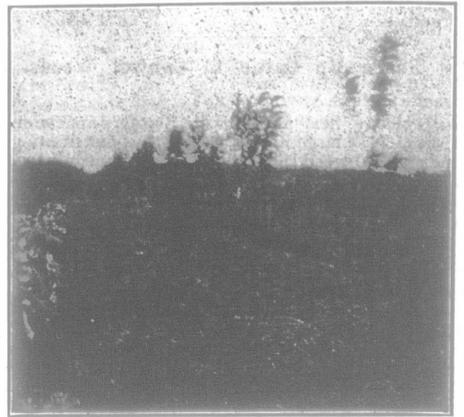
In the herbaceous plot were 10, or 12 varieties each of pæonies, phlox, German and Siberia iris, dahlias, etc. One row of dahlias, 400 feet long, was a magnificent sight. Among other notable perennials were golden glow, diletria or bleeding heart, several varieties of day lilies, tiger lilies, lemon lily, funkia, pemerocallis, oriental and Icelandic poppy, columbine, perennial larkspur in variety, gaillardia, perennial pea, gladiolia, hesperis, campanula, armeria, pyrethrum, gypsophila, saxatile, etc. Perennial flowers are evidently the flower for the farmer. Once planted many of them will bloom for year after year, with little care. It is pleasing to note that so many of the finest perennials are hardy here. The pæony and phlox, which are perfectly hardy, are perhaps the two finest of all hardy perennials.

Small fruits are perhaps the strongest feature of the Buchanan Nursery Co. Mr. Buchanan carried on experimental work in fruits for many years before embarking in the nursery business, and he has made fruit growing a success. He claims that there is no crop that can be grown in Manitoba that is more certain than the strawberry, if only the proper system is used in growing them. There are so many good varieties of strawberries that it is hard to select the best. Several varieties should be tried as the strawberry is very sensitive to varying soil conditions. The soil that suits one is not adapted to another variety.

Of raspberries, about thirty varieties were

under cultivation in the experiment grounds, and the hardiest and best of these only are propagated for sale. Turner is still one of the best, in point of hardiness and quality. Loudon is a fine berry and very hardy. Dr. Reider is much like Turner and quite hardy but not as good flavor. King is a promising new berry. Some other good varieties grown are Kenyon, Sarah, Premier, Marlboro, Miller, Ironclad, Shippers' Pride, Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Caroline, and in blacks, Ohio, Older, Hilborn and Gregg, and Shaffer and Columbia purple.

The gooseberry plots include about 20 varieties, but only a few are propagated for general planting. Houton is the hardiest and most prolific and is also the best berry for canning or preserving, the flavor being very fine. Smith's Improved and Downing come second. Gooseberries, Mr. Buchanan says, have been a great success with them and the most profitable crop of all, as they produce abundantly every year, and are always in demand. This refers to the hardiest varieties.



THREE YEAR OLD APPLE TREES AT BUCHANAN NURSERIES

In currants about thirty varieties are grown, nearly all of which are hardy, but it has been found that the smaller to medium fruiting kinds are more productive than those varieties which produce very large fruit.

A great deal of experimental work is being done at these nurseries with tree fruits, including apples, crabs, plums and cherries. Many thousands of seedling trees are being grown of all these species of fruits, in the hope of finding hardier and better varieties that will succeed here. Some very good sand cherries have been produced and the new fruit known as the Compass cherry has fruited. It has been found that many of the hardy plums do not ripen here before frost. The Atkin and Cheney are almost certain to ripen and are two of the very hardiest. These two varieties ripened last fall, though the season was an unfavorable one, but were one to two weeks later than the previous year in ripening.

A great deal of experimental work is being done with apples and crabs. Every apple or crab that has been recommended for hardiness, has been tried, and some of the hardier varieties have been extensively planted. Some thousands



AMONGST THE BERRY BUSHES.

of seedling trees are also being grown. A few of the varieties that have shown the greatest hardiness, such as Duchess and Hibernial apples and several of the hybrid apples, such as Whitney, Martha, Transcendent and Prolific, are being propagated for sale. All these apples and crabs are grafted on roots of the hardy Russian crab known as *pyrus baccata*. This gives them a hardy root system which will stand any degree of frost we are likely to have, even with bare ground.

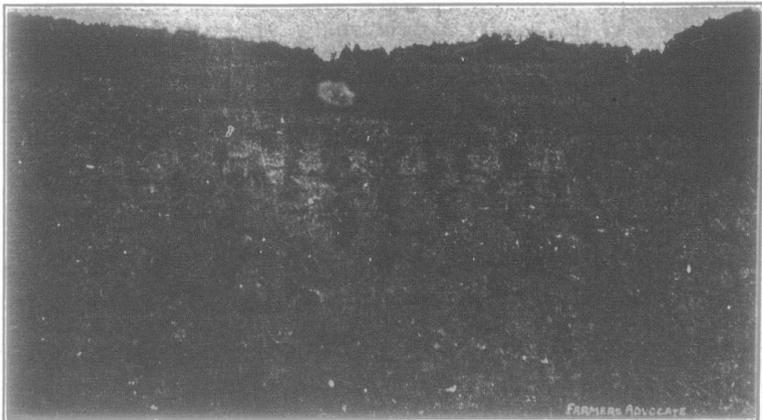
Mr. Buchanan strongly advises planting only small trees, which are grafted on these hardy roots. The trees should be trimmed even, so as to branch from near the ground, as shown in the illustrations. A long, bare trunk should always be avoided. That is why the tree fruits brought in from the East and the United States, he says, are useless here. They are too large, are trimmed up too high, and are grafted on tender root stocks. The seeds for growing apple stocks for grafting are usually purchased in the open market, or are procured by washing out the pumice from the cider mills. The sticks or roots obtained from such seed are therefore usually tender. In our trying climate large trees should never be planted, and the purchaser should always know what class of root stocks have been used upon which the named variety he is getting has been grafted.

The whole secret is thorough preparation of the soil, firm planting of the trees, and thorough cultivation of the plantation after it is planted. If the cultivation is continued for about three years, the trees become branchy enough to shade the ground and so consume for themselves all the moisture they require.

Your correspondent says further, that with watering, they have every chance of living.

This is very misleading, and I am sorry "one who knows" does not know a better way to grow his trees than to bother with watering them.

There are many thousands of trees growing in South Alberta today which never have received a drop of water from artificial sources, either irrigation or otherwise, and the sooner "one who knows" and every body else knows it, the better.



APPLE TREES IN NURSERY ROWS.

able to resist whatever fortune may send in the way of frost during the winter.

ARCH. MITCHELL,
Forest Plantation Inspector.



CRESCENT STRAWBERRIES AND DR. REIDR RASPBERRIES AT THE BUCHANAN NURSERIES.

The Buchanan nurseries are located on the Assiniboine river a few miles west of Winnipeg. The electric street car from the city, runs through the property which is situated on either side of the Portage Avenue road. The portion of the property under cultivation for the nursery is on the river bank a quarter of a mile from the road. Persons interested in either fruits, shrubs, trees or flowers, should visit the nurseries when in the city, and they will be made welcome.

Just as Easy to Grow Trees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue January 10, on page 49, you have a short paragraph on "Trees in Southern Alberta," over the signature "one who knows." Will you kindly allow me a few words in reply, as the statements may be somewhat misleading to your readers.

First, your correspondent says that it is no easy thing to start young trees on the prairie. This is utterly wrong, and it is time that every settler coming into the country should know it, especially in the dryer parts of Southern Alberta.

The Forestry Branch has many plantations in South Alberta and those who are careful to follow the instructions given them, have no difficulty in starting their trees.

necessary for success is about the only thing that is true in the whole article. That is perfectly true, it is a most important thing, indeed, but it is only one point of importance.

Such trees should not be too large, not over six to eight feet to get the best results, and they should be branchy and taken from the open ground. Half the branches should be removed to balance the top growth with the mutilated root system. The top should not be cut off. This applies of course only to deciduous trees such as are usually found in the river bottoms, and which I suppose are meant in this case.

And I am afraid there is a reason against our "enjoying the delicious stuff called maple sugar." At least when we do so, it will not be because we have just made it freshly from sap from our own sugar maple trees, grown on our own farms.

The elevation will forever cut us off from that. Not that the sugar maple will not grow in some districts, but it never will be size enough, or vigorous enough in our time.

And the only drawback, he says, to growing trees is the dry weather. I think I have cleared that point up, but it may be interesting to your readers to know that our trees actually winter better in the dry years than they did during the wet ones. They are ripe and not sappy when the first frost comes in the fall and therefore well

POULTRY

The Incubator Problem.

I cannot place too much stress upon this, because only too many in the country have this idea, and it is utterly wrong.

Many of these plantations have about 90 per cent of the trees living after two years, with an average height of four feet. They were all seedlings when planted.

Then he says it is no trouble to "transplant trees in the valleys." Why in the valleys any more than on the level land? The valleys are usually as dry and windswept as the level lands, and the latter usually have better soil.

Nature obviously is very kind to the hen tribe, as she provides fine weather, fresh air, vigor and vitality at a season of the year when the hen instinctively wants to set. We would like all our readers who have had anything to do with incubators to write us their experience and to ask for suggestions if they have any difficulties.

The man with an incubator is or should be thinking about getting it in shape for operating. No person knows all he would like to know about artificial incubation. There are so many small matters to be looked after in running an incubator and to much detail to be learned by experience that even the oldest poultry man is still acquiring knowledge on artificial incubation. In this connection any person who has handled an incubator can help or be helped by others, who have had a little experience, although an incubator is a simple machine, and the directions given with it are easily followed. Much of the trouble of handling an incubator is with the eggs, or the condition of the stock from which the eggs are taken rather than with the machine.

Generally speaking a large percentage of weakgermed eggs, eggs unfit for hatching, can be hatched by natural when not by artificial means, and for this reason, the eggs for the incubator should be laid by as robust, vigorous a flock as it is possible to keep. Many poultry men have found it almost impossible to get a high average of fertile eggs from hens kept inside, while with hens which spend most of their time in the open air much better results are obtained.

Nature obviously is very kind to the hen tribe, as she provides fine weather, fresh air, vigor and vitality at a season of the year when the hen instinctively wants to set. We would like all our readers who have had anything to do with incubators to write us their experience and to ask for suggestions if they have any difficulties.



APPLE TREE IN BLOOM.

In Defence of the Poultry Association.

Permit me to make a few remarks re your editorial of December 27 "Where are the hen men at." I claim the breeders of this province are doing a grand work, and although the results shown at present are small, there is more interest taken in pure bred stock than formerly. With me it is more a matter of pleasure than profit, although I always try to make the ledger show a balance on the right side. But to go back to your article and contentions it is hard to know where the utility breeds stop and the non-utility start. The American, Asiatic and English are strictly speaking general purpose fowl. The Mediterraneans are valuable for eggs, and then the games or most of them are excellent table birds, so are the French, that leaves us with the Polish, Bantams and several that are classed as miscellaneous. Hamburgs I have overlooked. They could be rated with the first named class. The dressed poultry at the M.P.A. show so far has been a back number. I believe a few have been shown. Personally I don't think there should be any, if we could only join with the other live stock associations and then have conjointly a fat stock show, as is held in Guelph where suitable prizes are given for specimens of the various breeds, both live and dead, and have them dressed by man not by nature. It might encourage farmers to undertake the fattening of them. As it is the bulk of the chickens are not fattened but are simply left to their own devices until the owner sees fit to kill them. I know those fattening stations did not materialize in Manitoba; but on the other side of the line nearly every State has an experiment station for poultry, and they are doing an excellent work. We need the same here or travelling lecturers, as they are now on nearly every other subject but "hens." The instructions and pointers given would be a great aid in increasing interest in the work, particularly as at Neepawa last winter they were shown the best way to dress birds, I think it would do a world of good.

Whether the M. P. A. would be better to hold their annual show in Winnipeg instead of going from one point to another is a matter of opinion. I believe the Government gives the grant with that understanding, but then again the gate at last year's show was small. The grant we get from the Government is none too generous, considering it is an infant industry and needs help. Statistics show that the homely hen is one of the largest profit producers in the United States. Why not make her so in Canada? Whether the hen men can or not, it is hard to say as long as wheat is king.

The hen is looked upon as a side issue, but still she gives a larger per cent of profit than any other branch of farming and gets the least attention. I hope ere this that some other friend of poultry has taken up the cudgels on their behalf and can answer your article better than the foregoing, and one who may know more about what the poultry association is doing than I do. But even with a live show every year it is doing good and as said before let the dressed part be a branch by itself. Maybe at the coming annual meeting something will be said on the matter and something definitely decided upon for the future, even as it is, the thin edge of the wedge is inserted by giving prizes for eggs, as they are part of the produce.

ED. BROWN.

The Winnipeg Poultry Association is conducting a vigorous campaign for funds, it is to be hoped success will attend their efforts—but the market will have to be supplied by the farmers. The suggestion of a selling class at the coming show is a good one.

If only the agricultural teaching in the schools had been practical enough to teach the difference between pure and adulterated bluestone, what a difference there might have been in the number of cars of rejected wheat.

There are two new terms which fit in to agricultural language very well these days, viz., the milkless cow and the unemployable, the latter an English term. The former should be made the latter by every dividend-seeking farmer.

Some of the Eastern fruit growers exemplify the fable of the dog in the manger better than Aesop. They would debar the West from purchasing fruit from others at a time when they have none to sell.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the World

CANADIAN

The Bill in the British Columbia Legislature to give suffrage to women was defeated by twenty-four to twelve.

Mr. Arthur Moxon of Dalhousie, N.S. has been selected as Rhodes scholar for 1906.

James Mc.Mullen of the Canadian senate recently discussed commercial conditions between Canada and United States with President Roosevelt. The senator gave it as his opinion that Canadians no longer give any thought to reciprocity with the United States, but prefer to find an outlet abroad for their many products.

Many outside cities are interested in the curling tournament now going on in Winnipeg. No less than thirty-four outside clubs have signified their intention of taking part in the bonspiel, and the total number of rinks is about 150. The Dawson City rink has already covered itself with glory, having to its credit an unbroken record at the Brandon bonspiel.

The bye-election held in Kingston, Ontario, Jan. 29th resulted in the re-seating of the Liberal candidate J.B. Pense. The noticeable feature of the election however, was not the result, but the agreement made previous to the taking of the vote between the two parties that there should be no votes bought and no vehicles hired by either side. In spite of this almost a full vote was polled.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island which receives the full force of the Pacific gales, the steamer Valencia was driven ashore and completely wrecked on the night of January 22nd. The vessel was on her way from San Francisco to Victoria, and was making her way through a thick fog, when the accident occurred. There were ninety-four passengers and a crew of sixty on the Valencia. Of these only thirty-five lives are known to have been saved. The Dominion government has decided to hold an investigation of the disaster, one result of which it is hoped will be better protection for shipping along the west Vancouver coast.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs is dead from concussion of the brain, as a result of being thrown from her carriage.

President Castro is industriously making preparations to defend Venezuela against the French war-vessels, which are on their way to bring him to account. The trouble began some time ago with some difficulties between France and Venezuela over the rights of the French Cable Company. This difficulty led to the refusal of the President to invite the French ambassador to his New Year's reception, the effect of which slight was to break off diplomatic relations. Later when M. Taigny boarded a steamer to obtain some important papers the Venezuela authorities refused to allow him to land again, because, they asserted, he was not now a diplomatic representative of France. The President is said to consider the French demonstration against him as a mere "bluff", but is considering a scheme of retaliation which will include the prohibition of the exportation of French goods into Venezuela.

Related by blood or marriage to almost all the crowned heads of Europe, the death of King Christian of Denmark has brought deep and sincere mourning to many European courts. The "Father-in-law" of Europe as he was often called died quite suddenly, though for some time he has shown the weight of advancing years and the strain attendant upon a reign of forty years. No monarch on the continent was so popular with his people. Though the feeling between parties and factions ran high many times in Denmark during that forty years, yet the King remained securely enthroned in the hearts of his people. His kindly sympathy, his large charities, and his irreproachable family life made him greatly beloved. The deepest sympathy is felt throughout Britain with Queen Alexandra in the loss of her dearly-loved father.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

To the uninitiated in British politics the recent election in the old land are a source of much confusion. The number of parties with their subdivisions and the extended period during which the voting took place, add to the bewilderment of the popular mind.

The overwhelming defeat of the Unionist party, which was conservative and stood for protection, has demonstrated clearly that free trade is the desire of England. And the most noticeable feature of the election of January 1906 is the prominence with which the Labor element has come into the political arena. The Labor party has now between fifty and sixty members in the House, having won about half of the seats which they contested. At their head is John Burns, a member of the new Liberal Cabinet and President of the Local Government Board—"Honest John" as he is often called is a man in whom the Labor interests can have and do have entire confidence.

Instead of the simple basis of the two-party system, there will now be four distinct parties to reckon with, the British Nationalists or Home Rulers, the Labor party, in addition to the two great parties; and these

two smaller ones will inevitably influence every decision. The large majority gained by the Liberals in the recent election has made that party comparatively safe for the present under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but office holders under the British government, for the future will have to carefully consider these new and rapidly growing elements and adjust themselves accordingly.

Reasons Why Winnipeg Should be Made an Order Point.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This is a very important question to the farmers, the Railway Companies, the Line Elevator Companies and the Grain Commission Companies. When applied to the handling of grain this subject is a broad one and contemplates many changes. Winnipeg being made an order point, means, as we understand it, that the Railway companies shall accept the billing of grain from the point of origin to "Winnipeg for orders" and apply the through rate plus a stop charge, perhaps, from point of origin to final destination east of Winnipeg. Under the present arrangement grain must be billed from the point of origin to Fort William if on the C. P. R., or to Port Arthur if on the C. N. R. When the grain arrives at Winnipeg it is inspected and the doors are closed and it goes on to the head of the Lakes and is unloaded into elevators there according to the grade which the Dominion Government inspector places on the grain, or it may be billed from country points to Winnipeg but the rate in most cases is the same as if billed to Fort William or Port Arthur, and in case a satisfactory disposition cannot be made in Winnipeg it must be forwarded to Fort William or Port Arthur, by rebilling it from here at a charge of 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Coming from the States as we do it is only natural for us to compare the methods of handling grain there with those employed here. When a farmer in N. Dakota wishes to sell his crop of wheat in Minneapolis market, he bills his cars to his commission men in Minneapolis. The cars arrive there and are graded by the State Inspector. His commission man obtains for himself a sample drawn from several parts of the car and upon the floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce sells the car of grain on its merit to the millers, elevator men, or mixers, who are in the market for that particular variety of grain. If conditions are not favorable for him to sell the first day he is at liberty, by paying \$1.00 demurrage, to hold the car over; drawing a fresh sample from it and working on it next day. When the car is sold he orders it to the industry where it is to be unloaded, but the valuable point is that the owner of the grain, or his commission man, is in actual control of the grain from the time it is loaded at the country point until it is unloaded at the mills or elevators of Minneapolis. We believe this is as it should be. We believe the owner of grain or his agent should be in absolute control of his shipments all the time they are in transit, and be permitted to obtain sample of his grain at market places and order his shipments held or forwarded to industries where he can sell to the best advantage. This is what making Winnipeg an order point would mean to the shippers of Canada. This would induce mixing elevators to be erected here in Winnipeg, and we believe also stimulate the milling interests here. We believe the shippers of this country should be able to bill their grain to Winnipeg for order and have their commission men obtain samples from the cars as they arrive here and sell the cars by sample assisted by the grade. There is a width to every grade of grain. That is, there will be cars which will not quite meet the requirements of 3 Nor. and yet from a miller's standpoint it is a very superior quality of 4 Nor. We have seen in the Minneapolis market one car of 4 Nor. wheat sold at 15 cents per bushel more than another car of 4 Nor. wheat; both sold by sample, and both inspected 4 Nor. by the State Inspector. If those two cars had been in Fort William and had graded 4 Nor., they would have sold at the same price and been dumped into the same bin. We claim this is an injustice to the shipper, and we claim that this difficulty would be overcome largely if the grain were stopped at Winnipeg, and if the commission man could obtain a true sample of same and sell it to the millers for the purpose of flour, who would gladly pay the premium the wheat is worth. This year there is a great deal of smut in the wheat in the States the same as in Canada, but the millers by their washing process are able to clean the smut from this wheat at a slight cost and pay close up to the regular grade price for this smutty wheat. We understand that this smutty wheat, where the variety is choice, is selling 2c. to 3c. per bushel under the grade of 2 Nor. In this country, if a farmer ships wheat that contains smut it is graded Rejected on account of it, and must go to King's Elevator on the C. P. R. or the C. N. R. Elevator if on the C. N. R., where the smut is removed by scouring machines at a cost of 1c. to 3c. per bushel with a heavy shrinkage, and then the wheat in its scoured state is worth several cents under the regular grades of wheat. We believe we are correct in saying that smutty wheat is not docked over 2c. to 3c. in the market at Minneapolis where the same quality would be docked 7c. to 13c. here.

Does it not appeal to reason that the owner of grain should be able to control the shipping and disposition of his cars from the time he loads them until they are disposed of and unloaded? The railroad, as common carriers, should be satisfied

when paid the price they charge for hauling this grain, further than that their interests should cease, and if paid for their services for transporting grain to any industry on their line they should be perfectly willing to perform that service, but to deprive the shipper or his agent of the right to control the shipments he pays them for hauling, and from obtaining samples of the grain here in this market, we believe is taking away privileges which are rightly his.

From our acquaintance with the farmers of this country we find they are turning over in their minds the question as to whether it is advisable to make Winnipeg an order point, because they are led to believe if this change was made mixing houses would promptly come in large numbers here and that their out-puts of mixed grains, placed on the market, would depreciate the value of grains and hurt the sale of their products. We are satisfied this is a very much mistaken idea. From our experience of twelve years of selling grain in sample markets on commission for farmers we know the mixing house is of great value to any market. It creates competition for the receipts of grain and tends to make prices uniform. It is a legitimate business. Take for instance some of this smutty wheat coming in here which is only slightly smutty, but which when pounded around the big elevators at Fort William would be changed in appearance to black smut and which must therefore be graded Rejected on account of it. Take this car in Winnipeg as it arrives from the farmer with the balls unbroken and give it to a mixer, who has built an elevator here with machinery to carefully handle such grain as this, and he could put this over his cleaner and blow the smut balls off, at a light expense, and load the car out and any one would be glad to give him the best grade and price for it. If it went to King's Elevator at Fort William it would have to be cut from seven to ten cents per bushel.

We claim that these mixing houses would reduce the wide discounts that have to be allowed on the off grades of grain on this market, and would in no way affect the high standards of the grades as shipped out of Fort William to Eastern markets.

As stated in the beginning, this subject is of vital importance to the farmer, the grain trade and the railroads, but is of the most vital importance to the farmer as he would obtain most by it, and therefore it is from this source we must look for pressure to come to bring about this necessary change.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL.

An American Settler on Our System of Grading Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Something must be done in regard to our wheat grades. Why is our wheat worth 7 cents a bushel less than the wheat on the other side of the line? In the House a few days ago, the member for Killarney made this statement but offered no solution. The member from Swan River stated that the only reason he could give was, that the whole market is practically controlled by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, "By their monopolizing by contract the whole available boat space across the Atlantic." This would seem a large contract. I think the reason for a 7 cent difference must be found in some cause, other than the members of the Grain Exchange monopolizing the whole available boat space across the Atlantic—to my mind, the reason why Canadian wheat at Fort William is worth 7 cents a bushel less than the American wheat at Duluth or Minneapolis is on account of the Canadian system of grading and the Canadian laws that restrict the handling of Canadian wheat and until these restrictions are removed the Canadian price will suffer in competition with the American wheat. When we raised a small amount of wheat and had to look to England for customers, the same as we do now, we were particularly anxious to keep up the quality of our wheat, and the laws were practically the same as they are now, prohibiting the mixing of wheat.

First, in regard to the Canadian system of grading. This matter is fully covered in the Farmer's Advocate of Jan. 24th and is detrimental to the farmers, and through them to the country in general, in having our grades as strict as they are at present. The proportion of No. 1 Hard wheat arriving in Winnipeg at present should be greater than it was last fall, whereas this proportion has steadily decreased. The Winnipeg inspections show that this is true to an alarming extent. In October there was a much larger proportion of No. 1 Hard inspected than at present. The millers and the foreign buyers are making the profit and the farmers losing the money. We are trying to do business in this country along the same lines as five and ten years ago with the same old-fashioned laws, while the actual conditions have changed and we are trying to handle a crop of eighty or ninety million bushels of wheat under the same laws as we handled thirty or forty million bushels, and the conditions for the farmers are getting steadily worse.

Second, in regard to the handling of wheat. As I understand it, the present laws state that no wheat if it has once been inspected shall be mixed with any wheat of any other grade. This law should be repealed. Every farmer knows that some of his wheat is choice wheat for the grade at which it is sold, and every farmer knows that some of his wheat is poor, not quite good enough for a certain grade but certainly not bad enough for the grade below, so that it is really on the line between one grade and the other,

but of course, it is put in the lower grade when inspected at Winnipeg. With these old-fashioned laws repealed, prohibiting the mixing of wheat, this wheat would be shipped to Winnipeg and the two cars mixed together; they would both grade the higher grade. Part of this benefit would, necessarily, be retained by the elevator doing business, but with competition a large amount of this benefit would be reflected right back to the price the farmer got for his wheat. The same thing is being done in the States to-day with corn as well as wheat. The crop of corn in the States shows some good corn and some poor corn, the poor corn is sent to Chicago and run through dryers, it is then mixed with good corn and is exported and the foreigners are certainly not complaining on account of this mixing. Why should they complain on account of the mixing of Canadian wheat? All the wheat exported from the United States in mixed, so why should the English consumers complain on account of Canadian wheat being mixed?

It is quite natural that the English buyers and the Canadian millers should want the Canadian laws left as they are, as it is very plain to see who is benefited to the extent of some 7 cents a bushel but just as soon as the laws on grading and mixing of Canadian wheat are changed, the farmer will get this 7 cents.

The railroads running through Winnipeg make a charge of 1 cent per 100 lbs. if cars are stopped at Winnipeg for orders; this is unfair to the farmers and should be abolished. For as soon as it is done, there will, at once, spring up in Winnipeg, elevators which will buy this rejected wheat and thereafter it will be handled so that the last dollar will be made out of it, and instead of turning this profit over to the millers and the English buyers, it will work back into the price the farmer gets for his wheat. This is simply the working of one of the laws of competition and to my mind is the way to correct the difference of 7 cents a bushel between our price and the price in the United States, and this is something that should occupy the attention of the Grain Growers.

We all want broader markets and these markets can only be created by removing the restrictions on handling wheat; the more restrictions you place on a business, the narrower the business is. The mixing of wheat is allowed in country elevators, why is it prohibited by law after the wheat has once been inspected in Winnipeg? In the United States, I understand, large amounts of money have been invested in elevators where wheat is handled, and this money would not be invested unless it was a profitable business. If it is a profitable business to the party who owns the elevator, it would only be a short time before competition would come in and this profit reflected back to the party who raised the wheat.

As we all know, we have grown wheat and sold it at from 6 cents to 15 cents a bushel less than we have got for other wheat which we grew on the same farm, simply because it was graded down one grade while really there has been no such difference in the value of the wheat. I think the millers make the profit and I have been told that the mills to-day are buying all of the wheat, which on account of the severe inspection at Winnipeg is grading rejected, and this is the wheat the farmer is losing his money on.

Wheat which is used for flour, is worth what it shows in the flour test whether it is called No. 1 Hard or No. 1 Northern or rejected, and I believe that if the present restrictions were removed in regard to mixing wheat, more of this difference of 7 cents would be eliminated. We might as well get to this now as five years hence, as this country is going to continue to grow and very soon it will be absolutely impossible to handle the crops on the present basis, which as I said before, is along the lines of old-fashioned ways of doing business that were in vogue ten years ago and was no doubt all right at that time with the small crop of wheat.

I have taken up enough of your valuable space, but I know I am only voicing the sentiments of the Grain Growers and that this matter is just as important to every farmer as it is to me. I think the remedy of the present hardship is in our own hands. It remains to be seen if we will get together and act in a body as we have done before, when confronted by conditions which were not as important or as serious as this existing one. We must, of course, anticipate a very strong fight which will be put up by the railroad companies and the millers, but things have come to such a pass in this country that we must act and act at once, and I think the most important things we have to consider at our meetings will be the system of grading, which is at present too hard and which benefits a few at the expense of the Grain Growers.

Secondly, in regard to the laws which state that wheat should not be mixed after it is once inspected, which is also against the interests of the farmer.

Thirdly, the making of Winnipeg an "Order" point so that our wheat may be sold according to its intrinsic value and not according to the grade as determined by one man, whose judgment cannot, at all times be perfect. **A GRAIN GROWER**

Death of Mr. James Duncan.

The agricultural community at large and beekeepers in particular will regret to learn of the death of Mr. James Duncan, Emerson, which took place at Dominion City on Jan. 22nd. The deceased gentleman was an enthusiastic apiarist, and was widely known through his contributions to Agricultural Journals and for papers read at Beekeeper's Conventions. His apiary at Emerson consisted of 150 colonies from which honey has been supplied to all parts of the West.

Thinks Living is Unexpensive at the Coast.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 3rd, page 19, there appears a short letter, some plain speaking from B. C. Regarding the same I should like to say a few words. In the first place I should judge Mr. Stephen to be a disappointed man in the sphere of life he has followed, secondly he must have lived in or around Central Park all his life, and must be possessed of a very strong imagination to make such statements to the general public regarding B. C. Some three years ago I made a visit to B. C. to see friends and also to look at the country for future residence, but what struck me at New Westminster, Vancouver and other towns was not the dearth, but the cheapness, of the necessities of life at those places compared with Southern Alberta. Even now my wife finds it pays to send there for linen and calico and to pay sixteen cents postage on same, per pound. All wearing apparel is much cheaper, and all the necessities for living except chicken, eggs and butter. And greatly in favour of B. C. as regards lumber for building I myself helped my father-in-law to take logs to the saw mill, two miles away, where they were sawed into whatever class of lumber one wished for four dollars per 1,000 ft., and I could have bought all the lumber I wanted in the log for \$4 per M. The cheapest lumber I can buy here in Southern Alberta costs \$20 per M. I visited different men's places while there and found men who on ten acres, with fruit and poultry were making a better and more comfortable living than the majority of men here are doing on 160 or 320 acres. Take Mr. Benson's statement December 20 issue, page 1892 who (poor man) instead of being \$14 ahead comes out \$111 behind on account of a mistake in calculating, as 50 acres of oats at 50 bushel per acre, figure out \$625 instead of as he put it \$750. Take again wages, I found Chinamen working for \$25 per month yearly, which is far in excess of that paid to farm labourers in either Manitoba or Alberta the year round. I found Chinamen doing all the drudgery that the settlers told me it was almost impossible to hire white men to do, such as stumping, clearing or cordwood chopping, for at \$2.50 per day for white labour to do the above kind of work the returns did not warrant the outlay.

LENORE, Alberta.

The Wheat Movement.

Up to the 20th of last month the total amount of grain marketed at points on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. was 62,034,000 bushels, of which 58,513,000 bushels were wheat. This is more than twice as much as was marketed at this time last year. Nor are the terminal elevators at the lakes full, there being in all four and one half million bushels, where there is an average capacity for 18,000,000. It has been estimated that 17,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required for flour and feed, so that unless the yield has been considerably larger than the average estimate of 90,000,000 bushels, there will not be much more to move.

Important to Grain Growers.

As the Annual Convention of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association is drawing near (February 6th and 7th, 1906, being the dates), I avail myself of this opportunity to respectfully draw your readers' attention to some of the important matters that are likely to be brought up for discussion and decision upon.

- (1). The advantages and disadvantages of a sample market at Winnipeg.
- (2). The change rendered necessary in the method of ordering and allotting cars by the flagrant abuses by many applicants of the present wide, open and complex system at present in vogue.
- (3). The proposal that authority be given the Warehouse Commissioner to order the railway companies to erect stations and place Agents therein, where a certain specified volume of business warranted such, necessary in the public interests, just as loading platforms are so authorized and ordered to be erected at the present time.
- (4). The Amendment of the Grain Act in several other important particulars.
- (5). The Amendment of the Inspection Act in the matter of wheat grades.
- (6). Proposed Amendment to The Weed Ordinance
- (7). Proposal to permit companies under The Foreign Companies Ordinance to do a Hail Insurance business within the Province of Saskatchewan.

Many other important matters are also likely to be discussed, but this is sufficient to indicate that the coming convention will be a most important one, and I would respectfully urge upon every wheat growing district in the Province to be fully represented thereat.

(Signed) W. R. MOTHERWELL;
PRESIDENT, T. G. G. A.

Manitoba Dairy Convention.

The Manitoba Dairy Convention will be held at the Dairy School, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, February 13th and 14th, 1906.
Tuesday, February 13th,

SPECIAL SESSION FOR CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS.

- 2 p.m. Butter making.
Address—Best methods of ripening cream.
By J. M. Carruthers, Mgr. Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg.
- 2.45 p.m. Address—Working, packing and preparing butter for the local market.
By C. Wheatland, Brandon Creamery.
- 3.30 p.m. Cheese Making.
Address—Different methods of cooking, matting and ripening the curd and the use of the alkali test.
By W. J. Carson, Professor of Dairying, M. A. C.
- 4.15 p.m. Address—Pressing, dressing and boxing cheese.
By W. J. Kuneman, Geroux, Man.
- 6.00 p.m. Refreshments served at the Dairy School.

EVENING SESSION.

- 7.30 p.m. Address by the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture.
Address—The Outlook for Dairying in Manitoba.
By Prof. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.
Address—The advantages of Dairying.
By W. J. Black, Principal, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Wednesday, February 14th,

- 9.30 a.m. Annual meeting of the Dairy Association, receiving reports and election of officers.
- 11.30 a.m. Inspection of Dairy School.
The equipment of which is very complete consisting of 10 different makes of Separators 3 different makes of churns, 2 different makes of pasteurizers and 2 different makes of cream vats, and a modern outfit for bottling milk for city trade.
- 12.30 p.m. Lunch served at Dairy School.
- 1.30 p.m. Address—Feeding the Dairy Cow for Milk Production.
By David Munroe, St. Charles.
- 2.15 p.m. Address—Breeding of Dairy Cattle.
By George Steel, M. P. P. Glenboro.
- 3.00 p.m. Address—Improvement of Dairy Herds.
By Prof. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.
- 3.45 p.m. Judging Dairy Cattle.
By Prof. W. J. Black, Principal M. A. C. Representative dairy cows being supplied from the Holstein herd of the Munroe Pure Milk Co.

Things to Remember.

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

Seed Fairs.

The Agricultural Limited.....See Time Card
Virden.....Feb. 7
Morden.....Feb. 9
Edmonton.....Feb. 12—13
Portage la Prairie.....Feb. 20
Hamiota.....Feb. 23
Didsbury Seed Fair.....Feb. 7
Olds Seed Fair.....Feb. 8
Innisfail Seed Fair.....Feb. 9
Red Deer Seed Fair.....Feb. 14
Magrath Seed Fair.....Feb. 19
Raymond Seed Fair.....Feb. 20
Lethbridge Seed Fair and Poultry Show.....Feb. 23

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE.
AVOID MISSING INTERESTING NUMBERS.

Manitoba Live Stock Associations.

Programme of Annual Conventions, at Brandon, February 27th, 28th and March 1st, 1906.

Tuesday, February 27th,

- 9.00 a.m. The 12th Annual Meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.
- 11.00 a.m. Address—"Prices at which hogs can profitably be produced."
By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturalist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
- 1.30 p.m. Brandon Poultry Show open.
Judging School; Bacon Hogs. J. H. Grisdale and C. M. McCrae in charge.
- 2.30 p.m. Judging School; Draft Horses.
Robt. Ness and Dr. C. D. MacGilvray in charge.
- 4.00 p.m. Address—The fattening and dressing of poultry.
By F. C. Elford, Chief of Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- JOINT MEETING.
- 7.30 p.m. Address of Welcome—His Worship Mayor Fleming.
Reply on behalf of the Live Stock Breeders and Agriculturalists.
Address—"The Life of the Utility Chick."
By F. C. Elford.
Address—Manitoba Agricultural College.
By Principal W. J. Black, Winnipeg.

Wednesday, February 28th,

- 9.00 a.m. The 12th Annual Meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association.
- 9.00 a.m. Meeting of the Grain Growers' Association.
- 9.00 a.m. Brandon Poultry Show; Judging.
11.00 a.m.—Discussion on "Scottish System of Stallion Hiring."
Discussion on "Making Stallion Syndicate Notes non-negotiable."
Discussion on "Horse Breeders' Act."
- 1.30 p.m. First Provincial Spring Stallion Show. Judge, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.
First Provincial Seed Grain Fair. Judge, James Murray, Dominion Seed Branch.
- " Poultry Show open.
- 4.00 p.m. Address—"Grain Judging"
By Professor C. P. Bull, Agriculturalist, Minnesota State Agricultural College.

JOINT MEETING

- 7.30 p.m. Subject—"How can we continue to grow hard wheat."
Address—"Crop rotation, grasses and clovers."
By Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Editor, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.
Address—"The application of Manure."
By S. Benson, Neepawa.
Discussion led by Prof. Bull.
Subject "Stable Building," illustrated by stereopticon views.
Address—"The Barn Frame."
By G. H. MacRae, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Address—"The use of Cement in Stable Building."
By A. P. Ketchen, Editor, The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Thursday, March 1st,

- 9.00 a.m. The 15th Annual Meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association.
- 11.00 a.m. Report on National Records.
- 1.30 p.m. Judging School; Dairy Cattle.
Robert Ness, Howick, Que., in charge.
- 2.30 p.m. Judging School; Beef Breeds of Cattle, "Shorthorns," "Aberdeen Angus" and "Herefords."
- 3.45 Subject "Can Beef Cattle be profitably fed in Manitoba?"
Address—"Experience with many methods."
By G. L. Cook, Newdale.
Address—"A Profitable Method."
By Wm. Grayston, Newdale.
Discussion led by J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.
- 7.30 p.m. Grain Growers' Association meets.

first hands, and then later on, in March and April we may have crop scares, as the prospect for the winter wheat crops begin to show itself when growing weather comes, and thus a reaction may come to effect some advance again. In the meantime world's shipments are larger than last year and are expected to increase, now that the Argentine and Australian new crops are beginning to be shipped freely. The Russian shipments have been moderate for a week or two, but last week they were larger again, nearly two and three quarter million bushels and it is expected they will continue to be liberal from this out, as there is a more settled feeling in that country, and industrial and commercial movement is being resumed. It is also expected now that the acreage to be put under spring wheat in Russia will be quite up to the average.

The only producer which is likely to show a considerable falling off in shipments is India, where over a large part of the country there has been and continues to be a severe drought, and the season is now too far advanced for any prospect of essential recovery even if good rains were to come. Winter wheat crops in America are generally doing well up to this date, and in Europe the prospects are of average favorableness for the time of year, but with some decrease in acreage, which however might be made up by increase of spring wheat acreage.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been dull in line with outside markets and yet it has not been altogether stagnant, for there has been a moderate trade doing every day. Export business, however, is practically dead at the moment unless for the lower grades of wheat, and general conditions tend to cause only small demand otherwise. Prices are for 1 Nor. 76c., 2 Nor. 73½c., 3 Nor. 72½c., No. 3 wheat 67c., immediate delivery, futures on the option market Feb. 6th are Feb. 76c, March 76½c, May 79½c., July 80½c. The prices of wheat grading rejected for smut are Rej. 1—1 Nor. 69½c., Rej. 1—2 Nor. 67c. Rej. 1—3 Nor. 64c, Rej. 2—1 Nor. 67c, Rej. 2—2 Nor. 64c, Rej. 2—3 Nor. 61c, all prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS—No. 1 white 33½
" No. 2 white 33
" Feed oats 31

BARLEY—Malting barley 39
" No. 3 38
" No. 4 33

FLAX 1 16

HAY, per ton (cars on track)

Winnipeg 5 50 @ 6 50
" Loose loads 6 00 @ 7 00

MILLFEEDS, per ton—

Bran 15 00
Shorts 16 00

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Oats and barley 21 00
Barley 18 00
Oats 25 00

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel 63
Cabbage, Holland fancy per lb. 2½
Carrots, per bushel 60
Turnips, per bushel 55
Beets, per bushel 50
Onions, per bushel 1 50

BUTTER—

Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg 27
Creamery, in boxes 24 @ 25

DAIRY—

Tubs, choicest 21 @ 22
Second grade, ground lots 15 @ 17

CHEESE—

Manitoba 13½
Ontarios 14

EGGS—

Fresh gathered, Winnipeg 25 @ 35
Pickled eggs 20

LIVE STOCK—

(Of cars, Winnipeg)—

Steers, tops 3 @ 3½
Heifers and cows 2½ @ 3½
Bulls 1½ @ 2½
Veal calves 3½ @ 5
Sheep 5½
Lambs 5½
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. 6½
Hogs, 250 to 300 5

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say the wheat markets of late have been very dull. The time has come when traders who have looked and hoped for advance in prices are becoming thoroughly discouraged, and had it not been that the Visible Supply Statistics show unexpectedly small increases, we think it likely that prices would have shown more decline than they do. There is little that is new in the situation, trade has become very quiet and dull, because the requirements of the consumer, and of the merchants next to the consumers have been filled up for the present, and for the immediate future. There is really nothing in sight at present to advance prices on and speculative operators cannot manipulate an advance with plenty of wheat in sight, and no immediate signs of a moderate, or lessening of coming seasons' crops. The very dullness in trade, however, which brings down prices, may cause a holding back of wheat in

The Sixth Annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis will be held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons on the 28th of March next. Senator W. C. Edwards will preside in the afternoon.

In the evening a public lecture will be delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Normal School by Dr. Arthur J. Richer of Montreal which will be illustrated with stereopticon plates showing the stages of consumption and some of the appliances now in use to check and cure the disease. The chair will be taken in the evening by His Excellency, Earl Grey.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

OUR LITERARY SOCIETY'S FIRST COMPETITION

Our first competition has come to an end, and truly we have had no easy task in deciding upon the two best essays. The answers sent in were, to a remarkable extent, uniform in quality, and were invariably neatly written and well composed. In reading them over too, we felt doubly glad that we had set the competition, in the first place, because it demonstrated, quite as fully, the capacity of our farmers to think and compare, and assign relative values to things. This, in itself, is not small power, and one that should be developed and stimulated in every possible way. The day is coming when our farmers will occupy a greater number of seats among the lawyers and doctors in our Legislatures than they do now.

To return, however, to the details of the competition: Three competitors were ruled out on account of their having exceeded the regulation 500 words, and one or two others because the events noted were not considered the most important or the reasons given not the strongest. Now, we have learned something good already from our Literary Society, and that is, at the outset, invariably to read carefully the statement of the topic for an essay or debate, and to observe strictly the conditions. Not to do that is carelessness. Hereafter, let every member be careful to the letter, and accurate.

The prize winners selected were: First Prize, Miss M. E. Taylor; Second Prize, M. Turniff; Extra Award, A. W. McClure.

In selecting these three as the prize winners the judges have endeavored to attend carefully to the instructions given, to allow not only for the aptness of the points chosen, for the strength of the arguments upholding that choice, and also for the literary style of the articles sent in.

We thank our competitors heartily for the interest they have shown in this our first competition, and trust to hear from all of them again in subsequent work for our Literary Society.

Subject: What was the most important event in the year 1905, (a) in your own Province; (b) in Canada; (c) in Great Britain; (d) in the United States; (e) in the world?

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

The greatest event of the world in 1905 was the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. It is great because so far reaching in its effects. The eyes of the world whole were bent keenly on the two countries. On the one hand, the old proud autocratic power, on the other, the new, untried, and hitherto almost obscure little country. The latter proved when put to the test, that for years she had been training and exercising her citizens to become fit to take their place among the ruling nations of the civilized world. It handsly illustrates the truth that opportunity seldom fails to come to the se who are prepared. Russia on the other hand, has shown to the world the internal weakness that lies behind unlimited boastfulness, combined with the arrogance of self-aggrandisement and of failure to fall into line with the principles which have been proved to be the truest by the leading nations of the world.

The principal event of the year in England was the change that took place at its latter end in the Government through the resignation of the Hon. A. J. Balfour, and the appointment as Premier of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The effects of this change belong more to the future than to the present, but a General Election in the greatest nation in the world is always of world-wide interest. We trust that its results may be to bind all more closely to the Mother Country.

The greatest event of the United States was the fact that she figured so largely in bringing about the peace between Russia and Japan. That action too, was watched by the whole world. The United States has stood for peace and unity, as well as for commerce and financial prosperity. Herself a child of the greatest of nations, she is growing a worthy child of a worthy parent, and in her turn, a capable friend and adviser to the younger nations now being brought forward.

Turning to Canada, surely we may say that the birth of the two New Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan has been the chief event, a double event. Two new countries given their constitution without the horrors of war. Surely this is a step in the right direction. This, too, had been of world-wide interest. It, too, has exemplified the wisdom and the reward of preparedness. It affords too, a fine opportunity for trained men from overfilled offices to prove their skill in management and in turning to account the accumulated wisdom of the ages in dealing with the evolution of new countries.

The building of the "M. A. C." comes first in Manitoba. Agriculture is our greatest interest. In addition to the pride of possession, there is the saving of time. Travelling to the east takes time, time is money, time saved is many-sided gain. Success during 1906 to the "M. A. C.", and her students. M. E.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

The most important event in the Province of Manitoba in the year 1905 was the crop of grain that has been harvested and marketed. It was one of the most remarkable and phenomenal crops ever produced in any country on a like area of cultivated land that has so far been recorded. It has brought plenty and prosperity, not only to the farmers producing it, but also to all other classes residing in the Province, and in fact to the people of the whole Dominion of Canada. No other agency could have so advertised our country to the world. The people of other countries are now thoroughly awakened and are flocking in to take peaceable possession of this fertile and productive land.

The most important event to the Dominion of Canada in the year 1905 was the turning of the first sod that commenced the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The benefit to the Dominion of Canada of this great trans-continental railway cannot easily be estimated. Another line of railway built and equipped in the most modern and up-to-date style, linking the Atlantic with the Pacific, traversing a country rich in agricultural lands, timber, minerals and fisheries. Who can foretell its far-reaching influences on the future of our glorious Dominion?

The most important event in Great Britain in 1905 was the defeat of the Balfour Government. That Campbell-Bannerman has been returned with such an overwhelming majority is proof positive that the nation had lost all confidence in and was heartily tired of the weak and vacillating policy of the Balfour régime.

The most important event in the United States in 1905 was the disclosure in connection with the Life Insurance Companies and other High Finance institutions. A great wave of indignation has been caused to flow over the land on account of these disclosures. Energetic and drastic action has been taken to expose the crooked methods with which these wolves in sheep's clothing undertook to fleece the innocent unsuspecting public.

The most important event in the world in 1905 was signing articles of peace between Japan and Russia. By signing this treaty of peace, one of the greatest and most bloody wars in the history of the world was brought to an end, and an enormous sacrifice of human life, money and property averted. If the war had continued and another battle, for which such gigantic preparations had been made, fought out, the consequences might have been appalling; other nations, no doubt, would have been drawn into the vortex and a veritable battle of Armageddon brought to pass.

THE EXTRA AWARD ESSAY

Undoubtedly the most important and far-reaching event in the year 1905 in the Province of Saskatchewan, was the entrance of the Province as a full member of Confederation. The Province of Saskatchewan started out on the first day of September, 1905, on her long journey under favorable auspices. Ultimately she ought to be amongst the greatest of the Canadian Provinces in population, wealth and political power. Saskatchewan stands to-day as the most inviting field for settlers and capital to be found in the world. The residents of the province believed in the resources and possibilities of their heritage, through all the vicissitudes of the past. Now with all their hopes realized, and at the close of a phenomenally successful year, they face the future with courage and the confidence born of past triumphs and with the most implicit faith in the glorious destiny of Saskatchewan.

The most important occurrence in Canada was the virtual completion of Confederation by the erection of two new Provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is not likely that any additional Provinces will be created; in time the hinterlands will be added to the Provinces which they adjoin.

In Great Britain, the resignation of the Balfour government, and the utter collapse of the protection propoganda, are perhaps the most notable events of a rather uneventful year in that country.

In the United States the cause of universal peace received important advancement through the peace of Portsmouth. The methods employed by President Roosevelt to bring the envoys of Russia and Japan together, his method and those of the envoys themselves to guide the conference to a speedy and successful end will stand a grateful precedent for the nations in generations to come.

The most important event in the world, next to the close of the war between Russia and Japan, was the struggle going on in Russia. The revolution that still convulses the great northern empire, overthrew autocracy, gained foundation for civil liberty, and,

despite the savagery attending the movement, dragged down the barriers of medieval darkness, and let in the light of 20th century days. Defeat at the hands of little Japan in the greatest battle ever fought, humiliated the government of the Czar, but in the end will prove to have brought indirectly great benefit to Russia, for it hastened the fall of a system grossly, cruelly wrong. To the outer world Russia seems to-day a great arena in which men like wild beasts maddened by flowing blood, seek blindly only to kill and destroy; and yet the blood flows not in vain; and out of it all a new Russia will rise, and some day will cry: "Behold free Russia, greater indeed than the Holy Russia of the Czar."

VALUE OF EDUCATION.

The activity of the present and the hope of the future point unmistakably in one direction. Development will be determined as to quantity and direction by the personality and power of the men who are living and laboring in its midst. If a man would share in the fruits of the progress that is sure to come, he must be ready in heart and head and hand. Progress won't wait for laggards to catch up, or for sluggards to get ready. The heart should be prepared so that a man has complete mastery of himself. One of the most pitiful things in the wide world is to see a strong man the prey of any passion or sentiment, or the sport of any passing fancy. Every young man should be the master of every emotion, feeling, passion and impulse of his being. The mastery should come, not from the crucifixion of the emotions passions and impulses—for these are in most cases as much divine as any other part of his nature—but from a noble, rational regulation of his whole life, according to his noblest ideals and finest thoughts. This is the foundation and end of all true education. The man thus equipped can go into the whirl of business, into the rush of life where varied activities clamor loudly for his attention and stand unmoved, direct his thought to the consideration of what is noblest and best, reject those that appeal to the basest and lowest in life, while he adopts those that go to make for all that is best in life and work.

The head should be prepared so that the man can think clearly. Sometimes we think that education consists in learning to read, write and cipher. But reading, writing and arithmetic are only means to an end, and that is "clear thinking." Many a man who cannot write his own name can think more clearly and accurately than the man who is the mere echo of the teacher. Selfmastery and the power to think are the prime requisites of an education. Without these a man can hardly hope to succeed in this hurried age. Every parent owes it to his child, owes it to the State, owes it to the future, to see that his son and daughter has just such a preparation. The question before each parent should be, not how much land or money can I give my children, but how much power can I bestow on them to enable them to manage money, get land, bless the world, and enjoy its privileges. Money is power if this man has strength to use it. There is enough in the farm to require the best thought and mastery we can put into it. Let every man see that his child is ready for the future of life. Living is the important thing. Preparation for it is the prime consideration.

J. H. RIDDELL.

Love is life's interpreter.

UNDE 1866

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Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The subject of this sketch is Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the illustrious wife of a yet more illustrious husband, and both won their fame in the paths of literature. Mrs. Browning has given many poems to the world: "Sonnets from the Portuguese," "Casa Guidi Windows," "Aurora Leigh," and others poems, which have been accorded a place in the very foremost rank of English lyrical poetry, yet it is the story of her life, more especially of her life with Robert Browning—idyllic from courtship to death—that most fascinates us, and enables us to see in her work so often Elizabeth Browning herself, noble woman and idolized wife.

An invalid from her birth, Elizabeth Barrett was hedged about from the world almost as a recluse, still less on account of her ill-health than because of an almost insane desire on the part of her father that his children should not marry, nor have any intercourse which might lead to such a consummation. No social life was hers, and she was 36 years of age before she met Robert Browning. The meeting was a matter of love at first sight, and, in truly orthodox fashion, the way did not run smooth, for invalid though Miss Barrett was, a secret marriage at Marylebone Church and a speedy departure to Havre, seemed a necessity. That the step caused no subsequent regrets, may be judged from the fact that, on each succeeding visit to England, Robert Browning visited the church in which this marriage had taken place and kissed the paving stones. Not so well pleased, however, was Mrs. Browning's father, who resisted every pleading for forgiveness, and refused to have anything to do with his daughter again while he lived.

This, however, seems to have been the only blot on an otherwise complete though sadly short life. Wholly congenial, interested in the same things, inspired by the same objects, and heartily admiring each other, wealthy enough even to live with some luxury, the Brownings wandered from place to place, travelling with Carlyle part of the time, and hovering between London and Italy for longer sojourns. So passed the space of three or four years; and in 1849 a little son, of whom Mrs. Browning wrote, "I am prouder than of twenty Auroras," was born—and in their beloved Florence.

In the summer of 1860, however, the family returned to Florence together for the last time. Almost immediately Mrs. Browning had a return of her old bronchial trouble, and the end came on the night of the 28th of June. "The most perfect expression of her love to me," writes her husband, "within my whole knowledge of her—always smilingly happy and with a face like a girl's—and in a few minutes she died in my arms, her head on my cheek. . . . So God took her to himself as you would lift a sleeping child from a dark, uneasy bed into your arms and the light. Thank God. Her last word, when I asked, 'How do you feel?'—'Beautiful!'"

"Aurora Leigh" is the most notable of Mrs. Browning's poems. It has been mistakenly called an autobiography, for, in the lives of its heroine and that of Mrs. Browning there exists no similarity at all. Nevertheless, the conclusions reached may be taken as those of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who has, in them, shown herself an able interpreter of life and art.

HOW TO GIVE A HOT AIR BATH

A hot-air bath cannot be given without the proper apparatus for giving it. This consists of a cabinet, which, when closed, is flat and can be conveniently carried, and when opened for use forms a square enclosure in which the patient sits on a chair, with a folded blanket under him, and another at his back to lean against. Flaps of leather fasten around the neck, and the space left is filled in with a large towel to keep out air. That part of the cabinet which is directly behind the patient as he sits, is provided with a small door, which can be opened to light and extinguish the alcohol lamp used for heating, which is placed in a tin pan, or on a tray, immediately under the chair, and through which the flame can be watched and the heat tested, for the prevention of accidents. It takes a few minutes to get the

cabinet warm, so the lamp can be started before the patient gets in. All the clothing must be removed, and the patient wrapped in a blanket; he seats himself in a chair, his feet resting on a hot water bag. Then the cabinet is shut, and the loosened blanket taken out through the opening at the neck, the towel put around as before mentioned, with another towel wrung out in cold water over that, and a cloth wrung out in ice water bound around the head. This must be kept cold by frequent changing. The lamp must be carefully watched, and the blankets arranged in such a way that they cannot take fire, and so that the patient cannot set fire to himself while handing out the blanket, or sheet, in which he was wrapped to enter the bath. Finally envelope the cabinet in a blanket to protect the cracks. Twenty minutes is the usual length of time for a hot-air bath, but some will not be able to stand so long. People with heart trouble often cannot take these

baths, and they should not be given without the doctor's order. Very much of the same result is obtained by giving a footbath in bed, which is generally better for those who are weak, or have some heart trouble. To take the patient out of the bath:

First, put out the lamp, remove the cloth from the head, sponge face with cold water, and dry, and take off the wet towel around the neck. With the dry one, reach in and wipe the patient's chest and back, and leave it as a covering for these parts. Then give the patient a towel so that he may help to dry himself, and the cabinet can be opened enough for the nurse to wipe his feet, and give him his slippers. The blanket, against which he has been leaning, and which is warm, can then be taken out and spread on his bed, and as he rises, the blanket which enveloped the cabinet, also warm, is thrown around him, and he gets into bed as fast as possible, where, after a few minutes'

rest, he is rapidly sponged off with warm water, to which may be added a handful of salt, or, if the perspiration is very acid causing irritation, some baking soda. If the patient is strong enough, he may get into a tub of hot water and take an ordinary bath, in all cases resting in bed for an hour afterwards. While he is in the cabinet, let him drink as much water (cold or hot) as he will, and be especially careful to keep the head cool by means of the cold cloth, or sponging with cold water if necessary.

A. G. OWEN.

When a man wears his piety as an ornament you can depend on its being paste.

When you come to say good-bye to old sins it is unwise to hold a farewell meeting.

If vinegar would preserve morals some men are sour enough to save the world.—Ex.

The Variety Our Stock Affords

Those thinking of purchasing a musical instrument find an examination of our stock most interesting, as whether their wish is to buy a used Organ from \$25.00 upwards, a used Piano from \$50.00 upwards, or new Piano at prices all the way from \$300 upwards, the instruments are here.

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The instrument that represents the highest type of artistic pianoforte, and which has for the last thirty-five years been used and endorsed by distinguished authorities in Canada, the United States and abroad. Grand Pianos in four different designs and sizes. Uprights in five different designs and sizes. Prices according to size. Estimates given for special designs representing any period.

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Manufactured by our company. An instrument of genuine musical merit, a favorite among music teachers. Thousands of satisfied customers testify to the excellence of this piano.

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A moderate priced Piano, made with scrupulous attention to details, and believed by some of the best authorities in the piano trade to be by far the best Piano at its price, that the market affords.

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Out of town customers are requested to write for catalogue (which we will mail free) of any particular class of instrument in which they may be interested. Remember our stock of used organs, upright and square Pianos. On request we will send list giving particulars with prices. Easy terms arranged on instruments of all classes.

We have established a Mail Order Department to give particular attention to outside enquiry and wish to impress upon those who cannot call at our warerooms, that it will be a pleasure to us to answer any questions which they may be interested to ask.

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BOOK REVIEW.

BOOK REVIEW—"The Riders of the Plains", \$1.00, the Calgary Herald publishers, is an interesting history of the organization and work of the North West Mounted Police by Capt. C. E. Denny. Capt. Denny was a member of the force from its inception in 1874 until 1881 but afterwards acted for the government on several occasions as Indian Commissioner. The narrative consists of some 225 pages and deals more particularly with incidents in the country in Southern Alberta and South Western Assinaboia, as the head quarters of the Police were for many years at Macleod and Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills. There is nothing of literary merit or typography to commend the book, but there is no more interesting subject in the realm of adventure, than the work of Mounted Police, so that one soon becomes interested in what might otherwise become the dull history of an armed body of men. Reading this work of an author, who has spent the best part of his life upon our own prairies as policeman, Indian Commissioner and rancher, brings the early days quite close to us. When Capt. Denny first arrived in Western Canada 1874 the buffalo were still upon the plains in countless herds, in fact there appeared to be no end to their lives when they migrated south, yet in five years' time these immense herds had become annihilated and the buffalo was a thing of the past. From 1879 until 1881, the year in which cattle ranching began in Alberta, there was always a danger of a shortage of meat, but from 1881 until to-day cattle have increased probably as fast as the buffalo decreased. As a review of the development of the prairie country, particularly the ranching districts, Capt. Denny's book is well worth perusal. It furnishes an authentic account of a period in our history which might easily be overlooked, although the work done during that time by the R. N. W. M. P. will always stand a credit to the force and a glory to the Dominion.

DON'T LET TORONTO HAVE ALL THE GOOD THINGS

Newspaper readers will have noticed that an active scheme for beautifying the city of Toronto is now afoot, and has, in fact, gone so far that, at a banquet given recently by the Ontario Association of Artists, an elaborated plan for the aesthetic and structural improvement of the streets, parks and lake front was presented. Toronto people, as a rule, do not do things by halves, and before long, without doubt "Toronto the beautiful" will be a reality.

Now, it does seem as though this propaganda should not be confined to Toronto. Let it spread and spread, running out through the towns and villages, and thence overrunning the farms, until there will not be an ugly city, town, village, farm or garden in all Canada. Let our farmers take the matter up, and each beautify his own home. The influence of aesthetic surroundings on character itself, is one that cannot be too highly estimated. Start the good work this spring—now is the planning time for it—and see what an improvement you can make in your garden, at least, in the space of one short summer.

It is not enough to make up one's mind to improve things and go to work. One must plan and think out effects; study the thing up, and be sure that no glaring mistakes are made. A few other things, besides fancifully-clipping trees, white-washed stones, and conch shells around flower beds should be relegated to the dark ages. We should be glad to help the work on to the best of our ability, in any way which the readers of our paper can suggest. We shall also be glad to receive suggestions for publication from any correspondent. Remember in writing to "The Farmer's Advocate," you are addressing a vast audience, and you may help much in that way. Kindly address all communications, whether about lawns, backyards, flower gardens, or decorative trees or bushes, to

FLORIST. "The Farmer's Advocate" Winnipeg,

The man who puts heart into his work will always get ahead of it.

DO NOT SPARE THE ROD.

A public school teacher gives the following experience: "This theory of governing children by appealing to their reason isn't all it's made out to be. I teach in a primary class, and it's my conviction that a youngster actually needs a good spanking once in a while for his health. It does cheer up a child as nothing else will. Here is an instance:

"One of my boys had skipped his classes, deceived his mother, been found out and caused much unhappiness all around. I took him aside, and we had a heart-to-heart talk. Johnny sat still, looking at me intently and seeming to be deeply impressed. I thought I was making good headway, and that my little sermon was surely penetrating Johnny's brain. I never saw a child who seemed so absorbed, even fascinated by my line of argument.

"But you never can tell. Just as I had reached the climax in my appeal to his better self, a light of discovery broke over Johnny.

"Say, teacher," he said, eagerly, 'it's your lower jaw that moves, isn't it?'"

THE CREAM SEPARATOR AS AN AID TO GOOD FARMING.

Good farming necessitates returns to the land as well as withdrawals from it—the land is practically the bank of the farmer. To get returns both for the land and the farmer, a cream separator kept reasonably busy is one of the best machines to employ. A writer in Hoard's Dairyman says:

"It marks an advanced step in our history, when we can make a cow return one hundred per cent on her value in one year.

This can be done with the aid of the cream separator. I do not claim to be eminently successful in the operation of the separator. In the first place, we have only very ordinary cows—cows that will average, with ordinary care, two gallons of milk per day.

We will take ten cows that average two gallons of milk per day. This will give us twenty gallons of milk per day to work on. Ordinarily good milk will yield two and a half gallons of merchantable cream by the separator. This cream weighs 8½ pounds to the gallon; so we have twenty pounds of cream each day to sell. The cream is not sold on its gross weight, but the person buying it is equipped with what is known as a cream tester. This cream usually tests about 40 per cent butterfat, which will give us eight pounds of butterfat per day, worth on an average twenty cents per pound, or \$1.60 per day for ten cows.

Now, what about the calves? One naturally asks the question, can they be raised on the separated milk? I answer that they can most assuredly, provided they are started right. For the first three or four days after taking them from their mother, feed the little fellows the full milk, then for a few days about one-half of the separated milk, mixed in with the whole milk. Then they will grow right off, but care must be taken to carefully wash out the trough or vessel they are fed in, or the same will become sour during the hot weather. The calves should receive after the first three weeks a daily ration of chopped oats and bran, and when they are six months old, may be weaned from the milk entirely.

We consider two pigs for each cow the right number to use up the surplus milk to the best advantage; then with the regular assistance of chop we have an almost ideal pig feed. When the pigs outgrow the pen, which they will do in about six months, have another batch ready to put in their places. Two pounds per day is not an unusual gain for shoats on the above rations.

Last, but not least, is the labor saved in the handling of milk. In from thirty to forty minutes after the milk is taken from the cows, the calves and pigs each have their share of warm sweet milk, and the cream is in the shipping or cooling can, the separator parts are washed and drying in the sun.

All this is done by the men, usually, excepting the washing of the separator, which is not a difficult task. Of course, this reverses the old order of things, viz: According to the old song, which says, 'Let the women do the work while the men lay around,' but I verily believe the new order of things has come to stay."

CLARK'S CORNED BEEF.

Every Bit Eatable

and enjoyable. Fine fed beef—no bone or waste, put up in air tight germ proof tins; and ready to serve. It provides a meal in a minute which satisfies for hours. Order some now from your dealer. It won't be the last by any means.

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

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food cooked as it ought to be, unless
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If Royal Household Flour were not as good as Ogilvies say it is, who would be the greatest loser?

You would try it once—if it were not good you would be a small loser, perhaps.

But Ogilvies would probably lose your custom.

They would also lose the custom of every other woman who tried it and of thousands who had never tried it but had been told that it was not as represented.

Therefore Ogilvies *must* make Royal Household Flour the *best* flour because they stake their reputation upon it, and if you and thousands of others found it was not the best, Ogilvies would ruin their business.

So Ogilvies make Royal Household Flour the best flour, in their *own* protection. Incidentally that is *your* strongest protection—it guarantees you the best flour because the brand carries with it Ogilvie's Reputation.

Ogilvies simply ask a trial—knowing that it will make a permanent friend for Royal Household Flour.

"WHAT THE MAN FROM WELWYN," Says :

JAN. 30, 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used Dr. Clark's White Liniment and found it to be all that it is recommended to be. I had an ox badly cut on a wire fence and Dr. Clark's White Liniment soon healed it up. I can recommend it for cuts, sores, and bruises.

Sincerely, J. W. WHITE.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT, 50 CENTS, SOLD EVERYWHERE.
THE MARTIN, BOLE, WYNNE CO. SOLE PROPS.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

FROM HELPONABIT

Dear Dame Durden,—On taking up the last copy of "The Farmer's Advocate," I saw that you were back again, and I feel I must write and welcome you to the Ingle Nook, not but that you had a good substitute, and she gave us some very interesting articles. I was surprised to hear that you had been only on a farm, not far away, and I had been thinking of you touring through the old lands, or in South America studying farm life and the different modes of women's work, and I thought what interesting letters you would give us about your trip.

I think the Ingle Nookers must be away travelling, or very busy, for they have not been to the nook for a chat for a long time. I think it will be nice to tell how we spent Christmas. We had our usual family party—nineteen for dinner, thirty for the evening. In the party were nine children from two years to fourteen—quite enough to keep us lively. After dinner, the young folks went for a skate on the river, while the elders had a nice rest, and looked at the illustrated Christmas papers that had come in. When the skaters came back, and the other friends had arrived, we had the Christmas tree, which was placed in the bay-window in the dining-room. Each one brought the presents to give, and put them on, or under, the tree. While my nephew was dressing for Santa Claus, my husband was romping about with the children, and he went to the parlor fire-place. It had no fire in it, being so mild. He knocked with the poker, and called up the chimney to know if Santa were there, and if he would come down and give us our presents. The children were kneeling around and looking up the chimney, trying to see him. A voice called down to know how many children there were and their names. He was told. Then he asked if Cecil were a good boy. Cecil is a bright, interesting little boy, just at his first term at school. "No, he talks in school," was the answer. I shall never forget the guilty look on the little fellow's face, as he got up and backed away from the fireplace. Soon there was a stamping on the veranda, the door opened, a big blast from a horn sounded, and in jumped Santa. We took seats in the dining-room, and he cut the things off the tree for us; and how good he was. Such a lot of pretty and useful presents for all of us. We had three young Englishmen with us, spending their first Christmas in Canada and Santa did not forget them. When the tree was stripped, he bade us good-bye, and promised to come next year. He would not stay to tea, said he had so many other places to go.

After the tree had been taken out, and the litter picked up, we served tea in both dining-room and parlor. We have done this for the last three years, and find it much more pleasant than setting a table, as we all enjoy it together—sitting in groups. Our bill-of-fare was: White and brown bread and butter, cut thin; raspberry and lemon jelly; sponge, marble and Christmas cake; mince pies (little ones); tarts, grapes, oranges, almonds, raisins, tea, and coffee. This is such a pleasant time—laughing, chatting, and no hurrying to get one table through to set another.

After all had eaten, and the tea things were cleared away, we had the programme. It is interesting to notice how the little ones improve from year to year in their recitations and motion songs. After the children had got through their part, they gathered around the organ and sang some dear old songs, "the songs that never die." Then we had some hymns that all could join in.

And now I must tell you of a little thing that happened. We took a day to make the Christmas cakes, puddings, and mincemeat. The puddings had been boiling for an hour, when one of the girls said: "Did you put any sugar in the puddings?" We stopped work and looked at one another and in the sugar canister. Sure enough, not a bit had been put in. "Well," I said, "it

cannot be helped now; we will make a rich, sweet sauce." "But," said one of the girls, "Emily does not eat sauce." Now, Emily is a good cook, and an authority on what is right. Christmas day came; the dinner was nicely cooked; the twenty pound turkey was done to a turn, and so was the mock goose, which was a rump of beef, boned and stuffed with sage and onions. When full justice was done to this course, on came the pudding, and, although we had only nineteen to dinner, and we often have twenty-two to twenty-five, every bit of that pudding was eaten—a thing that never happened before since I kept house, and the pudding was the same size. After dinner, I said to Emily, "How did you like the pudding?" She said it was delicious. I never tasted a nicer Christmas pudding.

HELPONABIT.

Glad to welcome you back, Helponabit. "Only" on a farm? Bless you, I think it's the best place under the sun! At present Molly is our rambler. We hope to have an interesting letter from her soon from the far south. . . . What rollicking Christmas times you have at your home! D. D.

BY THE WEIGHT OF A FEATHER.

Have you noticed how often our opinion of people and things is decided by some little thing which taken by itself, might, perhaps, seem unimportant? The trouble is that, so often, the little thing is just an index to the greater one.

This was most forcibly brought to mind the other day by a remark which I heard about a young girl whom I knew: "Such an untidy girl! She always steps out of her clothes and leaves them in a ring on the floor."

Now, this girl is by no means a "sloppy" looking specimen whom one would readily accuse of any deficiency in the bump of neatness. She is pretty, bright, and intelligent-looking and, so far as dress is concerned, always appears the pink of perfection; and yet every night, she "leaves her clothes in a ring on the floor," and this one untidy practice has given my friend, who made the criticism, the impression that Dot—we shall call her Dot—is untidy in all her ways.

Possibly she is, or possibly this clothes habit is only a pet weakness, uncorrected because unnoticed. In either case, the lesson may not be lost upon some of us. Lack of the virtue of neatness in a woman is one which, in these days, can scarcely be overlooked; and, as has been remarked before, in this respect at least, people are almost sure to judge us upon the evidence of some little thing. One of us may have the slovenly habit of leaving a bunch of hair in her comb, or on her dressing-table; another, perhaps, throws her hat and coat on chair or sofa, and leaves them there until someone has the grace to hang them up for her; one more pins her garments together at every available point, with the heads of all the pins showing, has her collars fastened unevenly, her "spare" gaping ever so little, and her skirts dipping in points: yet a last one—oh, let us hope she is not!—may be careless about hair, teeth, or nails. I knew one girl whose room always appeared in order, and whose clothes were always beyond criticism, but yet—one glimpse behind the scenes! That girl never knew where to find anything, and a veritable "hunt" of ten minutes usually preceded the discovery of the smallest article, even to scissors, or thimble. Chaos itself would scarcely describe her dressing-table drawers. I can see her yet, when in a hurry, madly pulling and turning things upside down, hot, flustered, and out of temper. And yet, even experience never seemed to teach that girl the wisdom of "having a place for everything, and keeping everything in its place."

By just such little things are we judged. Let us examine ourselves, and see if any such untidy habits are ours; not, perhaps, for the sake of escaping criticism, which, after all, would be a very weak and inadequate motive, but for the sake of the beneficial effect such

vigilance must have on ourselves. We might go on and say how, by things of a different nature we are judged—the stinging word we let drop, the bit of malicious gossip we repeat, and so on, almost *ad infinitum*—but to-day there is no room. Anyway, we think the suggestion may carry as much weight as a full discussion; so, for this time, we will make way for someone else.

DAME DURDEN.

THE KITCHEN AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

Miss Margaret Mather, well known as an institute lecturer on home economics, spoke on the subject dear to every woman's heart—the kitchen.

The kitchen, she said, was usually furnished with what money was left after the rest of the house was provided for, and, unfortunately, the poorer the equipment the more time would the worker have to spend there.

She pleaded for small kitchens. The "nice large kitchen" of the olden days, she pronounced a needless waste of time and strength.

While we might not care to copy the compact kitchen of the dining car, we could find there some valuable suggestions. While the cook prepares meals more elaborate than our usual home meals and for a much larger number, he can do so almost without stepping out of his tracks.

She heartily recommended a kitchen cabinet in every kitchen. A pantry fitted up for work would make a good substitute. She would have a table beside the cabinet, and both should be high enough so that the worker could stand erect at her work.

Zinc she considered the best covering. A gentleman in the audience recommended it because it did not dull knives, while wood did. Kerosene was suggested as excellent to clean the zinc.

"If you haven't zinc," said Miss Mather, "use newspapers freely rather than be always scrubbing a wood top table."

There should be in the kitchen a chair low enough so the feet can rest squarely on the floor and also a stool high enough to use while working at the table.

She wood not have the floor of wood or even the beautiful tile or glass, although they are easily kept clean. They are too hard and unyielding. They make the feet tired and sore.

She preferred linoleum. Let the kitchen be not larger than the widest width linoleum. It can then be in one piece. It should be carefully fitted by an expert, and then makes an ideal floor covering. It can be kept clean with clear warm water. Milk and water—half and half—or boiled linseed oil and vinegar in the same proportions were recommended to preserve the new look.

Miss Mather said that one of her kitchen comforts was a pad made of several thicknesses of an old comforter and provided with a case of denim, which could be easily washed. Especially when ironing she found this a rest.

Some one suggested rubber heels, which brought out a diversity of opinion. Some recommended them entirely, others only for house work.

Light and ventilation are two things often neglected in the kitchen. A hood over the stove is a great help in ventilation and also in carrying away odors.

"Stay afraid of the gasoline stove and it will be safe," was Miss Mather's verdict on the stove question.

In everything connected with the kitchen the time and strength of the worker should be considered. Women are too apt to accept as inevitable little drains upon their strength that could be avoided. Heavy utensils, drawers and doors that stick, etc., in the course of a year, means too much loss of energy.

He Cheered Me Oft.

"His words have cheered me oft," they said
As he in peace was lying,
With folded hands, upon his bed,
Beyond the stress of dying.
He had no art to gather gold—
He loved too well his brother,—
But, "Much I loved him!"—thus they told
Their thought to one another.

My Father, though this life of mine
Lead through the valley lowly;
Though half unwrit's the thought divine
That Thou hast whispered wholly,
Yet when I die, and visions soft
Through my long sleep are pressing,
Let fond hearts say, "He cheered me oft,"—
I ask no other blessing.
—Alfred J. Waterhouse, in Success Magazine.

AN UNPOLISHED REFLECTION

John Philpot Curran, the eminent Irish barrister and orator, once met his match in a pert, jolly, keen-eyed Paddy, who acted as ostler at a large stable, and who was up as witness in a case of a horse-buyin' dispute.

Curran much desired to break down the credibility of this witness, and thought to do it by making the man contradict himself by tangling him up in a network of adroitly-framed questions; but all to no avail. The ostler was a companion to Sam Weller. His good common sense and his equanimity and good nature were not to be overturned.

By-and-bye Curran, in towering wrath belched forth, as not another counsel would have dared to do in the presence of the court:

"Sirrah, you are incorrigible! The truth is not to be got from you, for it is not in you. I see the villain in you face."

"I' faith, yer honor," said the witness with the utmost simplicity of truth and honesty, "my face must be mighty clane and shinin', indade, if it can reflect like that!"—*Ex.*

LORD PLUNKET'S BAD COOK

In a chapter on verbal infelicities, the author of "Collections and Recollections," relates an anecdote concerning Archbishop Trench a man of singularly vague and dreamy habits, who resigned the See of Dublin on account of advancing years and settled in London.

He went some time after to pay a visit to his successor, Lord Plunket. Finding himself back again in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner-table, and gazing across it as his old wife, he was master of the house, and gently remarked to Mrs. Trench:

"I am afraid, my love, that we must put this cook down among our failures." What the feelings of Lord and Lady Plunket were on hearing this comment, history does not relate.—*Argus.*

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

To prevent an accumulation of soot in stovepipes, hang some zinc (size of pigeon's egg) inside the stove, where the fire is. Tie it to the fastening of the door with wire, or any part that ingenuity suggests, where it will be close to the fire, and the material formed by the melting zinc will dissolve the accumulations in the pipes.

RECIPES.

The following tested recipes have been very kindly contributed by "Aunt Maggie."

SCOTCH ROLL—SPLENDID.

Remove skin from five-pound flank of beef with sharp knife, and cut layer from thick part, and lay on thinner part to make same thickness throughout. Mix three tablespoons salt, one of sugar, half teaspoon pepper, one-eighth teaspoon powdered cloves, one teaspoon summer savory. Sprinkle over meat; then sprinkle with three tablespoons vinegar. Roll up and tie, or sew, and put away in cold place for twelve hours. At the end of time, place in stew-pan, with boiling water to cover, and simmer gently for three hours and a half. Mix four heaping tablespoons of flour with half cup of cold water, and stir into gravy. Season with pepper and salt. Simmer half an hour longer. Stand pan, with meat, in cold place, and baste with gravy. Then allow to become perfectly cold, and slice evenly.

POTATO SOUFFLE.

Heat cold, mashed potatoes slightly, and moisten with a well-beaten egg, a little milk, and butter the size of an egg, then beat to a cream. Bake brown in a quick oven.

RISSOLETTE.

Any cold meat will do. Grind, and season well with salt, pepper and savory. Make into shape of flat dumplings, and fry in butter, or-dripping, which is plentiful at this time of the year.

You cannot escape your taxes here by talking about your citizenship there.

When "the good things of life" are our best things they become our worst.

PIANO BARGAINS

The following are a few high-grade Piano Bargains which must be cleared out prior to stock-taking.

BEHR BROS. Cabinet Grand Piano, rich circassian walnut case, only three months in use, catalogue price \$850. now \$375	CHICKERING Concert Grand Piano, fully guaranteed, action thoroughly renovated, cost \$1500, now \$350
HEINTZMAN Upright Piano, Duchess of York style, 3 years in use, was \$450, now \$275	BERLIN Upright Piano, superior tone, ivory keys, cost \$400, now \$265
EVANS BROS. Medium size, walnut case, revolving fall-board \$255	DRAWING ROOM Upright Piano, beautifully carved panels, three pedals \$240
CHICKERING Upright Piano, soft mellow tone \$225	FINE LAYTON BROS. Cabinet Grand Piano, in use but a short time, rich fall tone \$220

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Blue Ribbon

- Tea
- Coffee
- Baking Powder
- Spices
- Extracts
- Jelly Powder
- Herbs
- Mustard
- Cream of Tartar

They cost no more than other kinds, but will go much further on account of their unusual purity and strength.

It will therefore pay you well to use Blue Ribbon goods of all kinds and so get the best of everything.

Remember we guarantee all Blue Ribbon goods to give perfect satisfaction and be just as represented. Your grocer will give you back your money if you have any just cause for complaint.

You take no chances.



Manufactured in Canada, especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. Send stamps for samples and booklet. Winnipeg, May 29th. 1899. W. G. Fonseca, Esq. Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry of the 15th inst., we beg to say that the Mica Roofing you placed on our cold storage building two years ago has proved satisfactory and we have no hesitation in saying that we are pleased that we have used the same. Yours sincerely, (Signed) McDONAGH and SHEA. W. G. Fonseca & Son, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA 55 Fonseca Ave., WINNIPEG.

Be a Watchmaker

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN. Write for our Free Book, "How to Be a Watchmaker." A postal card will do. STONE'S SCHOOL OF WATCHMAKING Globe Building St. Paul, Minn.

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

For first-class and up-to-date Photographs go to E. B. GURLETTE'S New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. GURLETTE

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed. LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

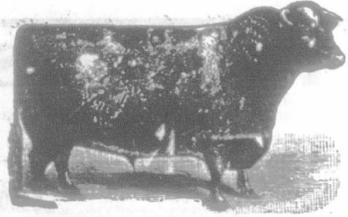
Do you ever Think?

of the importance of SEED SELECTION as a factor in CROP PRODUCTION?

POTTER & MACDOUGALL'S SEEDS

have been specially selected to meet the needs of the West. THAT'S THE REASON FOR THEIR PRO- NOUNCED SUCCESS. Write for cata- logue to

POTTER & MACDOUGALL, Edmonton, Box 222. Cor. MacDougall & Jasper Ave



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 3 high-class imp. bulls.
- 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

Maple Shade

Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

John Dryden & Son,

Brooklin, Ont.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,

Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

BREEDERS OF
High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
Choice Shropshire Sheep Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
C. W. WILSON, SUPT., ROCKLAND, ONT.
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

An excellent lot of **Shorthorn Bulls** and **Heifers** for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few **Leicesters** left yet. Bargains in ewes. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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 - - - Qu'Appelle.

One Way Colonist Rates

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

THE QUIET HOUR

GREAT FIELDS AND SMALL

Dear Hope,—
"The Farmer's Advocate" has just come to hand, and I have been reading your talk on "Life in a great city," and it has awakened within me something of an old longing to have the privilege of laboring among "God's poor" in our great cities; but hitherto my life-work has been plainly laid out for me in the country. Not that I do not love the country; I love it with all my heart, for aside from many other blessings in living near to nature, we seem to get nearer to the great loving heart of Nature's God. Still the crying need of the masses in the cities appeals very strongly to my heart, and I long to widen my sphere of usefulness for the Master. By a strange coincidence, the very poems which I had previously prepared, and which I am sending in this letter for "The Farmer's Advocate," express something of that old longing, although I was hardly conscious of it until I read your letter. Hoping the poems may be useful, and wishing you very heartily a year of success and blessing in this and in every work which may be given you,

Yours very sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. C. HAYWARD.

I gladly publish your poems, Mrs. Hayward, feeling very sure that they will go straight home to many hearts. There are so many souls with high ideals longing to spend their lives in some high and holy work of love, yet kept by God's restraining hand in a groove that seems so narrow. We can never be thankful enough that the great Life which has transformed innumerable lives of men and women, was spent almost entirely in a little country village. Surely the Saviour of mankind longed to get away from the apparently trivial work in the carpenter's shop, that He might do the "great work" of uplifting the souls of sin-laden men and women. But, well indeed it was for us that He did not drop the commonplace everyday duties, until the guiding pillar of God's providence plainly led the way. As a friend of mine, now laboring in a distant mission field, says: "It is not our fields, but on faithfulness that matters. We need to realize the largeness of a small work as well as the smallness of a great work in order that in the one hand we may do least things grandly, and, on the other, grand things humbly." Bishop Brooks shows, in wonderful language, how eager, aspiring souls gather round the Son of Man, "each with his poor, pathetic little piece of struggle, which has looked so hopeless while he was fighting it out in his own obscure corner of the world; see how each comes and sets his bit of solitary struggle deep into the great victory of Christ, and knows that he has his true part in Christ's fulfilment of the human life—the complete establishment of God's idea of man."

The Master is watching each worker. Whether the world knows anything of what we are doing, or passes by our service unheedingly, matters very little. Does he approve of the way we are living? That is the searching question for each one of us—in country or in city, Is he saying: "Well done!" each day? Look up into his face and see.

HOPE.

"SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD."

(Mark 14 : 8.)

"She hath done what she could," the Master said:
The weeping Mary felt
A thrill of deep, sweet gladness in her soul,
As at His feet she knelt.

Her broken box lay empty at His feet,
Its perfume filled the air;
Her heart's unspoken, self-denying love,
Had found expression there.

What though His friends looked on in censure cold,
And deemed her act unwise;
If only He accepted what she gave,
And blessed the sacrifice?

They could not read the motives of her heart,
The Master understood;
He knew that she had given her best to Him,
She had done what she could.

And we, the followers of the same dear Christ;
Like Mary, long to prove
To Him, who bought us with His precious blood,
The fullness of our love.

And yet, sometimes our hearts are sad,
because
Our service seems so small;
So many seeming barriers hedge our way—
The Master knows it all.

He knows, when those whose sympathy we need
Give only words of blame;
He waits to soothe and cheer our aching hearts,
For He has felt the same.

And when life's common duties press around
And claim each passing hour.
We think, "Oh, I would do so much for Him
If it were in my power."

But is it not for Him? Our daily tasks
Rich privilege afford,
Through loving trust and cheerful self-denial
To glorify our Lord.

So while we long for greater things to do,
We need to watch and pray,
Lest we neglect the duties that lie close
Around us, day by day.

And this sweet thought may comfort and sustain,
When burdened and oppressed,
The Master only asks of us our own,
And not another's best.

Oh, that our hearts might lie, like
Mary's box,
All empty, at His feet,
With each God-given talent we possess,
Poured forth in service sweet.

Thus, in the weakest of God's children here,
Rich fruitage would abound;
And the sweet perfume of our words and deeds
Breathe forth to all around.

Thus following Him, whose pure, unselfish life
Was spent in doing good,
Sweet guerdon shall be ours, to hear
Him say,
"They have done what they could."
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Jesus Knows and Understands.

oft my heart is filled with longing
For some greater work to do;
Work amid earth's teeming harvests,
Where the laborers are so few;
Very commonplace and trivial
Sometimes seem the tasks at hand;
But this sweet thought ever cheers me;
Christ doth know and understand.

Dearest friends sometimes misjudge me,
Sometimes fail to help afford,
Just when all my heart is longing
For a helpful, cheering word,
But there's One who never, never
Fails to meet my heart's demands;
Though its needs be all unspoken,
Jesus knows and understands.

In my soul are high ideals,
Sought, but never quite attained;
Everly holy aspiration
By some weakness seems restrained.
But my soul with all its yearnings
Lies within the Master's hand;
He will use them for his glory,
For He knows and understands.

But when freed from mortal 'embrace,
My glad spirit finds its goal—
Satisfied, yet ever growing—
In the homeland of the soul,
When I meet those eyes so tender,
When I clasp a nail-pierced hand,
In the perfect light of heaven,
I, too, shall know and understand.
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

We find no better feelings in others
than we foster in ourselves.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Stock Judging Schools will be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Societies at the following points:—

- Churchbridge, February 20 and 21.
- Saltcoats, February 22 and 23.
- Moosomin, February 27 and 28.
- Wapella, March 1 and 2.
- Broadview, March 3.

SPEAKERS.

D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., Lecturer on Horses.
J. L. Warren Acton, Ont., Lecturer on Cattle.
G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Ont., Poultry Expert.

- Grenfell, March 5 and 6.
- Wolseley, March 7 and 8.
- Santaluta, March 9 and 10.
- Indian Head, March 12 and 13.
- Regina, March 14 and 15.
- Moose Jaw, March 16 and 17.
- Weyburn, March 19.
- Estevan, March 20.
- Alameda, March 21.
- Carnduff, March 22.
- Gainsboro, March 23 and 24.

SPEAKERS.

C. M. MacRae, Ottawa, Lecturer on Horses.
Robt. Ness, Howick, Lecturer on Cattle.
G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Poultry Expert.

Animals will be used at the morning and afternoon sessions to demonstrate the desirable and undesirable forms. Score cards will be given to the audience to teach the value of the different parts of the animal, after which those present will score the animals themselves. The instructors will then go over the animals and give the correct scoring. Young men should not miss these meetings and the ladies are especially urged to attend the Poultry lecture.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,

Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Province of Saskatchewan.
Regina, February 1, 1906.

WE BUY FURS SKUNK MINK COON
and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad.
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
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Fleming's Seeds
95 PER CENT GROW
Stock picked upon experience of trials at Experimental Farm here as best for this climate.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
FLEMING'S SEED STORE BRANDON, MAN.
ESTABLISHED 1881.

Boo Spavin
Lameness resembles
bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horse lame—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

In a large and pleasant dining-room sat Fannie Lee with her two brothers and sisters, eating and chatting pleasantly around a table. They were all in gay spirits, for it was Fannie's birthday.

"Mamma, may I have a birthday party? I have never had one," Fannie said to her mother after breakfast.

"My dear, I am afraid I must disappoint you," said her mother. "We are not prepared for a party." "Oh, dear," sighed Fannie, "I was planning to have such a nice party, and now we cannot have it. That is always the way."

"I am sorry," said Mrs. Lee, but you must wait now, like a good girl, until next year, and then, perhaps, you may have one. Now, Good-bye, I am going to spend the day at grandma's, because she is sick."

"Good-bye," she said, and went into the nursery.

Fanny was angry at her mother, herself and brothers and sisters, and in her anger said: "I don't care who says I can't have one; I will anyway."

"What are you going to have?" asked her eldest brother, Hugh.

"A birthday party, of course, what else?"

"Mamma said you couldn't have one," said her other brother, Wilfred.

"Well, I am going to have one anyway. Come, get your hats and go with me to invite the guests. We will not go into the house at all, but stay in the orchard, where there is lots of fruit," answered Fannie.

"Yes, that will be all very well, but we will all be disobeying mamma," said her brothers.

"Well, sillies, you know it would be my fault and not yours. Come on; mamma will never know it."

At this last sentence the brothers got their hats, thinking it would not be wrong to help their sister get up the party; so they ran down the path into the road. They soon had a dozen boys and girls invited, and then ran quickly home to get everything ready. "But, what shall we have to eat?" said Hugh. "Fruit, of course. We had better go into dinner now. Don't say anything of this to nurse, or she will tell mamma," replied Fannie.

At two o'clock the children began to come, and were soon playing in the orchard.

"I'll tell you what you should have," said one little girl to Fannie; "a swing."

"A swing to be sure! I never once thought of a swing. I'll go and get a rope."

Fannie soon came back with a long rope, saying: "Now for the fun. I will put it up."

Hugh got a ladder and after putting it against a tree, Fannie began to ascend it. When she was about to the top of the ladder, her foot slipped, and she fell to the ground with a cry. The children gathered quickly around her, and took her to the house. Nurse at once sent for the doctor and Fannie's mother. They found that she had broken her leg.

Later on in the evening, when Mrs. Lee sat by Fannie's bedside, she gently said: "Fannie, don't you wish you had waited until next year to have a party? I think if you had not disobeyed me, you would have had a far better birthday."

DORA STAACK

A MANITOBA FARM.

As I saw other letters in the Advocate I thought perhaps that you might accept mine too. My father has taken the Advocate for about a year now. He enjoys reading it. I live on a farm about four miles west of Arden. The farm consists of a number of tame and wild horses, ten milking cows, other cattle, a few pigs and a number of hens. My father buys and sells both horses and cattle. We have mixed farming. Our country scenes are very pleasant. The ideal prairies of Manitoba are to be found here.

LETTIE ROE,

Aged 15 years. Arden, Man.

DO CHICKENS TALK?

People may say that chickens do not talk, but if they think a few minutes they would find out how unreasonable this assertion is. One morning I was out of doors and heard a rooster crowing. On looking up I saw two more young roosters, one of which said, judging from what they afterwards did, "Let us crow too." "All right," seemed to be the answer. "Won't you crow first?" coaxingly. "No you." "I don't want to," said the first chicken. "All right, I won't," was the indifferent reply. "Will you, if I crow first?" came quickly from the first chicken. "Yes," was the answer. "Cock-a-doo." No sound came from chicken No 2. "Are you not going to crow?" came in surprised tones from the first chicken. "No," was the quiet rejoinder. "You promised." "I do not care," said the second chicken. "All right, I won't crow any more for you, you'll see if I do," came in angry tones from the first chicken.

They parted at this and it is as likely as not that they did not speak to each other again for quite a little while; and that the first chicken kept his word.

MABEL SUDDABY,

Aged 13 years. Eden, Manitoba.

TRADE NOTES

From 15,000 customers in 1903 to 50,000 in 1905 is the gratifying record of A. E. McKenzie & Co., Seedmen, of Brandon, Man. This immense growth reflects the confidence the public have in the seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, garden tools, etc., handled by this reliable energetic house. It is also evidence that an honest effort is being made to handle seeds particularly adapted for Western conditions. The territory served by this house extends from the Great Lakes to the Pacific and from the boundary line of the Yukon and Hudson's Bay. Their 1906 catalogue is now being distributed and the immense variety of the goods offered gives one an opportunity to provide for every branch of field, garden, orchard and lawn seeding. Secure one of these catalogues and try for the large cash prize offered to those guessing the number of customers the house will have in 1906.

An opportunity to add an attractive little volume to the book case is furnished by the J. I. Case Company who have published "The Farmers Encyclopedia" which contains some 150 pages of reading matter upon grain, garden crops, livestock, dairying, poultry, bees and miscellaneous subjects. The subject matter is just what one wants to have in classified form so that he can get his information with the least effort. There are descriptions of crops, where they are suitable, amount of seed to sow, etc., short notes on garden crops, treatment of the feed, care and management of beef and dairy cattle, and other farm stock. At the back of the volume is a complete list of the different breed associations of the United States with the addresses of their secretaries. There is also a table giving the amount per acre and methods of sowing different seeds, a planting and propagation table, a gestation calendar, and a list of medicines, their actions and doses for horses. A stamp will secure this little volume; everyone will appreciate the efforts the J. I. Case company have put forth to place so much information before its many friends and customers.

Recompense.

Life's scattered joys seem but a golden thread Traced on the background of circumstance; So frail the thread, oft in our ignorance We deem it lost, by cumbering cares misled

Yet when, Life's 'broidery done, by sorrow taught, We view it from the other, brighter side, We'll see the gold threads multiplied, And learn how well the weaver wrought.

M. E. R.

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



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

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

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

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

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

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

NOTICE!

PRIZE WINNING AND GOOD BREEDING STALLIONS FOR SALE.

As I am changing my business I now offer for sale my entire Stud of Prize Winning Stallions, Hackney and Clydesdale, including Cairnton's Best, my Champion three year old Clydesdale winner of Six First Prizes and Two Sweepstakes, some of his victories are as follows:

- First at Ontario and Durham Exhibition at Whitby, 1902.
- First at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, in a very large class, 1903.
- First at Ottawa, Central Show, 1903.
- First at the Stallion Show Toronto, in February, 1905.

This is a splendid type of a draft horse, good at the ground, and of great scale.

In Hackneys, my well known Sky Pilot, No. 147, conceded to be the best Hackney in the West. Grand Sire the famous Robin Adair, 2nd; and just as much like him as two peas, his dam is full sister to the mare which sold at Mr. Robt. Beith's sale last spring for \$1,650.

Now is the time to get a good Stallion, all have proved sure foal getters, and are healthy and sound every way. Call or write for particulars to

DUNCAN CLARK,
CROWFOOT, ALTA.

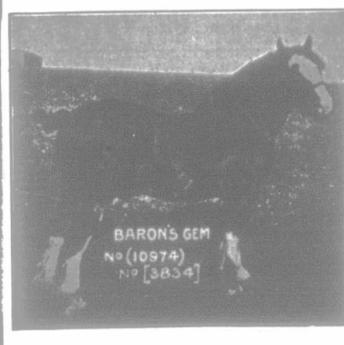
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BREEDERS OF
CLYDESDALE HORSES and
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

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

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

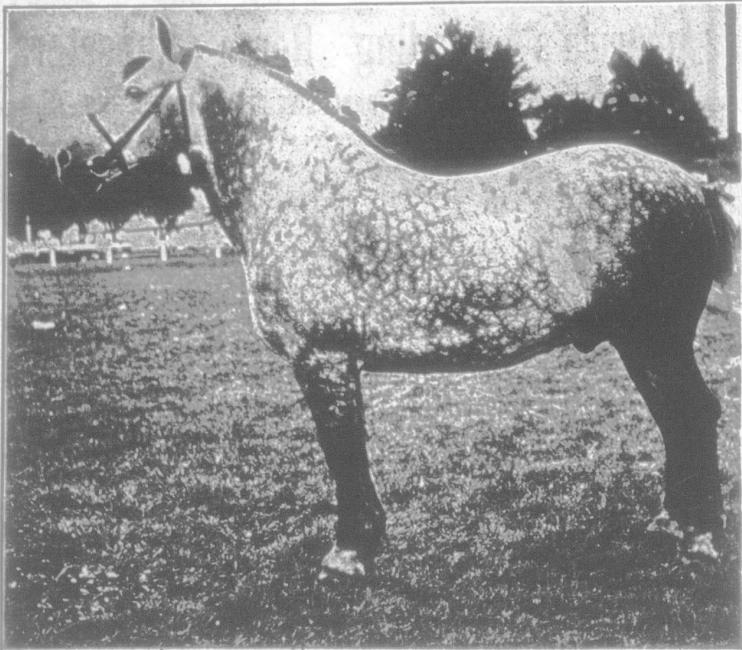
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THE NOTED PRIZEWINNER.

The above horse for sale; also several 2 and 3-year-olds, closely related. For particulars write or call on

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Westbourne, - Manitoba.

Farm Lands for Sale

FIRST ANNUAL SPRING SHOW AND SALE OF PURE BRED CATTLE AND FIRST ANNUAL PROVINCIAL HORSE SHOW

under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association

SECOND ANNUAL PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW

under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association.

To be held at REGINA, May 16th, 17th and 18th, 1906

Entries for Cattle Sale close March 19th.

Entries for Fat Stock Show and Horse Show close on April 16th, 1906.

PASSENGER RATES.

Tickets for the General Public will be issued from all points in Saskatchewan; from all points in Alberta on lines east of Calgary and McLeod; from all stations in Manitoba, west of Portage la Prairie to Regina and return at SINGLE FAIR. Tickets will be issued only on May 14, 15, 16 and 17th, good to return until May 21st. For further information, copies of the Prize List and forms of entry, apply to

G. W. GRANT WRIGHT,

Secretary and Managing Director Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association, Regina, Sask.

WRITE OR VISIT

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.

if you want to buy or if your district requires a first-class breeding stallion. We have been in the business a life time, and have at present on hand a magnificent collection of

GLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

ALSO A FEW CHOICE

PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

The only prize winners at the recent INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW that have come to the Northwest are in our stables. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

COME AT ONCE

IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

Mr. Larrence of Ft. Vermillion in the Peace River was a visitor to the Seed Selection Special at Edmonton. He speaks very enthusiastically of the prospects in that country, and says that large numbers of settlers are already finding their way into the district. Last year was a trifle too dry and crops were not so good as usual, but taking the average of a number of years, the results have been as good as can be secured at any other point. Fall wheat

is the coming crop. It has only been tried experimentally so far, but to that extent, at least, it is an unqualified success.

Speaking of the rapid growth in the long hours of summer sunshine, Mr. Lawrence states that wheat sown on May 10th was ripe and ready to cut on the 4th of August, a period of only 86 days. The farmers secure from \$1.25 to \$1.75 for their wheat; it is ground in local mills and goes to the various Hudson's Bay posts throughout the north.

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured his
Kidney Troubles.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to
Work—Gives all the Credit to the
Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

WAPPELLA, Assa., N. W. T., Feb. 5th. —(Special.)—Cured of Kidney Diseases that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for to them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Urinary Troubles.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

The driest religion is the gushing kind.

Every man owes every other man a happy face.

"Time to burn" keeps the devil's furnace going.

When hypocrites meet, the devil has time to eat.

He cannot be a saint who will not be a servant.

You soon lose the religion you try to keep to yourself.

Most of us believe that fasting fattens—the other fellow.

You do not cleanse yourself by smutting everyone else.

A bushel of potatoes may be worth a ton of philanthropy.

It takes more than the Sunday suit to make the solid saint.

ART AND ORNAMENT.

The tinkling melodies of Purcell, Dr. Arne, and other composers of that far-away period were undoubtedly beautiful. So are the simple melodies of Beethoven, but it is Beethoven whose name will be honored and loved when the mere melodists will have been forgotten. Ornament does not always signify beauty, and too often it obscures it. For instance, the Greeks understood that, as their statuary and the uninterrupted sweep of their architectural lines will show. The really artistic is generally the simple, a fact which is brought home to one in contemplation of the latest model of the Goulay piano. Officially known in the office of Messrs. Goulay, Winter and Leeming, Toronto, as style 35, the Empress design, this piano is likely to increase still more the reputation for high-grade work which the firm has already attained throughout this country and abroad. The piano is a magnificent instrument musically, its tone is mellow, and its scale is even and crisp; besides that, its rich quality makes it peculiarly suitable for accompanying the voice. When such an ideal piano is enclosed in such an exquisite case as the Empress design the result is certainly most charming.

Looking at the instrument, one is immediately struck with its simplicity. The music desk runs the full length of the piano, and is a single piece of beautifully-grained mahogany, unornamented by a single scroll or carving. Similar to that is the base board. Just under the cornice there are three small carvings, but they are of most chaste design. The trusses are fluted and the general effect is of the utmost beauty. Certainly, the Empress would not be out of place in the most artistic drawing-room.

Questions and Answers

RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

1. Would you please tell me what I should do in case a cow does not clean, also how soon after the calf is born should the after-birth be taken away.

2. Which is the better for milch cow, ground barley or ground oats?

3. What constitutes a lawful fence around hay stacks or grain.

Alta.

F. E. P.

Ans.—1. There is no medicine which acts as a specific in expelling the after-birth. A laxative combined with carminatives is sometimes, apparently, useful, such as: sulphate of magnesia 12 ounces, anise pulv. carni and laurel berries of each ounce; infuse all together in one quart of boiling water, and when sufficiently cool, give in one dose. The length of time which the after-birth should be allowed to remain will depend a good deal on whether the temperature is high or low. In hot weather it should if possible, be removed in forty-eight hours.

2. If feeding the one kind of grain, oats is preferable to barley. A mixture of both makes good food for a milch cow.

3. We published description of lawful fence in our May 31st issue, page 811.

CONSTIPATED PIGS.

We have little pigs two months old, had long sharp black teeth which hindered their eating, gave them some wheat and it broke some off, now their bowels are protruded and are very constipated. Have given them raw linseed oil and also some Glauber salts. What is cause and what will be the cure?

Man.

P. J. M.

Ans.—Improper food and care is probably the cause of the constipated and unthrifty condition of the pigs. Give them dry and warm quarters where they have plenty of room to exercise. Feed sweet and buttermilk in which is mixed some shorts. To relieve constipation give calomel 5 grains, combined with bicarbonate of soda 15 grains, twice daily, until bowels act freely.

ORPHAN'S HOME.

Is there an Orphan's Home for Boys in western Canada?

H. C.

Ans.—Not that we are aware of but there is a Children's Home in Winnipeg which accepts children up to the age of ten and keeps them if not placed until twelve. The Children's Aid Society also has a home in Winnipeg but is no other western city that we are aware of unless at the coast.

HEAVES

Have one mare troubled with cough, since about two months; was feeding her with brome grass, very dusty, when she started to cough; stopped the brome grass and fed her good prairie hay, one gallon oats, morning and noon, and one gallon boiled barley at night. Was told to give in boiled barley at night, one tablespoonful in a half pint of water of the following mixture:

- 1 oz. of fluid extract of stramonium
- 1 oz. fluid extract of lobelia
- 6 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic.

Gave one tablespoonful twice a day in the grain, but she is not getting better. Somerset, Man. J. P.

Ans.—Your mare has heaves, judging by the description given. See article February 14th on this subject.

SCOURING.

Horse eight years old in good condition, fed as follows: morning hay, after breakfast oat sheaf after watering, evening oat sheaf and oat straw. Is loose, the manure being foul to smell. While being driven he scours badly and is bad for two or three days. Horse runs in pasture during the midday hours. Sask. F. N.

Ans.—Your horse evidently does not receive proper care either in stabling or feeding. The horse should be housed in a clean warm and well ventilated stable and be well groomed every day. Should be fed on hay and oats of good quality. No midday rations of frozen grass should be allowed. Give a ration of boiled barley, wheat or bran containing a teaspoonful of flaxseed, three times a week at night. As to medical treatment give on an empty stomach: raw linseed oil 1 1/2 pints, turpentine 1 1/2 ounces. After this has operated on the bowels give: sulphate of iron 2 1/2 ounces, soda bicarbonate 3 ounces, nuxvomica 2 ounces, nitrate of potassium 2 1/2 ounces. Mix and divide in sixteen powders. One morning and evening in food, or by placing back on the tongue with tablespoon, until all are given.

SWELLING IN GROIN.

My horse has a swelling under the flank, on one side of the sheath, up high at the belly. He got that a month ago and now the whole sheath and bottom of the belly is swelled hard. He feels good and is fat. I put liniment on the sheath and upper swelling for a while till it was nearly blistered, then I applied grease. It does not change now and is very sore. Man. V. V.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate severe inflammation probably of some of the glands connected with the region mentioned, which will most likely terminate in suppuration. As, in all probability, a knife will have to be used we would advise you to secure the services of your local veterinarian who will be in a much better position to give the necessary treatment than we are.

DEBILITY: SHORT WIND.

A three year old gelding has been troubled with his urine. After driving, it is a dark brown color, and he strains to pass more when he is through. He has been hauling heavy loads between here and Edmonton (a distance of fifty miles) for the last three months. Have given him Glauber salts and sweet nitre. Am now feeding boiled linseed and gentian root with his bran and oats.

Gray gelding five years old was scouring very bad, got very poor and weak, sweats very easy, and fed him flour with his oats which stopped the scours, and am now giving him gentian root with his bran and oats, and occasionally some boiled linseed. He is still rather weak and poor although he seems to be putting on some flesh. What is the best way to put some flesh on him and get his strength back?

I have a mare seven years old, in foal, I believe, has very short wind she pants almost as fast as a dog, after slight exertion. She has not been worked very much lately. What is the cause of same? All three horses were broken about two months ago. N. P.

Ans.—1. The horse being only three years old, you have been guilty of cruelty in working him so hard. It is, in fact, surprising that he is now capable of urinating in any manner. Give the horse, at least, one month's rest. Put him in a clean, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated stable, preferably a roomy box stall. Feed him

hay and oats of best quality. Give every night a moderate ration of boiled wheat, containing a teaspoonful of flaxseed. The medical treatment will be as follows: cinchona pulv. 3 ounces, bicarbonate of potassium 3 ounces, digitalis pulv. 2 ounces. Mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one powder morning and evening, by placing well back on the tongue with a tablespoon, until all are given. Groom well every day.

2. It being only a few months since the horses were put to work, we infer the case, the violent change of conditions to which they are necessarily subjected in breaking, stabling and feeding frequently has a very debilitating effect on those free roamers of the ranch. For this horse we would advise the same usage and feeding as for the preceding one, with the exception of the medical treatment which should be as follows: sulphate of iron 2 ounces, bicarbonate of soda 3 ounces, anise pulv. 2 ounces. Mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one powder morning and evening in food, or by placing on tongue with tablespoon, until all are given.

3. The mare being pregnant, unless absolutely necessary it is better not to subject her to medical treatment. Give her good care in the matter of stabling, feeding and grooming until she foals, and, after that event, her wind may be considerably improved. Weather permitting, moderate daily exercise should be given to each horse.

LUMPS ON LEGS.

What is to be done with a four year old horse which has on both front legs a lump as big as a man's fist. It breaks open sometimes and runs matter, then it swells up again. The same horse had last winter lots of lice and become quite poor. In summer it was coughing and it runs sometimes some matter at his nostrils but now it is in good condition except for the lump. H. P. F.

Ans.—You do not mention the part of the legs on which the lumps are, nor how long since they appeared. The lumps should be cut open, the parts kept clean and dressed twice daily with a solution of carbolic acid: carbolic acid one part to twenty parts of water. Give twice daily in food for ten days: hypsulphite of soda 4 drams, gentian pulv. 2 drams. There being some suspicious symptoms in connection with the animal we would advise you to, if possible, have him examined by a veterinarian.

SCHOOL TAXES IN VILLAGE.

Our rural district was organized according to law, taking in the village of two general stores and three boarding houses, which according to plan just surveyed are on the street. The families have children and enjoy the school. They will not pay tuition or taxes, claiming they are in the district and have no land. Each quarter was assessed at \$15. Is there no way they can be taxed or made pay their share of the expense? Sask. J. G. E.

Ans.—Where a school district is formed partly of a village and partly of rural, you cannot adopt the land taxation, but you must assess each parcel of land, village lot or other property, in the usual way and strike a rate on the dollar. All parties assessed are liable for the taxes if within the bounds of the school district. You may assess the parties mentioned at any time if you have not already done so. If your school district was formed before the erection of the village, you cannot alter the arrangement you have adopted for taxation until the end of the current calendar year. See Sub. Sec. 6 of Sec. 2—Chap. 29—Ordinance Respecting Schools.

ERROR IN WILL.

Widow when taking out administration papers, gives the cattle as part of the estate, forgetting at the time that the said animals were her own, she holding receipts for same, having been paid for with her money. 1.—Will they have to remain part of the estate, or can she use them for her own account. She is running the farm until her youngest child comes of age, he is now thirteen. 2.—If not, how would she proceed to have it rectified? In widow making her will and the estate not settled up yet, would her share in the farm be real or personal estate? Sask. R. C.

Ans.—1. The cattle need not remain as part of the estate.

2. The administratrix should make an affidavit of the facts and get an order from the court releasing the cattle from the estate. You should see a solicitor in regard to this.

In widow making her will her share of the farm if to be sold and divided, would be personal estate but if the title is conveyed to herself and others, it would be real estate. In making the will she had better use both terms and convey her "Real and personal estate."

RINGWORM.

We have a number of calves in a good warm stable and about two months ago the ringworms started to come and are getting worse. They are doing well otherwise. Man. C. D.

Ans.—Ringworm is caused by a vegetable parasite. Clip the hair closely from the affected parts. Remove all scab by washing with soap and warm water. Apply to the parts every day until healed: compound tincture of iodine 5 ounces, oil of tar 1 ounce, glycerine 2 ounces, mix.

REMEDY FOR CHRONIC FOUNDER.

Would you recommend me to use the following prescription for chronic founder which I take from a farmer's hand book which stated this would cure cases of long standing. Give one tablespoonful of pulverized alum once a week. H. J. T.

Ans.—Chronic founder is incurable and therefore the prescription you mention is useless as a remedy for that disease.

WASHY HORSE; DEFECTIVE TEETH.

Horse about fourteen years, scours easily. Have had him two years and has always been so. Feed oat sheaves with half a gallon bran at night scalded, twice a week, give salt every day and half a teaspoonful of saltpetre once a week. He is in good condition and seems to feel good. Has been sweenied and shows signs of having seen hard usage.

Horse fourteen years, does well at hard work in summer but fails when the green grass goes, coat grows very long and dry, he is a wind sucker, is fed same as No. 1 and both are allowed a short run daily when not in use. N. N.

Ans.—1. From some obscure peculiarity of the digestive process some horses appear to be naturally subject to looseness of the bowels on being exercised, and sometimes both dieting and medical treatment fails to overcome this very undesirable condition. Would advise you to change the horse's diet from oat sheaves to good hay and threshed oats. The horse being up in years it will be advisable to have his teeth thoroughly examined. Give feed of boiled wheat or barley, at night, three times a week. The medical treatment should consist of the following: sulphate of iron, catechu, nitrate of potassium, and nuxvomica, of each three ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one powder morning and evening in food, or by placing well back on tongue with tablespoon until all are given.

2. The fact that this horse fattens on grass and fails in flesh when put on dry food indicates quite plainly that his mastication is defective. Would advise you to have his teeth attended to by a competent person. Feed same as the other horse and give tonic as follows: sulphate of iron 2 ounces, bicarbonate of soda 3 ounces, gentian 2 1/2 ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one morning and evening until all are gone.

EGG EATING.

What is the best method for keeping hens from eating their eggs during the winter. Man. M. M.

Ans.—Egg eating is more or less a habit and it is often the best plan to kill the individuals which practise it unless they happen to be the best layers. Keep plenty of grit before them, give exercise by feeding in cut straw or chaff, remove the eggs as often as possible. Make the nest in a dark corner so the hen cannot see the eggs.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Mare four years old was worked hard till she foaled last summer, was very thin foal died and mare has not done well since. She has not been able to do much work and lately is getting very thin, hair looks rough, she is very weak, is fed on oats and oat straw and has been allowed to run out nearly all the time when weather was not too cold. She eats very well and drinks much water. Man. F. C. B.

Ans.—Your mare was, evidently, not in a thriving condition for sometime previous to foaling and has, therefore, been for a considerable time in poor health. The animal seems to be suffering from general debility, aggravated, possibly, to some extent by insufficient care. Have the teeth examined by a competent person and if any defect is found, have it remedied. Put the mare in comfortable inside quarters, a good box-stall preferable. Groom well once daily and keep blanketed. Instead of straw fodder give good hay. Give a moderate ration every night of boiled wheat and barley. The medical treatment will consist of: sulphate of iron, bicarbonate of soda, nitrate of potassium and nuxvomica, of each three ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one, morning and evening in food, or by placing back on tongue with tablespoon, until all are given. Weather permitting, give moderate, walking exercise every day.

STIFLE JOINT LAMENESS: LAME MARE.

I have a horse about ten years old has what seems to be a white swelling or water swelling on stifle, has had it for some months and keeps raising his leg up and down when he is standing, the flesh has all fallen in around his hip. I have blistered it with different kinds of blister but does not seem to do any good. Can you give me any cure? Mare goes lame after she travels a few miles. The faster you drive her the quicker she goes lame. She appears to drag the leg. Let her stand a few minutes and she will go all right, for another mile or two. Can't see any anything wrong with her. Sask. G. A. C.

Ans.—1. Your mare is suffering from chronic inflammation of the stifle joint. This condition of the stifle joint is generally incurable, and, in the case of your horse, on account of his age, I do not think it is expedient to prescribe any mode of treatment.

2. You do not mention whether it is a fore or hind leg in which your mare is lame, nor do you mention the animal's age. If in a hind leg, the few symptoms you have mentioned would indicate that the seat of the trouble is in the hip joint, but if in a fore leg, probably the shoulder joint is affected. A good blister, such as the following, applied to the seat of the lameness would possibly prove beneficial: hydra biniodide and cantharides pulv., of each three drams, vaseline 4 ounces. Mix. Clip the hair closely from the part to be blistered and rub blister well in with the fingers for the space of ten minutes; let it remain for forty-eight hours, then wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Keep the animal's mouth from the part for twelve hours after applying the blister. Give the mare a long rest.

PRESERVING POSTS.

I am told that to steep poplar posts in a solution of bluestone is the best way of preventing decay. Is this so, and would the same treatment serve for cedar and willow posts as well? Sask. A. S.

Ans.—The particular action of bluestone solution is fungicidal that is it is a poison for all vegetable growth and as rot is a vegetable organism its spores are killed by the treatment and the wood made unfit for the fungus growth to develop in. White wash and hot coal tar serve the same purpose. Coal tar is recommended as being the best preservation as it fills the pores of the wood thus preventing the growth of rot on the inside while the bluestone solution being thinner does not exclude the air. A barrel of coal tar will do about 300 or 400 posts and should be applied hot. If bluestone is used make strong, about ten pounds in fifty gallons.

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on, not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

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I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

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GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

CHAPTER VIII FOXY'S PARTNER

It was an evil day for Hughie when he made friends with Foxy and became his partner in the store business, for Hughie's hoardings were never large, and after buying a Christmas present for his mother, according to his unflinching custom, they were reduced to a very few pennies indeed. The opportunities for investment in his new position were many and alluring. But all Hughie's soul went out in longing for a pistol which Foxy had among his goods, and which would fire not only caps, but powder and ball, and his longing was sensibly increased by Foxy generously allowing him to try the pistol, first at a mark, which Hughie hit, and then at a red squirrel, which he missed. By day Hughie yearned for this pistol, by night he dreamed of it, but how he might secure it for his own he did not know.

Upon this point he could not consult his mother, his usual counselor, for he had an instinctive feeling that she would not approve of his having a pistol in his possession, and as for his father, Hughie knew he would soon make "short work of any such folly." What would a child like Hughie do with a pistol? He had never had a pistol in all his life. It was difficult for the minister to realize that young Canada was a new type, and he would have been more than surprised had any one told him that already Hughie, although only twelve, was an expert with a gun, having for many a Saturday during the long, sunny fall roamed the woods, at first in company with Don, and afterwards with Don's gun alone, or followed by Fusie or Davie Scotch. There was thus no help for Hughie at home. The price of the pistol reduced to the lowest possible sum, was two dollars and a half, which Foxy declared was only half what he would charge any one else but his partner.

"How much have you got altogether?" he asked Hughie one day, when Hughie was groaning over his poverty.

"Six pennies and two dimes," was Hughie's disconsolate reply. He had often counted them over. "Of course," he went on, "there's my XL knife. That's worth a lot, only the point of the big blade's broken."

"Huh!" grunted Foxy, "there's just the stub left."

"It's more than half, then. And it's a bully good stuff, too. It'll nick any knife in the school," and Hughie dived into his pocket and pulled out his knife with a handful of boy's treasures.

"Hullo!" said Foxy, snatching a half-dollar from Hughie's hand, "whose is that?"

"Here, you, give me that! That's not mine," cried Hughie.

"Whose is it, then?"

"I don't know. I guess it's mother's. I found it on the kitchen floor, and I know it's mother's."

"How do you know?"

"I know well enough. She often puts money on the window, and it fell down. Give me that, I tell you!" Hughie's eyes were blazing dangerously, and Foxy handed back the half-dollar.

"O, all right. You're a pretty big fool," he said, indifferently. "Losers seekers, finders keepers. That's my rule."

Hughie was silent, holding his precious half-dollar in his hand, deep in his pocket.

"Say," said Foxy, changing the subject, "I guess you had better pay up for your powder and caps you've been firing."

"I haven't been firing much," said Hughie, confidently.

"Well, you've been firing pretty steady for three weeks."

"Three weeks! It isn't three weeks."

"It is. There's this week, and last week when the ink-bottle bust too soon and burnt Fusie's eyebrows, and the week before when you shot Alch Dan, and it was the week before that you

began, and that'll make it four."

"How much?" asked Hughie, desperately, resolved to know the worst.

Foxy had been preparing for this. He took down a slate-pencil box with a sliding lid, and drew out a bundle of crumbled slips which Hughie, with sinking heart, recognized as his own vouchers.

"Sixteen pennies," Foxy had taken care of this part of the business.

"Sixteen!" exclaimed Hughie, snatching up the bunch.

"Count them yourself," said Foxy calmly, knowing well he could count on Hughie's honesty.

"Seventeen," said Hughie, hopelessly.

"But one of those I didn't count," said Foxy, generously. "That's the one I gave you to try at the first. Now, I tell you," went on Foxy, insinuatingly, "you have got how much at home?" he inquired.

"Six pennies and two dimes," Hughie's tone indicated despair.

"You've got six pennies and two dimes. Six pennies and two dimes. That's twenty—that's thirty-two cents. Now if you paid me that thirty-two cents, and if you could get a half-dollar anywhere, that would be eighty-two. I tell you what I would do. I would let you have that pistol for only one more. That ain't much," he said.

"Only a dollar more," said Hughie calculating rapidly. "But where would I get the fifty cents?" The dollar seemed at that moment quite a possible thing, if only the fifty cents could be got. The dollar was more remote and therefore less pressing.

Foxy had an inspiration.

"I tell you what. You borrow that fifty cents you found, and then you can pay me eighty-two cents, and—and—" he hesitated—"perhaps you will find some more, or something."

Hughie's eyes were blazing with great fierceness.

Foxy hastened to add, "And I'll let you have the pistol right off, and you'll pay me again some time when you can, the other dollar."

Hughie checked the indignant answer that was on his lips. To have the pistol as his own, to take home with him at night, and to keep all Saturday—the temptation was great, and coming suddenly upon Hughie, was too much for him. He would surely, somehow, soon pay back the fifty cents, he argued, and Foxy would wait for the dollar. And yet that half-dollar was not his, but his mother's, and more than that, if he asked her for it, he was pretty sure she would refuse. But then, he doubted his mother's judgement as to his ability to use re-arms, and besides, this pistol at that price was a great bargain, and any of the boys might pick it up. Poor Hughie! He did not know how ancient was that argument, nor how frequently it had done duty in smoothing the descent to the lower regions. The pistol was good to look at, the opportunity of securing it was such as might not occur again, and as for the half-dollar there could be no harm in borrowing that for a little while.

That was Foxy's day of triumph, but to Hughie it was the beginning of many woe-filled days and nights. And his misery came upon him swift and sure, in the very moment that he turned in from the manse gate, for he knew that at the end of the lane would be his mother, and his winged feet, upon which he usually flew from the gate home, dragged heavily.

He found his mother, not at the door, but in the large, pleasant living room, which did for all kinds of rooms in the manse. It was dining-room and sewing-room, nursery and play-room, but it was always a good room to enter, and in spite of playthings strewn about, or snippings of cloth or other stour, it was always a place of brightness and of peace, for it was there the mother was

most frequently to be found. This evening she was at the sewing machine busy with Hughie's Sunday clothes, with the baby asleep in the cradle beside her in spite of the din of the flying wheels and little Robbie helping to pull through the long seam. Hughie shrank from the warm, bright atmosphere that seemed to fill the room, hating to go in, but in a moment he realized that he must "make believe" with his mother, and the pain of it and the shame of it startled and amazed him. He was glad that his mother did not notice him enter, and by the time he had put away his books he had braced himself to meet her bright smile and her welcome kiss.

The mother did not apparently notice his hesitation.

"Well, my boy, home again?" she cried, holding out her hand to him with the air of good comradeship she always wore with him. "Are you very hungry?"

"You bet!" said Hughie, kissing her, and glad of the chance to get away.

"Well, you will find something pretty nice in the pantry we saved for you. Guess what."

"Don't know."

"I know," shouted Robbie. "It's muzzie's pie. Muzzie tept it for 'oo."

"Now Robbie you were not to tell," said his mother, shaking her finger at him.

"O-o-o I fordot," said Robbie, horrified at his failure to keep his promise.

"Never mind. That's a lesson you'll have to learn many times, how to keep those little lips shut. And the pie will be just as good."

"Thank you, mother," said Hughie. "But I don't want your pie."

"My pie!" said the mother. "Pie isn't good for old women."

"Old women!" said Hughie, indignantly. "You're the youngest and prettiest woman in the congregation," he cried, and forgetting for the moment his sense of meanness, he threw his arms round his mother.

"Oh, Hughie, shame on you! What a dreadful flatterer you are!" said his mother. "Now run away to your pie, and then to your evening work, my boy, and we will have a good lesson together after supper."

Hughie ran away, glad to get out of her presence, and seizing the pie, carried it out to the barn and hurled it far into the snow. He felt sure that a single bite of it would choke him.

If he could only have seen Foxy any time for the next hour, how gladly would he have given him back his pistol, but by the time he had fed his cow and the horses, split the wood and carried it in, and prepared kindling for the morning's fires, he had become accustomed to his new self, and had learned his first lesson in keeping his emotions out of his face.

But from that night, and through all the long weeks of the breaking winter, when games in the woods were impossible by reason of the snow and water, and when the roads were deep with mud, Hughie carried his burden with him, till life was one long weariness and dread.

And through these days he was Foxy's slave. A pistol without ammunition was quite useless. Foxy's stock was near at hand. It was easy to write a voucher for a penny's worth of powder or caps, and consequently the pile in Foxy's pencil box steadily mounted till Hughie was afraid to look at it. His chance of being free from his own conscience was still remote enough.

During these days, too, Foxy reveled in his power over his rival, and ground his slave in bitter bondage, subjecting him to such humiliation as made the school wonder and Hughie writhe; and if ever Hughie showed any sign of resentment or rebellion, Foxy could tame him to groveling submission by a single word. "Well, I guess I'll go down to-night and see your mother," was all he needed to say to Hughie to make Hughie grovel again. For with Hughie it was not the fear of his father's wrath and heavy punishment, though that was terrible enough, but the dread that his mother should know, that made him grovel before his tyrant, and wake at night in a cold sweat. His mother's tender anxiety for his pale face and gloomy looks only added to the misery of his heart.

He had no one in whom he could confide. He could not tell any of the boys, for he was unwilling to lose their esteem, besides, it was none of their business; he was terrified of his father's

wrath, and from his mother, his usual and unflinching resort in every trouble of his whole life, he was now separated by his terrible secret.

Then Foxy began to insist upon payment of his debts. Spring was at hand, the store would soon be closed up, for business was slack in the summer, and besides, Foxy had other use for his money.

"Haven't you got any money at all in your house?" Foxy sneered one day, when Hughie was declaring his inability to meet his debts.

"Of course we have," cried Hughie, indignantly.

"Don't believe it," said Foxy, contemptuously.

"Father's drawer is sometimes full of dimes and half-dimes. At least, there's an awful lot on Mondays, from the collections, you know," said Hughie.

"Well, then, you had better get some for me, somehow," said Foxy. "You might borrow some from the drawer for a little while."

"That would be stealing," said Hughie.

"You wouldn't mean to keep it," said Foxy. "You would only take it for a while. It would be just borrowing."

"It wouldn't," said Hughie, firmly. "It's taking out of his drawer. It's stealing, and I won't steal."

"Huh! you're mighty good all at once. What about that half-dollar?"

"You said yourself that wasn't stealing," said Hughie, passionately.

"Well what's the difference? You said it was your mother's and this is your father's. It's all the same, except that you're afraid to take your father's."

"I'm not afraid. At least it isn't that. But it's different to take money out of a drawer, that isn't your own."

"Huh! Mighty lot of difference! Money's money, wherever it is. Besides, if you borrowed this from your father, you could pay back your mother and me. You would pay the whole thing right off."

(To be continued)

WESTERN STOCK MEN MEET.

The Western Stock Growers convened in Calgary on Jan. 24, for the discussion of several questions which have arisen owing to the separation of the two provinces. The question of brand recording occupied nearly the whole of one forenoon and it was finally decided to have separate brand recorders for each province. Some favored the establishment of a neutral zone between the two provinces in which brands would be recorded in either; this idea was finally dropped. More stringent hide inspection and the necessity for greater safeguards to protect stockmen from the reckless killing of animals by railways was discussed. Deputations waited on the new Minister of Agriculture urging larger grants to the agricultural shows and it is thought that something definite will be done in this connection when the house meets. The Mounted Police come in for their share of praise. Evidently the men of the cattle country would sooner see the services of the old guard of the prairies retained, for letters to this effect were sent to Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Hon. Frank Oliver.

A BIG FORESTRY SCHEME.

It is announced in the press that Canada's big Trans-continental road the C. P. R. is to plant trees along its road with a view to furnish ties, fenceposts, etc. The efforts at tree and shrub-growing by the Company in their gardens along the main line have shown what constant attention will do. When this big corporation gets busy with its tree planting the appearance of the landscape will be changed materially.

NEW CATALOGUE

We have received the spring catalogue of the Buchanan Nursery Co. of St. Charles, Man., containing a list of apples, crabs, plums, small fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs and plants suitable for out-door cultivation in Manitoba and our other prairie districts. Only the hardiest plants and trees have been listed in this catalogue, which have been found by many years of practical experience to be suitable to our climate. The catalogue will be sent free to any one who will write for it.



THE RIGHT PUMP
TO PUMP RIGHT
GATER'S PUMPS ARE GUARANTEED
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Write for New Catalogue.

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS.
H. GATER, Proprietor.

Box 410

IDEAL FENCE
WHEN YOU FENCE, FENCE FOR GOOD.

A good fence adds its price to the value of the land. A poor fence soon becomes unsightly and worthless. The job must be done over again. You must go to all of the expense of erecting a fence again. This costs lots of money in time and labor; it means piling expense on top of expense. It pays to do the job right in the first place. Put up the Ideal woven wire fence as shown above, and you will have done with that piece of fencing for many years. It's not going to rust out in a few years because it is heavily galvanized and it always looks well. It stands up. It holds its shape perfectly on any surface, hilly or level. There is a reason for this, and the reason is that Ideal Fence has the weight. It's all made of No. 9 hard steel wire, and has the famous Ideal lock at every wire crossing. Slipping wires are impossible with this lock. Any strain or pressure is distributed and borne by all of the wires. That means strength. There is not a domestic animal living that can go through or over it. And there is no trouble about hot or cold weather. It adjusts itself to all temperatures. If you cannot be sure of these things, investigate. Let us send you a book giving all details about Ideal fence. It is free; write for it.

THE MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited,
Dept. A, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

COMMON BLISTERS

and liquid caustics may ruin your horse, Take care in time and avoid them.

APPLY

STEVENS' OINTMENT
as used in the Royal Stables for curing
SPLINT, SPAVIN, RINGBONE
and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

\$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at Chemists or direct from
WESTERN AGENTS
MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

These two tubs of
butter were made from
the same quantity of milk
from the same cows

36 pounds @ 15¢ per pound
74 pounds @ 23¢ per pound

How was it done? Here's the story in the words of a plain honest, hard-working farmer and his wife.

RAYMOND, NEBR., JUNE 6, 1905.

We had a water separator, and from twelve cows we made 86 lbs. of butter. The next week we used a No. 6 U. S. Separator and made 74 lbs. from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. We made \$10.45 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now.

JOHN NEYLON,
MRS. NEYLON.

Are you using any gravity method to skim your milk? - If you are, a

U. S. Cream Separator

will do for you what it did for the Neylons. Think what that means—a considerable daily saving in the time and work of handling your milk—from ½ to ¾ more butter than you are now getting, and better butter, too, that brings a higher price. You can't afford to put off looking into this matter another day—write us now for a free catalogue, which explains just what you want to know.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen Centrally Located Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada 497

WHAT THE
WORLD'S BIGGEST USERS
HAVE TO SAY ABOUT
CREAM SEPARATORS

Lincoln, Neb., December 4, 1905.

Our separator experience dates back about ten years. At that time the De Laval Separator was already recognized as the best machine; though its superiority was not quite so fully established as it is at the present time. In those earlier days, through the purchase of other creameries in which the machinery was already installed, we had opportunity to use various other makes of separators; however, none of them did the work as well as the De Laval either as to capacity for clean skimming or ease and simplicity of operation.

Before the advent of the hand separator the Beatrice Companies operated between five and six hundred De Laval power separators and there were many instances where our experience led us to deliberately replace some other make of machine with a new De Laval, paying good hard-earned money for same.

There is no disputing the fact that the DeLaval power separator is a better machine in every respect than any other make. Since the hand separator came into general use in this western country we have had further opportunities to make comparisons and in our opinion there is no other machine as yet manufactured which compares with the De Laval in capacity for skimming, clean skimming, ease and simplicity of operation.

The large "Alpha" De Laval machines we owned and operated in years gone by have practically all left our territory, having been sold as second hand machines to creameries in the East, where the whole milk system is still flourishing, but to replace these larger machines we have in the past five or six years, sold to farmers throughout these western states and territories approximately thirty-five thousand De Laval Cream Separators which are operated by hand or tread power.

BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY,
By W. F. Jensen, Secretary.

If the above is the kind of experience you would profit by, a DeLaval Catalogue and any desired particulars are to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND.

RENNIE'S SEEDS

THE
BEST

FOR THE
NORTH WEST

WM. RENNIE CO., LTD., WINNIPEG

If you have not received our New Catalogue for 1906 we will be pleased to forward a copy upon receipt of your name and address.

Head Office:
TORONTO
ONT.
Branch:
VANCOUVER,
B.C.

THE
Manitoba Assurance Co.
Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.,
The largest fire company in the world.
Northwest Branch: Winnipeg Canada.
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts
FRED. W. PACE SUPERINTENDENT.

SINK WELLS FOR DRAINAGE

In connection with the suggestion of one of our correspondents some time ago, that it might be possible to drain much of our land through wells, Mr. G. F. Root of northern Alberta sends the following, taken from an Iowa contemporary, being a synopsis of an address delivered by a Mr. M. D. Walcott of Iowa. Mr. Root says there is no better authority on this subject in Iowa, and that his system of sink wells and tilage works perfectly.

"As there appears to be quite a number of people interested in drainage through wells or artificial sinks in the ground, and as it is a very economical method where feasible, of getting an outlet for farm drains, I will give the methods used so successfully in this part of the state. This plan of drainage is not new, but was used successfully in Florida in draining swamps twenty-five years ago.

The first sinks here were put down about ten years ago. There were two of them drilled about ten rods apart, on a half section of swamp land where the water generally stood from one to five feet deep. They were connected with tile so that, what one sink failed to remove flowed into the other. This land is now well tiled and produces some remarkable crops. If the sink method of drainage had not been used it would still be a slough, as the other outlet would be too expensive.

In order to use sinks as an outlet for your drainage profitably, there must be limestone rock beneath the surface. Here it varies from ten to eighty feet to rock. If the stone is not within 50 feet of the surface the cost would be excessive. In this locality there is a strip of country from four to ten miles wide in which there are over 100 of these drains in successful operation, and eight out of every ten drilled for that purpose are successful.

If you do not get a drain at 150 feet you had better abandon the hole, move the machine a few rods away and try anew. Below 150 feet the stone is more solid and there are fewer fissures in it. A good sink is always a good well, but a good well is not always a sink, for the well may be only a sort of reservoir for underground water, while the sink must have an underground stream for an outlet and get air somewhere, or else every little while the air will have to find vent, which it does by blowing the water out of the top of the hole.

Most of the sinks are curbed in the earth with six-inch gas pipe, which costs fifty cents per foot, and the driller charges fifty cents per foot for drilling in the dirt. He also charges \$1.50 in the stone down to 100 feet, then he raises his price twenty-five cent per foot for each additional twenty-five feet he drills. If he does not obtain a sink he charges half price, but 80 per cent of the sinks drilled are capable of draining a quarter section of all the water the tile will bring to it.

Several parties have tried draining into wells bored into the gravel and they have all proved failures for the reason that the fine silt and sediment carried into them soon clogs the gravel the same as if it had been filled with cement. Now, if I lived in a limestone country and wanted to try for a sink, if possible, I would first choose a location where the entire farm could be drained to it. Then I would figure the watershed that would drain into it, making due allowance as to whether there were sloughs holding large bodies of water or just the ordinary soil drainage. To be profitable your tile must be of such size as will remove at least one-fourth of an inch in depth of soil water from the entire watershed in twenty-four hours. Then it is but a simple calculation as to the number of cubic feet of water your sink will have to carry off every twenty-four hours as long as there is surplus water in the soil. You can then calculate the size of the hole you want drilled; no matter how deep you go the amount your sink will carry off is governed by the fall the first second, which is thirty two feet.

To find the capacity of your pipe, multiply the square of its diameter by the decimal .7854 and that product by twelve, which gives you cubic inches per foot in length. This multiplied by the velocity per second will show you what your sink will care for.

On my farm I have a sink 100 feet deep, fifty feet of which is in the rock,

with a five and five-eighths inch hole that takes care of all the water that 2,600 rods of tile on 360 acres brings to it, besides the seepage from a large bed of quicksand through which I had to sink my catch basin.

See that your driller fits the curbing through the dirt into the stone tightly, as you want the entire capacity of your sink for the tile and surface drainage, not for some water vein in the dirt or gravel which is liable to monopolize your sink to the exclusion of the water from the top. This is important. Then dig a catch basin about five feet in diameter and of such depth as will allow your inlet pipe into your sink to project above the bottom of the basin at least two feet, and still be two feet or more below the lowest tile. This makes a basin to catch the sediment that comes through the tile, otherwise it might in time fill your sink.

Curb your catch basin well, either with masonry or two-inch planks, put a good cover on it, so fastened that mischievous boys or malicious persons could not uncover it easily and fill the pipe with sticks and stones. If you wish to run surface water in get a good extra heavy strainer, for nothing will spoil and fill your sink quicker than grass and weeds.

**SHOULD BE NO MONOPOLY IN
HAIL INSURANCE.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dear Sir:—You are no doubt aware that the Hail Insurance Ordinance, enacted by the Territorial Legislature in 1901, and which provided certain compensation for those who chose to insure against loss of growing grain crops from hailstorms under a system administered by the Government, is and will be effective in the new Provinces until something is done by the new Legislatures with regard to it. This Ordinance leaves the individual farmer quite free to insure or not at his own option, but no agents are employed to solicit patronage, and it prohibits any Company doing Hail Insurance business in competition with the Government system, therefore, it is a case of voluntary application for insurance with the Government and payment of a cash premium, or no insurance at all, and as a result there has been a great deal of hardship from loss or damage to crops that were not insured. The numerous enquiries that are continually reaching our head office and the information we have obtained from different sources warrant the conclusion that the farmers generally are in favor of a repeal of the Ordinance in question, or at least such amendments to it as will permit them to insure in a reliable Company if they wish. Summarized, the expressions of opinion we have received from all parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta go to show that the Ordinance is regarded with general disfavor for the following reasons:

That the protection afforded is inadequate in that the amount of indemnity allowed in the event of loss is less than the average cost of an acre of growing grain crop, and the privilege of effecting further insurance with Companies transacting Hail Insurance business is denied by the monopolistic character of the Ordinance.

That the cost per acre of growing crop varies in proportion to the value of land and seed, the rates of wages for farm help, and other expenses incidental to farming.

That some of the grain-growing districts appear to be more subject than others to destructive hailstorms.

That every opportunity should be afforded for insuring against such loss without interfering with the right of the individual to carry his own risk.

That the moral hazard being entirely eliminated from the risk undertaken in insuring against such loss, the individual farmer should be permitted to insure his crops to such an amount as he may deem advisable or the conditions warrant.

That the insuring of growing grain crops against loss from hailstorms has been for some time and is now being conducted in the Province of Manitoba by Joint Stock Companies, whose policies of insurance are definite contracts guaranteeing payment of loss sustained by the assured, and the manner in which the business of the said companies has been conducted has given general satisfaction to their patrons.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED by 20th March next—Farm Foreman. 500 acres crop; 150 cattle; 35 cows milking. Wife board men, wash milk utensils. Comfortable frame house, furnished. Milk, vegetables, fuel supplies, 40 miles, Winnipeg. Apply C. C. Castle, Winnipeg.

IF YOU want to sell your farm or exchange it for good houses or lots in Winnipeg, list your property with us. We make a specialty of this business and charge no commission unless a satisfactory sale or exchange is effected. There will be good demand for farms. Write at once and we will send you blank forms for description. Address Home Seekers' and Business exchange, 483 1-2 Main St., Winnipeg. W. D. Rutman, General Manager.

FOR SALE—Two good quarter sections in North Norfolk. S. W. 1-4 11-12-9, has good buildings, splendid water and is all under cultivation. N. E. 1-4 of 10-12-9 has twenty acres broken, ample supply of good water and some wood. Each is half mile from railroad. Jas. Arnold, Bagot, Man.

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King, grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds, also a small quantity of Pure Red Fyffe seed wheat and Mensury Barley, further particulars, samples, and prices on application—Pure bred Tamworth swine from prize winning stock and some fine young Wolf Hounds. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry, Sask.

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

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

PRACTICAL TANNING—Why not do your own tanning? I have a receipt for tanning which any man can successfully use on all kinds of pelts and you are certain of a soft kid glove finish every time. No machinery used. This receipt is in daily use in my business for years and I guarantee it. Complete instructions and receipt sent for \$3. Any correspondence answered if you include stamp.

EDWIN DIXON,
Taxidermist and Naturalist,
Unionville, Ont., Canada.

WOOD FOR SALE

In car lots, good, seasoned poplar wood. Price \$2.50 per cord, f. o. b. Edrans on C.P.R. or Berton on C.N.R.

JOHN D. HUNT,
Carberry, Man.

TYPEWRITING

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

That the admission of such Companies to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta would not only afford to the individual farmer an opportunity of insuring his growing crops to such an amount as he might deem advisable, but would tend to create a greater interest in Hail Insurance through the soliciting of business and the dissemination of information on the subject by the representatives of the said Companies, whence would result a greater inclination to insure against such loss and the distress caused thereby, and a largely increased patronage of the system shown by competition to be the best and most satisfactory to the insurers.

That bringing into competition the protection afforded by the said Hail Insurance Ordinance and that offered by the Companies would establish the superiority of the one or other of the two systems, and should it be shown that the former affords the best and most satisfactory protection, the increased patronage resulting from competition would accrue largely to the system administered by the Government. If on the other hand, the Companies can establish the superiority of the protection they offer, they should be given the privilege of doing so.

We have reason to believe that some at least of the members of the Governments of the new Provinces realize that changes are necessary in the Ordinance, and we do not think it would be a difficult matter to prevail on them to let this Company in to do business. The time is now opportune for bringing this question to the attention of the different members of the Legislatures, so that it can be taken up at the coming sessions. You should put forth every effort to create an interest among the farmers of your neighborhood, and have them approach their local members, and at the same time you could no doubt do some thing yourself in the direction of bringing about the desired change, it being very much in your interests as a representative of this Company that we should be in a position to do Hail Insurance in your Province.

(Signed) Jos. CORNELL.

BEEF RING CHART.

Beef Rings are simply unions for the purpose of supplying individual families with fresh beef during the summer months. Most rings have twenty members, each of whom agrees to put in a beast that will dress, say, 400 pounds. This will allow 20 pounds to each member per week. A beast is killed and distributed to the members in such a system as to give each a different cut or cuts each week, so that by the end of the 20 weeks each member will have received a whole carcass in weekly sections.

A butcher is appointed, as well as a secretary. The butcher provides a suitable place for killing, and furnishes a hook for every member, on which each man's share is hung. He kills the animal in the evening, cuts it up in the morning, weighs each share and hangs it upon its respective hook. He keeps an accurate account of the weight of each animal and of the quantity that each one receives per week. He changes each week the order in which the cuts are distributed; that is, the cut which No. 1 receives this week No. 2 receives next week, and No. 1 takes the place of No. 20. He renders to the secretary the account at the end of each season, of weight of each animal and of weight of meat received by each member, as shown by the following table.

There are a number of details which each ring can work out to suit themselves, according to their own circumstances. The secretary may furnish tickets with numbers on, which the members draw from a box, to decide the order in which they are to supply the animals. He also sends at the close of each season the butcher's account to each member, of the weight of his beast, the quantity he has received, and what he owes or is due him, as the case may be, the value of the overdraft or underdue being determined at the beginning of the season.

It will be seen by chart how the beef must be quartered. To give each party a boil and a roast it must be divided after the beef is cut down in halves. Cut across between Nos. 7 and 12 leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After

laying the front quarter on the table for cutting up, cut off front shank No. 8; then cut from line B, making two pieces, Nos. 10 and 9; then take off neck, No. 1; then take roast No. 7, three ribs in it; roast No. 6, two ribs; roast No. 5, two ribs; then cut across to line C, taking piece No. 4, boiling piece; then No. 3, two ribs in it; leaving piece No. 2. After cutting up the two fore quarters

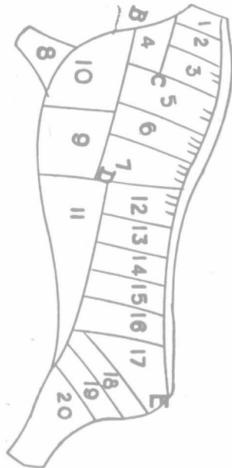


CHART FOR BEEF RING OF TWENTY MEMBERS.

lay down the hind quarter on the table and cut from line D, leaving flank No. 11; then cut roast No. 12, three ribs in it; then follow along 13, 14, 15, 16; then cut across line E, rump roast, No. 17; then cut off Nos. 18 and 19, leaving hind shank, No. 20.

This is a table by which the pieces are allotted:

Nos. 1 and 18...	Boil and roast
" 2 and 16...	" "
" 3 and 12...	" "
" 4 and 13...	" "
" 5 and 17...	" "
" 6 and 20...	" "
" 7 and 11...	" "
" 8 and 13...	" "
" 8 and 13...	" "
" 9 and 14...	" "
" 10 and 19...	" "

TEST YOUR SEED GRAIN.

No amount of experience will enable a person to tell from examining a sample of seed how perfectly it will grow, it must be put under conditions that will promote growth. One hundred average seeds should be used for a test. They should be put half an inch deep in soil, kept damp not wet, and at a temperature of a living room. In ten days the good seed will have germinated and the plants can be counted and their number and strength noted. If soil is not available the seeds may be placed between layers of damp flannel on a dinner plate and the number of seeds that grow may be counted in five or six days.—Jas. Murray, Seed Lecturer.

FREE TESTING BLUESTONE AND FORMALIN.

Owing to the uncertainty and uneasiness which at present exists among the farmers of the province as to the purity of bluestone and formalin put upon the market as smut preventatives, the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan has completed arrangements whereby any samples of the foregoing fungicides will be tested free at the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Department.

Samples for testing should not be less than one ounce, and the formalin sample should be put in an ounce bottle and well secured in a wooden or tin box to prevent breaking and should not be mailed till nearer spring, when the chance of freezing in transit will be lessened. All such samples addressed to Dr. Charlton, Bacteriologist, Department of Agriculture, Regina, will be subjected to a complete analysis and the findings at once reported to the sender of the sample.

I. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Eggs from first prize hen, \$2.50 per setting; also few pure bred pullets for sale. R. Hall, care of Lane & Elviss, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$1.00 each. Thomas Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

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

\$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.

M. J. HENRY'S

NURSERIES, GREENHOUSES & SEED HOUSES VANCOUVER, B.C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PACIFIC COAST GROWN GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS. New crop now in stock and on test in our greenhouses. Ask your merchant for them in sealed packages. If he does not handle them we will mail 50 assorted, 5c packets of vegetable and flower seeds (our own selection, suitable for B. C. gardens) for \$1.00. Special prices on your bulk seeds.

B. C. GROWN FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES now ready for spring shipment. Extra nice stock of two and three-year Apple Trees at \$20.00 per 100, \$180.00 per 1000; Maynard Plums, \$1.00 each; Italian Prune, two-year, fine, \$25.00 per 100; Sugar Pine, two-year, fine, \$30.00 per 100.

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is a money making crop. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. Thrives through out the U. S. and Canada. We sell roots and seed during spring and fall planting seasons and buy the dried product. You can get started in this profitable business for a small outlay. Send 2c stamp to-day for illustrated literature telling all about it.

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BERMAN BROS.,
319 1st Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at 4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berks-hires

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

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

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

OHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

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Young Stock for Sale

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

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GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F., a grandson of Flying Fox, and Dentonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels.

Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

NO MATTER WHAT EDUCATION YOU HAVE HAD

YOU NEED THIS Manual, containing a complete course of Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Letter writing, Banking and Business Law, also Legal Forms, a vocabulary of Mercantile and Technical Forms, Interest Tables, Social Forms, Public Speaking, etc., and "The Elements of Success," by the late Marshall Field, 375 pages of reliable information and instruction for only 35 cents. Send at once to **F. SHEPPARD**, Dept. D., Calgary

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Questions and Answers

SURVEY LINES AND ROAD ALLOWANCE.

Would you kindly state at what exact angle the lines run from the mounds, as my lines pass through timber always, and if I get the proper angle it would probably save me a lot of work. Also if the homesteader reckons 33 feet from centre of mound to his fence, that is road allowance, or how?

Could you tell me where I could get a good (colored) book on the anatomy of the pig?

C. H. W.

Ans.—The sections being square, the angle at the corners are necessarily right angles.

2. According to the new survey the road allowances are 66 feet wide and lie to the south and west of the lines from one mound to another, except that in the new survey there are two sections in a block.

3. There is no such book, probably because there is no demand for it.

CREAM DOES NOT RISE.

Although I read most carefully the questions and answers, I have never seen any to help me out in my own particular trouble. I am milking five cows, three of them fresh calved, and I only make 14 lbs. of butter a week. They give very rich milk but I cannot get the cream to rise. I have tried keeping my milk in pans in the cellar, and I have kept it in creamers in a barrel of ice water with no better results. My cream is also very hard to churn sometimes taking two and a half hours when it is far past churning heat. I am feeding my cows plenty of hay with a mash of four quarts of chopped oats night and morning. They are getting plenty of salt and seem to be in good flesh.

Alberta

Ans.—The trouble is due to what scientific dairymen call the viscosity of the milk and this in turn is due to dry feed the cows are getting and to the mixing of the "strippers" milk with that from the fresh cows. If you can at all do so you should keep the milk from the three cows by itself. Then to make the butterfat in the milk rise better and separate more easily in the churn, the cows should receive feed that is more succulent. Roots and silage are particularly valuable for this purpose and because of the effect they have upon the viscosity of milk are more valuable for feeding purposes than their actual composition would lead one to suspect. On most western farms both roots and silage are seldom found. As a substitute we would recommend frequent feeds of boiled grain or slopping the cows, or making the hay or chaff damp and adding the meal to it. It also is well to water the cows frequently, especially so as to have them drink before lying down to chew their cuds.

After the cream is separated its churnability can be improved by adding water to it after it is put into the churn, thus making it thinner, which gives the fat globules a chance to separate from the milk. If about a third of the grain fed were barley or bran it would also help some. It makes little difference whether pans or deep cans are used, but the milk should be as warm when strained as when it comes from the cow. Some people warm the milk up at the stove but this is not to be recommended, we would rather add hot water or get it set away before it cools.

SAWDUST FOR MULCH.

Could you inform us whether sawdust would be good for mulch for berry-bushes, fruit-trees and forest-trees?

H. C. W.

Ans.—Yes, it would serve the purpose of a mulch very well but when you came to cultivate, the sawdust would be mixed with the soil, and until it had rotted would make the soil open and very porous, thus drying out easily. If the soil were a stiff clay it would improve its texture, but on loams it would be harmful. Would much rather recommend manure, straw or wild hay.

TAKING GAME OUT OF SEASON.

Is a man allowed to shoot prairie chickens or moose on his own farm out of season, when he is in need of food?

A.

Ans.—It would be a violation of the law to shoot game anywhere in the closed season, but if a man were in need of food it is probable the court would make allowance for the extenuating circumstances. However, it is seldom a person really needs to take game for food, if he is industrious in his work.

POTATO SCAB, PLANT LICE.

1. Last spring I treated very scabby potatoes with a solution of formaldehyde, about 2 1/2 ounces to 4 bushels of seed, which I think is pretty strong. I soaked the seed for two hours, but planted before it was thoroughly dry. When the potatoes were dug they were as scabby as the seed which I planted. Can you tell me why?

2. We have several balm-of-gilead shade trees and a number of native poplars. Last summer the balm-of-gileads were infested with a worm one inch long. The leaves curled up and finally dropped off. Can you give me any remedy?

3. My currant bushes had some smaller greenish white worms, and some of the leaves were covered with small lice. I sprayed with hellebore, which killed the worms, but did not affect the lice. What will?

W. J. F.

Alta.

Ans.—In our January 17th issue, page 84, we pointed out that the effectiveness of fungicides does not depend upon the total amount of the chemical used, but upon the strength of the solution in which the grain or potatoes are immersed or with which they are sprinkled.

First get the proper proportions of chemical and water, which for potatoes is recommended as follows: one pound of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water or in that proportion and if corrosive sublimate be used, two ounces first dissolved in hot water to fifteen gallons of water. With the latter solution, which by the way is most generally recommended for potato scab the tubers should be washed and soaked in the solution for about one and a half hours, then dried in the sun. The solution is very poisonous so should not be poured upon grass, or treated potatoes fed. Last year there was considerable formaldehyde sold that was not of full strength also if potatoes are planted from year to year in the same soil the disease is liable to occur even if the seed is treated as the spores are always in the ground.

2. If the worms are not too numerous or the trees too large, a few applications of Paris green would be effective, but in large trees treatment is almost impossible.

3. Clean up around the roots so that there will be few places in which the insect can develop. The hellebore treatment is alright for worms, but you would need to use whale oil soap solution or kerosene emulsion for the lice. A decoction of tobacco leaves might also be effective. Road dust is sometimes used with effect upon lice.

RUNNING SORE.

I have an eight year old mare in good condition, she has a running sore on under side of jaw. Inside of the jaw, from under side, it feels as if there was a string of hard knots all along it. I wash every day but she gets no better, teeth seem all right, drinks cold water without flinching. Please prescribe.

X. Y. Z.

White Fish Lake.

Ans.—Make sure her teeth are all sound. Feed her frequently a bran mash, boiled oats or barley, and clean hay or chaff. Clip the hair from about the sore and lumps, soften the skin by bathing in hot water, then poultice for about twenty four hours. Cleanse out the cavity from which the material is running and see that there is no pus or other foreign matter concealed within. Wash out frequently with carbolic acid in water. Keep clean. If there is no pain in the knots do not interfere with them, but if there is soreness open them after removing the poultice, then remove the foreign material. If at all possible have a veterinary treat the mare.

EXPIRY OF OPTION.

A gives B a written option signed for B to buy A's farm, stock and implements for a stated sum, B to pay a part of cash in January and remainder

CARLTON HEREFORDS

THE STATE FAIR-PRIZEWINNING BULL
Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the 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,
SOLGIRTH - - - MANITOBA.

4 Hereford Bulls 4

10 to 14 months old, sired by "Bourton Ingleside," champion at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1905. These are young bulls of show-yard character, and will be sold cheap to prompt buyers.

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

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Sales held weekly at C.P.R. Stock Yards.

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Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

Willow Bank Shorthorns

Four Bull Calves, fit for service in 1906, sired by Alberta Prince, 40190, champion at the Calgary Spring Sale, 1905. He is now headed by Nonpareil Victor, 45240, sired by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) dam Primrose, also imported. Address:

D. SINCLAIR, - - - Innisfail.



Grandview Herd.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by

Trout Creek Favorite

53595

Stock for sale at all

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JAS. WILSON,

Innisfail, Alberta.

Farm three miles

west of town.

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boars. Also Pekin ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

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High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

GEO. KINNON, - - - Cottonwood, Sask.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, - - - Ilderton, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---28878---and General---20399---. 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.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, - - - Hamiota, Man.

OXFORDS

WINNING BULL
of the herd.
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Bulls 4

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in April, without interest, (no date named). If B fails to make first payment by January 31st can A cancel the agreement?
Sask. O. S.

Ans.—Yes.

PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND.

A, B and C own 160 acres of land in Alberta, which they agree to sell at a certain price. C finds a buyer, who pays \$100.00 to hold the purchase bargain. C goes to find A and B, but when they are found, the purchaser has something better in view and backs out of the bargain.

C has the \$100.00 and the purchaser lets him keep it; A and B want C to share with them but C refuses, claiming it is his. A and B claim it because it is profit on the property.

What is your opinion?
C. O. A.

Alta.

Ans.—A and B are entitled to share in the \$100.00 with C.

RE LOST ANIMAL.

I lost a mare last May and cannot find. What shall I do?
P. S.

Three Hills, Alta.

Ans.—Write Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

WANTS GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE SHEEP.

Please advise me what breed of sheep are the best all around sheep for a farmer to keep. I want something which will shear a good fleece and at the same time make a good weight of mutton.
B. I.

Fielding, Sask.

Ans.—There are better sheepmen than we could ever hope to be who would give as many different answers to this question as there are breeds of sheep. From our correspondent's description we should judge that he wants a breed between the long woolled large sheep and the short thick woolled down breeds, and probably the best breed to suggest in such a case would be the Oxford Down. The Oxfords are a medium sized sheep with fleeces longer than the Shropshires or Southdown, but not as long as the Lincolns, Leicesters or Cotswolds. The main thing, however, in this case, is to get good individuals as more depends upon that than upon the breed. If sheep of the breed desired cannot be had the next best thing to do is to buy grade ewes and a pure bred ram.

WANTS CORN

Could you give me the address of any merchant of whom corn may be obtained?
F. C. P.

Ans.—If seed corn is desired any of the seedsmen advertising with us will furnish suitable varieties for this climate. Scan our advertising columns.

POLL EVIL

What is Poll Evil and a remedy for it, and how does a horse generally act while suffering from it?
F. O.

Ans.—Poll Evil occurs the result of a bruise in the region of the poll, and if not attended to pus forms and is eventually discharged. Owing to the movement in the parts and the manner in which the matter (pus) formed burrows in the tissues, these cases are nasty to handle, recovery often being slow, many cases necessitating surgical interference. The primary symptoms are stiffness, heat and swelling in the part, when every effort should be made to forestall pus formation; once pus has formed it must be given free exit and the sites well irrigated with corrosive sublimate solution (1 to 1000).

RING WORMS

What is good for ringworm on cattle?
J. C.

S. Man.

Ans.—Use some warm water in which is a small quantity of lye, use a brush, apply so as to remove the scabs, follow with a daily application thrice of some one of the sheep dip-solutions or the following salve, which is effective. 1 dram of iodine crystals mixed with one ounce of sulphur ointment.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA

I have a colt 8 mos. old, was apparently all right when born, but now

with its stifle. When it walks there is a cracking noise at every step but does not seem to be lame. It has good life and runs with the other horses.
ENQUIRER.

Man.

Ans.—This is what is termed partial dislocation of the patella or 'stifle out', due to the relaxed condition of the parts, permitting the patella, bone of the stifle to slip outwards. Mild blistering will in foals often overcome the trouble. There is we believe a predisposition to this trouble in foals got by weak stified (lightly muscled at the stifle joint) stallions; avoid breeding from such horses.

SEEDING TO KILL THISTLES

I have a 10 acre piece infested with thistles: last year I fallowed and kept them down with a cultivator and kept I have about killed them. I am proposing to sow it in good time with oats for fodder, and to sow with them Rye grass. This I could cut early before any thistles went to seed, (should any come up) and providing the season was wet, I would get a fairly good catch of grass.

What do you think of that plan or could you suggest a better?
A. J. L.

Sask.

Ans.—While the method outlined is good we would be inclined to practise a somewhat different one. After the set back the thistles have had the past summer we would not anticipate further trouble from them, so unless we wanted the oats for fodder would sow with wheat or barley, as either would a better nurse crop for grass. Rye grass is perhaps the surest of the tame hays in Saskatchewan, but one often hears complaints that stock are not particularly fond of it. As a general thing timothy is much preferred to it especially for horse feed, and timothy is fairly certain to catch in most parts of Saskatchewan. Of course timothy has not proved itself a sure catch beyond a possibility of failure, and if one were doubtful of it it might be well to not seed the whole ten acres with the one variety. The general success of clover growing among those who engaged in our clover competition last summer leads us to suggest that more clover be seeded with timothy, not only for the larger yield it would give, but because of its greater value as feed and as a soil renovator. In this case therefore we would seed at the rate of about four pounds of red clover and eight of timothy seed with wheat or barley for a nurse crop. The seed could be sown after the grain had come up and then harrowed with a light harrow or at the time of seeding.

HORSES FOR SALE AT CROWFOOT

An opportunity for ranchers to purchase some first class horse stock is offered in the advertisement of Duncan Clark, Crowfoot, Alta. Mr. Clark's horses number some eight hundred head and a carload from his ranch brought the highest average price paid in Calgary last Spring. The well known show horse Pride of Eastfield has been used in the stud, besides several others of high merit, the latest of which is Cairnton's Best, the Hackney Stallion Sky Pilot 189 by Puritan imp. and out of Holic by the Great Robin Adair and imp. has been used largely on the ranch and is now among those offered for sale. For first class, rugged, deep bodied horses Mr. Clark's offering has no superior.

RECOMMENDS AN INVESTMENT IN PUREBRED STOCK.

Sir A. P. Muntz, M. P. the noted breeder of the English draft horse, the Shire, thus expressed himself:—"Many hundreds, I might say thousands, of struggling farmers who would long since have become bankrupts have staved off the evil day, and in many cases have become wealthy men, by embarking in the breeding of Shires." If this be true with heavy horse breeding, how much more can it be proved, that by being able to adopt pedigree cattle and sheep breeding, still larger numbers of tenant farmers were able to escape with a rural depression in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, and are now rest of their better narrative returns for their wise foresight and industry.

Permanent or Temporary
the greatest value of a building lies in the power of its roof to withstand snow, rain, sun and sparks. Rex Flintkote, as shown on the building in this picture, does this better than roofing that costs many times more to lay. Stringent tests have proven
Rex Flintkote ROOFING
an absolute guard against temperature, acid, alkali, rot, and a protection from fire caused by falling sparks. Any farm-hand can lay it perfectly. Cover your poultry house with Rex Flintkoting—roof and sides. Makes a perfect refuge for your birds, both in summer and winter. This means better birds and an increased egg production.
Send for Free Samples
With them you get a book showing all kinds of buildings subjected to all kinds of climatic conditions which are proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote in every point of roof-excellence.
"Look for the Boy" on every roll.
J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
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Agents Everywhere.

WAS ANY OF YOUR WHEAT REJECTED?
Read what the chief grain inspector at Winnipeg says. This means a serious loss to the farmers of the Northwest.
Are you sowing clean seed or are you one of the losers?
To sow clean seed you need a fanning mill—a good fanning mill—a Chatham fanning mill. The Chatham Fanning Mill will do a better job taking wild oats out than any fanning mill on sale in the Northwest at the present time.
It will pay for itself in one year—will give you bigger crops of better grain.
Hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States are using them. They have received the highest awards wherever exhibited. Every mill is guaranteed for five years—will last a lifetime.
We send the Chatham Fanning Mill to any farmer on receipt of his order, at once, freight prepaid, without any cash down, and the most liberal terms of payment.

MUCH WHEAT REJECTED
Shows Necessity for Clean Seed—Other Wheat Grades High.
Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Prof. Clark, head of the seed division of the department of agriculture, has received a letter from David Horne, chief grain inspector at Winnipeg, re inspection
Mr. Horne says: "We have now inspected twenty million bushels of this crop, of which 85 per cent is of high grade, that is No 2 northern and better. We have never before had so much rejected for being mixed with wild oats and barley and cockle and ragweed. Terminal elevators cannot take this out without special cleaning and for this they have to make a special charge. The percentage of cars rejected in this way is nearly double what it was last year, and last year was serious enough"

Write for particulars and Free Book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind."
Dept. Z

Capacity 40 to 60 bus. per hour

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We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are
Investigate the low can and enclosed gears. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog K-186

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

ARE YOU HESITATING
as to whether you will use STOCK FOOD or not? Hesitate no longer. We can give you indubitable evidence that it will be to your great advantage to use
CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD,
the kind of proof that makes its way in court—facts, for our best customers will tell you of the quality of our goods.
If your dealer has not got it, take no substitutes, but write direct to
The Carnefac Stock Food Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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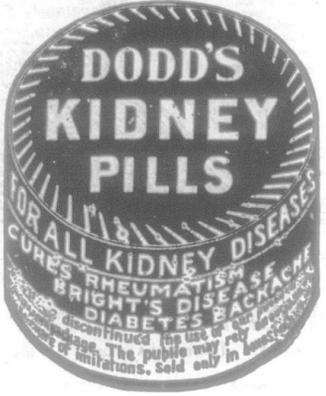
Lump Jaw

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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
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ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A STEVENS FIREARM

so is your boy. Don't disappoint your boy, and your boy won't disappoint the hawk, should he come looking for trouble around your chicken yard.

If your dealer can't supply you, we send direct, express prepaid, any Stevens shotgun rifle or pistol, on receipt of catalogue price.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
315 High Street
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The greatest variety of Stevens shot-guns, rifles and pistols that can be seen. It tells how to choose a rifle, test it, sight it and protect it. Sent free for two 2-cent stamps.

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THE SUREST CURE FOR ALL Stomach and Liver Disorders.

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

SHORTHAND

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

ALBERTA

DIDSBURY, Alta.—Lost, since August, bay mare, left hind foot white, ringbanded; brown raze, aged; both branded (cross A) on left shoulder and vented same on left hip. \$5 for information. R. B. Martin.

THEE HILLS, Alta.—Mare, 8 years old, about 1,000 pounds, very dark brown, both hind and one front foot white, white stripe on face, branded on right shoulder cross, diamond and five, had a halter and a piece lariat rope on her neck. Any person sending information leading to recovery will receive \$5, and for bringing to my range \$10. Paul Schoeppe, S. W. 1-4 S. 32, T. 30, R. 23 W. of 4 m.

HILLSDOWN, ALTA.—Strayed from the premises of Wm. Storey, Sept. 25th, 1905, N. E. 1-4 28, 27, 26, W 4th meridian, one brown mare, white star on forehead and white hind feet, branded W on left thigh. \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. Wm. Storey.

MAPLE CREEK, SASK.—Dark sorrel mare, scar on near fore fetlock, 7 years old. Bay mare 10 years old, weight about 1250 each, both unbranded. \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. E. J. Clifford.

NOSBREEK, Alta.—One white-faced brown steer, rising four. One black bob-tailed steer, rising three. Both branded DC on right ribs, (indistinctly), \$10.00 reward, five each will be paid for information leading to recovery of the same. Address Miss Cunningham, Dunlop, Calgary, Alta.

RAYMOND—Sow, white, about one year old, J. B. Wasden, Poundkeeper.

SASKATCHEWAN

YORKTON—Sorrel raze, two years old, white star on forehead, and white on legs. R. H. Leek, Poundkeeper.

HAGUE—Red bull, about two years old, little white spots around. Isaac Heinrich, Poundkeeper.

FRANCIS—Since November 11, 1905, dark chestnut mare, when last seen had leather halter on, and was hobbled with rope, no brand. Reward given by owner for the return of the animal. John Goski (32-11-14 w2).

ROULEAU—Since December 12, 1905, dark brown gelding, branded with a design resembling DV with a double rowlock over top of last character on left shoulder, and running H on left hip. \$15.00 reward offered by owner for information leading to recovery of these animals. D. Reanne.

BEESTON—GRENFELL, Since fall of 1905, brown mare, six years old, supposed to be in foal, branded F K combination on one of the shoulders. Peter Todd (N. W. 10-14-8 w2).

HIGH VIEW—About October, 1905, red dehorned bull, aged; information leading to animals' recovery will be suitably rewarded. Wm. Brownlee.

SPRINGSIDE—Since December 1, 1905, dark red bull, rising two years old, has some white spots. Auguste Simair (2-28-6 w2).

ESTERHAZY—Since September 1, 1905, red bull, eighteen months old. Ch. Hammerstrain (N. E. 2-19a-53).

LANGENBURY—Stray heifer, red and white spotted, with a V shaped spot on forehead, animal has been on my premises two months. John A. Morton.

WADENA—Muley heifer, about one year old dark red, with some white under belly, no visible brand. Matt. Peace.

FLETWODE—Red yearling heifer, white mark on forehead, half tail off, no brand visible. Frank H. Hourd (20-11-4 w2).

WAKAW—Bay horse, four years old, small stripe on face, broken in, no visible brand. George Kordos (S. E. 6-42-26 w2).

FILLMORE—Since January 20, 1906, bay gelding seven or eight years old, has leather halter and rope around neck, quite touchy and inclined to kick when handled. Joe Boll.

OXBOW—Red and white heifer, about eighteen months old, came to premises November 25th, 1905. John Stranburg, (32-2-2 w2).

CARLTON—Since December 1, 1905, red steer, rising three years old, branded FS on left ribs. Red and white steer, rising two years, branded F on left hip. Blue heifer, rising two years, branded AL combination on left hip. Chas. H. Kalbleisch, (14-45-4 w3).

FORT QU'APPELLE—Since May, 1905, red and white cow, three or four years old, short tail, no brand visible. J. E. McEntyre (32-21-13 w2).

STOCKHOLM—Since January 1, 1906, red heifer, rising two years old, white spot on forehead and white spot on back over the hips, no visible brand. This heifer has been running with my cattle since July 1, 1905. Lauritz (N. W. 6-10a-2 w2).

RED DEER HILL—Yearling brindle heifer, very small horns, branded on left hip 2 inverted P. T. A. Adams.

DUBUC—Dark brown cow, muley, about five years old with leather halter on, dry, no marks. Ole Vimaas (S. E. 24-19-5 w2).

NEW WARREN—Since October 1905, ox with hobbles on halter and rope round neck, roan color. Robert Hewitson.

SNEHO—Since December 1, 1905, brindle, muley cow, no brand; red and white muley cow, no brand; red and white cow, small horns, indistinct brand, on right hip; and red white and brindle, muley cow, no brand. S. B. Auld.

ST. LOUIS—About November 6, 1905, red heifer, rising two years old, small star on forehead, right flank white, white tip on tail, no brand visible. Joseph Cochet (N.W. 14-46a-26 w2).

WHITEWOOD—Since June 1905, bright red steer, two year old, has some white spots on body, no brand visible. W. R. Carson, J. P. (29-16-2w).

BROADVIEW—Since December 4, 1905, red heifer with white about her, crumpled or in turned horns, about two years old or more. Charles Wright.

SALTCOATS—Two muley heifers, both one year old; one is red with white markings, the other a light roan, both are in poor condition, no visible brands. W. Wallace Neiley (28-24-1 w2).

NEELBY—Since December 12, 1905, red steer, three years old, no visible brand, and muley steer, three years old, no visible brand, and red steer three years old, with horns, no brand visible. Albert W. Glyden (16-13-6 w2).

MOOSE JAW—Since July 12, 1905, steer (color not stated), rising two years old has a two inch circle of white on right side, no brand visible. W. C. Kent.

WEYBURN—Since December 26, 1905, black horse, 12 years old, white star on forehead, small white spot on nose, weight about 1,450 pounds. W. R. Paul (10-6-15 w2).

GAINSBOROUGH—Since the end of November, 1905, red or roan bull, seven months old, no brands, and red heifer, about nine months old, no brands. Ww. Vance (12-51-21 w1).

FAIRY HILL—Red muley steer, three months old, no brands, and light brown yearling heifer, no brands. H. C. Laws (27-21-19 w2).

UTILITY BREEDS—Hens, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry, 25 pages, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

MISSING—Information wanted concerning the whereabouts of Silas Nigerson, last heard of in Montana. Any information will gladly be received by his mother, Mrs. E. Nigerson, 8 Cunard St., Halifax, N. S.

MANITOBA

KELLOE, Man.—Since December, 1905, red two year old steer, with white face, strayed to 24-17-25. T. G. Smith.

Who Stole the Butter?

A farmer owned a herd of milch cows that yielded him an average of 400 pounds (about 200 quarts) of milk per day. It was average milk, being 4 per cent butter fat. In other words, the 400 pounds of milk his cows gave him daily contained 16 pounds of butter fat. This farmer had had his milk tested, and knew it contained that amount of butter fat. He churned every three days and knew the cream from three days' milk should yield 28 pounds of unsalted butter. But it didn't. Instead of getting 28 pounds, he rarely got more than 25 or 26.

Who was getting that cream?

His wife thought somebody might be stealing it, so she put a lock on the milk house door. That didn't help matters any.

He was puzzled.

He had a first class milk house, used the best system of deep setting, and couldn't see where about it. This was the answer he got: "Look down your calves' throats." He asked the hardware man what he meant. The hardware man replied, "You have been robbing yourself—been feeding about half your butter fat in your skimmed milk. Your cans are good enough, as cans go—but cans don't do the business. They depend altogether on the force of gravity to do the skimming, and gravity is not strong enough. Half of the butter fat remains tangled up in the skimmed milk, and it takes a force a whole lot stronger than gravity to get it out."

He grew suspicious of his cans.

It seemed to him that something was wrong with his cans. He asked his hardware dealer about it. This was the answer he got: "Look down your calves' throats." He asked the hardware man what he meant. The hardware man replied, "You have been robbing yourself—been feeding about half your butter fat in your skimmed milk. Your cans are good enough, as cans go—but cans don't do the business. They depend altogether on the force of gravity to do the skimming, and gravity is not strong enough. Half of the butter fat remains tangled up in the skimmed milk, and it takes a force a whole lot stronger than gravity to get it out."

"What will do it?" the farmer asked. "Centrifugal force, as applied in the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator," was the reply.

This hardware dealer was an agent for the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator, and loaned this farmer a Tubular for a free trial. The farmer took the Tubular horse, used it three days, churned 4734 pounds of unsalted butter from the cream it extracted out of three days' milk, and sent a check to the hardware dealer in payment for the machine. He had been robbing himself, and did not know it. He had been making six cent veal out of butter fat the Tubular would have enabled him to get 25 to 35 cents a pound for, when he could have made just as good veal out of oil meal costing but two cents a pound. The kindness of the Tubular agent in lending him a Tubular for a free trial enabled him to find the loss and stop it—making a gain for him of about 8 pounds of butter per day.

All Tubular agents are just as accommodating. Any one of them will lend you a Tubular for a free trial. If you do not know of any Tubular agent near you, we suggest that you write to the Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa. If you will ask for catalog No. 116 they will send you the catalog, but refer you to their nearest local agent. The Tubular Cream Separator is a treatise we can, and are glad to, heartily recommend.



WASH DAY IS CHILD'S PLAY WITH THE NEW CENTURY WASHING MACHINE.

It means cleaner, whiter clothes—no backache—no chapped hands—no torn garments—no shrunken fabrics. It means a tubful of clothes washed every five minutes, with less trouble and exertion than running a sewing machine.

SOLD BY MOST DEALERS AT \$8.50

Write for free catalogue that tells the whole story.

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Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

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

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

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For Good Luck SHIP your HIDES, FURS, FELTS, WOOL, Etc.

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British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEystone DEHORNER. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Horns are a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.

R. H. McKenna, Fiction, Ontario, Can.

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Washes clothes, saves soap, saves water, saves time, saves nerves, saves money. It is the only washing machine that saves you from the drudgery of scrubbing, wringing, and wringing.

AT \$8.50

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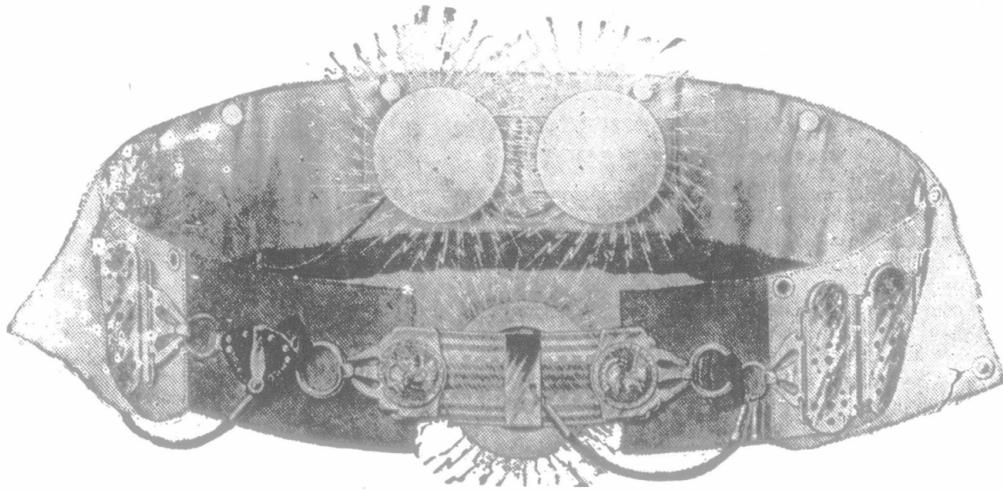
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ELECTRIC BELT FREE!



UNTIL YOU ARE CURED.

I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford.

I've got a good thing. I am proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache to get the benefit of my invention. Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man this belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me: "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal, and it's showing a good deal of confidence in my belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there's a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't trifle with me, but if you are you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

I want you to know what I have done for others.

I have received great benefits from your belt. I understand the directions thoroughly, and my back is all right. I am not wearing it this last couple of weeks. I feel like a new man. I am satisfied with my investment all right and would have written sooner, but could not. I will advise anyone I see suffering to write to you and will praise your Belt.

JAS. LAWLIS, Box 77, Port Arthur.

If you would believe the thousands of men whom

I have already cured, my belt is worth its weight in gold.

Since using your belt I find that the pain in my back is entirely gone, and the other ailments are gradually disappearing.

JOHN P. DUNCAN, 294 Dundas St., London, Ont.

But some men don't believe anything until they

see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it and know it, by your own experience before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it (wearing it while you sleep) nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your pay. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so and not waste

your time. Anyway try me, at my expense.

Come and see me, and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free.

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. till 8.30 p.m.

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Dr. W. D. McLaughlin
137 Yonge St.
Toronto, - Canada

Please send me your book, closely sealed, and oblige,

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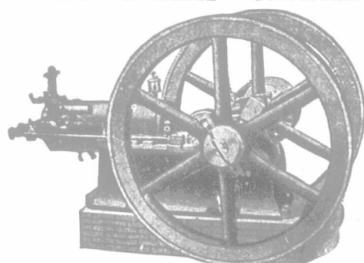
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A VALUABLE BOOK FOR FARMERS. FREE

There has just been issued from the press of a Chicago publishing house, one of the most practical little volumes ever compiled for the use of the farmer. It is published for the J. I. Case Plow Works, of Racine, Wis., who are giving a copy of the book, Farmer's Encyclopedia, Pocket Edition, to their farmer friends everywhere, practically free.

The book is an illustrated, 164 page, cloth bound volume. It is packed from cover to cover, with just the hints the farmer needs to make more dollars out of his farm. It tells just the kind of soil on which to grow different crops, it tells just how to plant, how to cultivate, how to harvest. It also tells how to raise all kinds of live stock and poultry; how to run a dairy, how to keep bees. All information covering 85 different crops, 6 kinds of live stock, 5 kinds of poultry and many miscellaneous topics, such as could be found only in a shelf full of books, costing anywhere from 50 cents to \$2.00. When you go to the J. I. Case Farmer's Encyclopedia for information about grains, and soil, cultivation, breeding stock, veterinary suggestions, etc., you can depend upon it, for the information is reliable, practical and up-to-date. It is endorsed by the leading authorities in the country, and has been highly commended by those who received the advanced copies.

The book is now off the press and the J. I. Case Plow Works are ready to send a copy to any farmer who will answer one or two simple questions. These are:

- How many acres do you cultivate?
- Do you own a ranch or farm?
- What implements will you probably buy during the next six months?

Write them a letter, answering these questions, and enclose ten cents for postage and packing, and they will be glad to send you a copy by return mail.

FOR SALE

Pure Bred Poultry and Eggs

Alberta's business hen, the Brown Leghorn, has few equals and no superiors. I have been breeding several kinds of poultry for a number of years and have at last selected the single-comb Brown Leghorn as a money maker. Parties wishing poultry of the above breed may have them at the following prices: 2 pullets and 1 cockerel, crated in a strong, light crate, f. o. b. at Olds, \$5.00; 1 cockerel, \$2.00; 2 in one crate, \$3.00. Terms cash.

H. A. SAMIS, Olds, Alta.



If you wish to improve the laying qualities and the standard points of your fowls, send us your order for eggs at once. We could not fill all of our orders last year. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting.

THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alta.

BACON HOGS

The question of how best to produce a prime quality of bacon is an important one. Under the present system of buying hogs at a flat rate without grading, and considered from a personal standpoint, the question is of more importance to the man who is raising pork for his own family than it is to the man who is selling hogs to the factory buyers.

The question of producing a number one article of bacon for export is a national question, but it will remain somewhat in the background as far as the feeder is concerned until some system of grading hogs is adopted by the buyers. D. C. Flatt & Son of Millgrove, Ontario, have recently conducted a very interesting test extending over some months, with the object of determining the effect of Herbageum on the quality of pork. Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son are the heaviest importers of Yorkshire Swine in Canada and their Summerhill herd are the greatest prize-winners in the Bacon Class in America. Their opinion therefore, especially after having made a practical test of the matter, may be taken as positive proof. Their report makes interesting reading and we give it in full.

"There has been so much said on the subject of Stock Foods that for my own satisfaction I determined to get at the exact truth in the matter. I had previously tested them far enough to know that no Stock Food on the Market can compare with Herbageum, in fact Professor Grisdale's test as published in the Farmer's Advocate showed that to be the case. The whole thing was to get at the value of Herbageum.

For years I have used it for fitting show stock and I know absolutely that it was of great value for that purpose and I determined to find out by a fair test if the effect on the finished bacon would be as pronounced and beneficial as I knew it to be on the hog fitted for show purposes.

I made a test on six pure bred Yorkshire pigs taking them from the sow at seven weeks and feeding three of them Herbageum and the other three exactly the same food without Herbageum. Herbageum made a good showing. Not only were the gains of the Herbageum fed pigs greater but the lard and fat were much whiter and the flesh was much clearer and firmer. The difference was quite noticeable to any person. Those six hogs were taken to Hamilton market and Mr. J. H. Baker, buyer for F. W. Fearman & Co., was asked to pass his opinion on them. He picked out the three Herbageum fed hogs at once as being superior to the others in lard, fat and flesh. This test has entirely satisfied me of the value of Herbageum to the grower of bacon hogs."

(Signed) D. C. FLATT & SON, Summerhill Stock Farm.

Millgrove, Ont., Jan. 17, 1906.

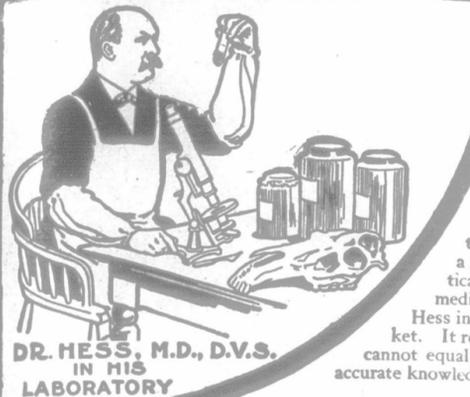
As bearing on the same matter we give the following letter from Mr. J. H. Baker, buyer for The F. W. Fearman Co., Pork Packers of Hamilton.

"On Dec. 18th I was asked by Mr. Chas. Goodbrand, who, I understand, was acting for D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, to pass a comparative opinion on two lots of hogs which he had at Hamilton market. There were three hogs in each lot and the difference in color of fat and lard and in clearness and firmness of flesh was so great as to be quite apparent even to a man inexperienced in such matters. After I had given my decision Mr. Goodbrand informed me that the six hogs had been fed in a test, the object of which was to get at the value of Herbageum when fed to bacon hogs. The three hogs I had picked out as the superior ones, were, he said, the hogs that had been fed Herbageum. The superiority was certainly very marked and appears to me to demonstrate beyond doubt the value of Herbageum in the production of the right kind of bacon."

(Signed) J. H. Baker,

Buyer for The F. W. Fearman Co. Jan. 16th, 1906. Hamilton, Ont.

HARDY ACCLIMATED FRUITS, TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, SEED POTATOES
CATALOGUE FREE
BUCHANAN NURSERY Co
ST. CHARLES, MAN.



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Knowledge— not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market. It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food have the endorsement of the Veterinary Colleges and the Farm Papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own government, and sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

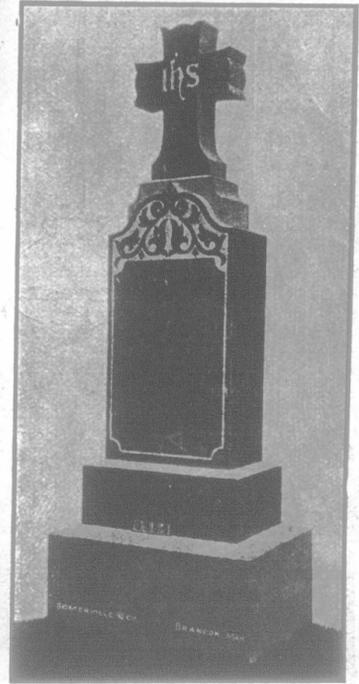
A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Remember, that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

DR. HESS STOCK BOOK FREE, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ee-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

MONUMENTS



For Prices and best work, write
The Somerville Steam Marble and
Granite Works, Brandon.

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STOP: and investigate the reason why the LONDON FENCE takes the lead everywhere.

YOU: want the best fence your money can buy. The LONDON is the Best, Strongest and most Durable.

BECAUSE: nothing but the HIGHEST GRADE of Coiled Spring Steel Wire is used in its construction; it is built on the ground to suit the ground and to suit your requirements.

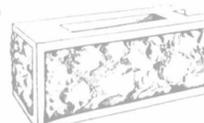
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LONDON FENCE LIMITED,
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Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simple and quickly made on the DUNN MACHINE; and the cost of outfit is very moderate.

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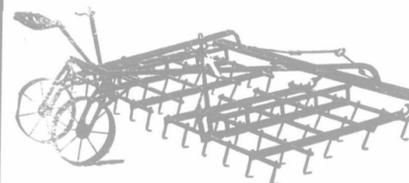
The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Don't Worry About that tiresome job of harrowing this spring for it will be a pleasure if you have a

New Model Harrow Cart.

(Patented October 22, 1901.)
Greatest labor saver of the 20th Century. Made of all steel; castor wheels, fits any harrow. TRY ONE, THEY ARE CHEAP. Write for further particulars.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.
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THE MOST COMFORTABLE
Convenient, Unique and Beautiful Trains ever placed in service between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago

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

Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

Clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grubs, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER,

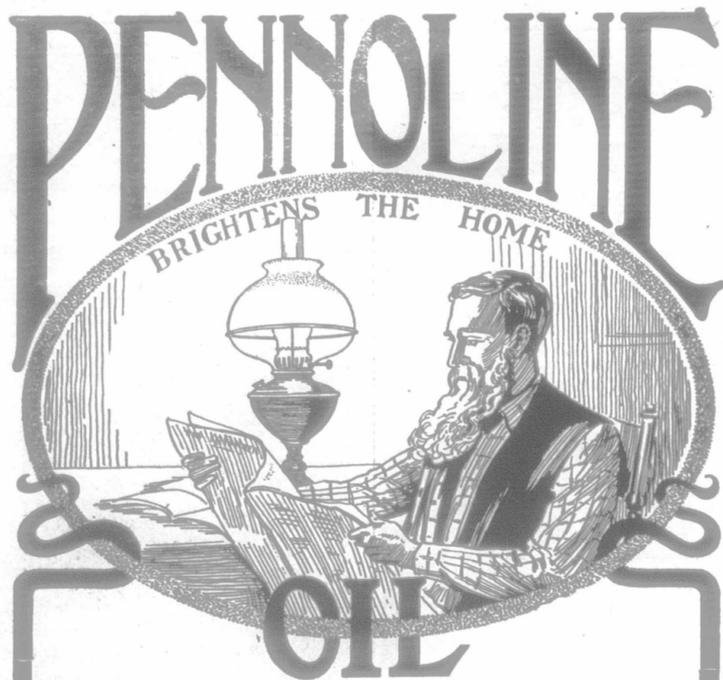
Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

A minute and a half is all it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—grips the rope at any point. Does not chafe ropes far ahead of old-style "take-ups." Smallest rope we furnish stands 40,000 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's made to stand the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump machine, the I. X. L. Grubber and Hawkeye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World.
Established 1884.

MILNE MFG. CO.,
8th St., Monmouth, Ill.





SAVING THE EYESIGHT

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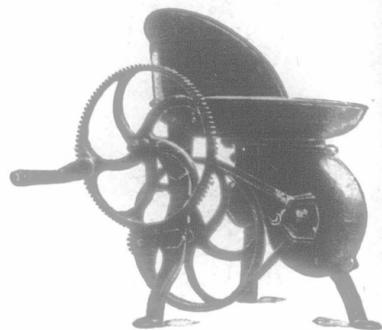
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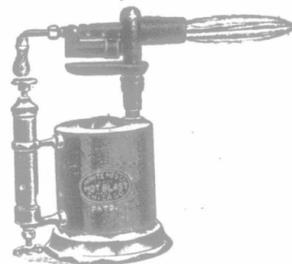
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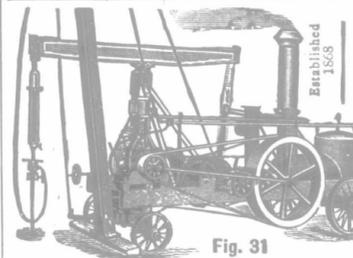
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