

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED  
EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST  
ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
IN MANITOBA  
and N.-W. T.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DECEMBER 6, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 689

**Bell**  
**PIANOS**  
AND  
**ORGANS**

ARE  
FAVORITES EVERYWHERE  
BECAUSE  
THEY ARE THE BEST

THE  
**BELL**  
Piano and Organ Company,  
LIMITED,  
QUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells  
more about them. It is  
free to all who ask.

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

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

**The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.**

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

ALEX. NAISMITH,  
President.

WM. PATTERSON,  
Vice-President.

C. D. KEER,  
Treasurer.

**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.**

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

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

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

Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

**Jas. Richardson & Sons**

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

**GRAIN**

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low-grade samples Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

R. SECORD, President. GEO. ROY, Vice-President. A. W. TAYLOR, Manager. BANKERS, Bank of Nova Scotia, Edmonton. F. P. HOBSON, Treasurer.

**The Alberta Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**

Head Office: EDMONTON, N.-W. T.

The oldest Incorporated Farmers' Mutual in the Northwest Territories. Correspondence solicited. Agents in unrepresented districts wanted.  
**FARMERS, INSURE IN A HOME INSTITUTION.**

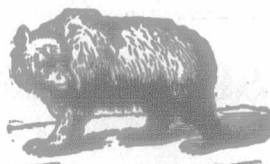
**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**  
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Send Your Watch Here.

If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repair. Our watchmakers have made a life study of watches. They work upon nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment if sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

D. A. REESOR, "THE JEWELER,"  
BRANDON, MAN.  
Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage  
for C.P.R. and C.N.R. Licenses.

Higher Prices and Prompt Remittance.



If you ship to us, all your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool, etc., we pay you same day as goods are received. Make us a trial shipment; we guarantee you will be satisfied, and remain our shipper. Write for price list and shipping tags.

**BERMAN BROS.,**  
319 1st STREET, SO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

**B. P. RICHARDSON**

Barrister, Solicitor,  
Notary Public.

**GRENFELL, - ASSA.**

Lands for Sale.

Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.

EXPERT  
**Telegraphy** AND SCHOOL OF  
RAILROADING

Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers - \$30 to \$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY MEN. Official for the big lines of the Northwest. Everything taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, 629 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

**CASH** FOR YOUR FARM,  
BUSINESS, HOME,  
or property of any kind,  
no matter where located.  
If you desire a quick  
sale, send us description  
and price.

**NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,**  
312 P Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN THIS SEASON THROUGH A RELIABLE AND STRICTLY COMMISSION FIRM.

We neither buy nor sell on our own account, so that all shipments get careful attention, highest prices and prompt returns. We refer you to the Editor of this paper, or any Branch of the Union Bank, as to our reliability. Before you ship or sell we would like to send you "Our Way of Doing Business." Write to-day for it, and we will also send present prices and market prospects.

**THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY,**

"The Commission Merchants,"

**WINNIPEG.**

Licensed and Bonded.

Licensed and Bonded.



**Somerville** STEAM MARBLE  
and  
GRANITE WORKS  
(THE ORIGINAL FIRM) Brandon, Man.



**Monuments**  
**Headstones**  
**Fences**

**THE LARGEST EXHIBITION**

of the above ever made in Western Canada may be seen at our yards on Rosser avenue. Square dealing with the public has brought its reward in increased business year after year. Our work is all machine finished, lettered and carved with pneumatic hammers, and is guaranteed by experts in marble to be the finest all-round work done on the continent. Need we say more? You take no chance when you are dealing with

Somerville & Co.  
BRANDON.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

Licensed Under  
"The Manitoba Insurance Act"

Registered in  
The Northwest Territories

Agents Wanted  
In Districts where we  
Are not Already Represented

**The Central Canada Insurance Co'y.**

All Classes of Property  
Insured Against Loss from  
Fire or Lightning.

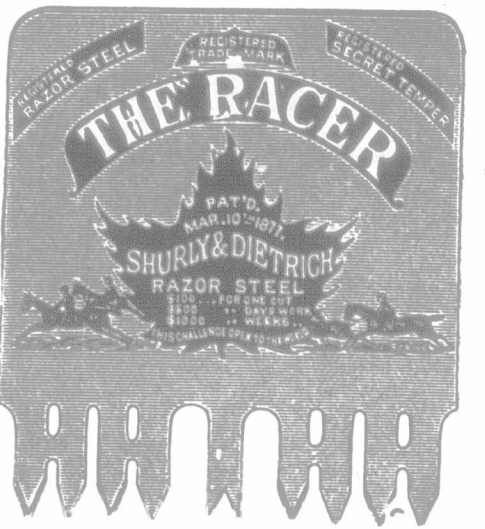
The only Company in Western Canada making  
a Specialty of Insuring Pure-bred Registered Live  
Stock Against Loss from Accident or Disease.

HEAD OFFICE:  
BRANDON, MAN.

JOS. CORNEIL,  
MANAGER.

**THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.**

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws. Manufactured only by  
SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

**THE BEST QUARTER OF 1905 AND ALL OF 1906.**

**TWO SPLENDID WEEKLIES, THE FINEST IN WESTERN CANADA,  
FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE.**

**The Weekly Free Press**  
AND  
**The Farmer's Advocate & Home Magazine**

To January 1st, 1907, including the big Christmas Numbers of 1905,  
And every issue of 1906.

**Over 130 COPIES for \$1.50.**

**The Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg.** This is the paper that brings you news of the world fifty hours ahead of Eastern papers, and makes a feature of giving you what the Eastern papers do not attempt to cover, full reports of all Western happenings. The resident of the West wants the best that's going, and in the Free Press he secures the fullest cable news covering the entire world, the best telegraphic news service, and through the Free Press special correspondents located at nearly every point in Western Canada, all the home news worth printing.

**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine** is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm paper in Western Canada.

**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,**  
WINNIPEG, - - - MANITOBA

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find \$1.50 for the WEEKLY FREE PRESS and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE for the 1st of January, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....



# SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO G. B. MURPHY & CO.,

HIGHEST PRICES

214 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

QUICK SETTLEMENTS

## J. W. KNITTEL,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.  
Office: Union Bank Building. P. O. Box 340  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of grain handled on commission. Fully bonded. Write or wire us for quotations. Best prices possible always obtainable. For reference, apply to Manager Union Bank.

## Consign your Grain to Us

And get all there is in it.  
**UNION GRAIN CO., Limited,**  
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.  
P. O. Box 179. Licensed and Bonded  
Liberal advances made. Information on application.  
References—Imperial Bank of Canada.

SELL OR CONSIGN YOUR

## Wheat, Barley, Oats

TO  
**T. H. METCALFE & CO.,**

Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

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

SEND US SAMPLES OF YOUR GRAIN.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE GRAIN BUSINESS

## Smith Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

LICENSED AND BONDED. MEMBERS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. PROMPT RETURNS.

418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

## DO YOU WANT POWER ON THE FARM?

WE HAVE IT FOR YOU!  
Right Goods at Right Prices.

- The Canadian Airmotor, for pumping or power.—Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet.
- New Style Stickney Horizontal Gasoline Engines, the latest and best, stationary and portable, gravity or pump feed.—Sizes: 23, 44, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 25 H.P.
- Grain Grinders.—Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch plates.
- Steel and Wood Saw Frames and Saws. Sizes: 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch.
- B. Bell & Sons' Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Feed Cutters, Root Pulpers, Empire Cream Separators, Pumps, all styles, Tanks, all sizes, wood or steel

Write us for catalogues and prices.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd.  
83-91 CHAMBERS ST., WINNIPEG.

## SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

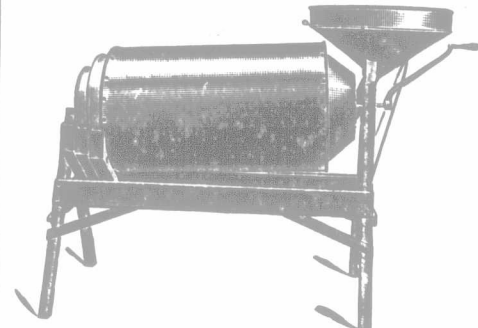
T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BOOK-KEEPING** Penmanship, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address: WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

A COPY OF **Hart's 1905**  
Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet of **B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS**  
MAILED FREE on request  
E.L. HART & CO. Box 242, New Westminister, B.C.

## New Process Jumbo Grain Cleaner



Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans

flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.  
**BEEMAN & CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

WHEN IN NEED OF

## Cedar Posts, Lumber, Coal or Wood

IN CAR LOTS

Write to **THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**  
365 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Yards: C. N. R. and C. P. R. P. O. Box 659.

## Your Winter Suit Free

To introduce our \$15.00 made-to-measure suits, we are prepared to offer to one man in every town and village in Canada, a free suit, for doing a little advertising for us. **This is a legitimate, bona-fide offer.** If you can devote one week or part of two weeks to this work right away, let us hear from you.

**THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING CO., Toronto, Ont.**

## Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster Wood Fibre Plaster Plaster of Paris

The Best Brands of Plaster of all Kinds are made by

**THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 Union Bank, WINNIPEG.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

*We teach Business Principles that help Merchants, Farmers and Young Men win SUCCESS*

Write to-day for full particulars of our complete correspondence course on

## SALESMANSHIP

High positions and big salaries await competent men and women.

**CANADIAN SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC SALESMANSHIP**

Western Office:  
367 Main St. WINNIPEG.

## Your Boy or Girl

will be better equipped for life with a practical business education.

Write for Catalogue K. Address:

**CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
Winnipeg, Man.

WOOD & HAWKINS, Principals.

A Good Hair Tonic.—Put a teaspoonful of salt in a half pint of water, boil, pour over a handful of rosemary leaves, bottle; apply freely to the scalp every day with a small piece of sponge.

# The Standard Grain Company, Limited

Grain Commission Merchants

P. O. Box 1226, Winnipeg, Man.

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Before selling your grain write us for a copy of our Grain Shipper's Guide and Pocket Memorandum Book. You will find it valuable. Ask for Book No. 1



**Price \$30.00 only**



**BURNS either COAL or WOOD**

**THIS BEAUTIFUL STEEL RANGE \$30 - is yours for only - \$30**

Anybody can say they have the best range in the world, but we will furnish the evidence and leave the verdict to you.

**OUR THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER.**

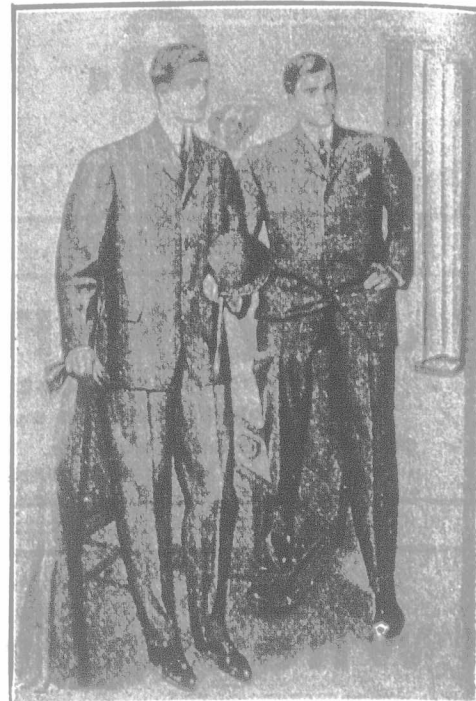
To convince you that the WINGOLD STEEL RANGE is just what we claim for it, we will furnish you this handsome range, which is better made, better finished, more lasting a more economical fuel consuming stove, and guarantee it to do its work equal to, or better than, any steel range you can buy elsewhere at any price, we make you this THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER. Send us our price, and we will send you the range with the understanding and agreement that you can use the range in your own home for THIRTY DAYS, during which time you can put it to every possible test, compare it with other stoves you have used, and with stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and if you do not conclude that, size for size, kind for kind, the range we send you is in every way better than any range you can buy from your dealer at home or elsewhere; if you are not convinced that you have made a **BIG SAVING IN COST TO YOU**, you can return the range to us at our expense and we will immediately refund your money with freight charges you paid.

THIS WINGOLD STEEL RANGE has six 8-inch lids; 18-inch oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and every one giving satisfaction.

**DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE** until you get our catalogue. We are manufacturers and **SELL DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER** at one small margin of profit. You will save the dealer's and wholesaler's profit by buying a range from us. Every range guaranteed. Write for further particulars.

**WINGOLD STOVE CO., Winnipeg, Man.**

Your Clothes Made to Order by Mail



The above picture will prove your good judgment—good taste—and our ability to anticipate your wants with well-made stylish clothing. No matter how difficult you are to fit, we can fit you. Write to-day for our free samples and self-measurements. State about the color goods you prefer. Suit or Overcoat made to measure.

**NO MORE \$15 NO LESS**

FROM MILL TO MAN.  
Our guarantee of absolute satisfaction covers the whole situation.  
**Scotland Woolen Mills Co. Winnipeg, Man.**  
WORLD'S BEST TAILORS.

**STOCK RANCH for SALE**

**NICOLA VALLEY,**

**British Columbia.**

A first-class stock ranch, containing 4,740 acres of land, nearly all fenced, with all the stock and necessary farm implements. Residence and outbuildings. Clear title can be given. The property is situated in the Douglas Lake section of Nicola Valley.

For particulars apply to

**RIC. A. FRASER,**  
Nicola, B. C.

**THE RIESBERRY PUMP CO., LTD.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**High-class WOOD AND IRON PUMPS**



We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working.

Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us.

Box 544, BRANDON, Man.

Factory: Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital (Paid-up) \$3,000,000

Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000

T. R. MERRITT, President.

D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—

Lloyds' Bank Limited, Head Office,

London.

Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec,

and Ontario.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES:

North End—Corner Main street and

Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.

Main Office—Cor. Main street and Ban-

natyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL-BANK-OF-CANADA, Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

AWARDED **GOLD MEDAL**

HIGHEST AWARD U. S. SEPARATORS

LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION PORTLAND, OREGON 1905.

**THE IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR WINS GOLD MEDAL**  
The Highest Award

at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. At the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, The U. S. Separator established and continues to hold the


**WORLD'S RECORD**  
For Clean Skimming

As there was no skimming contest at the St. Louis Exposition last year, the U. S. Separator continues to maintain undisputed right to the title of the best machine of its kind.

These facts concern every cow owner who is in the market for a cream separator. To all such our free catalogue telling all about the U. S. Separator should be equally interesting. A copy is free for the asking. Address

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**  
18 centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada.

**"Favorite" Churn**



In 8 sizes, churning from 5 to 30 gallons.

Improved Steel Frame. Patent Foot and Lever Drive.

Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. **No other just as good. Accept no substitute.** If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS**  
St. Mary's, Ont.

**LANDOWNERS**

Send for illustrated circulars of "Authentic Galvanized Fence Gray" It saves posts, labor and money.

**JOS. M. SUTHERLAND,**  
Eighth & Weber Sts.,  
Sioux Falls, S. D.

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

**THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE**

AND PRAIRIE HOME MAGAZINE

AND

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

From now until the First of January, 1907, for \$2.00.

It is impossible to beat these two in combination.

**THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE** is recognized as the only fearless, outspoken champion of the Western settlers. It never fails to take sides with the farmers. You can't afford to be without it.

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is the oldest, largest, most widely-circulated and only weekly farm paper in Western Canada.

**\$2.00 for the Two Journals**

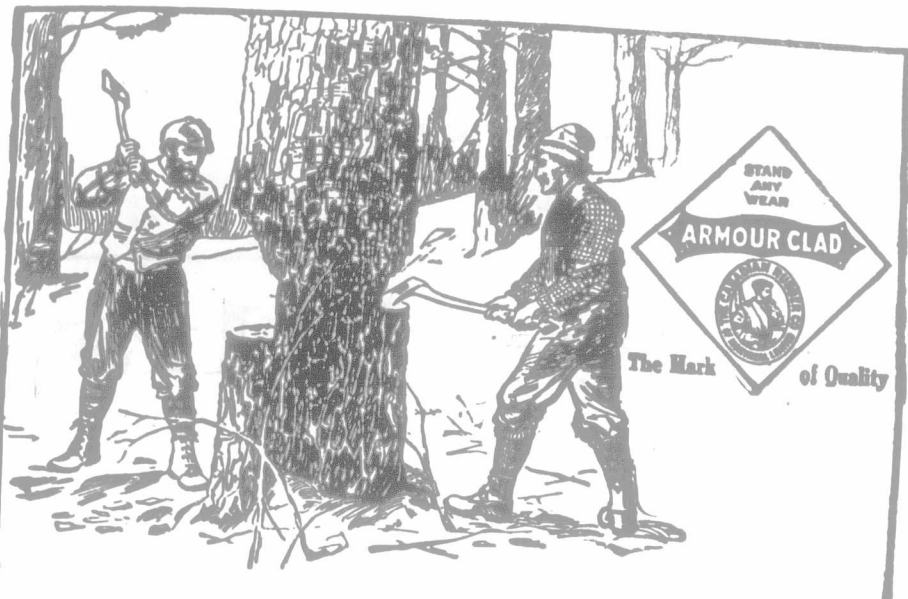
**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find \$2.00 for the WEEKLY FARMER'S TRIBUNE and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE from now to the 1st of January, 1907.

Name .....

Address .....





**ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots are the best thing you ever put a foot into. Comfortable, strong and durable; weather-proof, waterproof, snag proof.

You'll know them by "the mark of quality" on all styles.



British Columbia

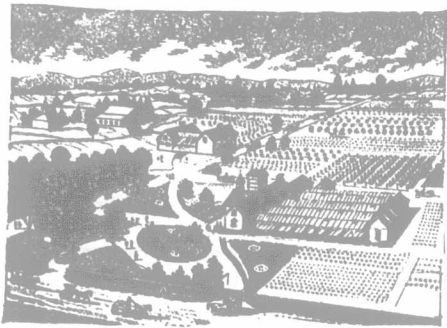
Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

**Carruthers & Pooley**  
Real Estate Agents, KELOWNA, B. C.

Canada's Greatest Nurseries



**Salesmen Wanted**

For every Town and District in  
**MANITOBA,  
SASKATCHEWAN & ALBERTA**

**HARDY TESTED STOCK FOR WESTERN PLANTING.**

Largest assortment, recommended by WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD, in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals, Seedlings for Wind-breaks, etc.

START NOW AT BEST SELLING SEASON.

Big Inducements, Exclusive Territory, Pay Weekly. Special Equipment for Western men.

Write now for Terms and Catalogue, and send 25c. for our **Aluminum Pocket Microscope** and 50c. for our **Handy Saw**, just the thing for trimming trees; cuts iron as well as wood.

**STONE & WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries,**  
Over 800 acres. Toronto, Ontario.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL COMPANY.**  
—The McMillan Fur & Wool Co., of Minneapolis, have mailed us their new circular, which we have on file for reference. This house has been established some twenty-eight years, and on account of their extensive business, which minimizes the proportion of fixed expenses, are in a position to pay high prices. They make a specialty of receiving goods through shipments, and shippers find returns very satisfactory."

**HIDES GOING SKYWARD.**—You will see by this issue of our circular, hides are still higher. Many will be deterred from shipping by not understanding about the duty. The duty is 15 per cent. on hides; kip and calf free. Now, 13 per cent. on the value, there would be but 4c. to 4c. per lb.; freight would be 1c. to 1 1/2c., so, you see, it would pay big to ship them to our market, if they can only get 6c. or 7c. at home. There is no duty on raw furs, and furs are very high. If they have no good market at home, it will pay them big to ship, at least they should see our prices before selling at home."—Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**A XMAS GIFT FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.**—Many farmers and stockmen are so located that they cannot get instruction at an agricultural college, while others are remote from veterinary aid. To such men—and, in fact, to all farmers—a veterinary work (or doctor book, as it is called by some) is indispensable; to be acceptable, the book must be written in plain English, free from big technical words, in fact, one which can be read easily, and the pith of the advice got quickly. Such a work is **Veterinary Elements.** (See our book list.) It is a favorite with the farmer, the agricultural college student, the professor and the veterinarian, as may be learned by the following: "Unquestionably the most practical work yet published; should be in the house of every farmer"—Wm. Rennie; "Just the thing needed by stockmen of the country"—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; "You have struck upon the idea as to what practical farmers require in this line"—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; "A book for which we can express unequivocal admiration"—The Veterinarian, London, Eng.; "An admirable little book"—Capt. Hayes. It is well illustrated and indexed, and treats of the diseases of farm stock. See book list for price.

**WE HAVE TO THANK THE GUN.**—In the terrible accident which occurred on the New York Elevated Railroad, September 11, there is one cause for congratulation. It was in the cool, self-possession of many of the women, who by their courageous exhibition of nerve, saved the situation from being even more disastrous. The American woman of today takes her place beside the men, and shows pluck, nerve and assurance which often puts the sterner sex to shame. One cause in bringing this about is the prevalence all over the country of healthy athletic pastimes, especially that of shooting.

In no small measure we have to thank the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, 315 High Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., makers of the famous Stevens rifles, for bringing this about, for not only have they developed a light firearm perfectly adapted to the needs of a girl, but they have, by a persistent campaign in the newspapers, and through circulation of their book, shown how beneficial is the outdoor exercise of shooting, as much for a girl as for a boy.

The book to which we refer illustrates the many styles of the famous Stevens firearms, besides giving much useful information about the care and selection of shotgun, rifle or pistol, together with pointers on ammunition, targets, reloading implements, etc.

The book is free, the company only making the request that four cents in stamps be sent to cover postage.

**THE CROW'S WORST ENEMY  
AND THE BOY'S  
BEST FRIEND**



A Stevens rifle or shotgun is a teacher and companion all in one, for it not only gives him something to do all the time, but it sharpens his wits, steadies his nerve, and makes him alert and careful.

It raises his self-respect, for now he can be of greater use, helping to save the crops from crows, woodchucks, rabbits, foxes, or any other of the farmers' foes.

- "Stevens-Maynard Jr." \$3.00
- "Crack Shot" . . . . \$4.00
- "Little Krag" . . . . \$5.00
- "Favorite, No. 17" . . \$6.00

are all thoroughly reliable pieces, made for serviceable, lasting work.

**Our Valuable Catalog Free**

to any one who is at all interested in a gun. 140 pages, dealing with single and double barrel shotguns, rifles, pistols; full of interest to anybody who shoots. Send two 3-cent stamps to cover postage, and you get it right away. Insist on Stevens. If your dealer cannot supply you, order from us direct.

Our attractive three-color Aluminum Hanger will be sent anywhere for 10 cents in stamps.

**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY**  
351 High Street  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.



**A GOOD PICTURE**

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "point," requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

**THE TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.**  
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

**WHY USE Corrugated Roofing**

on Your Barns and Sheds?  
BECAUSE IT IS

**FIRE-PROOF,  
WATER-PROOF,  
LIGHTNING-PROOF**

and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

MADE BY  
**Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
Please Mention "Advocate"**



# GET THE HIGHEST PRICE For Your WHEAT

SHIP TO

## McLaughlin & Ellis WINNIPEG.

Each car receives our personal attention.

Prompt, businesslike treatment. Duplicate official certificates and freight bill attached to each account sale. Large advances by return mail after bill of lading reaches us.

You may have the benefit of our 18 years' practical experience in the grain business by shipping to us.

**MEMBERS** Winnipeg Grain Exchange  
Chicago Board of Trade  
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

**REFERENCES** Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dunn & Co.,  
The Bradstreet Co., or any Commission Agency  
or Bank in the Country.

Farmers Desiring to Ship Their Own  
Grain, Please Write for Information to

**G. S. HAROLD,**  
Grain and Commission,

422 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Track bids wired on request. Grain also  
handled on commission. Liberal ad-  
vances made on consignments.

Licensed and Bonded.

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

**Guy-Campbell Co.**  
**GRAIN**

411 Union Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG.

Phone 3380. P. O. Box 278.

We are open to buy or handle on commission  
any quantity Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax. Send  
us Bills Lading direct or through your bank.  
Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Grain Exchange.

Any Person wishing to ship their  
own grain, write to

**D. D. CAMPBELL,**

Dominion Govt. Agent,

422 Grain Exchange,

Phone 3370. WINNIPEG



**ROBT. MUIR & Co.**

Grain Dealers

Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

Buy and sell on commission. Advances made on consignments. Option orders  
executed. Correspondence solicited. [Established 1886.]

SHIPPERS OF WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX

**Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.**

Limited.

CALGARY, CANADA.

We are open to buy WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY or FLAX  
in any quantity. Send samples and receive offer  
by return mail. We make a specialty of

ALBERTA GROWN GRAIN.

The Wheat City Business College

Brandon, Man.

The Best in the West

A postal brings full  
information.

J. B. Beveridge, F. E. Werry,  
Principals.

**A FARMER'S SON**

needs a

**Business Education**

to ensure success. We are in a position  
to give the right kind of instruction.  
Write to-day.

Calgary Business College,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

**TELEGRAPHY** Book-keeping, Penman-  
ship, Shorthand, Type-  
writing, and all business  
subjects thoroughly taught. Write for par-  
ticulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNI-  
PEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor.  
Portage Ave. and Fort St., Winnipeg.

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

ESTABLISHED 1895.

# Randall, Gee & Mitchell

Grain Commission  
Merchants

Licensed and  
Bonded.

WE HAVE OFFICES AT

Duluth

Winnipeg

Minneapolis

You have been thinking of trying us.  
Ship us a car on **commission—now.**  
You will not be disappointed.

**OUR KIND OF SERVICE:**

Capable salesmanship. Good judgment.  
Hard work.

It means **dollars** in your pocket.

Don't ask us to **buy** your grain, ship it  
to us on **commission** and get **all**  
there is in it.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

**HERBERT H. WINEARLS**

Grain Commission Merchant

428 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Why not get the highest returns for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and  
Flax? Send your grain to me and I will assure you the best  
results. Prompt settlements a specialty. Correspondence solicited.  
**References:** Any bank or commercial agencies. m

**Donald Morrison & Co.,** GRAIN COMMISSION

Licensed and Bonded WINNIPEG 416 Grain Exchange

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible price on arrival or afterwards, as you may  
elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought  
and sold. Twenty years' experience in grain commission business.

Correspondence solicited. Reference: Bank of Hamilton Exchange Branch.

**MARCH-WELLS GRAIN CO'Y.**

Room 414, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Will give you financial responsibility. Highest market  
prices. Liberal advances. Prompt returns.  
Write us.

Reference: Any bank in Winnipeg.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME

MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 689.

WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 6, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

Did it ever strike you that the great bulk of students at the universities come from the farm?

Noxious weeds have no politics, and will yield to persistent cultivation, whether done by Grit or Tory.

If 2 northern wheat shipped from Winnipeg to Duluth in bond is sold there as 1 northern, should the grower of that wheat feel glad over the improvement?

With so many Davids to look after the farmers' interests at Hamiota, the Goliath who refuses cars to grain-growers ought easily to be vanquished.

Which is the better advertisement for the country—35 out of 350 cars of wheat grading No. 1 hard, as at Duluth; or, 3 out of 2,000 cars graded at Winnipeg?

The great handicap to a more general sowing of clover seed is the price of the seed. What a chance for the clover-seed-grower in Manitoba! Home-grown seeds are the best, as a rule.

Farmers who are into hog-raising do not care two buttons who starts a packing-house or who doesn't, provided they get five cents or better, live, weight, for their hogs at eight or nine months old.

The public denial in the press by Swift & Co. of an earlier establishment of a packing plant on account of lack of hogs, should stimulate the holding of fat-stock shows—not the reverse.

Are you going to the International or Guelph Fat-stock Shows next week and the week following—Guelph comes first. One of those Eastern winter-excursion tickets, round trip \$40, would let you do it all right.

An observing reader states, "That the majority of the competitors in the 'Farmer's Advocate' clover demonstration are members of the live-stock associations." True, clover and live stock will always get together if afforded an opportunity!

Several complaints are heard that Dominion and Provincial lands in Manitoba are weed factories with a large output, and the farmer nearby is—not strange, either—a high protectionist against these factories, and would have these infant industries wiped out.

Fat-stock shows are supposed to lead the way and point to the most desirable market types; therefore, no prizes should be awarded to pigs over nine months old, leave that to the breed shows in the summer or fall, and pregnant stock at a fat-stock show should be ineligible to any prize.

The annual cost to Canada and fearful risk to the Canadian bacon trade and swine industry from the introduction of hog cholera by an American railroad across the peninsula in Western Ontario, prompts the thought that shipments of live hogs over that road should be prohibited entirely.

J. J. Ring estimates the cost of sowing land to clover at about \$3.00 per acre, which is almost prohibitive for green-manuring purposes. He

believes it will pay to sow it on land intended for summer-fallow; let it get a good start by early sowing, pasture and plow down in the fall—late in September, say.

A Grain-growers' Association in Manitoba asks for the "Seed Train" to come and give demonstrations at the local town, while a country editor volunteers the opinion that the farmers of his locality are better posted than the lecturers that will be sent out, etc. Is he speaking by the book or for the farmers?

When at your agricultural society's annual meeting, as well as discussing noxious weeds, give some attention to the other noxious weeds—scrub bulls, stallions, etc. Possibly your society can do some good work by encouraging the importation of a first-class stallion; by dropping the fall or summer show for a combination fat-stock, dairy and seed-grain exhibition. It is not necessary for all agricultural societies to travel down the summer or fall show avenue.

Lord Onslow thinks that if farmers would but combine, they possess a propelling power which Parliament could not withstand. So long, however, as they choose to ignore what is obviously a first principle in the strengthening of an industry, so long will agriculture feed on the crumbs which Parliament from time to time is willing to throw to it.

If this is sauce for the goose, it should be for the gander; if for the British farmer, ditto for his Canadian son.

## The Weeds are a Heavy Handicap to the Farmers.

Thinking farmers, the transportation companies and others are alarmed—and quite properly so—on the effect of noxious weed growth on the grain output of the country.

By the middle of November 11½ per cent. of this year's crop of wheat had gone rejected for smut and weed seeds; the consequent loss estimated to the farmers at \$20,000,000.

Heretofore, the warnings by lecturers have been more of the nature, "Goblins'll get you if you don't watch out." This year the goblin of a dirty crop has the farmer by the pocket. It may be preached the loss of fertility and moisture that weeds entail, the extra work necessary to get rid of these pests; but the great logic of diminished cash returns cannot be overlooked or ignored. "You cannot clean farms by legislation," was the gist of a remark by Supt. Bedford to the Portage farmers recently, and it is well to remember it. The tendency is among all people to shirk responsibility when such can be shifted onto the shoulders of a Government.

The responsibility for the eradication of noxious weeds on prairie farms rests primarily with the individual farmer; and for the weeds on the roads, the farmer, the municipal council and the Provincial Government must shoulder the responsibility and work together.

In Manitoba the Noxious Weeds Act has attracted a lot of attention, and suggestions have already been made looking to its alteration. Amendments to that Act must not stop at dropping out clauses; some constructive work must be done, and the time to do that work by the farmers' organizations, institutes and grain-growers is before the end of the year, so that reasonable and practical amendments may be made to the Act at the next meeting of the Legislature to render it not only workable, but a real help in the direction it was intended to be, viz., in the eradication of weeds.

## The Distribution of Cars.

One may travel afar and hear mutterings among the farmers re distribution of cars, and if the statements were taken seriously in all cases, the only conclusion would be that great injustice is being done. No doubt there may be shortage of cars at some points, but if cars are to be had at all, and the farmer does not get his share, he may blame himself! In making such a plain statement, we are keeping in mind that grumbling in a country barber shop or store, or feed stable, does not reach the ears of the railroad officials. Just recently, a farmer with whom we are acquainted wished a car, and applied to the local agent for one at a nearby siding where a loading platform was located. The agent attempted to put him off with various excuses—"The trainmen didn't like to stop at the sidings, etc.; no cars available; orders for more than there were cars, etc., etc." In this case the farmer did not go away and kick to a few other farmers, but just asked for a telegraph blank to wire to headquarters re the car supply. He had a car promised him (which he afterwards got) before the wire had time to be answered.

The Moral.—If it suits the local agent to do it and you can be bluffed, he will do it. The further application of the moral is, "Do not grumble among your fellows, but take your complaint to headquarters, and join your local association of grain-growers." In many districts farmers are benefiting every day by the above organization, and yet, through carelessness, or meanness, or doubt, withhold their membership fee and moral and active support. This is not as it should be.

## Better Blood, not Protection, Will Improve the Live Stock.

Some time ago, as the result of the work of the National Live-stock Association, prompted by Western associations of horse-breeders, the minimum valuation on horses imported from the United States was made \$50, with a view to keeping out inferior stock, which might be bred from and produce stuff of no value to its owner or the country. A similar movement is needed—in fact, is more pressing—in the cattle industry, the country having been flooded with inferior Mexican females, the stock from which it will take a generation (about 30 years) to breed up to what they should be. People ignorant of the merits or demerits of live stock might be tempted to use such trash, but should not be given the opportunity. If the minimum valuation on cattle of any age was made \$25, it would have a deterrent effect on the inferior, but not on the better classes of cattle, in the way of which no barrier should be placed. We believe the present Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, who has shown a ready sympathy and keen interest in the presentment of the farmers' case before the Tariff Commission, will see the reasonableness of the suggestion as a means of improvement of the bovine stock of the country. Keeping in mind this idea, and also his utterance to the effect that if we expect to continue to sell to Great Britain we must buy from her, the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association might show some patriotism and less littleness by opening up their herdbook to admit any cattle registered in Coates' (the British) Herdbook, or at least make a move in that direction by moving forward ten volumes, and remove the stigma of being men of narrow vision and little patriotism, which at present, by their actions, belongs to them. Just recently the Alberta Horse-breeders' Association, if reported correctly, would put a duty on the mares brought in by new settlers. As each settler is limited to the number he can bring in as settler's stock



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

### OFFICES:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 1.50.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

duty free, we cannot agree with this attempt to introduce the thin wedge of protection, which, if persisted in, would have the effect of weakening the whole case for the farmer, who has already pronounced himself before the Tariff Commission, and by resolution, ready to forego any protection in return for a quid pro quo on the manufacturers' part. Sectionalism, or taking a local view of the situation, will carry little weight, we believe, with the Government, and it would be unfortunate did it do so; consequently the matter of tariffs on horses can well be left alone (except that the regulations admitting pure-breds on below-standard studbooks need amending) for the present, and the efforts of all farmers, as well as breeders of live stock, concentrated to effect the necessary improvement in the bovine stock of the country in the manner suggested above, namely, by putting the minimum valuation at \$25 for cattle any age. No male entire should be admitted across the lines, duty or no duty, unless pedigreed and registered in an acceptable register.

### A Business-promoting Idea.

The American Holstein-Friesian Association sends off a weekly transfer list of cattle of that breed, thus keeping it before the public.

Publicity is the aim of all advertising, and the latter, everybody knows, brings business. Publicity, also, is a good preventive of fraud, and should, therefore, be encouraged; honesty in recording is the keystone of pure-bred stock industry. The movements of cattle, if properly chronicled, awaken interest; such chronicling is, therefore, advantageous.

## Horses.

### Some Experiments with Mallein in Relation to Glanders.

Prof. Mettam reports in the Journal of the Irish Department of Agriculture for October the results of some observations of experiments in connection with the use of mallein, which is generally adopted as a diagnostic in cases of suspected glanders. The objects of these experiments were fourfold: (1) To test for glanders; (2) when glanders were present had mallein a curative effect? (3) would continued use of mallein involve immunity? and (4) when animals ceased to react to the test, would that indicate recovery, or would the lesions be sterile, and would it be safe to send the animal back to stud or other work? There were two animals under observation, one of these, a bay gelding, which showed all the symptoms of glanders under the test; and the other a black filly, which exhibited no symptoms. There were five injections made, and observations, temperature, etc., were carefully recorded. The gelding continued to show reaction up to the end, whereas the black filly exhibited no such symptoms beyond a very slight swelling at the seat of injection. Briefly summarized, the experiments indicated that at the end of the injections, when killed, the gelding had typical glanders farcies, although at time of slaughter there were no clinical symptoms. The filly exhibited no symptoms at post mortem, even after having been confined in the same stable for three months after being tested along with the gelding. The conclusion, therefore, arrived at is that mallein is a trustworthy diagnostic agent; that no tolerance is set up in the body of the animal receiving repeated doses at intervals of a week, and that in glanders with contagious lesions spontaneous recovery does not occur, although the contagious lesion (farcy) apparently heals. In nearly all the cases where recovery from glanders has been noticed, following the use of mallein, the reacting animals were not clinically glandered, and were only recognized as infected after testing. The experiments further support the opinion that glanders infection occurs by the alimentary tract, and not by the respiratory passages.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.

The above experiment is further evidence that the Veterinary Branch is going about the extermination of glanders in the right way.

### Horses Must Have Good "Understanding."

Fashions in feet among the Chinese are not suited to draft-horse wear and tear, according to Harold Leoney, M. R. C. V. S., who writes as follows:

"You say the feet are sound, that there is nothing the matter with them; but you refuse to pass my horse as sound."

"Yes! A five-year-old horse intended for a town van, for trotting work, must have feet that will be likely to carry the body weight and continue to uphold a sound horse."

The above colloquy occurred between the writer and the breeder whose horse was brought in to me. It was sold, if I passed it, but I could not, and the seller was angry, as sellers too often are when the veterinary surgeon has "crabbed" a deal, as they choose to regard it.

The question of soundness is open to a variety of interpretations it is true, and even judges have not agreed upon an exact definition. No better one, perhaps, has been found than the following, of unsoundness: "Anything which does now or may hereafter interfere with the usefulness of the animal."

The vanner with feet no bigger than should be found on a fourteen-hands cob has a bad start; they are likely "hereafter to interfere with the usefulness of the animal."

Why? Because they are more liable to be pricked, the relative proportion of soft to hard structure being abnormal. Because the animal's weight will be borne on a smaller plantar surface, it will be greater to the inch, and the pressure will dispose to inflammation of the laminae (fever in the feet), and if this disease follows, the hoofs will be cast, because there is no room for the ordinary cheesy deposit between the hoof and the bones. The 30 or 40 "pounder" with hoofs cast will have to be destroyed. A specially valuable brood mare may be shag long enough to grow new hoofs; but they will be too small to be of much service, and occupy about fifteen months in coming. If the too-small foot escapes all pricks and acute disease, or trouble of its own inadequate structures, it is still likely to "hereafter interfere with the usefulness of the animal," because the concussion in trotting on town roads will be so concentrated around the coronets and pasterns that sidebone and ringbone will be thrown up; a blind effort of natural forces to produce compensating material—sometimes, indeed, successful. Many a horse works on for years with ringbones and sidebones—all mixed up together—and

the owner has never suspected the animal's soundness, although he may have noticed an increasingly stilty way of going. More often the exostosis or deposit of bone on bone entraps some soft tissue, as ligament or tendon, and then the animal is lame. And what a lameness for the veterinary examiner to be called to treat, if he was inexperienced or foolish enough to have passed as sound a small-footed animal for the work above indicated!

Blister and rest; fire and blister, and rest. Unnerve. After the latter he may do some useful service if he does not get pricked now that he has no feeling in his too-small foot, with its want of nailing room.

These are only a few of the objections to feet too small. All feet get more upright with years. It is the inevitable result of shoeing, and a bearing on the rim or crust of the foot only or chiefly. The sole and bars and frog waste just in proportion as they are thrown out of employment.

### Draft Horses Best for the Farm.

Farmers usually breed that class of horses best adapted to their environments and in greatest demand at the nearest market. Sentiment and qualifications enter into the problem of horse-breeding. One farmer has an innate fancy for harness horses, while another breeder's sentiment favors the heavy-draft animals.

As a commercial proposition, the general farmer finds it more profitable to breed the heavy-draft classes. In light-harness horses there are many prizes, but in the heavy-draft industry there are few blanks. The light-harness animal, if scarred with a bad wire mark, finds its value depreciated 50 per cent. The heavy-draft animal is less liable to injury or blemishes, and when slightly disfigured by accident its usefulness or value is but little diminished. Comparatively few drafters are sold in the open markets that are absolutely sound and free from blemishes, while a blemished roadster is difficult of sale, except at a very ordinary price.

There is practically only small expense attending the breaking of a draft animal for market, while the roadster, to command the top price, needs to be mannered by a professional or expert trainer. It often occurs that after a harness horse has attained the age for useful service the expense account for breaking and conditioning for market exceeds the price the animal will command. Not so with drafters, which, after they have reached their three-year-old form, can be harnessed by the side of steady workers and earn their keeping in useful service, and when sold there is no excessive commission to be paid to middlemen.

The demand is more uniformly steady and broader for heavy-drafters than for harness offerings. The farmer, owing to the increased demand for heavy business horses the past decade, has found a market for all the good drafters he can raise. There is such a wide difference in the value appraised for a roadster that the farmer finds it difficult to make sale of his drivers at nearly their commercial value. The good harness horse is a medium-priced animal until it has passed through the schooling of a professional stable, when it is ready to be negotiated at a sensational price to some wealthy fancier. The breeder of a good driver cannot get as nearly the intrinsic value for his roadster as a farmer can for his draft animal. Fancy dictates the price largely for the former, while industrial use fixes the standard of value for drafters. While a few breeders with special qualifications and fancy for harness horses may succeed best in raising drivers, the great mass of farmers will realize greater profits in raising commercial drafters.—[Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

### Dangerous Blanketing.

It pains one at this season to see the thoughtless way in which many drivers expose their horses. Often they throw a blanket loosely over the animal's back and walk away with a Good-Samaritan feeling, thinking how considerate they have been. If the horses have been wading in water, mud or slush, and have splattered their bellies and chest wet, it is all the same—a mere rag on the back, not pinned at the breast, and reaching, perhaps, hardly to the flanks. About as likely as not, too, the team is left partially facing the wind, which blows in gusts under the blanket, and is more dangerous than it would be if striking the uncovered body. A protected animal may suffer severely from cold, but its system instinctively braces itself to withstand the rigor. A partially-protected animal or person to some extent relaxes unconsciously, and a draft under the fluttering blanket is all the more disagreeable and dangerous. Indoors or outdoors, beware of drafts, and in buying horse-blankets get them long and deep enough that they can be pinned in front and will hang down to protect the flanks and belly from searching winds.



**An American Coach Horse.**

Horse-breeding in its purest sense, or breeding towards some high ideal, is a noble art. The present is a day of ideals. Every breeder of live stock, if he has his work at heart, is striving, year by year, to place his animals upon a higher plane, or, in other words, he is working with the idea of improving his animals. He has an ideal animal in his mind's eye, the form and quality of which he molds into the offspring of his flock or herd by scientific selection, mating, care, and feeding. He has been untiring in his efforts to reach a standard higher than that attained by his fellow breeders.

Such rivalry among breeders of fancy horses, especially across the Atlantic, has developed two distinct types of the heavy-harness horse—the German Coach and the French Coach. These two breeds have become established and fixed in type, and well represent many years of careful breeding and selection. They have been imported to this country in large numbers, and have been used to improve the horses on this side of the world.

The development of every great breed of horses has been based upon the native stock of the particular country in which it has sprung up. For example, take the Percheron, Clydesdale, Belgian, French and German Coach, and other well-known breeds. These have been developed within certain countries, amid certain environments suitable to the production of the various types, and have, through proper selection and scientific breeding, been changed into their modern forms.

The Standard-bred trotter is an American breed. It has been evolved and developed mainly for the purpose of speed, without due regard to the desirable points of conformation and style and beauty of action looked for in the high-class carriage horse.

Because of this craze for speed, the American trotter, as a breed, has become very undesirable for high-class driving purposes. There are, however, a few outstanding horses of this breed that are brilliant performers, and have achieved distinction in the show-rings as high-steppers. These animals appear to be results of accidents rather than any attempt to produce this class of horses by scientific breeding principles.

The demand for suitable carriage horses is rapidly exceeding the supply, and, unless something is done to fill the demands of the public, there will follow the inevitable result of a horse famine. Realizing the condition of affairs, and what might follow, the chief men in the Department of Agriculture of the United States set out to solve the problem. They discovered two alternatives: The first, that of importing the breeds already well established in type and action from Europe; the second, that of developing a distinctive American breed of more desirable conformation from the Standard-bred trotter, native of this country.

Many noted breeders and horsemen have condemned the action which the Department of Agriculture took in choosing the latter course, their reasons being that it would be many years before a suitable type could be established from the now depleted trotter, and also that it is the present generation which should be supplied with good horses. Various opinions have been expressed,

but in the face of these, it has been decided to develop, even though it take a long period of time, a class of horses unsurpassed in points which lend to their durability and usefulness.

With an appropriation from Congress of about \$20,000 for experimental horse-breeding purposes, the Department of Agriculture has set out, in conjunction with the Colorado Experiment Station, to produce a breed of American Coach or heavy-harness horses. Much trouble was experienced in the selection of animals suitable in type. The foundation stock consists of eighteen mares and one stallion, all selected strictly in accordance with a chosen ideal of type. The ancestry was considered in the selection of these animals, to be sure of their being of a similar conformation, thus insuring blood lines that would breed reasonably true. Life, spirit and energy,

tended to build up these characteristics to the highest degree, rather than towards the development of speed. Such prepotent animals as Robert M'Gregor, Abdallah 15, Mambrino Chief, and the Morgan and Clay bloods, have left an indelible impression on Carmon, and have helped to produce his handsome head and neck, his straight croup, and full quarters and stifles.

It is from such blood as has been described that this new breed of horses is to be developed. Rigid selection will be followed, and no animals will be retained in the stud which do not conform to a high standard.

No definite method of distributing these horses over the country has yet been decided upon. It will take several years before any benefit can be derived from this experiment, because of the fact that none of the horses will be used outside of this stud until a fixed type has been secured.

When such a time comes there will be ample use for all the good breeders which can be produced. There are many trotting-bred mares and stallions in different parts of the country of sufficient size, good conformation, and all-round high-class action, that, if properly mated, will produce the type of animal in such great demand.

The fact that brilliant performers and animals of the desired type have been produced from purebred trotting ancestors, is evidence showing that the blood of the trotting horse alone is capable of accomplishing, and it is hoped by every lover of high-class horses that much may be realized from this Government breeding experiment. If the plans of its projectors be carried out in every detail there is little doubt but that a breed of American Coach horses will be established in the near future which will be more serviceable and desirable, and which also may be procured for less money than any of the foreign breeds.

J. F. INGELS.

**Sharp Shoes or Nons.**

A sharp shoe or none should be the rule from now on. Feet of colts that have never been shod acquire a toughness that enables them to stand a great deal of wear without breaking or cracking, and it should be the rule never to shoe farm colts unless absolutely necessary. It saves expense, and is better for the feet. It is time enough to shoe them when they are put on roads or pavements. We have had Clydesdale colts doing all the work on a hundred-acre farm, including a share of road work, that never had a shoe on till sold at the age of five years. No farm horses should be shod in winter except those intended for use on the roads or on ice, and these should be shod sharp. A smooth shoe is treacherous.

The wise horseman is trying to find odd jobs for his teams, that he may prevent the bad consequences which arise from sudden stoppage of hard work and heavy feed.



Wisconsin Queen in Harness.

with moderate speed, were considered. Although conformation was not sacrificed to speed, both characteristics with good action were regarded as an advantage.

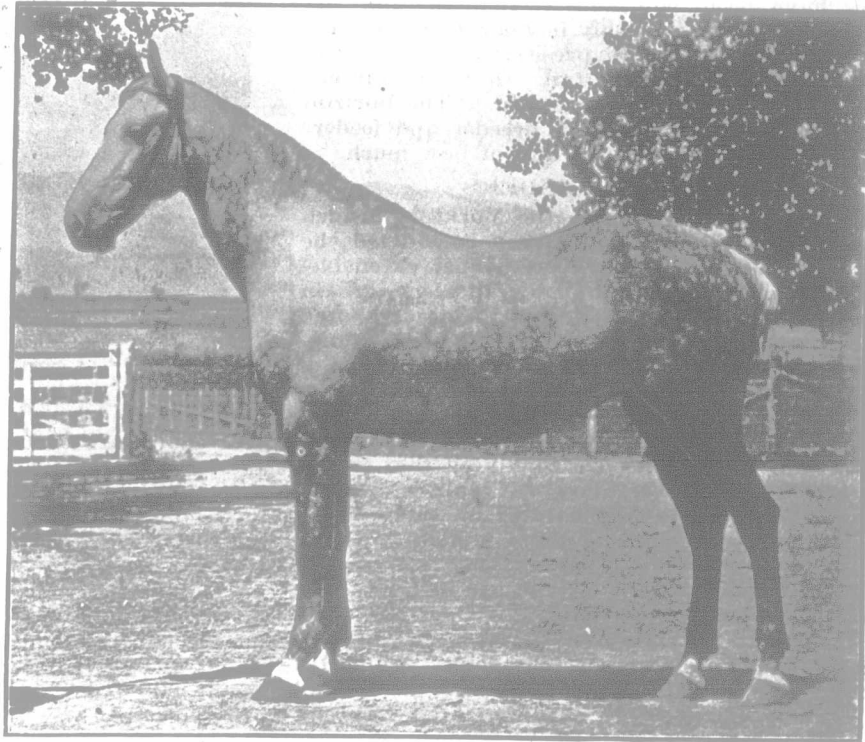
The type for mares, as outlined in the 1904 yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, was one standing about 15.3 hands, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 pounds, bay, brown or chestnut in color, with stylish head and neck, full-made body, deep ribs, straight back, strong loin, straight, full croup, muscular forearms, quarters, and lower thighs; good, all-round action insisted upon. Any tendency to pace or mix gaits was regarded as ground for disqualification. In some cases mares of more than 15.3 hands were purchased, and in others they were less than this. All, however, conformed closely to the type.

The principal difficulty was still left unsolved—that of selecting a stallion suitable to head the stud. Many trotting horses suitable to get carriage horses were submitted, but were not considered because of some defect or digression from type. An excellent animal was finally selected which was deemed suitable in all particulars. This horse is Carmon, 32917, American Trotting Register, 16 Lands, weighing 1,200 pounds, in fair condition; bay, with black points and no white markings; bred by Hon. Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Carmon, of excellent conformation, quality, substance and action, traces to blood which has



Colorado State Board of Agriculture Inspecting Carmon.



One of the Government Experiment Mares.



## Stock.

### Beefmaking in Manitoba.

The practice of winter-feeding steers has largely declined in Manitoba within very recent years, owing to several causes which, to mention them in order of their effect upon the industry, are: Arbitrarily depressed markets, the expansion of successful wheat-growing, markets again, higher cost of labor, once more dull markets for cattle, and the general salableness of all sorts of coarse grains. The country influences may not have been so potent as this enumeration would seem to indicate, but if not, the market conditions have been more so.

To follow the decline of the popularity of cattle-feeding, one must go back two or more years, and find explanations in conditions which at first sight appear quite foreign to the business. Formerly there was a large demand for young cattle to go to the range country to be grazed and finished for export. These cattle brought the producers fair returns, and made room for the home marketing of the few that were kept for the local trade, and this in turn made cattle-raising more or less popular, especially in years when the wheat crop was not good. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the meat-producing industry was to suffer from the large influx of population which Canada was about to receive to develop her resources. Settlers began locating in the range country and fencing off the water supplies and best grass lands to such an extent that cattle-ranching began to become demoralized. Ranchers seeing what had long been the exclusive range of their cattle being closed to them, began to sell and stop breeding. Cows were and are now freely offered; little demand is felt by breeders for their bulls. Cattle are so freely offered that dealers apparently do not see any necessity for being content with small margins, and, added to this, Old Country markets have temporarily fallen, due to several causes, chief of which is the marketing of thousands of Mexican cattle and Eastern dairy dogs, taken into the West within recent years. Hence, we have this fall one of those periodical depressions to which the cattle business is subject, and, as a consequence, very few cattle will be winter-fed, and the present demand for breeding stock is duller than it has been for years. Labor stringency during harvest months, and the universal antipathy to "choring," which seems to have developed, is also aiding in the general depression of the cattle-feeding industry.

This short resume of the cattle business would seem to lift a large amount of the responsibility for low prices off the dealers, but such is not the case. Sentiment, which always plays an important part in the conduct of trade with country people, has been aroused by the wide spread between prices of cattle to ranchers and farmers and the price of meat to consumers, and as a consequence, the packers and butchers are silently accused of extortion to which the producers refuse to be accessories, and this in turn forces more cattle upon the market, and drives more men out of the business of feeding.

The situation at the present time, however, affords a ray of hope. The sign which humanity always desires before venturing further, is at hand. The very agencies which have assisted in the depression of the cattle business are to be responsible for its betterment. What better indication could be wanted that cattle and all meats will be higher in price in the future than the facts that supplies have been enormously reduced and the consuming population largely increased and still increasing? Besides, the present profits in the abattoir business cannot fail to invite further capital and consequent competition. The horizon is, therefore, clearing for both breeder and feeder. It is now a question of time, and of how much.

#### AMONG THE FEEDERS.

The country contiguous to the Yorkton branch of the C. P. R. has generally been considered the district in which cattle have been most extensively winter-fed. It is up that way dealers go in search of butchers' steers, dories, or feeders, and it was up that way a "Farmer's Advocate" representative went to investigate the conditions of the cattle-feeding industry. Like most other matters, there are those who, in spite of present discouraging conditions, believe cattle can be fed at a profit, and others who are convinced that unless there is reasonable certainty of stall-fed steers selling for more than four cents, the safer policy is not to undertake feeding them, and a wide enquiry among experienced feeders shows those of the latter opinion to be in the majority. The minority, however, invariably say they have always made out all right, and have a sort of confidence in being able to get four cents or better next spring. Added to this, there is the advantage of being able to buy at almost panic prices this fall.

Around Franklin there are several feeders who usually come out on the right side of the trans-

action. Logan Bros. stall-feed a few each year. Their method is to start early and to keep the cattle in nice growing condition until about March, then to begin the fattening process. For feed they prefer ground wheat to the other grains, and for roughage feed almost exclusively wheat straw and chaff until the finishing period, when wild hay is used. They usually have a few turnips, and their cattle, which are mostly of their own breeding, are always superior to the average. They feed three times a day, and even at the finish seldom exceed twelve pounds per head. Their method is like that practiced in Ontario, where for long-keep steers light grain rations are fed, and for roughage chaff and cut straw is used. Mr. S. McLean, south of the town, is an-

Messrs. Gordon, Saunderson, Dyer, Laycock, and others. The common practice here is either to raise the steers or buy from neighbors. Laycock Bros.' methods are typical. They put their steers in when winter settles down, and feed them on straw and whatever grain is cheapest. Last year they put up twenty-four head, at an average valuation of \$25, and fed them about fifty bushels each of small wheat at 30 cents per bushel. About May 1st they sold for 4 cents at point of shipment. They fed twice a day until February, then three times a day. They are quite satisfied they can make money at feeding, and they are thorough and methodical in their management. With their own cattle they dehorn with caustic potash when about three weeks of age.

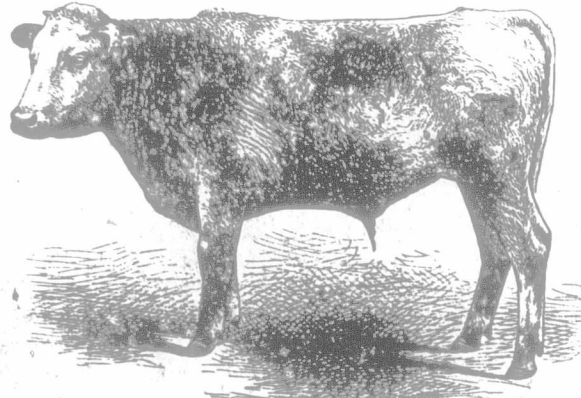
#### MODEL METHODS OF BEEFMAKING.

Near Newdale, cattle-feeding operations are being conducted that are an inspiration and a revelation to the more experienced cattleman. The system of selection, care and feeding is altogether different from the average, and the results in past years are abundant testimony to its success. Mr. J. L. Cook, about four miles from town, is the discoverer and chief advocate of this system, although Mr. Wm. Grayston, while not quite so extensive a feeder, is equally enthusiastic over its success. The method of procedure is to visit Churchbridge in the latter part of October or early November and buy only the best steers that are to be had—steers that dealers want for export, only more carefully selected; steers that the average man would consider finished. These were bought last year for 3 cents at point of shipment, and this year for about the same figure. They are then brought down to the farms and dehorned, after which they run around the straw stacks for a few days, and have access to shelter in the bluffs, through which runs a ravine having a living spring of water. As the weather gets colder, they are herded in the evening and fed chop in large troughs in the ravine near the spring (this year grain-feeding began on the 13th Nov.). Soon they learn to come to the feeding lot themselves; then when the weather gets more severe straw is hauled into the bluff, so that the cattle remain in shelter all winter. Under this system of winter-feeding the steers never show an indication of discomfort, and go on thriving until spring, when they are let on grass and the grain ration kept up. It is then the large gains are made until marketing time, which is just before grass-fed cattle begin to come forward about July. Neither Mr. Cook nor Mr. Grayston are compelled for want of stable room to winter their cattle in the bluffs, but a long and expensive experience as a cattle-feeder proved to Mr. Cook that this is the best way. The cattle are never off feed, they always have access to water and salt, plenty of straw is kept before them, and they are only fed grain once a day.

The grain consists mostly of whatever is cheapest. Last year it was low-grade flour; this year it will be barley, oats and bran. All grain is charged against the cattle at the rate of 80 cents per cwt., and each steer requires about 16 to 17 cwt. At this rate of feeding the gain is about 200 lbs. per steer, and it is estimated that there is money to be made when there is a difference of 1½ cents between cost and selling price. Last year there was this difference, the buyer paying Mr. Cook and Mr. Grayston 4½ cents at Newdale.

This winter Mr. Cook is feeding 72 head, and each one was most carefully selected. At the time of buying they were all low, thick, deep, short-legged, short-necked, mostly three-year-olds. Their average weight was 1,334, at Churchbridge, and any one would at the time have pronounced them an exceptionally fine lot of exporters. It is estimated that it takes from seven to nine cents to make a pound of gain, and it is always found that the well-fleshed cattle make their gain much more readily than thinner steers, besides, the original flesh makes them more valuable when finished. Neither of the feeders at Newdale would feed a thin or leggy steer. If compelled to take a few once, even if at a loss.

In the facts and conditions of the cattle-feeding industry, as carried on by these gentlemen, there is material for hours of study and discussion, and we shall doubtless refer to them again; for the present we must subscribe ourselves. We should like to re-visit them, however, that what we saw was sufficient to convince us that this is

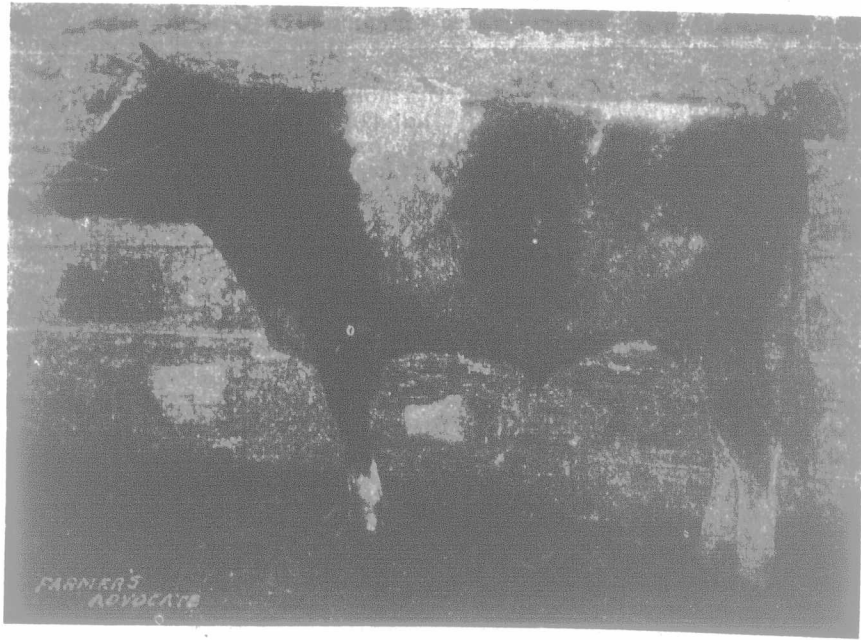


A Poor Feeder.

other feeder who appreciates the value of wheat chaff, and this year saved most of his. He considers it superior to wild hay for both horses and cattle. When feeding cattle, his method is somewhat similar to Logan Bros.'

Mr. Kitson, of Franklin, while as yet amateur at cattle-feeding, is encouraged by his last year's experience to venture again. He cannot give much data on his methods, except that a year ago he bought steers for twenty-five dollars and sold them for fifty-eight, or a little better than four cents live weight, for cattle weighing between thirteen and fourteen cwt. This price, however, might not have been realized had it not been for the advent of an Ontario buyer, who, though he bought for what he could get cattle, invariably offered from one-quarter to one cent more than Western buyers would bid. This year Mr. Kitson expects to keep closer account of outlay and returns, and will also compare steer-feeding with buttermaking. Others around Franklin are undertaking feeding this year, and from all appearances will make a success of it.

The Neepawa district has become quite noted for its cattle-feeding operations, and generally the



A Good Feeding Steer.

feeders make some money out of it, although this year many are curtailing on account of dull markets. Mr. Dan Hamilton, whose experience is sometimes quoted as an illustration of successful feeding, is not putting any cattle in this fall, but Mr. George Hamilton is feeding a large bunch. He buys feeders at from 2 to 2½ cents, puts them up in November, feeds twice a day all winter on an average of one-half gallon each of corn and bran. Mr. Hamilton considers that it costs about \$16.00 to feed a steer, and each averages about 200 pounds of gain. At this rate he finds good profits, and the farm is always better for the manure.

Around Minnedosa and Clan William there are several large feeders, including Laycock Bros.,



the right method of feeding, and Mr. Cook assures us that there is no question about the profit.

**BONANZA BEEFMAKING.**

One of the largest of cattle-feeders outside the range country is the firm of Galloway Bros., of Gladstone, Man., who this year have between three and four hundred head in stalls and sheds. This firm differs from the ordinary feeder in that they make their own market on railway construction gangs and in their home town. Their method is to buy up steers of all ages in the fall, and to fatten them on hay and millfeeds. The horned cattle are tied in a large stable with two rows of stalls and a wide feed passage between, and the muleys and dehorned animals are fed in a large open shed and in a large corral closely protected by a poplar bluff. The feeding commences in October, but drafts are made weekly of the best cattle to supply the trade until grass-fed stuff is ready the following summer.

The cattle are at once put on wild hay and chop, and have water constantly before them. The grain allowance starts at about six to eight pounds per day, and is worked up to about twelve pounds before finishing. This millfeed is bought in carload lots, and costs this fall ten dollars per ton. The cost of the labor consists of the wages of two men at \$35 and \$25 per month, their board and the keep of a horse. No revenue is credited to the manure.

The cost of producing beef this way is figured out on the following basis. A ten-hundred pound steer costs at the outside twenty-five dollars (two-year-olds are now being bought for eighteen). Hay, per head, laid down in the yards, two tons at three dollars; labor two-fifty, and grain food seven-fifty, making a total of forty-one dollars for a finished steer. With this feeding, it is estimated that a ten-hundred-pound steer will make two hundred pounds gain in five and one-half months. Such an animal will dress six hundred and fifty to seven hundred pounds. The hide then sells for eight cents per pound, and weighs from fifty-five to sixty pounds. Deducting the value of the hide from the cost of producing the 1,200 lb. steer, the dressed beef is produced at a cost of about five cents per pound, which to them, as wholesalers, is much cheaper than they can get it from the abattoir firms in Winnipeg. From the same data it is seen what ridiculously high prices are charged the city and town consumers of abattoir-dressed meats, when butcher cattle are bought by the wholesale butchers for less than four cents.

From their experience, Galloway Bros. feel satisfied that the man who raises steers can feed them at a profit, since some one had a profit on the feeders they buy, and the farmer produces his own grain, employs his own labor for getting up hay, or can substitute wheat chaff or oat straw, and has the advantage of a large supply of manure for his fields. At the same time they are willing to admit that there is not as much in it as there should be, owing to what they consider the scandalous depression of prices by the larger buyers. Still, they consider it a profitable way to employ labor, and an essential industry if the fertility of the soil is to be maintained.

In the course of this enquiry a large number of farmers were visited. Many diverse opinions were expressed, lots of men are going out of feeding and lots are going in. Enough was seen to convince one that better prices would induce more feeding; that there are far too many cattle of the non-beefing type which should be a rebuke to many breeders, and that the instinct for cattle feeding is one of the most potent factors in its success.

**A Hint re "Chronic Bullers."**

From experience of late with several animals that have been continually breaking service, there has been frequently found something wrong internally. When fattened after refusing to hold to the bull, it is not at all uncommon to find that the cow or heifer has developed some internal growth that has prevented the usual circumstance of holding to the service. When slaughtered this is discovered. In far the majority of cases, unless some extra choice or valuable animal is concerned, it is much better to accept the inevitable after three or four times of covering in season and fatten the animal off. If a heifer covering for the first time this can be done at once; if a cow in milk, fatten as soon as the milk has become so reduced as not to pay its way.

**Argentine Senors Bid Up.**

Five thousand people were present to see Royal Emblem sold in Buenos Ayres recently. He brought 35,000 Argentine dollars (\$16,150 Canadian). Another Shorthorn bull brought \$13,000, another \$10,040, and another \$4,595. From the Argentine comes the stiffest competition in the beef markets that the Old Country butchers and Chicago packers have to contend with.

*Farm.*

**Fodder Economies on the Farm.**

Straw is the material most plentiful on the average farm, and, therefore, the one about which few farmers worry their heads; in fact, the quickness with which the match is applied to the threshed straw at the last setting indicates that the sooner the bulky stuff is out of sight and the way of the plow, the better. Occasionally by spring the supply gets short, and economies are first made on the bedding ration, thus lessening the animals' comfort, and later the food ration, the result diminishing gains; the two combined reducing the farmer's profits. The Old Country feeder utilizes the straw to good effect. In fact, large numbers of experienced agriculturists employ more or less of it every year, and are enabled to habitually keep more stock by doing so. Straw and hay chaff mixed together with a little seasonable meal make admirable general feeding for dairy cows, and, indeed, grazing bullocks consume a great deal of straw chaff, or the mixture just named, in Scotland. So highly is straw appreciated by some that they deem it a waste whenever any of sweet and wholesome character is placed beneath cattle or horses as litter, and, indeed, chemical analysis almost confirms such opinion, especially as the chief objection to its more general use, indigestibility, can be very much remedied by fermentation or cooking. Either wheat, barley or oat straw, after being chaffed, damped, and placed in heaps to be rendered more

abling the soil to attract an increased amount of moisture from the air, which is of great importance during the period of the germination of seed.

**The Simplest Mode of Curing Bacon.**

This is the time of year when farmers are beginning to watch the meat supply and provide for the future. The Scottish Farmer, under the above caption, says:

"For home-cure, the simplest way is the best. Weigh the pork, and for each 8 pounds take 1 pound of salt, 1/2 ounce of coarse sugar, and 1 1/2 ounces of saltpetre. Place the salt in front of the fire to warm it a little. Meanwhile, rub the fleshy parts of the meat with the sugar and saltpetre; then apply a portion of the salt, rubbing it well in on both sides. Lay the flitches on a dry cold stone floor. Let the pork lie thus for a few days, then turn and rub, adding more salt. Repeat at the interval of a week, until the salt is all used. The length of time for curing depends largely upon the weather, but in two or three weeks the sides or hams should have absorbed all or nearly all the salt. Then hang in a dry room (not a kitchen, where there is a fire) where there is a current of air, until the surface becomes quite dry. Too long hanging in a hot kitchen not only dries and hardens the bacon, but is apt to induce rust."

**Supt. Mackay's Prescription for Smut.**

For wheat apparently free from smut, 1 pound of bluestone crushed and dissolved in warm water and mixed with ten gallons of water, and the seed sprinkled with or dipped in the solution, is sufficient for ten bushels. For wheat at all affected, 1 pound bluestone to 5 bushels seed is required. The seed can be sprinkled or dipped, as is most convenient, but, in sprinkling, care must be taken that every grain is wet with the solution.

For smut in oats or barley, 1 pound of formalin (which is a liquid) is sufficient for 50 bushels of seed. If the seed is smutty, the solution should be 8 or 9 ounces formalin to 10 gallons of water; if not smutty, 4 1/2 ounces to the same quantity of water.

The seed should be soaked from 5 minutes to two hours, according to condition of grain and strength of solution.

*Dairying.*

Improved stock husbandry is greatly increasing the profits of farming, and is clearly the chief element of agricultural prosperity.

Except with the high-priced registered cattle, the milk, not the calf, is the most valuable product of the cow.

**The Holsteins Must Be Dividend-makers.**

The steadily increasing number of the Ormsbys that are qualifying for Advanced Registry, with high per cent. fat records, shows the characteristic of testing high to be one of considerable permanency, and not one of chance, as many thought when Duchess Ormsby made 24 pounds 4.4 ounces of butter from 356.9 pounds of milk in a seven-day official test, averaging 5.44 per cent. fat. Though this is the highest any of the family have tested, there are eighteen, each of which is over 4 per cent., the most notable being Duchess Ormsby 3rd's Butter Girl, 20 pounds 9.8 ounces butter from 309.8 pounds milk. The Babcock test averaged 5.31 per cent. We know of 42 of the family that average over 4 per cent. fat.—[Holstein Register.]

**Money in Producing Good Milk.**

I believe, says John Gould, of Ohio, that an open door to great profit confronts the farmer who will, for whatever purpose, make a milk as nearly answering the demands of "certified" as possible. There is nothing impossible in this. Certified milk is simply the name given to milk that is clean—with no dirt in it.

The cow can be charged with little in making bad milk. "Off" milk is, in fact, only the result of letting something foreign to it tumble in; but, unfortunately, all the things that fall into the milk are not drowned and so pass out of existence. Many things find in the milk a congenial home, and there thrive. Here the farmer is to be "at the bat," and always "playing ball," so that there shall be no falling in. A strainer only catches some of the hair, etc. The rest has been dissolved, and becomes another fluid-solid of the milk, and here pasteurization is only a form of "cooked neutrality"; the cooked corpse of the enemy is still present, ready for a resurrection, and no embalming fluid can suffice.

In my opinion there is one enemy above all others in the promoting of "off" milk, or milk that gets bad and gets "off" flavor, and that is the cotton-cloth strainer, used over and over, cold-



Albertus Rutherford.

Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Strathcona, Alta.

tasty and digestible by fermentation, will form a suitable groundwork for the food rations of any kind of cattle throughout winter.

The Scotch have always been more favorable than English farmers to giving cooked rations to cattle. Potatoes, for taste and digestion, should always be boiled if utilized, but turnips and most other roots give better flavor in raw condition. The quantity of roots given to cattle per day should seldom exceed twenty pounds per head. That quantity, together with from five to seven pounds of oil cake, grain or meal, with hay in the rack, to be partaken of ad libitum, would keep fattening bullocks in satisfactory, progressive condition. The lesser quantity would suffice when the cattle are first taken up to feed, and it should be gradually increased. Some give by far too much auxiliary food, and render beefmaking a losing concern in consequence. There is economy in using home-grown grain, but always judiciously. For instance, in the early stages of fattening, one-half, at least, of the auxiliary food might be cereal grain, but in the latter stages there is nothing like cake for keeping the flesh firm.

The great economy, after all, in the use of straw for fodder and bedding is that the quantity of farmyard manure is increased. The following apt saying was let fall by that great farmer, Wm. Rennie, during the time the writer was under his tutelage as an O. A. C. student, namely, "The manure pile is the farmer's bank." The noted agricultural chemist, Dr. Aikman, referring to farmyard manure—straw worked over by live stock—says it adds to the soil a large quantity of organic matter—in other words, humus—en-



water-washed too often, and seeded with microbes and other kindred germs, until it is so yellow with contamination that a blind doctor would diagnose it as jaundice in the chronic stage.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

The second annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, Nov. 14th to 18th. In 1904 the exhibition was called a Fruit, Flower and Honey Show; this year vegetables were added, and the more comprehensive name adopted. It is under the joint management of the Ontario Fruit-growers', Ontario Beekeepers', Toronto Gardeners' and Florists', and Ontario Vegetable-growers' Associations, the Toronto Horticultural and Toronto Electoral and District Agricultural Societies, and the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Department granting \$1,200 towards financing it, the Toronto city council also coming up with \$250. The amounts contributed by the various organizations were all pooled this year and the total applied towards a general fund. The management consists of a staff of officers elected from among representatives of the several organizations.

From a visitor's standpoint, the show was a great success, although the meagre attendance was altogether unworthy of the magnificent display. The chrysanthemums were a wonder and delight, and, being interspersed with the fruits and other exhibits, made the scene fairly entrancing. The audience room of Massey Hall held the major portion of the exhibits, 'mums being ranged with particularly imposing effect upon the stage. In the center of the floor was an exhibit of fruits by the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association, the feature of it being a variegated column of apples arrayed concentrically about a concealed centerpiece, the apples being twenty-nine tiers high, and forming a pleasing color pattern. On this floor, also, was the St. Catharines Cold Storage & Forwarding Co.'s exhibit of pears packed in boxes, as put up for long-distance shipment. Each fruit was wrapped in tissue paper, and some ideas in packing boxes were graphically illustrated. On this floor, also, were the county and the amateur exhibits of fruit, as well as the apary products. Beneath the balcony at the rear was an exhibit of fruits in jars, some of which, put up two years ago without sugar and in cold water, had apparently been perfectly preserved. It is a matter of information to know that fruits for cooking or baking may be thus kept, as these had been, with practically all their natural freshness. Your reporter had no opportunity of observing the process, but was agreeably surprised on sampling the results. Here, also, were the instructive exhibits of the Fruit Experiment Stations of the Province. From Craighurst, Mr. G. C. Caston had a couple of pyramids of enormous Wolfe River apples, that must have averaged about fourteen inches in circumference. One, by actual measurement, took 15½ inches of string to go around it, and then we were by no means certain that we had the biggest.

Additional floor space was found in the basement, where were the competitive exhibits of commercial packages (boxes and barrels) packed for domestic and export trade. Entries were: Barrels, export, 33; boxes, export, 70; barrels, domestic, 6; boxes, domestic, 19. The total entries in fruit (apples, pears, grapes, etc.), exclusive of the Experiment Station displays, the Ontario Agricultural College assortment, etc., were 625, being about double those of last year.

The packing showed a very great improvement. Mr. P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector, who with Mr. H. W. Dawson, judged the commercial packages of apples and pears, stated that about 75 per cent. of the boxes this year were properly packed, as against 5 per cent. last year. The improvement is ascribed to the educative influence of last year's show, to the demonstrations this fall of Mr. Boies, the Ottawa Fruit Division's expert packer from British Columbia, and to a laudable disposition on the part of growers to avail themselves of opportunities to improve their packing. There is still, however, a tendency to cling to the habit of putting in excelsior and "blocking up" with newspapers. This is very undesirable, for a properly-packed box of fruit will be firm without such filling, and as the trade objects to it decidedly, boxes thus packed were sharply discriminated against in awarding the prizes. A box of Baxters, as fine as anything in the show, was undecked with prize cards on account of newspapers having been used between the layers of fruit, the exhibitor's idea being, presumably, to make them carry better. Growers are not all "on" yet to the various wrinkles in filling boxes. As most are aware, these must be packed in layers. Some try to fill the box by putting the layers in so that every apple will be directly above the one below it. This is not necessary; indeed, it is to be eschewed in favor of arrangements which will allow each apple to

rest on several others. Some of the arrangements which look as though they left large spaces at the sides, are really the most compact methods. There are at least sixty-four distinct ways of packing a box of apples, and the ingenuity of the packer is tested in putting the apples in compactly without excelsior or other wadding. A box should be packed with the middle a little higher than the ends, so that when pressure is applied on the ends the spring in the top and bottom will still keep the fruit there snugly compressed as at the ends. Likewise, in packing barrels, the center should be a little fuller, and the pressure should be applied by a circular iron inside the rim, instead of by a block on the center. The Fruit Division, Ottawa, had an instructive exhibit of different kinds of packages, and barrel and box presses. The best thing for barrels is a circular iron such as described, screwed down by a lever on top, the pressure being obtained by means of long hooks which catch under the lower rim of the barrel. A simple but useful-looking home-made box press was also on exhibit.

The vegetable display was of moderate dimensions, but the quality was good. There was quite a fair showing in melons and cauliflower, and a particularly good one of Jerusalem artichokes, seeming to indicate an increasing interest in these. Chrysanthemums were considered ahead of last year's, while the table decoration attracted much attention also. Taken all through, the show would seem to be a great deal more worthy of patronage than some of the other events that from time to time engross Toronto's society. As it is, the attendance was frankly confessed to be disappointing, and unless it is better next year there will probably be a feeling to change it to some other place.

### Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention.

During the Horticultural Exhibition, conventions were held in Toronto by three provincial organizations, the Ontario Fruit-growers', the Ontario Beekeepers' and the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Associations, while on the 17th there was a meeting of pomologists and those interested in fruit experiment station work, and the same day delegates from the various horticultural societies of the Province met to form a new Provincial body, known as the Ontario Horticultural Association. The Fruit-growers' annual meeting began on Tuesday evening, November 14th, continuing till the afternoon of Thursday, 16th. On the opening evening there were, besides the president's address, speeches from several others. Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in a pleasing address pointed out the advantage of developing Ontario agriculture along intensive lines, such as fruit and vegetable growing. Mr. A. N. Brown, of Wyoming, Delaware, spoke on co-operation, citing some instances of what Americans were doing in that direction. Down in Delaware and Maryland the object has been to bring the buyer to the farmer's door, and sell to him f.o.b. Much has been done by co-operation in the potato industry. Whereas the growers used to get about 50 cents a barrel, they have increased the value of the product fully 100 per cent., by being able to guarantee grade and quality. Last year an organization known as the East Shore Potato Exchange, sold 350,000 barrels. Seventy-five per cent. of the California fruit-growers are co-operatively organized, and under co-operation they have captured the eastern markets. Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, C. E. F., Ottawa, spoke briefly, calling attention to the fact that in the British market Ireland would soon be a competitor to be reckoned with. Their fruit might not be the best for dessert purposes, but it will find a place for cooking. Many orchards are being set out that will soon be bearing, and one advantage the Irish will have over us in production is cheap labor.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After anticipating some of the topics expected to come up for consideration during the convention, President A. McNeill, better known as the Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, referred to the season's crops and prices, noting that it opened with a remarkable show of bloom, which, however, did not materialize in fruit, the failure being probably due, among other causes, to cold and prolonged rains, and to weakening of the trees by a succession of heavy crops, or by the severity of the last two or three winters. He pointed out the desirability, financially and otherwise, of a systematic investigation of these phenomena, partly with a view of discovering some means of securing a more regular crop by more perfect pollination. He referred to the good prices for apples, and deprecated the practice among growers of selling their crops early to operators, who, knowing market conditions and prospects better as a rule than those they buy from, have the advantage of the latter in such bargains, which at best are of the nature of a gamble. He referred to an unfortunate widely-copied newspaper report, occurring at a time when the market was depressed with the remnants of the inferior early

varieties, and predicting a great abundance of peaches, and low prices therefor. For want of prompt explanation and denial, the public expected cheap peaches, and refused to buy in full quantities when the fruit could have been obtained reasonably, and some housewives were still looking for those cheap peaches. As a matter of fact, there has been so much loss from winter-killing in the last few years that the crop, though good on bearing trees, was not excessive, but tardy demand resulted in unwarrantably low prices, and in some cases disappointment to would-be purchasers. The experience illustrated the need of fruit statistics.

The fruit trade of the Province was never in a more healthy condition. The outlook is good, though grave problems loom up for solution. The local markets for small fruits are now well supplied, and any further expansion must be in the direction of long-distance shipments. These will require a distinction on the part of growers and shippers between nearby markets in point of maturity, varieties, packages and packing, and in methods of doing business. For Western, Quebec or Maritime markets it will be necessary to encourage the growing of these fruits in large plantations, and the concentration of the business at a few points where the growers will undertake to make a specialty of long-distance shipments. It appears to be an almost hopeless task to assemble the small lots of many different growers who depend upon the local market for their chief outlet.

To a somewhat less degree the same remarks apply to peaches and plums. Ontario has the soil and climate to produce an enormous quantity of these, and we must work out the problem of long-distance transportation for them. There should be every year regular trial shipments to Great Britain. There is no reasonable doubt that with the splendid steamship facilities now at the disposal of the fruit-grower we can land peaches in England in the best of condition. The outlook is not quite so hopeful for plums, but even here fruit-growers will have to look at the question in a broad light and appreciate the fact that the ramification of the trade in canned fruits, jams and jellies is one in which they will have to take a lively interest.

The problems in apple-growing are somewhat different. The export trade has been developed till it completely overshadows the local trade, large as this is. Steamship facilities and export demand are excellent, but a pressing need is a better system of marketing. The middlemen engaged in the trade are excellent business men, but the present system is bad. A barrel of apples, for which in a normal year the grower would be glad to receive one dollar, is shipped to England or Calgary, and the consumer pays five dollars for it. While the perishable nature of fruit is an excuse for many of the bad methods in selling, it will not account for the system of buying in vogue in the greater part of Ontario, which is responsible for much of the waste and the want of proper grading and packing, for the serious deterioration between picking and selling, for the exorbitant price of packages, and for the unfortunate condition of affairs that will enable men, if so disposed, to get a product without paying a proper price for it. The large number of reputable apple dealers, he was ready to assert, would be glad to see a better system. He, therefore, heartily commended the work of the co-operative committee, and trusted the Association would give the movement every assistance, morally and financially.

Those who had followed the fruit trade would have noticed that in the change that must take place from the local to the long-distance markets there comes the distinct question of the matter of varieties. This is so intertwined with the question of soil, climate and modes of handling that we had reached the point where we should ask the Government to bring to our aid an expert who could give his whole time to the development of the fruit industry of the Province. Good work has been and is being done by our fruit experiment stations, which, however, are in the hands of men who have business of their own to attend to, and have not had any special training for anything but elementary work. We have confined ourselves to a few variety tests, a few climatic tests, and have been eminently successful, but we must now look at the broader side of horticulture, and note what is being done in other countries for the development of new and profitable lines of fruit-growing.

#### HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

On Wednesday afternoon the convention was addressed by Mr. A. N. Brown, of Wyoming, Delaware, on "New Ideas in Spraying." He advocated fall spraying for San Jose scale, especially for districts where it is bad.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, was called upon, and in the course of his speech took the opportunity to explain fully his reasons for placing the Fruit Division, along with the Cold Storage and Extension of Markets Division, under charge of the Dairy Commissioner. Mr. Fisher held that educational work should be left to the several provinces, and that



the commercial aspect of the fruit industry and the various matters affecting the general interest were the only ones with which the Federal Department should busy itself; thus the Fruit Division, being concerned chiefly with work allied to that of the departments aforementioned, might very well, for administrative reasons, come under the purview of the one branch, over which Mr. J. A. Ruddick at present has charge. The Chief of the Fruit Division, however, has a free hand in any work he undertakes. The explanation was given for two reasons; first, that the fruit-growers might know just what to expect; secondly, that the provincial authorities may realize what is being left to them. He was pleased to note that the protest which had been heard in several quarters at the time the rearrangement was made in his Department, had since quieted down.

[We scarcely think that Mr. Fisher has interpreted the signs aright. The question is one of great delicacy, first, because the present Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Ruddick, is personally well liked, and, secondly, because during the past year the President of the Association has been the same person as the Chief of the Fruit Division, and it would not be seemly for him to lead a convention in a protest to elevate his own position. There is, however, among the fruit-growers a strong undercurrent conviction that their industry requires a Commissioner at Ottawa, who may appeal direct to the Minister, instead of reaching him with necessarily diminished eloquence through an indirect channel. The members of the association believe this will all work out in time, but the Minister is mistaken in construing their temporary quiescence as acquiescence.]

While on his recent trip West, Mr. Fisher had observed a remarkable improvement in the selection, grading and packing of British Columbia fruit, which now rivals the best California stuff, and is driving the latter out of the market.

Referring to the Fruit Marks Act, he noted that in few or no cases had there been failure to secure conviction when the machinery of the Act had been put in force. For the first year or so the inspectors had been purposely lenient in prosecution, but the time had now come when the Act might be enforced in all its severity—a remark in which his audience heartily concurred.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEW FRUITS.

Two of the three members of the above committee reported on new fruits that had come to their notice. In peaches, Prof. H. L. Hutt exhibited a wax model of a very promising thing, called Orr's Seedling, originated by Wm. Orr, of Fruitland. It is a late freestone, coming in about the second or third week in October, and is of exceptionally fine quality, without any astringency about the skin. Prof. Macoun reported comparatively few new varieties this season, though he had received one very large crab of good quality, which he thought would prove valuable for the Northwest.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation in shipping and selling fruit is still a live subject. Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, Chairman of this committee, said he was a former believer in it than ever. This season several co-operative shipping associations had been organized. Some of the older ones in good standing are at Forest, Walkerton and Chatham. One was organized this spring at Oakville, a joint stock company, that handled nearly all the apples in the district. One of the things to be guarded against is the breaking away of members when buyers offer inducements. More men were needed like President Johnson, of the Forest Association, who refused an offer of 25 cents per barrel more for the product of his orchard than he obtained through the association. Clarksburg also has a splendid association, which the speaker understood had erected a storehouse superior to anything else in the Province. Another co-operative association is at Burford, another in the neighborhood of St. Catharines, others at Burlington, Theford and Ilderton. The Walkerton association is in good standing, but unable to do any business this season for lack of fruit.

During the summer Mr. Sherrington had spent some time in England and Scotland, and his observations convinced him that Canadian produce is not properly handled there, the ways of the commission men and auctioneers being in not a few cases shady. He was not favorably impressed with the system—or lack of it—in the Covent Garden market, where a sort of pandemonium seemed to prevail. His description of the way the auctioneers vied with each other to see who could sell fastest was quite at variance with our ideas of Old Country deliberateness, and would be anything but reassuring to the man who saw his fruit knocked down, apparently without time for a second bid.

Mr. Sherrington cited a case that came under his notice of apples sold in Canada for \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel costing the Old Country dealer \$5.00; \$1.50 would pay the freight. Where does all the balance go? The dealer referred to believed that it would be unnecessary for our co-operative associations to even send an agent to Britain; he thought the Old Country dealers would have confidence in goods packed by such organizations, and be willing without canvassing to risk buying direct. Mr. Sherrington had met two Old Country dealers who already buy their fruit f.o.b. in Canada, and during the summer had received stacks of orders.

He expressed the opinion that it would pay our growers to convert more of the No. 2 apples into canned stuff, for which he thought a good demand could be worked up. Fruit must be regarded as a luxury in England, for Mr. Sherrington soberly related an experience in a restaurant, where an extra bill had been rendered for eating marmalade with a spoon.

One or two delegates complained that co-operative associations could not be run in their districts, as farmers were so short of labor they would not undertake to pick the fruit. This brought out a suggestion that one association had hired the picking done for a couple of co-operators unable to do it themselves. Mr. Sherrington thought that might be done, though he wanted no one but himself looking after the picking in his orchard, and did not see why a farmer could not afford to hire men as well as the regular buyer.

Mr. A. W. Peart said in the Burlington district they had a species of co-operation that has been going on for twenty years. They have a manager, paid according to the number of boxes he handles. Each grower packs his own fruit and puts his name on it, but they also have a common brand under which they ship. They ship in boxes, and 99% of all the good shipping fruit they send over in that package arrives in good condition.

Mr. D. Johnson, President of the Forest Fruit-growers and Forwarding Association, reported a very satisfactory season's outcome. They had any number of orders from the West, where they sold in 1904, but chose instead to sell this year to an English firm, which took the whole output, paying \$2.50 for No. 1's and \$2 for No. 2's, spot cash, f.o.b. Mr. Johnson is an enthusiast on orchard culture, and very truly says we must successfully grow fruit before we can successfully co-operate in selling it. This year their association had a by-law, compelling its members to spray twice before and twice after blossoming. As a result all the members had good crops, many the best they ever had, while their neighbors, excepting one or two good fruit-growers, had practically nothing.

Mr. W. D. A. Ross, of Chatham, said they had started co-operating nine years ago; five years ago they organized as an association, and this is the fourth season they have packed at a central packing-house. The membership has grown to 75, and they are now going along swimmingly. They have a power sprayer, which nearly all the growers employ. The association advances the money, does the spraying, and deducts the charge in the fall from the returns, which he believes are doubled thereby. In one case a man with an orchard of some 180 fine trees estimated his crop in the spring at 50 barrels. A month later he put it at 100, and when his last barrel was turned in he blandly remarked that it made 290. Another man in the spring thought it wouldn't pay to have his orchard sprayed, but concluded to have it done after all; he was finally offered \$750 for his crop.

They have employed a salesman for the last eight years, who does the marketing. Net prices this year were \$2 a barrel for No. 1's, and \$1.50 for No. 2's. Some of the fancy fruit sold for \$3.75, f.o.b., Chatham.

#### FRUIT-GROWERS DISCUSS THE TARIFF.

An interesting discussion on the tariff as affecting the fruit-grower was opened with an effective address by W. L. Smith, of Toronto, who appealed to the fruit-growers not to weaken the hand of the general farmer, who has much to lose by further imposts on things he has to buy, but little to gain by duties on his products, the prices of which are governed by the values of the exported surplus. If the fruit-growers, who form one section of the agricultural community, ask for protection, the manufacturers will use the fact as a powerful and effective lever in working for higher protection on their products. He believed the fruit-growers had little to gain anyway by a tariff on fruits. During the past season all fruits except pears were higher in the United States than in Canada. So far as tender fruits are concerned, practically all our importations occur early in the season, when our growers have nothing to offer. The early fruit serves to get the people into the fruit-eating habit, but as soon as our tender fruits come in the foreign stuff at once goes out.

Tools, implements, etc., are taxed 25% to 30%, but one of the most serious taxes is that on sugar. There is an intimate relation between the price of sugar and the price of fruit. The canning industry to some extent relieves the surplus in fruit production, but one good big crop would fill the country with enough canned goods for two years to come. Relief should then be found in the export trade, but one of the great obstacles to this is the tax on sugar. The cost of sugar represents about one-third the value of canned goods, and the duty on it is 46%. Regarding a suggested rebate of duties on sugar used for canned goods for export, he said, in the first place, the canners claim that such a thing would not be practicable, but even if it were the principle would be questionable, for we would be thus conferring upon foreign consumers a boon denied to our own.

Another point was the domestic trade in canned goods. There was no reason why we should not greatly increase the Canadian consumption of preserves and canned fruits; this could be done by reducing the cost of sugar. Sugar should be cheap. Raw sugar can be produced in other countries for 1½ cents a pound, and give the growers of it good returns per acre. The refined sugar, but for tariffs, could be put on the market at 2½ cents wholesale, and retailed for 3 cents a pound. He considered it a great mistake that we attempted to

establish the beet-sugar industry in Canada. Beet sugar cannot be produced in this country for less than 4 cents a pound. In his mind, the fruit-growers should seek not a higher tariff on their products, but a reduction of the tariff on sugar. It was an absolute certainty that any slight advance in tariffs on farm or orchard products would be accompanied by countervailing and oppressive duties on things used or consumed by the farmer. Instead of levelling up the present tariff we should try to level it down.

In the ensuing discussion it was urged that a lowering of transportation rates should be worked for rather than increase in tariff. It was also recommended that wherever possible specific be substituted for ad valorem duties on fruit, so as to eliminate the temptation to undervaluation and shut out the inferior stuff, which checks consumption and depresses markets.

With an apt reference to the point of a previous speaker, one man humorously applied his minister's previous Sabbath text, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Who, he asked, is benefited by this miserable stuff (green-picked Southern fruit, Southern vegetables, etc.) unless it be the doctors? In the interests of public health we should shut it out. Years ago it was a rare thing to have a case of inflammation of the bowels; now we had 40 cases of appendicitis in Toronto last week.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PACKAGES.

Mr. Robt. Thompson presented the report of the committee on packages. The 11-quart basket was approved as to size, but at the present time these were not uniform in shape, nor do the manufacturers all make them of the exact size. The 6 2-3-quart basket was not a satisfactory size, and the committee recommended instead the adoption of a 5½-quart basket, which is a half size. A grape basket of 8 or 9 pounds was to be preferred to one of 10 or 11 pounds. A number of basket manufacturers, present by invitation, spoke after this report, intimating their willingness to make all baskets to a standard dimension. They were now in some cases shading the size of their packages to meet the demands of the growers, but they seemed willing to confine their output to legal standard sizes. A reference in the committee's report to the size of apple barrels afforded an opportunity for some picking at that enduring bone of contention. The opinion seemed to prevail that there should be a law specifying a legal dimension instead of prescribing merely a minimum size as at present. The difference was as to what that size should be. A minority favored the Nova Scotia barrel. The matter is one for the Dominion conference, to be held at Ottawa this winter, but to test the opinion of the convention, Mr. G. C. Caston moved a resolution that carried, recommending a barrel of the following dimensions: 27 inches between heads, 17-inch head, and an inside diameter of about 19 inches at the bilge. This is practically the Ontario barrel at present in use.

#### SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT TO WINNIPEG.

Mr. Robert Thompson, St. Catharines, presented a report on the results of the season's shipments of apples, tomatoes and tender fruits to Winnipeg, by some members of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Ltd., who met last spring and agreed to co-operate to see if an arrangement could not be carried out whereby a market for tender fruits could be found in the West. The venture was designed to supplement the efforts of Prof. Reynolds in 1904. A review of their difficulties was given, and confidence expressed in the future of this trade. Twenty-seven cars of fruit were handled, and from data at hand, Mr. Thompson estimated that those who stayed with it to the end of the season got prices as good as, or better than, obtained by those shipping elsewhere. In addition, there was the advantage that considerable quantities of fruit had been diverted from other markets, and they had learned many lessons by which they might profit next year.

#### THERMOGRAPHS AND INSULATING MATERIALS.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, discussing long-distance shipment of tender fruits, emphasized some of the essentials in refrigeration of cars, and exhibited a thermograph, explaining its workings. It is a sensitive instrument, that makes a continuous record of the temperature in which it is placed. Protected with a perforated wooden case, it may be placed in a car of fruit, and thus a record is kept of the hourly fluctuations in temperature. Incidentally, it reveals when a car has been delayed in transit, for while the car is in motion its vibration causes the instrument to make a broader mark than when at rest. Thermographs may be bought in England for from \$40 to \$45 complete in case.

During the summer Mr. Ruddick had been conducting experiments with various means of insulation, according to which ordinary planer shavings proved one of the most effective insulating materials known. Six inches of shavings were very much better than six inches of sawdust. Dead-air spaces were not advised, as it is difficult to secure a really dead-air space. Any other than a dead-air space is of little use. For this reason it is better that all interstices be filled with sawdust.

#### REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. H. Bunting presented the report of the above committee. The past season had been one in which the volume of fruit, especially peaches and plums, and with the single exception of apples, was largely in excess of 1904, taxing at times the ability of the railway companies to move all the perishable fruit that



offered. The situation became so critical at one time that the committee was forced to appeal to the Railway Commission, presenting the claims of fruit-growers, and asking that provision be made for reasonably prompt handling of perishable fruits. They had reason to believe the appeal was not without results.

There was still, however, a great lack of equipment suitable for the carriage of fruit on all our railroads. While the refrigerator-car service is fairly good when the cars can be obtained, and an icing station is near the shipping point, it is often extremely difficult to secure these cars when required, and considerable loss and disappointment have arisen.

A series of investigations has been instituted under the auspices of the Railway Commission for the past twelve months, with the purpose of ascertaining what type of ventilated car is likely to be most suitable for this service, and no doubt some recommendations based on the results would be made to the railroad companies.

The committee is still of opinion that the present rate for the carriage of apples is excessive. The express companies have had a very prosperous season so far as the fruit trade is concerned, and the time has come when a material reduction in express rates on fruit must be made. While the railroad companies have to some extent recognized the claim of the fruit-growers for a reduction in rate by freight service, the express companies have continued in many instances to absorb by far the larger portion of the gross sales of large quantities of fruit. All possible pressure should be brought to bear to have the express business brought under the control of the Railway Commission.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were submitted by the resolution committee:

That Messrs. McNeill, Race, Woolverton, Groff and Dempsey be appointed a standing historical committee; that it be the duty of this committee (a) to prepare, as occasion arises, for publication in the annual reports of the association, sketches of the life work of those who have rendered distinguished service to the cause of horticulture; (b) to provide for the erection of suitable tablets to mark the place of origin of varieties of fruits which have proved of special value; (c) to prepare for our next annual report a biographical sketch of the late D. W. Beadle, who during his life distinguished himself as a fruit-grower, nurseryman, and officer in the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association; (d) to prepare a like sketch of our esteemed member, A. M. Smith, the father of the commercial peach-growing industry of Ontario; (e) to arrange for the erection of a tablet, marking the site on which the original McIntosh Red apple still stands, and that whereon the first Windsor cherry tree sprang into life, grew, and died.

That we express our most sincere appreciation of the value of the work done during the past season by the Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in arranging for the publication, at frequent intervals, while the growing season was on, of reports upon the fruit crop prospects as they appeared from time to time. We trust this system of crop reporting will be continued and extended, as the effect of it is to place the rank and file of producers, so far as regards knowledge of the situation, on a footing of comparative equality with those to whom they sell.

That it be a specific instruction to the delegates who go from this association to the Dominion Fruit Conference, to be held in Ottawa early next year, to bring before that Conference the desirability of securing at the forthcoming session of Parliament legislation under which express rates will be placed within the control of the Railway Commission, and that our delegates to said Conference be urged to endeavor to arrange for a deputation from the whole Conference to wait upon the Government to urge the adoption of that which is herein recommended.

That our delegates to said Conference be urged to bring before the body to which they are accredited the desirability of securing legislation under which provision will be made that will ensure just returns from the commission men for the fruit consigned to their care.

That the executive of this association be instructed to wait upon the proper railway official with a view of securing the privilege, now accorded other agricultural societies, of free return tickets from our annual convention without regard to the number in attendance.

That the thanks of this association be tendered to those organizations which have sent delegates to the present convention; among these organizations being Quebec Pomological Society, represented by Norman E. Jack, and the Michigan Horticultural Society, represented by L. B. Rice.

That we heartily approve of the educational work carried on in connection with fruit-growing through the Farmers' Institute and Fairs system of Ontario, and express the hope that Messrs. Putnam and Cowan may be able to see their way clear to continue and extend this work along the same lines in future.

That we desire to express in a special manner our appreciation of the services rendered the whole fruit-growing industry of Canada by Alexander McNeill, an officer of this association for many years and also as Chief of the Fruit Division at Ottawa. We believe the prominence our industry now occupies in the public is very largely the result of the efficient, unselfish and never-ending labor of our retiring president.

That your delegates to the Dominion Conference

be instructed to gather all information possible with regard to the workings of the Fruit Marks Act in the past, and to give careful consideration to the advisability of defining X<sub>2</sub> apples in barrels and boxes.

That we approve the suggestion contained in President McNeill's address, that an expert officer be appointed to take charge of the work of the Ontario fruit experiment stations and horticultural work of the Province generally.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1906.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Jas. S. Scarff, Woodstock; Vice-President, E. Morris, Font-hill; Secretary-treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

#### Green Ash.

The green ash is found in the West in the valleys of the Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine and Red rivers, also scattered in the Pembina and Moose mountains, and in the eastern part of the Dirt Hills, south of Moose Jaw. On good soil this tree attains a fairly large size. Specimens eighteen inches in diameter, and correspondingly high, used to be not uncommon. It is a fairly rapid grower, though not quite so much so as the Manitoba maple. A single specimen seen at Nelson, in Southern Manitoba, measured twenty years ago two and a half inches in diameter. This tree is now over one foot in diameter at four and a half feet from the ground, and carries this width up to twenty feet, when branching commences. Naturally, the green ash thrives on heavy, moist soils. It does not stand planting in light, dry localities. It usually grows with a single, fairly straight stem. The crown is open, and therefore permits a large quantity of sunlight to pass through and reach the ground, thus inducing the growth of grass and weeds. Ash should be planted along with trees which form a good soil cover.

#### USES OF THE ASH.

From experience already gained, the ash is known to be hardy throughout the West, more so than the maple. One reason for this is, perhaps, that it does not start growing so early in spring, and thus escapes damage from the late frosts, although the foliage in the spring is very tender, and should frosts occur early in June the young leaves are sure to be blackened. It also matures much earlier in the fall, and is, consequently, seldom cut back by early fall frosts. The wood makes excellent fuel, and also lasts well when used as fence posts. It is tough, light and elastic, and is of great value on the farm for small repairs. It is a tree that may be used successfully for pioneer planting in wind-breaks or shelter-belts, mixed with maple, elm, or other suitable kinds. As an avenue tree it is very satisfactory, having a naturally upright growth and requiring but little pruning. It leafs out rather late in the spring, and loses its foliage again rather early in the fall, which is somewhat against the tree from an ornamental standpoint.

#### PROPAGATION OF THE ASH.

The ash is propagated entirely from seed, which ripens towards the end of September, though many trees do not produce seed at all, as they bear only the staminate or male flowers. The pistillate or female trees bear seed about every second or third season, which is easily gathered, as it grows in bunches, which permits its being picked in great handfuls. The seed should be treated as was described in regard to the maple, and produces best results when sown in the fall just before freeze-up. Seed sown at this time in the nurseries at Indian Head, commenced to show above the ground about May 24 the spring following. Seed sown on May 6th did not come up until June 13th, which shortened the growing season nearly a month, making a great difference in the size of the seedlings in the fall. Ash seed very often does not come up the first season, but lies over till the following season, for which reason, and also owing to the long period necessary for germination, fall sowing is recommended, and if that is not feasible it should be sown as early as possible in the spring in drills eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thick enough to ensure a stand of about ten seedlings to the running foot.

### Apiary.

#### Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association held its annual convention in connection with the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, Toronto, Nov. 15th, 16th, 17th. The Hon. Nelson Monteith, addressing the convention said he felt the efforts of beekeepers in the Province were giving good results. We have a large Province, over all of which bees could be kept. At present the industry is only carried on in a small section of the Province, yet it represents an investment of about \$1,200,000. The beekeepers are turning out an excellent article, but are too modest to advertise properly. You haven't pushed your business enough, said Mr. Monteith. Honey, as one of the best natural

foods, should be used much more by the people than it is. If everyone knew that one pound of honey is equal in food value to about five pounds of pork, much more of it would be substituted for pork. Also in the matter of varieties of bees it is well to be ambitious for something more than what we have. Whenever we think we have reached the ideal we begin to lose ground. Mr. Monteith remarked, further, that the bee business has a wider sphere than honey. It is of immense value to the fruit and seed growers. He stated that it was for this reason he became a beekeeper himself. In this connection the Association passed the following resolution:

"That this Association would respectfully solicit the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, to have the proper officers of the Department of Agriculture conduct a series of experiments with the object of securing evidence as to the value or otherwise of bees in acting as agents in the fertilization of blossoms, such as fruit bloom, alsike and red clover, and buckwheat, with the object of arriving at the value or detriment of these visits by the bee in increased or decreased value of the crop. That this and other testimony of value upon the subject be published in the form of a Bulletin, and every other available means; and that a special invitation be publicly extended to anyone who has evidence that bees injure crops by gathering nectar from blossoms, and that such evidence, if any, be also published through the above channels."

Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, gave a paper on "Systematic Advertising and Marketing of Honey."

The marketing of honey, said Mr. Smith, is a simple matter once you have a regular line of customers and the reputation for a good article. He then proceeded to emphasize a few points on creating a market. One cannot get up a fancy name or trade-mark, as honey is a natural food product. Do not send honey to large cities where so many seek a market, but make a house-to-house canvass in your own town. Make an exhibit at the township or county fair. Attend the fair directors' meetings and urge them to improve their prize list, providing for large exhibits of 100 or 200 pounds honey, which will attract attention. Give samples of honey to prospective buyers. Call on local dealers regularly with a supply of honey in packages of various sizes, to suit their class of trade. In shipping honey, do not use "home-spun" packages. Happily in Canada, we have very little adulteration, and, although there is still room for improvement, the demand and use of honey has enormously increased during the past few years, and will continue to increase as its value becomes better known.

Prof. F. T. Shutt, of the Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa, described experiments on the granulation of honey and in clarifying wax. He had raised samples of honey to temperatures of 122 degrees F. and 158 degrees F., and found that in either case they had remained liquid, since Sept. 18th, when the heating was done, while honey which had not been so heated was granulated quite hard. He found that keeping in light or darkness, agitation, or cold storage, seemed to have no effect on the granulation of honey. But that the honey kept in the light, whether granulated or liquid, was quite perceptibly bleached in color, and seemed to have lost in flavor. With reference to flavor, Prof. Shutt had learned that heating honey to a high temperature certainly injures the flavor. He explained this by the fact that neither the levulose nor the glucose give honey its flavor, but certain minute quantities of undetermined volatile oils, which can and do at a high temperature escape. With reference to bleaching wax Prof. Shutt had made exhaustive experiments, and found that one per cent. nitric acid gave best results. To bleach without chemicals, melt the wax in warm water, pour off the water and repeat the operation several times, then shred the wax and expose to a damp atmosphere and sunlight.

#### Prize-wheat Grower Takes up Bees.

Wm. Laughland, Hartney, receives the following honeyed talk from the Star editor of that town: "The gift consists of a couple of portly frames of native honey, perfect in flavor and color; the comb is heavy, white and symmetrical, and was produced this season on Mr. Laughland's prairie farm near this place. It is worthy of notice that for miles on every side of the Laughland homestead the farms are all cultivated. The bees and red clover, and other honey-producing plants. The bees are of the pure Italian variety, and were procured from Mr. Bedford, of Brandon, last fall. The single hive was wintered without difficulty, and in early summer sent out a vigorous swarm. This fall the weight of the two farmer might have all the native honey he could use with very little trouble, and the bees would, besides, prove a benefit to his garden and fields."



## Poultry.

### Why Hens Get Roup.

When I first became interested in pure-bred poultry, I paid an Eastern breeder of wide reputation \$25 for a trio, which at that time I considered a very large price. Compared to the common stock about the neighborhood they were pictures. All the neighbors came to see them, and I was very proud of them. I had made a little roost-house especially for them. It was made of celled lumber on both sides of the studding, with tarpaper inside the lumber. Just after they arrived it turned very cold. In my regular henhouse, where my common hens roosted, there was a window two feet square in the side of the building farthest from the roosts. So far during the winter I had never closed this window, and as none of the hens had caught cold, I did not bother to close it. It stood open day and night, but I was willing to take any amount of pains with the \$25 trio, so I closed the door and window both tight during the cold snap. I noticed that when I went in my glasses fogged over with mist so that I could scarcely see, but I thought nothing of it. Before the cold spell was over the cockerel of the fine trio was dead with the roup, and never a bird among the common hens so much as caught cold.

Several of my friends attributed the cockerel's death to the supposition that pure-bred fowls are not so "tough" or hardy as common hens, but I wasn't convinced of that, for I never saw a bird with more vigor, action and ginger in him. I became convinced that he died because the house was not ventilated, and ever since I have given ventilation in winter more attention than any other one thing in poultry-raising.

Now, I imagine that some readers will think me a fresh-air crank, who believes that plenty of oxygen in the blood will cure all ills. There is something in that; but it has little to do with the relation between ventilation and roup. The one thing that a hen cannot stand is dampness in cold weather, and a henhouse through which the air does not move freely is always damp in winter, and the dampness is the cause of the roup. If the roost-house sweats, or is covered with frost, look out for roup. This sweat is the condensed moisture from the fowls' breath. If it is to be gotten rid of it must be before it condenses; this is possible only when the air is changing freely. So far this winter the door and one window of our roost-house have never been closed day nor night. The hens have had no colds, not even a snuffle. We haven't lost a bird from any kind of sickness. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Of course, the opening door or window must be so situated that the hens will not roost in a draft, but they must be open in all ordinary winter weather; a window should be open even in very cold weather. In severe storms I put a burlap screen over the open window, but never in any case shut the house up tight.

Besides preventing roup, a well-ventilated roost-house has a marked influence on the fertility of eggs. Try a well-ventilated house, and you will never go back to a closely-shut one. Of course, if you have kept your hens in a closely-shut house up to the present time, and suddenly opened up doors and windows, they might get too much of a good thing. If not used to it, they should be made accustomed to it by degrees.

W. I. THOMAS.

[Note.—It must not be forgotten that roup is an infectious disease of poultry, and that in addition to good ventilation, roup stock must be kept away from the poultry pens.—Ed.]

## Events of the World.

### Canadian.

November 20th was the sixty-fourth anniversary of Sir Wilfred Laurier's birth.

Lord Mountstephen has contributed \$50,000 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the London, Eng., unemployed, which now totals about \$400,000.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, the newly-appointed Postmaster-General, has been elected to the House of Commons as member for North York, Ontario.

Peter McKenzie, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, has returned from a five months' trip in Labrador and Ungava. He reports an unusually prosperous year, with furs and fish abundant.

Alfred H. Green, by birth belonging to Prince Edward Island, and who lived for some years in St. John, N.B., has recently been appointed chief of the surveying department of Siam, in South-eastern Asia.

Our readers will remember the item of news appearing some weeks ago, which told of the capture of two Maritime Province men by the Russians. These two men, Robert Finlay and Charles Grant, were seized on board a Japanese sealing vessel, and kept in a Russian military prison for three months and a half. The Canadian Government enquired into the affair, with the result that the men were released. They tell vivid

stories of the horrors of Russian prisons and the cruelty of Russian soldiers.

### British and Foreign.

Resolutions, recommending the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, were passed by the American Federation of Labor.

One hundred and twenty-eight people lost their lives in the wreck of the London and Southwestern Railway Company's steamer, Hilda, in the English Channel, on the night of November 18th.

Another poverty parade of six thousand unemployed took place in the streets of London. Banners were displayed, bearing such devices as "Curse your charity, we want work!" and "There is a limit to human endurance." The crowds were very orderly.

### Doings Among the Nations.

#### RUSSIA.

Some little improvement in the outward condition of Russia seems to have taken place during the last week. There is less bloodshed and rioting, the strike has been broken, and the strikers have gone back to work. But underneath it all there is no abatement of the discontent and bitterness. Count Witte has incurred the people's displeasure because of his moderate views in regard to reform. He believes that the elaboration of a constitution containing the charter of Russian liberties, to which the Emperor will swear allegiance, is the safest way out of the present difficulty.

#### TURKEY.

Recent despatches announce that the Sultan has rejected the proposal of the powers for international control of the finances of Macedonia. A fleet of the allied powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Austria—is about to assemble at Piræus, a Grecian port, and make a naval demonstration to back up their demands. The plan is to seize a Turkish port and collect the customs until the Sultan yields.

The Sultan's refusal to their demands is based on his belief that the Mohammedan populace will support him; and he also appears to have gained confidence when Germany did not join the alliance. This attitude of Germany makes the situation more difficult, since if Germany should become an ally of Turkey, Italy and Austria could not fight against her without breaking their triple alliance. Russia is in no condition to render aid, so that the weight of the struggle falls upon Great Britain and France.

## Field Notes.

The tobacco crop of Essex County, Ont., for this season amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds.

The Marquis of Downshire, Ireland, has agreed to sell his farming lands to his tenants. The estate is the largest in Ireland, and is valued at about \$15,000,000.

Alderman Pay, of St. Catharines, has lately returned from a trip West, in the interests of Niagara fruit-growers. He considers that the Western plain can easily use all the fruit Ontario and British Columbia can supply.

For the information of several readers who have been asking about the prize plans in the Macdonald beef and dairy barn plan competition, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson advises us that in the opinion of the judges they were not sufficiently meritorious to warrant their publication.

A press despatch from Amherst, Mass., stated that on the morning of November 17th the farm barns and dairies of the Massachusetts Agricultural College were burned to the ground, along with 40 head of registered cattle and 90 registered pigs. The total loss was estimated at \$100,000, of which no part was covered by insurance.

The joint Ontario Bureau of Colonization and Forestry, in charge of Thos. Southworth, has been transferred back to the Department of Agriculture, to which it formerly belonged. The bureau has charge of farm labor, land settlement, forestry, parks and forest reserves. The Crown Lands Department will retain control of the latter.

Charles Archibald, Beaver Brook, Colchester County, N. S., has made a record on an acre of land on his farm this season. He has just completed his harvest from it, and when all cleaned up the yield will give him \$100. If some of our farmers who are cultivating from 50 to 100 acres of land would give it the same care as this acre of Mr. Archibald's, they would be able to live on the interest of their money in course of a very few years. The yield was as follows: 3 barrels apples, 2 bushels plums, 30 barrels potatoes, 40 barrels turnips, 10 barrels mangels, 1 barrel beets, 2 barrels parsnips, 200 pounds squash.—[Moncton Times.]

Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has sent samples of No. 1 hard, Nos. 1 and 2 northern, and Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, to the Secretary of the Corn Exchanges at the Baltic, London, Glasgow, Leith, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Gloucester,

Dublin and Cork, Bristol Channel and West of England, Corn-trade Association of Bristol, and the Superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange. The letter accompanying the samples states that the object in sending the official standard samples is that, through the secretaries' assistance, the trade may learn definitely of the character of the average of grading by the Canadian Government inspectors of Manitoba wheat of this season's crop. They are also asked to retain a portion of each sample for purposes of reference in case of questions arising in connection with shipments of Manitoba wheat arriving in Britain without proper certificates of Canadian inspection.

The auction sale at Woodstock, Ontario, on November 22nd, of Clydesdale mares and fillies recently imported by S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, and J. W. Innis, of Woodstock, attracted a very large attendance of Ontario farmers, and proved a successful disposal, all the animals finding ready buyers at fair prices, though, probably, not at figures that afford the importers any substantial profit. The mares were conceded by experienced horsemen to be an excellent lot, combining size and quality in a high degree, though only in moderate condition, and with no special fitting. The highest price, \$450, was realized for the bay two-year-old filly, Fragrance, by Prince Fragrant (11460), purchased by Geo. Henry, St. Mary's; and the second highest, \$400, for Lily of Rachan, a brown two-year-old, by Black Rod (10509), sold to John McFarlane, Dutton. Eight others brought from \$300 to \$380 each; a home-bred five-year-old mare brought \$300, and two home-bred six-months-old filly foals brought \$150 and \$160, respectively. The 27 imported mares made an average price of \$291.30.

### Other Breed Societies Might Follow This Method.

The Holstein-Friesian Register chronicles a meeting of Canadian Holstein breeders at the Sherbrooke Exhibition this fall, at which those present passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Canadian Holstein Association, here present, hereby give notice of motion for a change in the constitution of the society to make it provide as follows:

(1) The Province of Ontario, (2) Province of Quebec, (3) Maritime Provinces, (4) Province of Manitoba, (5) Northwest Province. Each of the five named, when it has fifteen members in good standing, shall constitute a local society, which shall elect its officers, who shall be president, vice-president and secretary, and shall hold meetings to further the Holstein interests in their own territories, and at such place as they may from time to time determine; the president of the local society to be a vice-president of the general society, and as such to have his expenses paid to the annual meetings; the election of vice-presidents of the general society as now done to be discontinued, and all vice-presidents to be elected as above; the general society to pay the expenses of the president and secretary of the local society for stationery and postage, such expenses, however, in no year to exceed ten dollars. Of course, the fees to be paid the general society as at present.

[Note.—The above if carried out would, we believe, be working towards the correct method of representation in the breed societies, and would tend to increase the interest in such organizations thereby. The representatives from the several provinces should not be vice-presidents—mere honorary positions—but directors or members of the executive. Another objection that may be urged against the resolution is that a Province (British Columbia) where there are some very good Holsteins has been inadvertently overlooked. What about taking the annual meetings around, say to Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Calgary, or Vancouver?—Ed.]

### The Herd Law.

The operation of the herd law is in effect to prevent the running at large of cattle during the crop-growing season, to be specific from the 15th day of May until the 30th day of October. During the period mentioned any proprietor, meaning the owner of cultivated land or stack of grain or hay, or the person having a permit or license to cut hay, or any superintendent, overseer, servant, or other person acting for or on behalf of such owner or person, may detain any animal within the herd district which is doing damage upon his cultivated land or stacks of grain or hay, or upon any slough growing hay in his possession, or with respect to which he has a permit or license to cut hay. The animal thus detained is to be driven to the nearest accessible poundkeeper in the herd district.

The object of the herd law, as defined in the Territorial Ordinance, and the same is applicable to herd law in Manitoba, is to keep cattle and other live stock off growing crop in districts where fencing has not been done to any great extent, and where cattle "run at large"—that expression meaning without being under control of the owner, either by being securely tethered or in direct and continuous charge of a herder, or by confinement within any building or other enclosure, or fence, whether the same be lawful or not.

### Tariff Commission at Brandon.

The Tariff Commission is to meet at Brandon to-day. The Grain-growers are to hold a big meeting in the Wheat City also, previous to presenting their case.



**A Record Ayrshire Sale.**

The dispersion sale on November 15th of the noted herd of Ayrshire cattle belonging to Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, at Springhill Farm, Maxville, Ontario, attracted a very large attendance of dairymen and breeders from many parts of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, together with a considerable number from the United States, and furnished a splendid example of the potency of the combination of good stock and liberal advertising in ensuring a successful stock sale. The herd was one of the best ever offered at auction on the American continent, having been wisely selected, bred and fitted for utility. The sale was extensively and judiciously advertised, and the result was the most successful disposal of the breed ever recorded in America, or, so far as we are aware, in any other country, being a credit to the owners, to the breed, which is fast gaining popularity among dairymen, and to the enterprising spirit of the bidders and buyers, as well as to the tactful and genial auctioneer, Capt. T. E. Robson, of Iderton, Ont., who disposed of the whole herd of 65 head in about two and a half hours, so brisk was the bidding and so well managed the sale. The result is a well-deserved tribute to the judgment and skill of the Messrs. Hunter as breeders, and sets the standard of prices for first-class Ayrshires higher than ever before.

The highest price of the day was \$700, for the grand imported four-year-old bull, Lessnessock King of Beauty, the Toronto and Ottawa champion of 1905. The bidding on this bull was very animated, and at times exciting, and he was knocked down to the bid of Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, but was afterwards transferred at a liberal advance, it is said, to Mr. Percival Roberts, of Narbuth, Pennsylvania. The highest price for a female, \$675, was paid by Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Barrytown, N. Y., for the six-year-old cow, Garclaugh Queen of the Soncies, winner of first prize for a cow in milk at Toronto this year, and \$590 was realized for the eight-year-old cow, Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd (imp.), first-prize dry cow and female champion at Toronto this year, Mr. P. Roberts, Narbuth, Pa., who was represented by Mr. J. B. Ketchen, formerly manager of the Massey farm at East Toronto, being the buyer, his purchases in all amounting to \$4,380. One of the most interesting numbers in the sale was the two-months-old heifer calf, Queen of Beauty 2nd, daughter of the champion bull and cow of this year, which after a spirited contest fell to the bid of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., at \$285. The sale totalled \$9,255, and counting the ten calves under four months with their dams, the average was \$273. Following is the list of those selling for \$100 and over:

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

Garclaugh Queen of the Soncies (imp.), 6 years; A. C. Zabriskie, Barrytown, N.Y.	\$675
Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd (imp.), 8 years; P. Roberts, Narbuth, Pa.	590
Kirkland Sparrow (imp.), 5 years; P. Roberts	410
Lessnessock Stylish Dewdrop (imp.), 4 years; J. G. Clark, Ottawa	250
Lessnessock Queen of Bloom (imp.), 4 years; P. Roberts	380
Lessnessock Stylish Betty, 3 years; P. Roberts	350
Maggie of Springhill, 7 years; A. C. Zabriskie	380
Garclaugh Mayflower (imp.), 2 years; P. Roberts	330
Minnie Douglas of Glenora, 2 years; John McEwen, Smith's Falls	225
Lady Eileen of Springhill, 1 year; P. Roberts	350
Princess Beatrice, 1 year; P. Roberts	255
Princess Ena of Springhill, 1 year; P. Roberts	290
Queen of Beauty 2nd of Springhill, 2 months; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie	285
Queen Jessie of Springhill, 3 months; H. & J. McKee, Norwich	180
Queen Maggie of Springhill, 3 months; Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.	155
Garclaugh Darling (imp.), 3 years; P. Roberts	185
Miss Pringle 1st of Bankend (imp.); Allan Black, Kingston	135
Beauty of Springhill, 10 years; Allan Black	110
Dewdrop of Springhill, 6 years; P. Roberts	155
Eoline of Glenhurst, 8 years; P. Roberts	105
Rettie of Springhill, 5 years; Industrial School, Mimico	110
Garclaugh Enchantress (imp.), 2 years; J. G. Clark	150
Garclaugh Lady Mansfield (imp.); Industrial School, Mimico	125
Garclaugh Leading Lady (imp.), 2 years; P. Roberts	275
Lady Kirsty of Glenora, 2 years; Easton Bros.	150
Heather Bell of Glenora, 2 years; J. G. Clark	125
Pearl of Springhill, 1 year; Easton Bros.	135
Lady Dulce of Springhill, 1 year; P. Roberts	170
Lessnessock Grace Darling (imp.), 1 year; J. G. Clark	155
Irene of Springhill, 6 months; P. Roberts	180

**BULLS.**

Lessnessock King of Beauty (imp.), 4 years; P. Roberts	\$700
King Edward of Springhill, 1 year; J. G. Clark	180
Queen's Messenger, 3 months; Wm. Stewart & Son	210
Royal Favorite, 2 months; J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.	180
Gay Consul; L'Assomption College, Que.	125
Royal Sailor of Springhill, 3 months; W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que.	140

**Workingmen Against Tariff Increase.**

Mr. O'Donoghue, in presenting the views of the Trades Congress before the Tariff Commission, said that body represented trades unions from Halifax to Vancouver, a total number of from 150,000 to 200,000 workingmen. This meant that they represented at a most moderate estimate not far from half a million people. He went on to read resolutions passed at the Trades Congress endorsing the fight of the British Trades Congress against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's policy, and setting forth that the Manufacturers' Association represented only a small minority of Canadians in this matter. He noted in passing that while 26,000 British workmen supported Mr. Chamberlain, the fact that 1,200,000 opposed his policy had been glossed over.

Another resolution pointed out that if free trade in labor was good for the employer, then free trade in products ought to be good for consumers. The attitude of the Congress was that there should be no increase in the tariff at this time.

The manufacturer said he wanted to be protected against the cheap labor of Europe, but he was equally anxious to be protected from the high labor products of the United States. As a matter of fact, he believed that the wages—the earning power of labor—were as great in England as in Canada. In this connection he quoted the opinions of John Burns, that the British working man was as well paid as any workman. The argument was that protection was only desired temporarily.

He said that the workingmen could not agree that they were better off because of increased protection given the manufacturer. The manufacturer made increased profits, but he did not equally share these with his employees, but devoted them to a defence fund to keep down labor, and to further investments.—[The News.

**Doings in Alberta.**

There will be a boom on in the creamery business next spring. Farmers are taking an increased interest in the work, and with loyal co-operation are pushing business in splendid fashion. Earville creamery was opened on July 5th, and from that date until the end of October 35,000 pounds of butter have been put on a ready market. The quality is excellent; the demand has always been keen, and as several more creameries are under way, we may look for big things if next summer's weather man smiles on the dairyman in Alberta.

The co-operative idea is taking hold of the people. At Innisfail an attempt is being made to arrange matters for the co-operative handling of cattle for export next spring. A committee has been appointed, and information is being collected; farmers in the vicinity have been asked to notify the Secretary, Mr. E. J. Fream, before December 15th next, of the number, age, etc., of animals for sale. May success attend the move, is the earnest wish of the "Farmer's Advocate."

A few months ago we had a visit from some American agriculturists. One of the most practical, sound-headed farmers among them was Mr. Newton B. Ashby, of "Wallace's Farmer," and here is what Mr. Ashby had to say of Balgreggan Stock Farm in a recent issue of his paper:

"At Calgary we were taken charge of by the citizens for a drive through the country. The destination of our party was the home of Mr. John Turner, proprietor of Balgreggan Stock Farm. Mr. Turner is an importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses. He showed at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and took second and third on stallions. He is a very successful yearly exhibitor at the Canadian National Exhibition in Ontario. We saw in his stable some mares with foals at foot of exceptional quality. Our impressions were that Mr. Turner is breeding a better class of horses than the imported ones, the climate, soil and grasses of Alberta giving the Clyde a little more compact form and a denser bone than can be produced on his native heath. The Alberta district is becoming a great center for pure-bred stock, both horses and cattle. We were entertained by Mrs. Turner at an afternoon tea, with true Scotch hospitality. On the drive from Calgary we saw several fields of excellent timothy grass. The native grasses are the richest and most luxuriant seen anywhere in Canada. They remind us of the grasses of Central Southern Iowa in pioneer times, with the exception of the absence of the blue stem."

Interesting, isn't it, to note how others see us?

There is some "kick" about the dipping regulations. It is claimed that there is no necessity for dipping all herds that have been kept within inclosures and free from contact with the cattle of the "free range." In time this disease will be stamped out, and then the regulations will be cancelled, but at present, while every reasonable precaution should be taken, exceptions are taken in cases such as those mentioned.

Now that the elections are over, and no one could ever charge the Dominion Government with attempting to bribe the electorate of the free Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, wouldn't it be a gracious act to grant to these Provinces a considerable area of land for the endowment of an agricultural college? The research work, the educational work that could be done at such an institution is enormous. All that is needed is the necessary "plunks" and the grant of a land endowment for this purpose. It would be a great uplift for agricultural education in Canada's new Provinces.

The Executive of the Horse-breeders' Association met in Calgary last week, and decided to hold a stallion and foal show next spring. The date has not been settled, but it will be some date convenient to the date of the cattlemen's show. A protest was made against the American settlers evading the duty on horses. Sometimes settlers brought in more than actually required for farm work, and on these they jumped the duty. More stringent administration of the law might be advisable.

If any farmer is behind with his work this fall, who is to blame? The weather has been everything that could be desired. The fall work should be done to a finish, and if it is not, only the farmer's negligence is responsible, and that should surely never, never be the case.

**How Much May the Elevator Man Take?**

When a farmer takes his wheat to the elevator by the load, and it weighs 57 bush, 40 lbs., the elevator man takes the 40 lbs. and gives you the 57 bush. Is he entitled to the 40 lbs. or not?

MANITOBA FARMER.  
The above question was submitted to the Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association. He says as follows:

"The elevator man is only entitled to what he pays for. They have been in the habit of taking the odd pounds of every load, in addition to sufficient dockage, so long that it is now an established custom among them all, and will continue as such so long as the farmer will allow them. The remedy is a free use of the loading platform by farmers. R. McKENZIE."



An Alberta Horse-breeder as a Fisher.

Will Moodie has the bait.

**Deserved Reward to a Veterinarian.**

The Scottish Farmer says: "A knighthood was conferred upon Mr. John McFadyean, who is a native of Wigtownshire, his brothers being tenants of the farm of Fineview, Glenluce, where the now famous veterinarian was brought up. He began his career as teacher in the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, where his remarkable ability as an investigator was soon recognized. In order to secure his services in the profession at large, the office of Dean of the Royal Veterinary College was created, and Professor McFadyean left Edinburgh for London. When the principalship of the college became vacant, by universal consent he was promoted to that office. He has been a member of most of the Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees of Inquiry appointed by the Government during the past ten years, dealing with questions anent diseases in stock. The new Knight is, in every sense of the term, a strong man, disposed to take his own course, and in the end of the day usually attaining the object in view. The members of the important profession of which he is such an ornament will be delighted at the mark of Royal favor which has been conferred on one of their number, and through him upon the profession."

Prof. McFadyean is an author of professional works, and is also editor of the Journal of Comparative Pathology, a quarterly, and the leading journal in the English-speaking world.



**Harry Mullins on the 1905 Western Cattle Trade.**

In the cattle trade for 1905 a marked increase in the numbers arriving in Winnipeg is noticeable over those of 1904. In 1904 the numbers shipped into Winnipeg were 2,386 carloads, representing 40,433 head. Of this number 32,471 were shipped East for export, and for feeding in the distilleries; and the balance went for local consumption.

In 1905 the numbers from June 1st to October 31st are for shipments East, for export, and feeding in the distillery districts 49,748 head, and 9,208 head for local use. As this is computed to October 31st, there will be about 7,000 more go between Oct. 31st and Nov. 10th, when the season was practically closed. The last shipment of the season was made by the Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond, and went via St. John. This company will have shipped upwards of 2,000 head this season.

The prices obtained on the whole are in excess of those of last year, and the trade remained steady all year excepting from Oct. 25th to Nov. 10th, when a bad break in the British markets occurred. Since then the markets have improved, and the lost ground has been nearly, if not quite, recovered.

While no extremely high prices were obtained, the trade on the whole was steady, excepting the period mentioned.

The prospects on the whole look more hopeful for the live-stock raisers, and as soon as they wake up and realize the fact that the shipments should be spread over the year, and not be crowded into two or three months' time, the sooner they will find a steadier trade. Great Britain does remarkably well to consume the numbers that are forwarded during the past two weeks of September and October from this country.

If the embargo were removed, which is only a standing insult against our cattle, we would then have an additional outlet for our half-finished cattle, and for a large number of our cattle that met with a rough passage, where a slight finishing would pay the British feeders, and our losses would not be so great as they are at present.

To sum up the season roughly, the shipments have been:

1904.		Head.
Cattle shipped East, 1,910 cars	.....	32,471
Cattle shipped for local use, 476 cars	.....	7,962
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>40,433</b>
1905.		
From June 1st to October 31st.		
Number of cattle shipped East for export and feeding purposes, 2,926 carloads	.....	49,748
From October 31st to November 10th	.....	7,000
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>56,748</b>
For local use, 543 cars, number of head	.....	9,208
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>65,956</b>
Shipments East, in excess 1904	.....	24,277
For local use	.....	1,246
<b>Total excess</b>	.....	<b>25,523</b>

**A Distasteful Diet for Wireworms.**

An English farmer recently related his experience with wireworms working in grain crops. He stated that the use of a complete artificial manure, sown in the same drills as the grain, was the best preventive he knew. He says, as follows:

"In these experiments we have drilled one field with winter oats and one with wheat, superphosphate being drilled with the grain, as indicated, over the whole field, with the exception of four stretches in different parts of each field, where the super has simply been stopped, no difference being made with the grain. On a portion of these experimental stretches a small portion has been sown with super broadcast, so that we may see that it is not the presence of the super on the crop that prevents mischief from wireworm, but the fact that the super is applied only in the rows of grain, and not where the weeds are between the rows. If applied generally over the whole crop the wireworms are not killed, and if they dislike its presence they evidently make the best of a bad job, and feed as well as they can upon the vegetation they prefer. It will also be noticed that the method of applying fertilizers thus, if generally adopted, is economical in other ways—it stimulates the young plants from the start and puts them above the weeds, and the weeds do not get the chance to appropriate the manure as they would if it was broadcasted or deposited over the whole surface. In drilling any kind of grain or seed the thing to aim at to prevent wireworms doing damage is to procure some artificial manure that is beneficial to the crop and objectionable to the wireworm, and sow this in a fertilizer drill down the conveyor tubes to the casters with the grain; and the manure being in the form of a fine powder, is sure to fall in a rather wider row than the heavier grain, so that the plant will come up in its narrow row protected by a wider band of manure where the wire-

worms will not work, thereby protecting the crop from their ravages, giving the crop the early and full benefit of the manure, and confining the pests to the spaces between the rows, where, if they will not do useful work clearing off the weeds, neither shall they eat."

**This Sounds Better for Sheepmen.**

The following is from Lethbridge: "Following a successful lambing season, and the best wool prices in the history of the Territories, the mutton of the range is going out at good prices. A new element of competition is forcing the price up for local buyers. Mr. G. E. Jaffray, of Port Arthur, has just taken out his first purchase of 3,000 lambs for the feed lots established by local enterprise in Port Arthur, and lamb prices are ruling high. Feeding lambs are being freely bought at \$2.40 per head, and \$2.50 has been paid for tops in condition for present slaughter. In sympathy with the good wool and mutton prices, breeding stock has gone up to a high figure also, and any kind of useful breeding stock is worth \$4.00, and is hard to buy at this figure. The proper finishing of mutton will give a higher quality to the output, and will insure benefit to grower, feeder and consumer alike. The absence of feeding enterprises have been a lack in the range sheep business up to the present time. Mr. Jaffray will cater principally to the Winnipeg market."

This will afford a useful method of utilizing the screenings taken out of the wheat at the lake ports, which is no inconsiderable quantity, amounting probably to one-fifth of one per cent. on the total wheat shipments, or 20 bushels of screenings per 1,000-bushel car, which are worth \$5 to \$7 a ton, or about \$3 to \$4 on every car of wheat shipped there.

**Good Roads.**

Reeve John G. Barron, North Cypress, gave a paper on the above subject before the Municipal Union, which had convened at Brandon last month. The work now done, he said, bears evidence of lack of ability. I would have prairie roads ditched on each side, 30 feet or more apart, the grade to be well rounded up to ensure easy and quick drainage. Our sleigh roads during the winter would also be improved the higher and more round grade, as snow will not drift and ridge up as on a low grade. In grading low spoils and swampy stretches, the roadbed should be underlaid with brush and deeply covered with soil. Care should be taken to have ditches with sufficient fall to ensure perfect drainage.

**Things to Remember.**

- International Show, Chicago .....Dec. 16-23
  - Fat-stock Show, Guelph .....Dec. 11-15
  - Greenell, Sask., Grain Show and Seed Fair.....Dec. 7
  - Carman Grain Show and Seed Fair .....Dec. 11
- Renew your subscription to this paper promptly when due.**

**The New Chief of the B. A. I.**

Dr. A. D. Melvin has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. The Live-stock World says it is a good appointment. So mote it be!

**Manitoba Farm Brings Big Money.**

A half-section of farm land, two miles from Dauphin, Man., sold for \$19,000 recently. There are some extra fine farms around the northern town.

**What They Are Saying.**

I challenge any man to put a tariff on to benefit a farmer.—Anthony Metcalfe, Oakville.

**Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Cattle—Exporters, \$4.25 to \$4.45. Butchers', choice picked lots, \$4 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.80. Feeders, good, \$3.70 to \$3.90 cwt.; medium, \$3.25 to \$3.50.	
Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5 to \$5.60 cwt.	
Hogs—Selects, \$5.75; lights and fats, \$5.50 cwt.; sows, \$4 to \$4.50; stags, \$2 to \$3 cwt.	
Horses—Apparently the large surplus supply, which dealers have been complaining about for some time past, has been disposed of, and the market is no longer menaced by excessive offerings. The demand has been very broad, embracing nearly every class of animal; but perhaps the greatest improvement was shown in drafters and drivers, which met an exceptionally brisk enquiry. The quality of the offerings throughout the week has been much better than for some time past, and this, perhaps, has been a factor in the trading, though, aside from this, there is undoubtedly a firmer feeling in the market.	
Following is the range of values:	
Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands.....	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands .....	120 to 175
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands .....	250 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds...	125 to 160
General-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. ....	125 to 175
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. ....	125 to 175
Serviceable second-hand workers .....	50 to 90
Serviceable second-hand drivers .....	50 to 95

**Winnipeg.**

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Disquieting news is coming from Argentina, it being reported that frost has done considerable damage. This frost occurred some time ago, and it would appear the damage is only now becoming apparent, and there cannot even yet be any really definite estimate of the damage. Besides this, the weather over part of that country is now very hot, and rain badly needed. What the damage may amount to cannot be figured at present; it may turn out unimportant in the long run or it may be serious, but in the meantime such reports, if reiterated for a day or two, have very strong influence on the speculative markets. Recent reports from Australia also complain of too dry weather in New South Wales, and this week there have also been complaints of too dry weather in parts of India. All these things coming on the markets at the same time have turned an indifferent and bearish feeling into one of strength, and there has been an advance in the American markets, although Liverpool and other European markets closed with a slight decline. Whether there will be further advance at present time will show. Advancing markets are unusual just at this time of year, but the unexpected is continually happening in the wheat markets. In the meantime there is a good demand everywhere for wheat and flour, and an active movement of wheat in all countries where recent crops have been gathered. Notwithstanding the liberal movement, stocks of wheat at usual points of accumulation are not increasing in other than ordinary way, and the world's visible supply is considerably under last year, and is the smallest since 1898. A very large demand continues to come from the continent of Europe for wheat, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Spain all being free buyers. The weather in Europe has not been quite favorable for the work of seeding the winter wheat crop, and it seems unlikely that there will be any increase in the acreage for another year, and there may even be some decrease. In the United States the new crop of winter wheat is progressing favorably, and fair increase in acreage is expected. The world's shipments were very large last week, 13,680,000, against 12,552,000 bushels the previous week, and 11,511,000 bushels last year. The visible supply increased 2,023,000 bushels last week, compared to an increase of 1,826,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,097,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 3,374,000 bushels last week, against an increase of 1,090,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 3,453,000 bushels last year.

Manitoba wheat has been for the most part active and in good demand all the week. The decline in prices on the American markets influenced the Winnipeg market to a moderate extent, but our prices are so much under prices in the American markets, and our wheat is of such good milling quality this year, and the demand for it for export so large that our prices have been kept fairly steady. The movement of the wheat from country points to the terminal elevators at head of the lakes continues to be as large as the rail-ways can provide facilities for. At the same time, the wheat is being carried east from Fort William and Port Arthur as fast as it arrives from the country, and there is every prospect of the stocks at terminal elevators being cleaned right out at close of lake navigation. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hard, 79c.; No. 1 northern, 78c.; No. 2 northern, 75½c.; No. 3 northern, 73½c.

**COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.**

Oats—No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2 white, 31½c.	
Barley—Malting barley, 40c.; No. 3, 37½c.; No. 4, 34c. to 35c.	
Flax—96½c.	
Millfeed—Bran, per ton, \$13; shorts, per ton, \$15.	
Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$25; barley, \$18; oats, \$23.	
Hay—Per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg), \$6.00 to \$6.50; loose loads, \$7.	
Creamery Butter—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 27c.; creamery, in boxes, 24c. to 26c.; creamery, in storage, 23c. to 24c.	
Dairy Butter—Tubs, choicest, 20c.; second grade, round lots, 17c. to 18c.	
Cheese—Manitoba, 13c. to 13½c.; Ontarios, 13½c.	
Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 24c. to 25c.	
Poultry—Turkeys, per lb., 18c.; geese, per lb., 11c.; ducks, per lb., 11c.; chickens (spring), 12½c.; fowl (drawn), 10c.	
Live Stock—Export steers, point of shipment, 3c.; butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2½c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 6c.	

**Chicago.**

Cattle — Common to prime steers, \$2.90 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.15; calves, \$2 to \$7.

Hogs—Moderate, prime to heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.90; medium to good, heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.85; strong-weight butchers', \$4.85 to \$4.90; good to choice, heavy mixed, \$4.75 to \$4.85; packing, \$4.35 to \$4.85.

Sheep—Firm; sheep, \$3.75 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.75; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

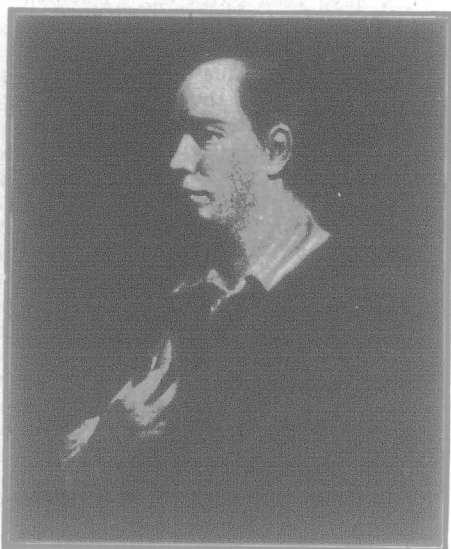
**British Cattle Market.**

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator, 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.





## Life, Literature and Education.



Oliver Goldsmith.

If Ireland had given to the world no other writers than Thomas Moore and Oliver Goldsmith, she would still have added very much to the annals of British literature and to her own particular glory, for in Moore we have voiced the tenderness, the fertile imagination and the love of country which are so characteristic of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, while Goldsmith exhibits the geniality, the optimism and the cheerful courage of his fellow-countrymen.

Goldsmith's birthplace was at Pallas, a little town in Ireland, where his father was a clergyman. Oliver was born, Nov. 29th, 1728, in a fairy-haunted, tumble-down old farmhouse overlooking the river Inny. The family was large (there were seven children); the income was small, and our author's early youth was far from being a luxurious one. Life for the Goldsmiths became somewhat easier when the father became rector of Kilkenny West, and moved with his family to Lissoy. At the age of fifteen, Oliver, now an ungainly, awkward youth, his face deeply marked by smallpox, and with a reputation for stupidity, was sent to Trinity College, Dublin; but his position here was a humble one, as he acted as servant to the richer students, and was forced to receive much abuse and hardship at their hands. His tutor, too, who could not perceive any sign of brains in Goldsmith, because he was not a mathematician, treated the lad cruelly. However, this ill-treatment was not allowed to depress his spirits, and the truth must be told that more of his time was spent in reading, singing and entertaining his friends than in study; but in spite of this indifference, he managed to take his degree, and left the college in 1749.

Urged by his friends, and particularly by his Uncle Contarine, who advanced him money, Goldsmith began a course of theology in company with his brother, Henry. But he never qualified for the ministry, for so little time was given to his books and so much to low companions that when

he eventually presented himself before the Bishop of Elphin for ordination, he was promptly rejected. The next recourse was to the law. His uncle gave him £50 to take him to London to pursue his legal studies, but on his way he met two boon companions in Dublin and the fifty pounds melted away. A little more money was given him, and he arrived at Edinburgh to study, not law, but medicine. Here he stayed for two years, and then went abroad to wander from one city to another, returning in 1756 to Dover, with but a few halfpence in his pocket, and was forced to earn money in strange ways. He was a strolling actor, an apothecary's clerk, an usher in a school, a proof-reader; in fact, anything that was required at the moment.

While all this wandering, uncertain life which he had led almost from his birth failed to increase his worldly prosperity at the time, yet now, in 1758, when he turned to his pen, he found the material in all these personal experiences for the works which have rendered him famous. His first book was the high-titled, *Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe*, and here the reading and observation of his wanderings on the continent proved valuable. This book was fairly well received; it attracted some attention, and brought him other work, and, consequently, money became a little more plentiful with him. But his extravagant habits increased in a greater proportion than his income, and the number of his friends, who made claims upon his well-known generosity, also grew rapidly greater, until he was no better off than before.

In this same year, however, he met the great Dr. Johnson, and a close friendship sprang up between these two widely-different characters, which lasted until Goldsmith's death. Johnson, one morning, received word from Goldsmith that his landlady had arrested him for debt, and that he should require his friend's assistance. Johnson sent a guinea by the messenger, and followed as soon as possible. Arrived at the house, he found that Oliver had used part of the guinea to buy a bottle of wine. In the endeavor to find some way to get money, Johnson discovered that Goldsmith had the manuscript of a completed novel in his desk. He at once seized upon it, and carried it off to a bookseller, who gave him sixty pounds for it. The debt was paid, and Goldsmith was released. This novel with which he purchased his liberty was *The Vicar of Wakefield*, the popularity of which has increased year by year, since it was published in 1761. Three years later, the readers of the novel were eager to read more from the same pen, and his first poem, *The Traveller*, received a welcome in which surprise was mingled with pleasure. His friends were astonished that "Nonsensical Noll Goldsmith" could write such graceful and thoughtful poetry. His circumstances had now so greatly improved that he moved to the Temple, that famous place which sheltered so many famous literary men. He received the notice of the Earl of Northumberland, and might have obtained still more practical favors, but he declared that he needed

nothing for himself but the patronage of the bookseller, and said that he would prefer that the Earl's help be given to his brother, who was a poor clergyman in Ireland. The publication of another poem, "Edwin and Angelina," or "The Hermit," brought him still more into favor with the aristocracy. His rise to favor among those of high rank was so sudden that it gave him no opportunity to rid himself of his awkwardness and want of polish. He was rarely at ease, and the consciousness of his physical defects added to his blundering. His lack of a thorough education made defeat certain in any argument with such men as Burke and Johnson, and he was continually being worsted. Johnson says of him, "No man is more foolish than Goldsmith when he has not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he has." In the company of those with whom he felt at ease, his conversation was much more worthy of the man's mind. It was marked by an artless simplicity and true humor, by geniality and joyousness, and by occasional but brilliant "swallow flights" of wit.

"The Good-natured Man," his first attempt at writing for the stage, brought him £500, the largest sum he had ever possessed at one time, but alas! it speedily went the way of the smaller amounts which were its predecessors. Reduced to penury once more, he was driven again to writing, and began "The Deserted Village," which for finish, for beauty of cadence and fitness of thought, stands easily first among his works. The village depicted there is his childhood's home of Lissoy, and the "village preacher," so well portrayed, is his brother, Henry, who had died just before the poem was written. In 1772, his second play, "She Stoops to Conquer," was produced and fairly well received, and its proceeds paid off part of the large debt which he owed. The chief incident in this play, the mistaking of a private house for a hotel, was one that Goldsmith took from his own experience, a similar fate having befallen him when he first left the parental home.

Under a guise of gaiety he was hiding great anxiety for the future, for he was hopelessly in debt, and his health was rapidly failing. But even more suddenly than was expected, the end came, and he died on the fourth of April, 1774. He was buried in Temple church, and some years later his friends had a monument to his memory placed in Westminster Abbey. "It cannot be denied that he was self-important and consequential, little gifted with physical attractions, morbidly anxious to disguise his personal shortcomings. Improvident by temperament, and poor in his youth, when money came to him in middle life he was careless and extravagant."

He was his own greatest enemy, but no other man's. He was beloved by all who knew him as a companion, or who shared in his bounty, and no writer is more beloved by the general reader, who cannot avoid detecting the personality of the poor author on every page. He was generous; he was sympathetic; he had the kindest heart in the world. He was a gentle, amiable satirist, a humorous farce writer, a philosophic poet, and a graceful essayist."

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,  
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain;  
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,  
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed;  
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,  
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please;  
How often have I loitered o'er thy green,  
Where humble happiness endeared each scene!  
How often have I paused on every charm;  
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm;  
The never-failing brook, the busy mill,  
The decent church that topped the neighboring hill;  
The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade,  
For talking age and whispering lovers made!  
How often have I blessed the coming day,  
When toil remitting lent its turn to play,  
And all the village train from labor free,  
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,  
And still where many a garden flower grows wild;  
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,  
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.  
A man he was to all the country dear,  
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;  
Remove from towns he ran his godly race,  
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place;  
His house was known to all the vagrant train,  
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain;  
The long-remembered beggar was his guest,  
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;  
The ruined spedthrift, now no longer proud,  
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims allowed.  
Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,  
And quite forgot their vices in their woe;  
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,  
His pity gave ere charity began.  
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,  
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.

—From "The Deserted Village."

### A Public-school Exhibit.

The school teachers of Ontario in general, when nature, study and water-coloring were added to the school curriculum, were rather dubious as to the results, but the majority of them were delightfully surprised at the ready way in which the children "took to" the new subjects and the rapid progress they could make. Those teachers, who hold public examinations, might take example from the London, Ontario, public schools. The schools of London, Ont., recently combined to give



# GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

an exhibition of school work, not only in the two subjects already named, but in the other subjects of the school course. The work of the scholars of each grade, from the kindergarten up to the entrance class, was grouped together. There were examination papers in almost every subject; drawings, colored and uncolored; maps, and collections of leaves, flowers, grasses and woods. It was not an exhibit of the work of the best pupils, but every scholar's work was there—good, bad or indifferent.

In the rural school, this exhibit might be made the means of obtaining creditable and neat work throughout the term. The examination papers written on, weekly or monthly, throughout the term, might be returned to the teacher after the pupils had seen their marks and kept by her until the school examination day. Drawings might be saved also; collections of leaves, flowers and weeds made in their season, could be mounted for the exhibit, and the maps drawn during the term hung up. The name and grade of each pupil being on every piece of his work, makes the pupil more careful, and gives parents an opportunity of seeing how the term's work of their boy compares with that of others.

## "The King."

That by "The King" we are to understand "King Charlie over the water," is made clear by the accessories of the picture. There is the emblematic bowl of water, the full-rigged frigate with royal pennon flying, the sheaf of papers with news from across the sea, and, more symbolic than all, the raised swords, or "Arch of Steel," pledging the cavaliers to unswerving fidelity to their oath of loyalty to their banished sovereign. The picture represents the registering of a vow as much as the drinking of a toast—one of the many singular scenes which preceded the coming to his own of the so-called "Merrie Monarch." It is told of grim old Oliver Cromwell that he more than once twitted those whom he well knew to be disaffected towards himself with drinking the health of King Charlie over the water. "I wot well that ye do it, sirs, but I would advise ye to do it more privately if ye can." H. A. B.

## When Days Are Long.

When twilight late delayeth,  
And morning wakes in song,  
And fields are full of daisies,  
I know the days are long;  
When Toil is stretched at nooning,  
Where leafy pleasures throng,  
When nights o'errun in music,  
I know the days are long.

When suns afoot are marching,  
And rains are quick and strong,  
And streams speak in a whisper,  
I know the days are long.  
When hills are clad in velvet,  
And winds can do no wrong,  
And woods are deep and dusky,  
I know the days are long.  
—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

## What Falls when it Rains?

It is not raining rain to me—  
It's raining daffodils—  
In every single drop I see  
Wild flowers on the hills—  
Though clouds of grey infest the day,  
And overwhelm the town,  
It is not raining rain to me—  
It's raining roses down.

It is not raining rain to me—  
But fields of clover bloom.  
Where any buccaneering bee  
May find its board and room.  
Here's a health unto the happy,  
And a fig unto him who frets—  
It is not raining rain to me—  
It's raining violets.  
—Robert Loveman.

It was with no small difficulty that the master brought the school to such a degree of order that the closing speeches could be received with becoming respect and attention. The trustees, according to custom, were invited to express their opinion upon the examination, and upon school matters generally. The chairman, John Cameron, "Long John," as he was called, broke the ice after much persuasion, and slowly rising from the desk into which he had compressed his long, lank form, he made his speech. Long John was a great admirer of the master, but for all that, and perhaps because of that, he allowed himself no warmer words of commendation than that he was well pleased with the way in which the children had conducted themselves. "They have done credit to themselves," he said, "and to the teacher. And indeed I am sorry he is leaving us, for, so far, I have heard no complaints in the Section."

The other trustees followed in the path thus blazed out for them by Long John. They were all well pleased with the examination, and they were all sorry to lose the master, and they had heard no complaints. It was perfectly understood that no words of praise could add to the high testimony that they "had heard no complaints."

The dominie's speech was a little more elaborate. Somewhat reluctantly he acknowledged that the school had acquitted itself with

"very considerable credit," especially the "arith-met-ic" class, and indeed, considering all the circumstances, Mr. Munro was to be congratulated upon the results of his work in the Section. But the minister's warm expression of delight at the day's proceedings, and of regret at the departure of the master, more than atoned for the trustees' cautious testimony, and the dominie's somewhat grudging praise.

Then came the moment of the day. A great stillness fell upon the school as the master rose to make his farewell speech. But before he could say a word, up from their seats walked Betsy Dan and Thomas Finch, and ranged themselves before him. The whole assemblage tingled with suppressed excitement. The great secret with which they had been burdening themselves for the past few weeks was now to be out. Slowly Thomas extracted the manuscript from his trousers' pocket, and smoothed out its many folds, while Betsy Dan waited nervously in the rear.

"Oh, why did they set Thomas to this?" whispered the minister's wife, who had profound sense of humor. The truth was, the choice of the school had fallen upon Ranald and Margaret Aird. Margaret was quite willing to act, but Ranald refused point-blank, and privately persuaded

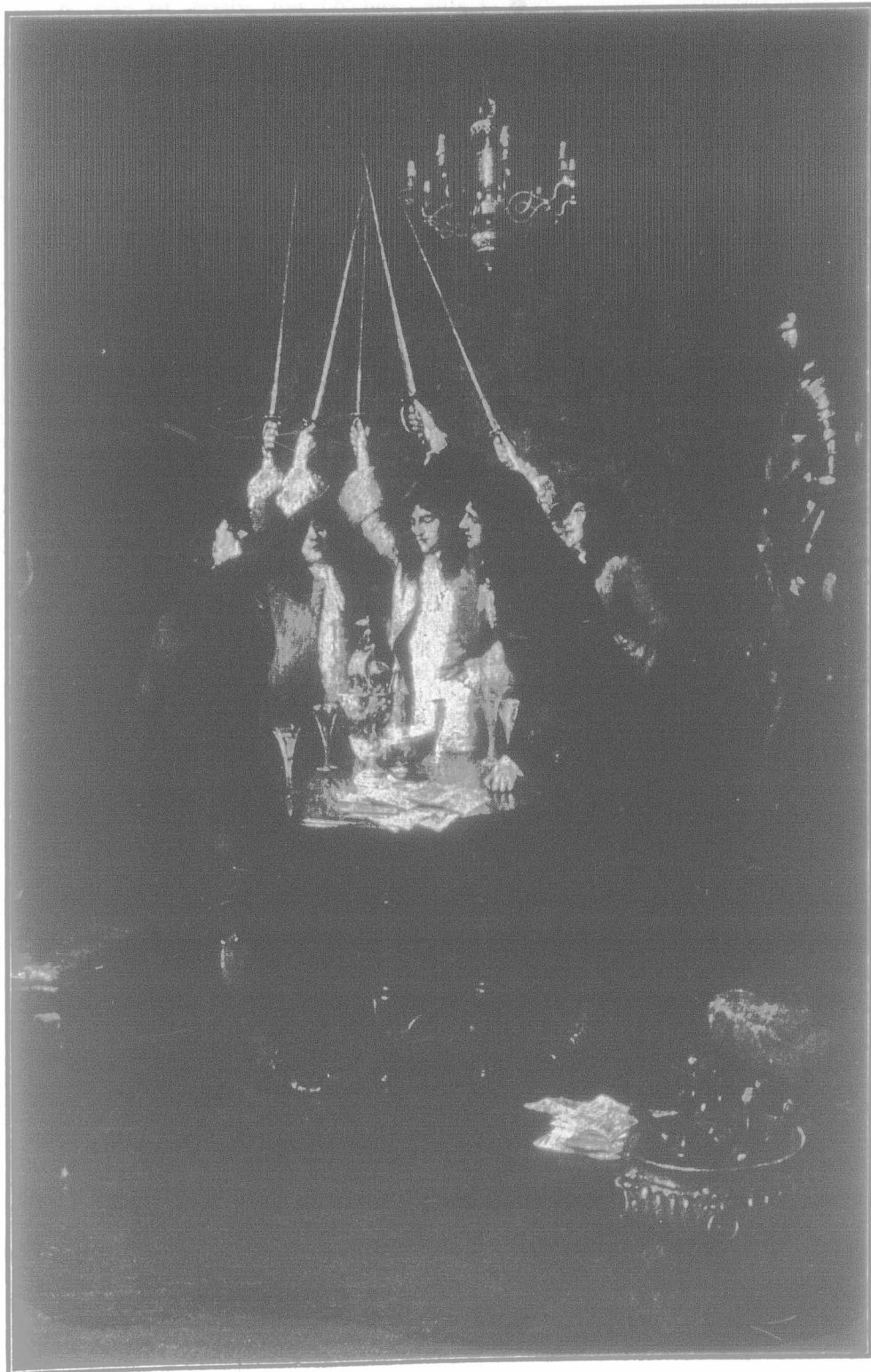
Thomas to accept the honor in his stead. To this Thomas agreed, all the more readily that Margaret,

whom he adored from a respectful distance, was to be his partner. But Margaret, who would gladly have been associated with Ranald, on the suggestion that Thomas should take his place, put up her lower lip in that symbol of scorn so effective with girls, but which no boy has ever yet accomplished, and declared that indeed, and she would see that Tom Finch far enough, which plainly meant "no." Consequently they had to fall back upon Betsy Dan, who, in addition to being excessively nervous, was extremely good-natured. And Thomas, though he would greatly have preferred Margaret as his assistant, was quite ready to accept Betsy Dan.

The interval of waiting while Thomas deliberately smoothed out the creases of the paper was exceedingly hard upon Betsy Dan, whose face grew redder each moment. Jimmie Cameron, too, who realized that the occasion was one of unusual solemnity, was gazing at Thomas with intense interest growing into amusement, and was holding his fingers in readiness to seize his nose, and so check any explosion of snickers. Just as Thomas had got the last fold of his paper straightened out, and was turning it right end up, it somehow slipped through his fingers to the floor. This was too much for Jimmie, who only saved himself from utter disgrace by promptly seizing his nose and holding on for dear life. Thomas gave Jimmie a passing glare and straightened himself up for his work. With a furious frown he cleared his throat and began in a solemn, deep-toned roar: "Dear teacher, learning with regret that you are about to sever your connection," etc., etc. All went well until he came to the words, "We beg you to accept this gift, not for its intrinsic value," etc., which was the cue for Betsy Dan. But Betsy Dan was engaged in terrorizing Jimmie, and failed to come in, till, after an awful pause, Thomas gave her a sharp nudge, and whispered audibly, "Give it to him, you govk." Poor Betsy Dan, in sudden confusion, whipped her hand out from under her apron, and thrusting a box at the master, said hurriedly, "Here it is, sir." As Thomas solemnly concluded his address, a smile ran round the room, while Jimmie doubled himself up in his efforts to suppress a tempest of snickers.

The master, however, seemed to see nothing humorous in the situation, but bowing gravely to Thomas and Betsy Dan, he said, kindly, "Thank you, Thomas! Thank you, Elizabeth!" Something in his tone brought the school to attention, and even Jimmie forgot to have regard to his nose. For a few moments the master stood looking upon the faces of his pupils, dwelling upon them one by one, till his eyes rested on the wee tots in the front seat, looking at him with eyes of innocent and serious wonder. Then he thanked the children for their gift in a few simple words, assuring them that he should always wear the watch with pride and grateful remembrance of the Twentieth school, and of his happy days among them.

But when he came to say his words of farewell, and to thank them for their goodness to him, and their loyal backing of him while he was their teacher, his voice grew husky, and for a moment wavered. Then, after a pause, he spoke of what had been his ideal among them. "It is a good thing to have your minds trained and stored with useful knowledge, but there are better things than that. To learn honor, truth, and right; to be manly and womanly; to be self-controlled and brave and gentle—these are better than all possible stores of learning; and if I have taught you these at all, then



W. A. Breakspeare.

"The King."



Always in the Nick of Time



The ELGIN WATCH

Elgin Watches are tested by oven heat and by refrigeration before leaving the factory. They maintain their accuracy in heat or cold, damp or drought.

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

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

**A FAIR EXCHANGE**

We want your fresh butter and fresh eggs. You want our groceries, provisions or cash. We are prepared to give you Winnipeg's highest prices for your produce, and also Winnipeg's lowest prices for our groceries and provisions.

Thirty years' experience as buyers and sellers of provisions in Manitoba gives us many advantages, which we are willing for you to share. Get our offer on your fresh butter and eggs (not the election egg). We will give you the top of the market. Write us, and we will tell you things that will interest you. Price list of the goods you will require in our lines on application.

**J. G. HARGRAVE & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions  
334 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Specially Fresh Butter and Eggs.

**WE BUY FURS AND HIDES**



Obtain 10 to 50% more spot cash for RAW FURS and HIDES by shipping to us than selling at home. No duty on Raw Furs, Calf Skins or Horse Hides. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags.

**\$5000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide** BEST Thing ever written. Illustrating all FUR ANIMALS, 300 pages, cloth bound. All about trapping, kinds of Traps, Decoys, Trappers' Secrets. To Hide and Fur Shippers \$1

Andersch Bros., Dept. 58, Minneapolis, Minn.


**Silk Remnants**  
FOR FANCYWORK, ETC.,  
**2 CENTS A PACKAGE**



Having a large stock, we will reduce our price to remove them. All new, bright pieces, corners, squares, etc. Good size. Most beautiful designs. 15 choice pieces in each package, also velvet and satin squares extra. 1 package 2 cents, 3 packages 5 cents, 12 packages for 15 cents, 100 packages for \$1, postpaid. Address—

**THE EXCELLO COMPANY,**  
East Orange, New Jersey.

**The Angle Lamp**



**THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS**

Proved from experience. Easily managed. The best coal-oil lamp. The cheapest. Burns less oil. Gives best light. Non-explosive. No under shadow. When turned low, no offensive odor. Suitable for Home, Store or Church. Write to

**HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY**  
Box 391, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
For illustrated catalogue, etc.

**LEARN THIS ART**



You can now learn the wonderful art of Taxidermy, which was long kept secret. We teach you by mail to correctly mount Birds, Animals, Fishes, Heads, Taxidermy, make fine rugs, and collect insects. A delightful, fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by Men, Women and Boys, sportsmen and Naturalists can save and mount their own beautiful trophies, decorate home, den, or office, by mountings for friends.

and make big profits. Thousands of Successful Graduates. Full course in 15 lessons. Standard Methods. Tuition rate very low. Satisfaction or money back—always. We want to send you full particulars. Our New Catalog and the Taxidermy Magazine—All Free. Don't delay, but investigate this now. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, (Inc.) 49 T St., Omaha, Neb.

**Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin**

11x15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

**The London Printing and Lithographing Co**  
LONDON ONTARIO.

**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.

I have done what I most wished to do. I have often failed, and I have often been discouraged, and I might have given up were it not for the help I received at my worst times from our minister and Mrs. Murray, who often saved me from despair."

A sudden flush tinged the grave, beautiful face of the minister's young wife. A light filled her eyes as the master said these words, for she remembered days when the young man's pain was almost greater than he could bear, and when he was near to giving up.

When the master ceased, the minister spoke a few words in appreciation of the work he had done in the school, and in the whole Section, during his three years' stay among them, and expressed his conviction that many a young lad would grow into a better young man because he had known Archibald Munro, and some of them would never forget what he had done for them.

By this time all the big girls and many of the visitors were openly weeping. The boys were looking straight in front of them, their faces set in an appearance of savage

gloom, for they knew well how near they were to "acting like the girls."

After a short prayer by the minister, the children filed out past the master, who stood at the door and shook hands with them one by one. When the big boys, and the young men who had gone to school in the winter months, came to say good bye, they shook hands silently, and then stood close about him as if hating to let him go. He had caught for them in many a close baseball match; he had saved their goal in many a fierce shinny fight with the Front; and while he had ruled them with an iron rule, he had always treated them fairly. He had never failed them; he had never weakened; he had always been a man among them. No wonder they stood close about him and hated to lose him. Suddenly big Bob Fraser called out in a husky voice, "Three cheers for the captain!" and everyone was glad of the chance to let himself out in a roar. And that was the last of the farewells.

(To be continued.)

**HEALTH IN THE HOME.**  
*By a Trained Nurse*

**Trays.**

Food should—in fact, must—be presented to the sick in as attractive a form as possible. Use the whitest linen and the daintiest china available, and do not forget to add a flower if there is one to be had; even a spray of green leaves will impart a sense of freshness that is not easily obtained in any other way, and the sick person is pleased by the appearance of the tray, and he forgets that it represents food. Do not offer much at a time when the appetite is capricious. Make small slices of toast; have them a nice light brown, and cut the crusts off evenly all round. If meat is allowed, put a little small piece of the best upon the plate, and garnish with a sprig of parsley. Many people are tempted to eat more by the addition of some condiments as a relish, and the doctor will often allow a little for the sake of getting down the solid food. Homemade condiments are the kind to use, because it is known of what they are made, and that particular one can be used which is known not to contain anything the patient may not have. These things are so often adulterated that it is a great mistake to give anything but the homemade article to the sick. Some people find that a little jelly helps considerably in getting down cold meats, and it also adds to the appearance of the tray. It is always safe to give plain vanilla ice cream, unless solid food is entirely prohibited. Baked potatoes are allowed before potatoes prepared in any other way, and should be served hot, and very thoroughly cooked. Butter must be cold and hard, or one glance will probably settle the patient's chances for a meal. All food not intended to be cold must be really hot, and cold things really cold, unless the doctor has prohibited all but lukewarm food for some special reason. Never let a patient see you taste his food, and never on any account taste it with his spoon or any utensil intended for his use. This is a very disgusting thought to many sick people, and they will never enjoy a meal unless quite satisfied as to your care and daintiness in preparing it. It is a small thing, perhaps, in the estimation of some, but it is a point of honor. Sick people are at the mercy of those who wait on them, and it is an uncomfortable position unless there is absolute confidence about such matters. Persons whose appetite is not good enough to ensure enough food being taken through the

day, should have something during the night—a cup of good strong malted milk, or any of the foods of that description, or plain hot milk, or cocoa if it agrees with them. Oyster and clam broth often appeal to poor appetites, though clams are indigestible, and should be taken out after the broth is made. Tiny squares of toast are a pleasant addition. Old people, even if they are not sick, are benefited by a cup of something hot before going to bed; they will sleep better, and have better sleep because of it. If only a little food can be taken at a time, it must be taken oftener. Coaxing a sick person to eat is of very little use. He does not care, very often, whether it is good for him or not. Everything must be presented so as, if possible, to make it appear less than it really is. A patient will often eat two small pieces of toast when he would not look at one large one at all, and a small bunch of grapes will appeal when the mere sight of a large one will turn the patient quite against them. Sick people are not, of course, all like this. Water, and cold at that, need never be refused to a patient, unless the doctor has forbidden it for some special reason, which very seldom happens. Oranges are usually allowed, and there is a nice way of preparing them so that nothing but the pulp and juice is served. Take the orange on a fork, peel it like an apple, and cut down between the pulp and skin of each section, so that the fibrous part remains on the fork, while the juice and pulp fall into a dish.

Broths should be thoroughly skimmed of fat before using. Beef tea should never have any fat upon it, and will not if made correctly. Cut up the beef into small pieces, rejecting every bit of fat and skin, and put it into a granite or enamelled kettle with salt, and cover with cold water. Put it at the back of the stove, and let it get hot by degrees, leaving it there as long as possible, but never allowing it to boil or simmer. When you take it off remove the scum from the top before stirring it at all, and then strain into a clean pitcher, not straining out anything but the meat, which will be almost white. All the nourishment to be found in beef tea is contained in the little brown flakes, and if it has been boiled they are practically of no use as food. Beef tea, then, amounts only to a warming and stimulating drink. It can be taken cold if the patient prefers it.

A. G. OWEN.



The Celebrated  
English Cocoa.

# EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

# COCOA

The Most Nutritious  
and Economical.

## DINGWALL

LIMITED.

424 MAIN STREET 584

Jewelers.

## OFFICE CLOCKS.

The rapid advance made in the erection of new buildings has compelled us to greatly increase our line of office, warehouse and engine-room clocks.

### For the Office

We have a line of high-grade pendulum clocks, capable of running within 30 seconds a month, in oak or mahogany finish, with or without striking mechanism.

When these clocks are ordered from us we place the clock in running order and give it every attention until it meets with the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.

We insure good time.  
Send for Catalogue.

EE  EE

## Steedman's

SOOTHING  
**Powders**

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

### TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,  
SURREY,  
ENGLAND.

EE  EE

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



### Responsibility: Not to Be Shirked, but Accepted.

I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for Us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isa. vi. : 8.

The prophet had seen a vision of the glory of the Lord which filled him with fear and made him confess that he was "a man of unclean lips." Then an outward token of forgiveness and the inspiring power of the Holy Spirit was given him, and as soon as the call for volunteers for mission work was heard he was ready to accept the responsible duty—ready to attempt a difficult and thankless task, not in his own strength, but in the might of the Lord of Hosts.

This is a much-needed lesson for all of us here. We are—most of us—inclined to shirk responsibility rather than to go forward with both hands outstretched for it. Certainly it is a great mistake to be over-confident, to think we are quite capable of attempting anything, of doing any work, however difficult. To go forward trusting in one's own strength is pretty sure to result in disastrous consequences; but to be ready when God calls to attempt anything He may plainly want us to do, trusting, not in ourselves, but in Him, is our only business in this world.

Do you remember how Moses tried to evade the order to deliver Israel from Egypt? He pleaded his own weakness and insignificance—surely we might think his poor opinion of his own powers was a virtue, not a sin. But he had no right, to consider his own powers at all when God distinctly offered to be with him. It was not his power that worked the wonderful plagues or opened a way through the sea. But he still made excuses—said that the Israelites would not believe him, said that he was not eloquent, and when the objections were answered, one by the gift of miraculous signs and the other by the wonderful promise, "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say," he still tried to shirk the responsibility, rousing God's anger against him. Have we any right to condemn him for cowardliness? He had tried many years before to rouse Israel; had done his best to help his brethren—and had utterly failed. What use was it to try again? And yet the solemn fact is plainly revealed that "the anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses." Which of us dare face that result of trying to shirk our responsibilities?

Let us consider for a moment, one very common case. Teachers are needed in the S. S. You know this, and have time and the needed qualifications, but perhaps you plead humility, as Moses did. Do you think that such excuses as "I am not good enough," or, "I haven't the gift of teaching," etc., will satisfy God, if He is plainly saying to you: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Do such excuses really satisfy your own conscience? Does it never seem uneasy about the matter? But, perhaps, like Moses, you have already tried and found it too much for you. Perhaps the children behaved badly, and your teaching seemed to make no impression on them! Well, what then? Anyone who judges by the results—any results he can see—is sure to make great mistakes. Our part is always to do the work God gives us to do with all our might, and to water the seed sown with earnest, hopeful prayer, then to leave Him to give the increase in His own good time.

I think our excuses, which we are

so ready to make when any disagreeable duty fronts us, show more laziness and cowardice than genuine humility. When we want to do anything, we can master almost any difficulty; but if we don't want to do it, how easy it is to hold up some plausible excuse—we "have a headache," or, "it is raining," or, we "have no talent for that particular duty, someone else would do it far better, or, "I haven't time." That last argument is sometimes true, but if we venture to use it let us be very sure that it will bear the searching gaze of our Master when He comes to take account of His servants.

We cannot escape responsibility. Even the man to whom only one talent was committed could not leave it unused without punishment. The great command to "teach all nations" is binding on each Christian, according to his powers and opportunities. If we are ignoring that command altogether, or if we fancy it is only binding on missionaries, and that all God expects of us is a little money—very little—given annually to the cause of missions, we are surely making a great mistake. God has not only promised a blessing to those who "sow beside all waters," but has also commanded us to sow the seed He hath given us: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

Some seed you certainly have to sow, and some opportunities of sowing it, even though it may only be in a chat with a child by the wayside. Only God can measure the wonderful good that may result from one such short talk about unseen realities. And you are yourself responsible if your seed be scanty. You can always go into the great granary of the Bible; you can always ask the Sower for seed to sow and for opportunities of sowing it. The opportunity of obtaining spiritual seed is itself a great responsibility, for which we must certainly one day give account.

If, like the fishermen of the sea of Galilee, we have toiled long and vainly, it may be that we have been too cowardly to come out boldly as the servants of Christ. There must be nothing half-hearted in our work for Him. His command is emphatic and bold: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught!"—and that doesn't always mean, "Go out to heathen countries!" Far more often it means to be so filled with enthusiastic love for Him that you can't help letting all your world know whose you are and whom you serve. It has been said that men are to be won, "not by the promise of a gift, but by a ringing call to duty: not by something to eat, but by something to do"; and that Christ calls men up to their best by giving them hard things to do and bear for Him, not by holding before them the possibility of an easy life of self-indulgence and luxury. The great paradox is a glorious truth, that those who try to slide easily and comfortably through life, shirking work and discomfort as far as possible, never really taste the full joy of living; and that those who fling themselves enthusiastically into the battle against evil—caring little for the cost to themselves, if only they can serve God and man—never are known to say that life is not worth living. As Christ has promised, so those who devote themselves to Him invariably find—I challenge anyone who speaks from years of personal experience to deny that statement—

"Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it."

"Is it worth while with life's fierce storms to wrestle,  
To face and fight the driving wind and rain,  
To stretch and strain each bone and nerve and muscle,  
O'er flaunting foes a victory to gain—  
Is it worth while?"

"Is it worth while the steep ascent of heaven,  
To climb with aching limbs and weary feet,  
By hope and duty ever onward driven,  
Deaf to the siren, ease, with songs so sweet,—  
Is it worth while?"

"Is it worth while to sow beside all waters  
The precious seeds of faith and hope and love,  
To rest not till earth's many sons and daughters  
By righteous fruits make glad e'en heaven above—  
Is it worth while?"

"O gracious Christ, at Thy dear feet low falling,  
In Thy dear wounds our trembling hands we press,  
And, Thee our pattern and our Lord now calling,  
We lose the doubts our hearts at times confess—  
It is worth while!"

"For Thou didst bravely give Thy life for others,  
Didst bear the cross and walk the way of shame;  
So naught for whom Thou didst call Thy brothers  
Should daunt the hearts that bear Thy blessed name.  
It is worth while!"

HOPE.

### Before it is Too Late.

If you've a gray-haired mother  
In the old home far away,  
Sit down and write the letter  
That you put off day by day;  
Don't wait until her tired steps  
Reach heaven's pearly gate—  
But show her that you think of her  
Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message,  
A loving word to say;  
Don't wait till you forget it,  
But whisper it to-day.  
Who knows what bitter memories  
May haunt you if you wait—  
So make your loved ones happy  
Before it is too late.

We all live but in the present,  
The future is unknown,  
To-morrow is a mystery,  
But to-day is all our own.  
The chance that Fortune lends us  
May vanish while we wait—  
So spend your love's richest treasure  
Before it is too late.

The little tender tokens,  
The letter never sent,  
The long-forgotten messages,  
The wealth of love unspent;  
For these some hearts are breaking,  
For these some loved ones wait—  
So show them that you care for them  
Before it is too late.  
—By Ida Goldsmith Morris.

### Sleep, Baby, Sleep.

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
Thy father watches his sheep;  
Thy mother is shaking the dreamland tree,  
And down comes a little dream on thee.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
The large stars are the sheep;  
The little stars are the lambs, I guess;  
And the gentle moon is the shepherdess.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
Our Saviour loves his sheep;  
He is the Lamb of God on high,  
Who for our sakes came down to die.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!  
—From the German.



## A Farmer's Boot

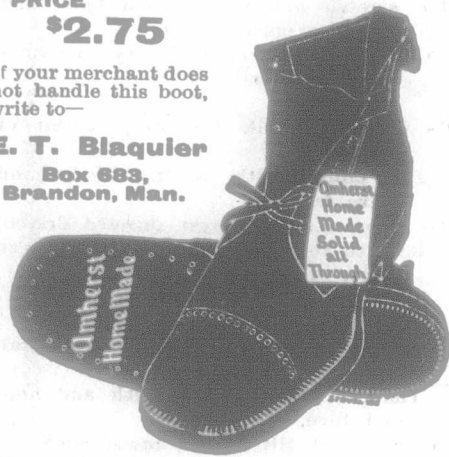
GUARANTEED.

Solid leather heel stiffeners,  
soles and heels.

PRICE  
\$2.75

If your merchant does  
not handle this boot,  
write to—

E. T. Blaquier  
Box 683,  
Brandon, Man.



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

# C. C. C.

Canadian Correspondence College

## Stories of Success

are constantly being received from students and ex-students of the Canadian Correspondence College. This College has been the stepping-stone to success to many students, who, through **study in spare time**, have fitted themselves for the positions awaiting them.

You surely have a few spare hours daily which you could devote to your own advancement.

James Wilson, Caledon East, Ont., writes: "My course in General Agriculture has been worth more than \$100 to me already. I wish to thank you for your valuable assistance."

Write the C. C. C. now for advice and full particulars.

Cut out the coupon below:

Canadian Correspondence College Limited  
161 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below, or written on the extra line at bottom.

Ch'ted Accountancy	Library Science
Complete Commercial	Household Science
Bookkeeping	Nature Study
Shorthand and Type-writing	Special English
General Agriculture	Public School Course
Stock Judging	High School Course
Poultry Raising	Matriculation
Chemistry	(Sr. and Jr.)
Commercial French	Electrical Engineering
Civil Service (Canada)	Mechanical Drawing
Journalism	Insurance
	Advertising 5

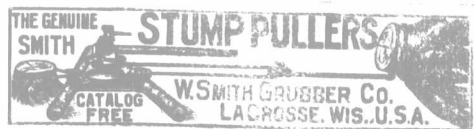
To Teachers: We prep. re you for any examination in any Province of the Dominion. Ask us for information.

Extra Line .....  
Name .....  
Address .....

## MILLIONS FOR FURS.

We have paid millions for raw furs. Send for our price list. If you have one skin, half dozen, or more, come to us and save intermediary profits.

REVILLON BROS., Ltd.,  
134 McGill Street, Montreal.



The following pretty little story was written by one of our young Canadian readers.—C. D.

### A Thanksgiving Burglar.

All day long the chill autumn winds had been whirling and drifting the dead leaves over the ground, shaking the ripe nuts down for busy hands to store away for the long winter months, and tugging at little girls' hats and wraps that weren't securely fastened on, and whispering, now soft and low, and now loud and shrill, "Go to sleep, little flowers," "Go to sleep, little leaves," "Go to sleep, everyone." The flowers that all summer long had coquettishly peeped from the garden, now lay drooped and withered, and ready for the soft white blanket Mother Nature would soon tuck around them, and they would sleep.

The next day was Thanksgiving, and so Nurse Watson had no trouble on this night to persuade her charges to be kissed and covered up in bed. For was not to-morrow Thanksgiving; and all the grandmas grandpas, uncles, aunts and cousins were coming! Oh! that would be a happy day for Bobbie and Bettie. Bobbie and Bettie were brother and sister, and although their names were almost the same, they weren't the least bit alike. Bobbie was six years old and big and strong, but Bettie was only three, and she was little and pale, and rather timid; but then, Bobbie took good care of her, and often, on cold nights, he would dispel the fear of witches and goblins, and creep over to Bettie's side to see that she was covered warm, for fear she might take cold. Bobbie and Bettie weren't their right names, and Uncle Will never called them that. He said he detested nicknames, and he persisted in calling them by their own names—Robert and Elizabeth—too long for such little folk.

But sleep was far from Bobbie's and Bettie's thoughts. "Oh, there will be ever so many here," said Bobbie. "And the turkey, too," says Bettie—who talks rather as a baby, so Bobbie says—"isn't it big?" "Oh, ever and ever so big," replies the boy, "and the pumpkin pies, and the doughnuts." Bobbie always said "doughnuts" a little louder, and with more emphasis than the rest. "Yes," broke in Bettie, "and the 'ittle cakes with currants in." Suddenly Bobbie sat up in bed; "but, Bettie, what if—what if—" Bobbie is getting excited—"a robber or burglar should come in the night and carry away our big turkey and pies and doughnuts; for papa told me how, when he was a little boy, the Indians carried away their Thanksgiving dinner," and Bobbie nodded his head wisely. "Oh, Bobbie," and Betty almost cried in her dismay, "but they won't, will they?" "Oh, I don't think they will," assured Bobbie; "and if they do I'll—I'll go after them with my new gun." "Aren't you asleep yet, dears," broke in mamma from the doorway. "We were just going to start to go," answered Bobbie, and with their mamma's good-night kisses still on their baby faces they fell asleep.

"Ten - eleven - twelve - one," chimed the little clock on the mantelpiece in the sitting-room below. Bobbie stirred and looked up. He looked carefully around, and at last his gaze fell on the curtain. Was that a bear? It moved. No, I guess it didn't, either, mused Bobbie. So crawling out of his warm bed, his little bare feet making no noise on the soft carpet, he glided over to Bettie's bed. He quietly pulled the quilts over Bettie's little cold arms, and going back, he crept into his bed again. He was almost asleep

when, hark!—wasn't that a noise? Bobbie was awake in an instant. Yes, that was the sound of a foot-fall in the room below. For a moment Bobbie hesitated between pulling the quilts tight over his head or getting up. Maybe it was a real live burglar. At this thought Bobby almost pulled up the quilts, but then, suddenly remembering—maybe he was after the turkey and the doughnuts, and oh! how Bobbie liked doughnuts! Yes, there was the familiar creak of the pantry door.

First one foot and then the other and Bobby was out again. He would take Bettie; so going to her little bed he whispered: "Bettie, there's a burglar at the turkey. Come quick; he'll get the cakes with the currants in." At this Bettie awoke, and realizing her loss she soon stood beside her brother. "My gun's in the corner," whispered Bobbie. Like two little white ghosts they looked as they stole into the hall and crept down the stair. In one hand Bobbie clutched the gun, and firmly held Bettie's small arm in the other. At the bottom of the stair Bettie drew back. "Come on," whispered Bobbie, "We'll save it all, and they'll all be glad, and, oh! the cakes with the currants in." Together they crept down the long hall and peeped into the sitting-room. They waited a moment. No one there. Then Bettie espied a light in the pantry, and pulling her hand from her brother's vise-like grasp, she whispered, "There!" They had seen it just in time; it was coming. Bobbie quickly pulled his sister behind a curtain. "He's coming with the turkey," whispered Bobbie.

The light came slowly down the hall. Nearer and nearer it came—it was right opposite. Two white-robed figures stepped out from behind the curtain, and holding his toy gun aloft, Bobbie sternly commanded, "Drop it!" "Dwoop it!" echoed Bettie. Now seeing his burglar for the first time, Bobbie exclaimed, "Oh, papa!" and laughing long and loud, their papa gathered them in his arms and carried them back to bed. "We taught you was a robber after the turkey," said Bettie. "No," answered their papa, "it was mamma's toothache; but go to sleep now, dears, and tell us all about it in the morning."

When the next day came, and with it all the aunts, uncles, cousins, grandmas and grandpas, the exploit that Bobbie and Bettie had had with the burglar was talked and laughed over. "But," added grandpa, "you were real brave little folks," all the time piling Bobbie's plate high with doughnuts, and helping little Bettie to "ittle cakes with currants in."—[Written for the Children's Corner by Winnie V. Kincaide (aged 17).

### A Terrific Wind Storm.

In the summer of 1903, along the northern shore of Lake Erie, one of the worst wind storms occurred that the people had seen for years.

The morning of the storm was bright and beautiful, with a few white clouds in the sky.

But about half-past ten it became very dark, and when we went out to play it was so dark that we had to come in and put down the windows. In a few minutes school was called, and as we took our seats we could hear the heavy rain drops falling on the roof, and also a terrific wind. We were just taking our books when suddenly we heard an awful crash over our heads. Without stopping to get our books or dinner-baskets, we ran to the house across the road for safety. When we reached the house we looked back and saw the limbs of

a large oak tree penetrating the roof and windows of the schoolhouse.

After the storm was over we went back and found that the windows had been smashed, and with them leaves and branches were scattered over the room.

Had it not been for one large limb hitting the ground the same time the others reached the roof, the schoolhouse would have been crushed. As it was, no one was hurt more than a few cuts from broken glass. Many other trees and fences were blown down.

HELEN ANDERSON,  
(Aged 9 years.)

In looking through the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," I have been surprised not to see Salmon Arm written about. It is a lovely climate, and we have a fruit-growing valley where almost anything will grow, and a railway station, day schools and churches. The town is rapidly growing. There is a beautiful lake, with boats upon it. In looking over the "Farmer's Advocate" to-day I see the story of Glengarry School Days commenced, with which I am very pleased. Hoping you will accept a short letter of a boy of eleven years old,

DANIEL JONES.

B. C., Nov. 12, 1905.

### Not the Same Kind of Nursery.

The anxious mother rings up by telephone what she thinks is the day nursery to ask for some advice as to her child. She asks the central for the nursery, and is given Mr. Gottfried Glubber, the florist and tree dealer. The following conversation ensues:

"I called up the nursery. Is this the nursery?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I am so worried about my little Rose."

"Vat seems to be der madder?"

"Oh, not so very much, perhaps, but just a general listlessness and lack of life."

"Ain'd growing right; eh?"

"No, sir."

"Vell, dell you vat you do. You dake der skissors and cud of apoud two inches vrom der limbs, und—"

"What-a-at?"

"I say, dake der skissors und cud of apoud two inches vrom der limbs, und den turn der garten hose on for apoud four hours in der morning—"

"What-a-at?"

"Turn der garten hose on for apoud four hours in der morning, and den pile a lot of plack dirt all around, and sphringle mit insegt powder all ofer der top—"

"Bir-r-r?"

"Shpringle mit insegt powter all ofer der top. You know usually id is noddings but pugs dot—"

"How dare you? What do you mean by such language?"

"Noddings but pugs dot chenerally causes des troubles; und den you vant to wash der rose mit a liquid preparations I haf for sale—"

"Who in the world are you anyway?"

"Gootfried Gluber, der florist."

"O-o-oh!" weakly. "Good-bye."

### Recipes.

Plum Pudding.—One pound baker's bread dried and crumbled, 1 pound chopped suet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound citron, 1 pound seeded raisins, 1 pound cleaned and dried currants, 6 eggs, 1 large cup brown sugar, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 2 teaspoons cloves, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of very good flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint black coffee. Moisten the bread crumbs slightly with boiling water and cover tightly until soft. Then add the well-beaten eggs, the sugar, the flour, then the spices, salt, and the fruit, which has been dredged with flour. Last of all add the suet and coffee. Steam for two hours in a two-quart pan.

Cornflour Cake.—Put in a basin: 6 ounces butter and 6 ounces sugar, beat to a cream; drop in three eggs, one at a time, beat constantly. Mix together  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of the best flour and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound cornflour, into which I teaspoon baking powder has been sifted. Stir the flour in gradually. Mix well and pour into a greased tin to bake one hour.



Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M., 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited. om

SPECIAL Christmas Offer

A beautiful Layton Bros. Cabinet Grand Piano, containing third pedal and every modern improvement. Catalogue price, \$350, now offered to immediate purchaser for \$195. Instrument shipped on approval for ten days' free trial to any address, and if not satisfactory, can be returned at our expense. \* \* \* Guarantee for ten years goes with this instrument. Write or call for Art catalogue.

Layton Bros.

144 Peel St., MONTREAL

Have You Seen the Handsome Catalogue of



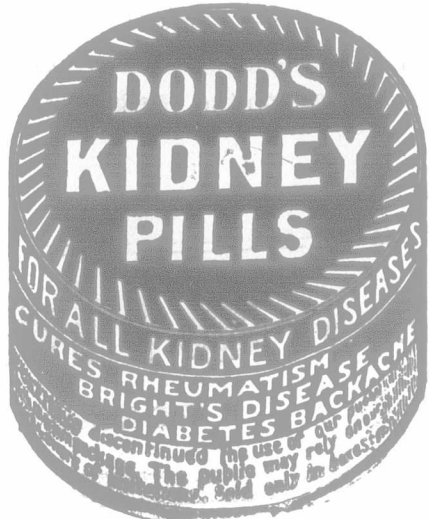
If not, you are not yet familiar with the work being done in Canada's Greatest Commercial School. 370 students placed last year. HOME COURSES IN BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND or PENMANSHIP for those who cannot attend at Chatham. If you wish the home training, write for catalogue E. If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for catalogue F. Mention this paper when you write, addressing: D. McLACHLAN & CO., Canada Business College, Chatham Ont.

IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

For Nails that Break.—Brittle nails should be rubbed nightly with a little cold cream, vaseline or sweet oil, which will keep them from breaking. If gloves are worn at night the tips of the fingers should be cut off, or this practice will tend to make the nails brittle.

Sleeplessness.—An exceedingly nervous person, who cannot sleep, may often be quieted and put to sleep by being rubbed with a towel wrung out of hot salted water. Frequently a change from a warm bed to a cool one will tend to quiet a nervous person and make him drowsy.



Dear Chatterers,—Isn't Christmas coming at us at a rapid rate? Only a few weeks now in which to get the little remembrances ready and the Christmas cooking done. Did you begin early with your gift-making, or are you going to find it necessary to sit up nights and get worried and cross over what ought to be a work of enjoyment, of pleasure to you to do, or else the true Christmas spirit is not in the giving? A simple little gift of your own contrivance, stitched with love and fashioned with good wishes, will receive a heartier welcome than more elaborate things presented from a sense of duty.

Here are one or two simple but pretty and useful gifts that you might find helpful, if time or money is limited—and the latter is always too limited to do exactly what we would like at Christmas time, isn't it?

An excellent cold cream for the hands and chapped lips is made in this way: A pound of unrendered lamb tallow (the leaf is best), ten cents' worth of glycerine, ten cents' worth of oil of sweet almonds, and four or five drops of carbolic acid, or else a little of your favorite perfume. Cut the tallow up fine, render it slowly, and strain. Into the fat, while it is still warm, put the glycerine and oil of almonds, then beat together until the mixture shows signs of hardening. Pour into the little china or glass cold-cream pots that you can buy for ten or fifteen cents, and you have a gift for which your friend who likes to keep her hands nice will rise up and call you blessed. The quantities given here will fill half a dozen little pots.

Very dainty collars and cuffs may be made from fine valenciennes insertion and edging. A yard of insertion and two yards of the edging, each from a half to three-quarters of an inch wide, will make one set of collar and cuffs. By the little draw-thread in the edging, gather it very slightly. For the collar, take a piece of insertion about 12 inches long, and to it fasten the ruffled edging along one side and round both ends, having a little extra fullness where it turns round the corners. A piece of single tape, 18 inches long, on the other edge of the insertion makes a good band. The cuffs are done in the same way, only cutting the insertion 7 inches long for each.

A pretty bag in which to put soiled handkerchiefs and collars, is made of two handkerchiefs, with a Swiss embroidered border of the same pattern. These can be got for a shilling or fifteen cents apiece. Lay one exactly on top of the other, so that the right side of each is out. Baste round three sides inside the border, then when sure it is just even, stitch the three sides to form a bag. Round the open end run a piece of valenciennes heading, also below the border, into which you run baby ribbon of some pretty shade.

For good housekeepers or cooks of your acquaintance make a recipe-book. Take the smooth, unlined writing paper that comes in the little pads, remove it from the covers, and punch four round holes in the top of the sheets. Then make two covers of white cardboard, just a trifle larger than the paper, punch four holes in the tops of these, and fasten above and below your paper by ribbons run through the holes. Do not tie too tightly or the book will not open easily. On the upper cover, if you can use water colors, sketch lightly and color a careless arrangement of butterflies, or cut them out from some colored prints and stick them on. Then print or write, also in color, "How to Make the Butter Fly." Put one of your favorite recipes for hot biscuits inside, and give it to your friend. DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden,—I thought the enclosed might interest some of the chilly readers of your valuable columns. I have knit so many pairs of these mitts that I consider myself quite a specialist.

A Driving Mitt.

Requisites for a good driving mitt: a ball of six-ply Baldwin fingering yarn, a ball of five-ply, and a pair of good-sized knitting needles. Set up your mitt with the six-ply ball, and knit a ribbed cuff as deep as you like. After the cuff is knitted, join in your five-ply ball, and knit first one thread and then the other, and you will have a lovely soft mitt. Then take a piece of chamois leather and cut it as near the shape and size of your mitt as possible. After you have sewn it, pull it on your hand, and then pull the knit mitt over it, and tack it at the finger ends with needle and thread, also tack in the thumb lining; then turn your mitt and tack the chamois to the mitt round the wrist, and you have a mitt that is warranted to keep your hands warm under any circumstances. I could never overcome the difficulty of knitting a double mitt, until I discovered that I could hold one thread over my right forefinger, and the other thread over my left forefinger, then I got on famously. In knitting the thread on the left hand, put your needle through the back of the stick, and then you can pick up the thread quite easily.

A Cozy Bath-robe

I bought a pair of pretty gray cotton blankets with blue stripes. Then I cut a paper pattern off a man's raincoat, and set to work to make a bath-robe or dressing-gown out of the gray blankets. First, I cut the robe nice and long, allowing the ends of the blanket to come at the bottom, and turned up a hem four inches or more, so that the stripes came near the bottom of the garment. The front, was double-breasted, and fastened with a large hook at the top. I cut a lining of the same to come below the arm holes, and a collar of the striped part, and sleeves with a wide hem at wrist and stripes going round the cuff. Then with three skeins of gray saxony to match, I made a girdle. Just the most comfortable garment you can imagine was the result; something to slip into when one has to be up at night, or run down to light the fire. With the remainder of the pair of blankets, I made a sweet little Mother Hubbard coat for a dear little eighteen-months-old boy. The double-breasted yoke was lined with the same. A toque, with stripes round it, made of the scraps of blanket, completed the cosiest little garment a baby ever wore, and it was all done for one dollar. A pair of all-wool blankets makes a much warmer dressing-gown, but would cost more than twice as much. WRINKLES.

[Thank you, Wrinkles, for your happy ideas so clearly expressed. I hope some friend of mine will read your description of the dressing-gown and make me one.—D. D.]

A Curious Account.

A lady, who recently returned from London, England, furnishes this unique specimen of accounts. This was handed to her by a cabby whom she employed:

Arfada .....	2s. 6d.
Agetinovomeagin .....	2s. 6d.
A .....	6d.
.....	5s. 6d.

Being translated this means:

Half a day .....	2s. 6d.
Getting of them home again .....	2s. 6d.
Hay .....	6d.
.....	5s. 6d.

A True Measure of Value.

"If this building saves one boy," said Horace Mann, when dedicating a school for boys in New England. "It will be worth all that it cost." "How much did it cost?" asked a friend. "Forty thousand dollars." "Isn't that rather extravagant—\$40,000 for one boy?" "Not if it were my boy."

INDIGESTION!

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control. I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things everyone ought to know for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want. Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Prepared in both Liquid and Tablet form. For sale at forty thousand drug stores. Mild cases are often cured by a single Package.



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.

FEMALE HELP WANTED—Smart girls wanted everywhere in the Northwest to represent The Canadian Woman; an excellent opportunity for bright girls to save money during spare time. Address, enclosing stamp, The Canadian Woman, London, Ontario.

FOR SALE—One hundred young canaries, singers, \$3 to \$4 each; homer pigeons, 75c.; Jacobins, \$1.50; Leghorn cockerels, Brown, \$1; Buff, \$2; Orpingtons, \$2; common fowl, 35c. each; turkeys, tom, \$3; hen, \$2. A. Guilbert, Lethbridge, Man.

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.

MALE HELP WANTED—Bright boys wanted everywhere in the Northwest; can make big money during spare time. Splendid chance for hustlers. Write to-day, enclosing stamp for reply. Address: The Canadian Woman, London, Ontario.

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

WANTED—Male and female Berkshire dogs, not related, registered, of good form, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. Delivered at Ponoka station, C. & E. State price. G. Malchow, Earlville, Alta.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. By. Ins., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCH—Southern California. Lemons, oranges and peaches bring good returns every six weeks. Will exchange for land. Anna B. Hoaglin, Raymond, Alta., Canada.

160 ACRES—Improved farm. 30 acres summer-fallowed, 80 acres broken, 120 to break, balance hay; 2 small buildings. 1 1/2 and 5 miles from towns on C.P.R. Good black soil with clay subsoil. Price \$1600, half cash. Chas. R. Duxbury, Elkhorn, Man., will show property. George Dixon, Brandon, Man. Box 736.

Homesekers' Excursion.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to December, inclusive. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.





**BOYS' OR GIRLS'  
TOQUE**

This is a seasonable bargain. They are made of special quality, imported all-wool yarns. Nicely finished and full length. We sell them in all the popular colors, plain or fancy striped. A Special Price

**25c.**

# Christmas Buying

Have you considered how you are going to spend the money you put away for Xmas buying.

## There is no place like SIMP

Why? Ask your friends and neighbors who for many, many years have bought from us everything required for their family and household needs. But this is Xmas-time Shopping: You need goods. Did you not promise some present to your wife, your daughter, your son, your brother, sister or anybody else of your relatives? Mind you, we sell everything, and at prices that defy all competition. What we advertise, we carry in stock, thus facilitating the immediate filling of your order.



### Beautiful Furs For Christmas Gifts

At reasonable prices. This is another one of our Christmas Specials. A splendid, large, full-furred natural Muskrat Caperine, with an elegant, long stole front, a deep storm collar and silk girdle, and is lined with superior grade brown satin.

Remember, we back every one of our statements with our guarantee of "Money refunded if not satisfied with the goods."

This is one of the finest fur bargains we ever offered for

**\$10.00**

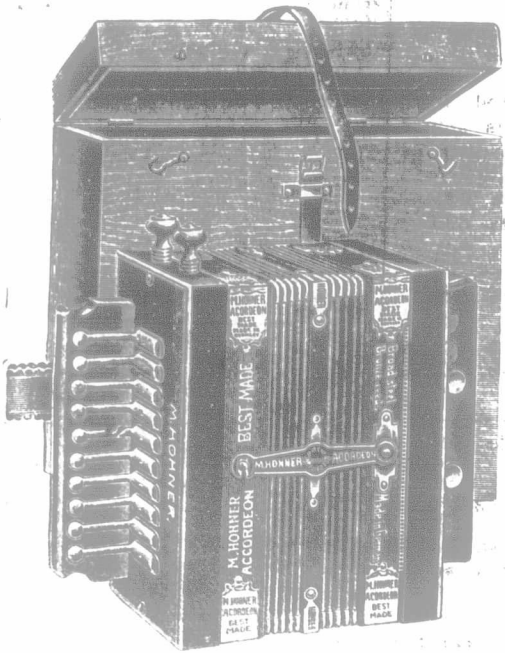
When ordering mention F. A. No. 1.

### Near Seal Jackets

What more inviting than a beautiful, stylish fur jacket? The one illustrated here is made of the finest near seal skins, with box front and tight-fitting back; a deep storm collar against stormy weather; large revers and cuffs. The lining is of a superior quality brown satin. We make these garments in our own workrooms, thus controlling quality, fit, finish and price. Length, 24 inches. Sizes from 32 to 42 inches. It is regular \$40.00 value. If you are not satisfied, you can get your money back. Our Special Price

**\$32.50**

Order number F. A. 2.



### Accordeons for Christmas

Hohner's latest novelties. Accordeons in clothbound carrying-cases with straps, as shown in illustration.

We have them in a large variety, but those we especially recommend for Christmas Gifts are described here:

No. S. D. 82 has a beautifully-finished ebony case, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds, with nicked corners and improved nickel valves.

Order number F. A. 5.

**\$4.95**

A larger Accordeon, with 19 keys, 2 stops and 4 sets extra broad reeds, 2 double bellows, in a nicely-finished carrying-case.

Order number F. A. 6.

**\$5.65**

**\$3.95** Get Your Purchase Sent in a

### Bedford Suit Case

When ordering from this page or from our Christmas Catalogue, get the goods sent in a Bedford Suit Case. It saves freight, and makes YOU owner of the very best suit case on the market for

**\$3.95**

THE ROBERT

**SIMP**

TORONTO,



# Christmas Buying

Get your family together, then peruse Simpson's Xmas Catalogue and make up your order.

## SON'S to do your Xmas Buying

We pay freight or express charges to Winnipeg on all goods you buy from us to the amount of \$25.00, except on Furniture, Crockery, Heavy Hardware, Groceries, Wall Paper or Baby Carriages. ASK THE EXPRESS AGENT AT YOUR TOWN ABOUT IT.

We guarantee you big savings when buying from us, and if after receiving the goods they are not up to every one of your expectations, you can send them back, and cheerfully we will refund your money in full.

### HONEYCOMB WOOL TOQUE

These are made from a fine quality imported, soft-finished wool. For this reason it is the most popular toque on the market. They come in a large range of colors. We have them in all sizes for Ladies' or Children's wear. Regular 50 cent value. Our special price.....



**39c.**

### For Your Little Girls

Furs are at all times beautiful presents, but more so about Xmas time. To see your children elegantly and stylishly dressed, and at the same time make them happy with a splendid and useful present as this Misses' White Thibet Boa, means great satisfaction to us, yourself and your children. It is two yards long, made with very choice quality full Thibet, with drops on each end, and a chain fastener. Our special price is \$5.50. Order number F. A. 3.



A fine, large round muff, made of the same fur, with cream satin lining and down bed, we sell to match the boa. **Our special price,**

**\$5.50**

### A Novelty in Ladies' Coats

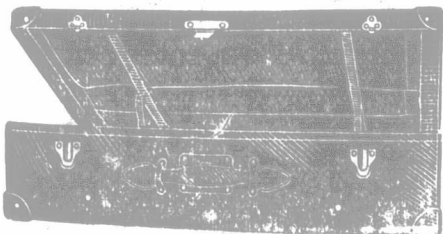
**\$9.85**

For new styles in Ladies' garments our store stands without a peer in this country. No sooner have new creations made their appearance in one of the great fashion centres, than they may be found in our magnificent and up-to-date departments. Here, for instance, is a very new and attractive coat, made of dark tweeds in black, myrtle, or navy blue colors, mixed with white, in very pretty patterns. They are made in loose back-pleated style, with empire yoke. Instead of Shawl-Collar, as shown in illustration, the Coat is made with a Regulation Double-breasted Coat Collar; just the thing for winter wear. The yoke and sleeves are lined with very heavy Italian mercerised. It is a beautiful model, full of attractiveness, and made according to the very latest creation. As we make them in our own workrooms, we can easily guarantee them to fit and give you all the satisfaction you might expect. Order number F. A. 4.



Our Special Price

**\$9.85**



**\$3.95**

The Bedford Suit Case is a most suitable Christmas Present. Thousands of satisfied people all through Canada now own a Bedford

Suit Case. It's made from the finest quality cowhide grain leather, mounted on round English-made steel frame. Provided with heavy brass bolts and strong lock. Full linen lining, four grain leather straps; easy, rolled-leather handle, and three of the best steel hinges. Sizes 22 and 24 inches. It is an excellent value even at \$5.00. A SIMPSON BARGAIN

**\$3.95**

Order number F. A. 7.

**SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
CANADA.

### Men's Winter or Storm Overcoats

**\$10.95**

The illustration represents the coat, which is made to your measure, of a heavy black English cheviot lined with fancy stripe or checked tweed, and is lined with plain black haircloth or glassade saddle back lining, reaching down to the waist and making it easy to slide on or off, and giving double protection against the weather. They are cut loose and roomy, full 50 inches long; double breasted, with deep storm collar of imitation Astrachan in a black glossy curl. The coat fastens with mohair cord loops and large buttons, giving it the effect of a fur-lined coat, for one-quarter the price. Breast measure 36 to 44 inches. Order number F. A. 8.

Special, **\$10.95**

In sending measurements, give the same as for regular overcoats, around chest, over vest, also over coat. Give height and weight.

#### FOR YOUR BOYS

There is no overcoat that gives such good wear and comfort and has that stylish, cosy Winter appearance as the one here illustrated, for boys from 3 to 9 years old.

Made from rich blue-black Mackinac cloth, thick, soft-finished material, red flannel lined detachable capot on back, epaulets on shoulders, lined throughout with neat checked lining, and seams piped with red flannel. Regular \$4.00 value. Sizes 21 to 28. Our special price

**\$2.98**

Order number F. A. 9.





## THE CRY OF A MARTYR.

INDIGESTION, CRUEL STOMACH PAINS  
AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

DRIVEN OUT BY

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I was taken ill in the month of June 1904 with a cough and soreness in the side together with a bad attack of indigestion, and in consequence of this I became so feeble that I was unable to attend to my business. A large number of my friends judging from my appearance only gave me A FEW WEEKS TO LIVE, and the Doctors' Medicine did not seem to help me in the slightest degree.

"I tried many different Remedies but they ALL FAILED to give me any permanent RELIEF. Then on the recommendation of a friend I tried MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP. I felt some benefit from it shortly after the first dose, and after having taken it regularly I am now able to attend to my affairs without difficulty."

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

Profit by the experience of thousands of people similar to Mr. Theriault, who have used this WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY for a period covering over thirty years, with satisfactory results.

PRICE 60c. PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants all over the world.

(A)

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### RECIPES.

"Pease pudding hot, pease pudding cold, Pease pudding in the pot nine days old."

**Pease Pudding.**—Ingredients: 1½ pints of split peas, 2 ounces of butter, 2 eggs, pepper and salt to taste. To make: Put the peas to soak over night in rain water. Tie them loosely in a cloth to allow for swelling; put them on to boil in cold soft water, and boil for two and a half hours. When the peas are tender, take them up and drain, and rub them through a colander; add butter, eggs, pepper and salt; beat well together, then tie them tightly in a floured cloth; boil the pudding for another hour, turn it on the dish, and serve very hot. This pudding should be sent to table with a boiled leg or piece of pork, and is an exceedingly nice accompaniment to boiled beef.

**Xmas Cake.**—Three-quarters pound butter, 1 pound sugar, 8 eggs, 2½ pounds raisins, 2 pounds currants, 1 pound mixed peel, ½ pound shelled almonds, 1 dessertspoon of mixed spice, 1 pound flour, 1 tablespoon molasses, ½ teaspoon of baking soda dissolved in a ¼ cup of sour cream. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, then add the eggs (well beaten), next the fruit, then flour and spices. Bake in a slow oven for three or four hours.

**Xmas Pudding.**—One and a half pounds sugar, 2 pounds suet, 2 pounds raisins, 2 pounds currants, 1 pound bread crumbs, ½ pound flour, ½ pound mixed peels, 1 nutmeg, 3 teaspoons soda, 10 eggs.

**How to Treat Flannels.**—For washing flannels, shave a bar of soap and pour into half a tub of water that is neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm; for badly soiled garments use two tablespoons of borax to soften the water and loosen the dirt; place flannels in the tub at once,

the most soiled in the bottom, then wash the least soiled after soaking for about ten minutes; flannels must not be rubbed on the board, for this ruins the shape of the garments and the texture of the wool and is apt to cause shrinkage; do not rub soap on the garments, having made the water sufficiently soapy to cleanse without; rub and squeeze between the hands and the soil will drop away of itself and the garments appear clean. Rinse in two lukewarm waters, removing all the soap; pass through the wringer, pull into shape and hang up to dry. Do not hang out of doors in cold weather while they are wet, for this will surely shrink them; dry in the house, in an empty room or in the attic, and then air well, out of doors, after they are dry; wash the stockings after the flannels in the same way, only these may have to be rubbed on the board, inside and out, to get them clean. Most families wear stockings too long, and this causes them to wear out quickly, since they are so soiled they must be rubbed to pieces, or at least made very thin, and by changing them frequently holes do not appear so quickly. Never dry flannels or woollen stockings by a fire, nor should they hang in the direct rays of the sun; a dull dry day is ideal for flannels; after they are dry, shake thoroughly to raise the nap or the woolly fibre, and then do not dream of ironing, unless to remove the pin tracks, for the iron shrinks as much as hot water.

Green vegetables and good fruit contain certain salts and acids which may be called Nature's medicine.

**Brushing the Hair.**—Do not forget to brush the hair thoroughly every day. Nothing does it so much good. It cleanses the hair, adds a gloss, makes it softer, rests the scalp, and sometimes drives away obstinate headaches.



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

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

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

## \$40.00 For the Round Trip

TO  
Points in Canada  
West of and including Montreal, via



FROM CHICAGO

Tickets on sale daily, Dec. 4th to Dec. 31st, inclusive, GOOD THREE MONTHS.

Proportionately Low Rates to  
Maritime Province Points

For particulars apply to nearest Agent Canadian Northern, Great Northern or Northern Pacific Ry.

W. J. GILKERSON, - Trav. Pass. Agent.

436 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

### Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

#### LOST.

**INDIAN HEAD, Sask.**—On November 21st, one sorrel gelding, white stripe on face, white stockings (hind legs), about 1,150 lbs., branded on left shoulder; one tall brown mare, in foal, right ear slit, about 1,200 lbs., indistinct brand; one blacky bay colt, three or four years old, about 1,100 lbs., indistinct brand. Last seen going south-west. Any information leading to recovery will be rewarded. S. R. Edwards.

**GLADSTONE.**—Twenty-five dollars reward for horses returned to Gladstone, or \$10 for information of their recovery. One bay horse, with white feet; one light bay, slightly roached back; one bay horse, with white spot on nose, brown stripe down back, branded half circle, bar, E, with bar under. Geo. Weaver.

#### NUTS.

Peanuts, English walnuts, filberts, pine nuts and hickory nuts build up the tissues of the body.

Almonds, pine nuts and peanuts contain the food values of the other nuts in high proportions.

Heat and energy are produced by nuts rich in oil, such as black walnuts, Brazil nuts and coconuts.

For diabetes, a valuable soup may be made of spinach, celery or turnips, thickened with almonds, pine nuts, or Brazil-nut butter.

Nuts are indispensable to the vegetarian, making up for such items as meat, milk and butter. Better yet, they are free from disease germs.

Chestnuts and chinquapins are

starchy nuts, and, therefore, must be well cooked to be digestible. Most nuts are more wholesome when cooked.

Pine nuts grow on the dry hills of Colorado and California in profusion. They are cheap, as there is no waste. They should be washed and dried.

We call the fruit of trees nuts when we eat the kernel and reject the outside covering. When we reverse this order and eat the outside, rejecting the kernel, we call them fruits.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

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

Do you want a Barred Rock cockerel? We can supply you if you order soon. Price and quality will please you. Wm. Patterson, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE—A few very choice Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks. S. Link, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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

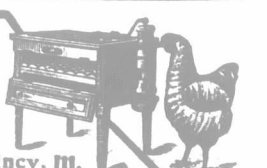
SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale—Sixty cockerels, forty pullets; single birds from \$1.50; pairs and trios same rate. Exhibition stock a matter of correspondence. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

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

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

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

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TEMPORARILY STERILE—OAT SHEAVES AS COW FEED

1. I have a half-bred Jersey cow, five years old, which was brought up from the East. She has been milking nearly one year and a half; has had two calves. But now, since coming up West, cannot get her in calf. She has been used to being tied out on the chain before I got her some months since. I now have her loose. She comes bulling regular, but cannot get her in calf.

2. Is it a good thing to feed milch cows sheaf oats in the winter? Does it help to dry them up? S. S. S.

Ans.—1. Just about the time she should come around, inject into the vagina a quart of a saturated solution (milk warm) of baking soda. Try the yeast treatment described in August 2nd issue. Possibly the bull used is sterile, or lacks vigor. Try her to a young one—a yearling.

2. Yes; the addition of bran makes the feed more valuable, especially if the sheaf is cut, or, as they say in England, chaffed. No.

NAVEL RUPTURE.

Some time ago, when I wrote you about a colt that had a rupture at the navel, you replied, through the columns of your paper, that the best thing to do would be to leave it alone, and it would go away of its own accord; but if it didn't, it would be cured by a simple operation. The colt is now seven months old, and the rupture is getting bigger. Would you please describe the simple operation for curing the rupture? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Nature takes considerable time to effect some things, and the advice tendered took into account a longer period than has yet elapsed. In practice, I never operated until the foal was over a year old, and sometimes later. The application of a mild blister at this date might be useful; a bandage is practically out of the question. The proper operation is to apply a clam (wooden), similar to that used for castration by the old-time operators. Apply the clam as close to the body as possible, then have two skewers and run through the tissues letter X form, to prevent the clam slipping down when the foal gets on its feet. Some wind twine around the crossed skewers to make a figure 8. The professionals term the condition "umbilical hernia," but it is not any more dangerous a condition on that account. If possible, get a qualified veterinarian to operate.

FOOT TROUBLES—INDIGESTION.

1. My mare hurt her front foot, between the hair and fetlock or hoof, in the woods two years ago; it started a sore and run matter, but never healed; is lame all the time. I never tried to help it, just let it go. Sometimes there is a smell from it. She lost her hoof a year ago, and a new one grew on, but is no better. She is thirteen years old, eats well and looks well. Is there any hope for her, and what treatment?

2. Is there any cure for founder? If so, what is it?

3. Can there be any cure for a horse with the roars?

4. I have a mare, twelve years old, is thin, eats well, but her manure has a very bad smell, and is loose in her manure. She weighs about 1,300 lbs. What is wrong with her?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. You have a case of quittor, for which the assistance of a good surgeon is needed.

2. It depends, if the case is an acute one, a laxative; ounce doses of nitrate of potash, twice daily, in the drinking water; bed the stall well, and get the horse to lie down. Apply cold swabs to the feet. If a chronic case, a blister to the coronets is often beneficial, and the nitrate of potash, three times daily, but in one-fourth the dose mentioned above.

3. In some cases by operation; there are few able to perform it.

4. Indigestion. Have her teeth examined and fixed up, but do not have a quack monkey with her mouth, you will not get value for your money. Change your method of feeding. Give in the food two ounces of soda bicarbonate once a day, and in the other feeds place one of the following powders: Pulv. nuxvomica, 2 ounces; pulv. gentian, 6 ounces. Divide into sixteen powders. Put a sod in the stall to chew at.



Our Daisy Rubbers

In the Duck Lines have proven to be the best ever made for heavy work

Will not break at the bending points Lined with heavy net, keep the feet dry and warm Reinforced all the way round over the ball

Designed in exclusive patterns, and made from the purest gums, they give all the good old time wearing quality.



DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." all one-cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Advertisement for Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the cure's effectiveness.

Legal.

LIABILITY FOR SCHOOL TAXES.

If a man is over four miles from a school is he liable to pay school taxes, or is there no limit? J. B. Sask.

Ans.—If you are in a school district, you are liable to pay taxes. Under section 12 of the Public School Ordinance, public school districts may be formed with an area of not more than five square miles. If you are not in a school district, you are not liable.

DISPOSITION OF AN ESTATE.

A man dies, leaving a farm in Ontario. His widow gets so much a year as rent, while she lives. After her death, the farm goes to youngest son, he having to pay a share each to his two elder brothers. The wife died two years ago, and nothing has been paid to the two. The younger refuses to sell the property, and has no means of settling any other way.

- 1. Can the two sell the farm and take their share, giving balance to the owner?
2. How can they recover their rightful share as stated in will? There are two executors in said will.
3. Can the younger son mortgage the property?
4. Can he allow it to be swallowed up by taxes?

Ans.—Refer the matter to an Ontario solicitor, as the whole matter will have to be handled there.

LIABILITY RE HAIL INSURANCE.

The last year I lived in the States I was visited by a hail insurance agent, who took my application; being a renter, I informed him that my contract expired that year, and that I would only insure the present crop. After signing the application, he told me if it was accepted by the company, they would issue me a policy. Time went on, and I received no policy, nor heard anything more about the matter. I naturally thought my application had been rejected. Now, a few days ago I received letters from the company (forwarded from my former address), stating that I was indebted to them for three years' insurance, and that my policy calls for five years. Am I liable to them for insurance, and can they bring suit against me here? A. J.

Ans.—We do not think you are liable, as the application seems to have been obtained by misrepresentation, and we think that you have a good defence of any action that can be brought against you here. The insurance company could bring an action in Manitoba, but they would have to put up security for costs, if you demand it.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

- A DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.
A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.
C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.
J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns. Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.
J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.
PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer bounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chal-mers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. S. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.E.), 14 miles from town.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winni-peg). Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.
TOWN OF HATTON Southern Alberta in the Line of C. P. R. Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of these choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success. McFARLAN & McINTYRE.



\$40.00

RETURN EASTERN CANADA Dec. 4th to 31st.

California Tourist Cars Dec. 5th & Dec. 19th

Winnipeg to Los Angeles without Change, via Portland and San Francisco.

LOWEST RATES. Reserve berths at once.

Old Country Excursions.

Full particulars from— H. Swinford, General Agent. R. Creelman, Ticket Agent. Phone 1446. 341 Main Street, WINNIPEG.



# Send Us a New Subscriber

TO THE

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND

### HOME MAGAZINE

**Subscription price, \$1.50 a year,** and we'll give you any one of the following books: (Where possible, make a second choice in case the volume you want is not available. Each book is cloth-bound and lettered in white.)

#### PANSY BOOKS.

Aunt Jane's Hero.  
At the Mercy of Tiberius.  
Ben-Hur. Basket of Flowers.  
Chataugua. Girls at Home.  
Chrissy's Endeavor.  
Christie's Christmas.  
Daisy. Divers Women.  
Daisy in the Field.  
Endless Chain. An. Ester Reid.  
Ester Reid Yet Speaking.  
Four Girls at Chataugua.  
From Different Standpoints.  
Fair God, The. Flower of the Family.  
Good Wives. Hall in the Grove.  
Household Puzzles. Julia Reid.  
King's Daughter.  
Links in Rebecca's Life.  
Lamplighter.  
Little Fishers and Their Nets.  
Little Women. Melbourne House.  
Mabel Wynn or Those Boys.  
Mabel Vaughan. Modern Prophets.  
Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On.  
Man of the House. Naomi.  
Old Helmet. One Commonplace Day.  
Prince of the House of David.  
Pillar of Fire. Profiles.  
Pocket Measure. Queechy.  
Ruth Erskine's Crosses. Randolphs.  
Sidney Martin's Christmas.  
Stepping Heavenward.  
Throne of David.  
That Lass o' Lowrie's.  
Tip Lewis and His Lamp.  
Three People. What Katy Did.  
What Katy Did at School.  
What Katy Did Next.  
Wide, Wide World.  
Wise and otherwise.

Aesop's Fables.  
Alice. By Bulwer Lytton.  
Ardath. By Marie Corelli.  
Averil. By Rosa Carey.  
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and through the Looking Glass. By Lewis Carroll.  
Andersen's Fairy Tales.  
Arabian Nights' Entertainments.  
Aunt Diana. By Rosa Carey.  
An Original Belle.  
An Unexpected Result.  
Beyond the City. By Conan Doyle.  
Black Beauty. By A. Sewell.  
Barriers Burned Away. Day of Fate.  
Bessie at the Seaside.  
Bessie in the City.  
Bessie and Her Friends.  
Bessie Among the Mountains.  
Bessie at School.  
Bessie on Her Travels.  
Cast up by the Sea. By Sir S. Baker.  
Children of the Abbey. By R. M. Roche.  
Child's History of England. By Dickens.  
Christmas Stories. By Dickens.  
Concerning Isabel Carnaby. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.  
Count of Monte Cristo. By Dumas.  
Cousin Maude. By M. J. Holmes.  
David Copperfield. By Dickens.

Deerslayer. By J. Fenimore Cooper.  
Deemster. By Hall Caine.  
Dora Deane. By M. J. Holmes.  
Dora Thorne. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Driven Back to Eden.  
Donovan. By Edna Lyall.  
East Lynn. By Mrs. Henry Wood.  
Egyptian Princess. By Ebers.  
Elizabeth and Her German Garden.  
Elsie Venner. By O. W. Holmes.  
English Orphans. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Ernest Maltravers. By Bulwer Lytton.  
Ethelyn's Mistake. By M. J. Holmes.  
Earth Trembled, The.  
Family Pride. By Fleming.  
Firm of Girdlestone. By Conan Doyle.  
First Violin. By Jessie Fothergill.  
Flat-iron for a Farthing. By Mrs. Ewing.  
Fortunes of Nigel. By Scott.  
From Jest to Earnest.  
Face Illumined.  
Found Yet Lost. His Somber Rivals.  
Gold Elsie. By Marlitt.  
Grimm's Fairy Tales.  
Green Mountain Boys. By D. P. Thompson.  
Great Expectations. By Dickens.  
Gulliver's Travels. By Dean Swift.  
Guy Mannering. By Scott.  
Hard Times. By Dickens.  
Hardy Norseman. By Edna Lyall.  
Henry Esmond. By Thackeray.  
Homestead on the Hillside. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Hypatia. By Kingsley.  
He Fell in Love with His Wife.  
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. By Jerome K. Jerome.  
In the Golden Days. By Edna Lyall.  
Ivanhoe. By Scott.  
Jackanapes. By Mrs. Ewing.  
Jane Eyre. By Bronte.  
John Halifax. By Miss Mulock.  
Kenelm Chillingly. By Lytton.  
Kenilworth. By Scott.  
Knight Errant. By Edna Lyall.  
Knight of the Nineteenth Century.  
Lamplighter. By Miss Cummings.  
Last Days of Pompeii. By Lytton.  
Last of the Barons. By Lytton.  
Last of the Mohicans. By Cooper.  
Lena Rivers. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Little Minister. By J. M. Barrie.  
Lorna Doone. By Blackmore.  
Maggie Miller. By M. J. Holmes.  
Marian Gray. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Meadow Brook. By M. J. Holmes.  
Miss Lou. Near to Nature's Heart.  
Mildred Keith. Mildred and Elsie.  
Mildred at Roselands.  
Mildred's Married Life.  
Mildred at Home.  
Mildred's Boys and Girls.  
Mildred's New Daughters.  
Merle's Crusade. By Rosa Carey.  
Micah Clarke. By Doyle.  
Middlemarch. By George Eliott.  
Mildred. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Minister's Wooing. By Stowe.  
My Lady Nicotine. By J. M. Barrie.  
Newcombes. By Thackeray.  
Night and Morning. By Lytton.  
Not Like Other Girls. By R. Carey.

Oliver Twist. By Dickens.  
Old Curiosity Shop. By Dickens.  
Only the Governess. By R. Carey.  
Old Mamselle's Secret. By Marlitt.  
Our Bessie. By Rosa Carey.  
Owl's Nest. By Marlitt.  
Opening a Chestnut Burr.  
Our Mutual Friend. By Dickens.  
Pendennis. By Thackeray.  
Pickwick Papers. By Dickens.  
Pilgrim's Progress. By J. Bunyan.  
Pioneers. By Cooper.  
Pirate. By Cooper.  
Prairie. By Cooper.  
Pathfinder. By Cooper.  
Red Rover. By Cooper.  
Reinzi. By Bulwer Lytton.  
Rob Roy. By Scott.  
Robinson Crusoe. By Defoe.  
Romance of Two Worlds. By Marie Corelli.  
Samantha at Saratoga. By M. Holley.  
Scarlet Letter. By Hawthorne.  
Schomberg Cotta Family. By Charles.  
Scottish Chiefs. By Jane Porter.  
Shadow of a Crime. By Hall Caine.  
Shirley. By Charlotte Bronte.  
Sign of the Four. By Conan Doyle.  
Silence of Dean Maitland. By Maxwell Gray.  
Sketch Book. By Irving.  
Spy. By Cooper.  
Stickit Minister. By Crockett.  
Study in Scarlet. By C. Doyle.  
Swiss Family Robinson. By Wyss.  
Tale of Two Cities. By Dickens.  
Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb.  
Tempest and Sunshine. By Mary J. Holmes.  
Thaddeus of Warsaw. By J. Porter.  
Thelma. By Marie Corelli.  
Three Men in a Boat. By Jerome K. Jerome.  
Tom Brown at Oxford. By Thomas Hughes.  
Tom Brown's School Days. By Thomas Hughes.  
Tour of the World in Eighty Days. By Jules Verne.  
Treasure Island. By Stevenson.  
Two Admirals. By Cooper.  
Taken Alive. What Can She Do.  
Uarda. By Ebers.  
Unle Tom's Cabin. By Stowe.  
Under Two Flags. By Ouida.  
Vanity Fair. By Thackeray.  
Vendetta. By Marie Corelli.  
Virginians. By Thackeray.  
Water Witch. By Cooper.  
Waverley. By Scott.  
We Two. By Edna Lyall.  
Westward Ho. By Kingsley.  
White Company. By Conan Doyle.  
Wide, Wide World. By Wetherell.  
Wing and Wing. By Cooper.  
Window in Thrums. By Barrie.  
Willy Reilly. By Carleton.  
Wonder Book. By Hawthorne.  
Won by Waiting. By Edna Lyall.  
Wormwood. By Marie Corelli.  
Without a Home.  
Young Girl's Wooing.

#### GOSSIP.

**CARLETON FARM HEREFORDS.**  
Among the many newcomers the West has been fortunate in securing from Uncle Sam's country are the Fenton Bros., of Solsgrith, Man., who brought over with them their herd of some fifty Herefords from Northern Iowa. Since coming to Manitoba two years ago, this herd has greatly increased so that now it is not only one of the largest of pure-bred Herefords, but the breeding and individuality of the cattle are such that it easily stands in the front rank of Canadian herds. The blood of the herd is strong in Gudgell & Simpson's great Anxiety strain, and also combines in almost every pedigree, Anxiety, Lord Wilton and Garfield blood, three of America's most famous Hereford bulls, and occasionally the Corrector Improver strain appears. Thus it will be seen that the herd is founded on the very best of Hereford stock. The stock bull at present in use is Gold Prince, by Gold Dollar, a bull whose breeding lies deep in the famous Shadeldan strains, his dam, Nessie, carrying the Dictator and Garfield blood. He was bred by the well-known Herford man, A. P. Naine, and when quite a young bull sold for \$500. He is now seven years of age, and except for a little lightness of flank, possesses a very pleasing outline, being full of Hereford character and a great feeder. Carleton Paladin is another bull, two years old, carrying lots of Hereford character, and capable of developing into a great herd bull, judging by some of the stock he has already got. There are also four yearling bulls and several bull calves, the former by Gold Prince, and the latter by the same bull, and by Carleton Paladin.

The females are one of the grandest collections of breeding stock that one is privileged to see: great, massive cows, covered deep with flesh; young heifers full of bloom, style and breeding character; calves as square as blocks, growing up into usefulness, all covered with thick coats, and deep and full in the chest and heartgirth. Some of the cows that command more than passing attention are the seven-year-old Rosalina, bred by Gudgell & Simpson, sired by Douglas, by the Anxiety bull, Lamplighter, dam's sire the doubly-bred Anxiety bull, Don Carlos. This cow has a bull calf, by Gold Prince, that promises to be of more than ordinary merit. Rosalina has almost model Hereford heat and horns, and even when on nothing but prairie pasture and stubble has every bone covered inches deep with firm but mellow meat, besides being one of the best milkers. Fashion 3rd is one of the biggest of the cows. She also has the best of Hereford character, is a regular breeder, and is square, thick and deep. This is one of the best coated cows we have seen, and all her produce resemble her in this respect, as well as in form and style. She was bred by Minier Bros., of Craig, Nebraska, and when quite a young heifer sold for \$275. Her sire is Bright Duke, by Lamplighter, and she combines the blood of Anxiety, Lord Wilton and The Grove. She now has a young bull calf at foot. Another thick, massive cow is Belas, five years old, by Gentry Wilton 26, and combines with this blood that of Garfield. Although a little plain in the head, this cow has a heavy middle and loin, and is a capital breeder. At present she is nursing a bull calf by Gold Prince. Dalorosa 4th is another of the matrons, an attractive individual, sired by the imported bull, Chesterfield. This is one of the most blocky cows in the herd, though light in the favorite strain of Anxiety blood. One of the younger cows is Carleton Fashion, three years of age, and nursing a heifer calf by Gold Prince. Like her dam, Fashion 3rd, she is a big, square, heavily-coated and deep-fleshed cow, and gives every indication of being a valuable breeder. She is sired by Improver 2nd, thus blending the Improver, Corrector and Anxiety strains. Another attractive three-year-old is Carleton Sunshine, out of Sunshine 4th, one of the cows in the herd of a type very popular on this side of the line, and, through her dam, carries the Peerless Wilton blood. This is one of the smoothest, sweetest heifers in the herd, and could easily claim a place among good show cattle. Carleton Princess is one of the outstanding two-year-olds, carrying the Lord Wilton and Anxiety blood, one of her nearest ancestors being Grimley F., by Eureka, her sire being Gold Prince.

(Continued on next page.)

#### Through Tourist Car to California and Colorado.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Omaha, and O. R. I. & P. Ry., to San Francisco, leaves Minneapolis 8 p. m., St. Paul 8.30 p. m. every Tuesday. Arrives, San Francisco, 4.28 p. m. on Saturday. This car runs through the most beautiful scenery in the Rocky Mountains. Low rates. For full information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

#### The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.

### CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited

Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA.

Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinvale.

Manufacturers, Importers, Jobbers: **Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Clipped, Enamel, Cathedral, Skylight and Wire Glass.** Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work.

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.



# NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, - WINNIPEG.

Provisional Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg.  
Now opened to complete organization.

The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

- JAMES H. ASHDOWN, President J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Chairman of Provisional Directors.
- D. C. CAMERON, President Rat Portage Lumber Co.
- G. R. CROWE, President Northern Elevator Co.
- H. M. HOWELL, K.C., Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.
- SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor Province of Manitoba.
- FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.
- CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Steamboat Owner, President Dominion Fish Co.
- HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.
- FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.
- E. C. WARNER, President Midland Linsed Oil Co., Minneapolis.
- A. STAMFORD WHITE, Messrs. A. S. White & Co., Chicago, and Liverpool, Eng.

Note—The list of Directors is subject to the vote of the Shareholders at their first meeting, who may then increase or decrease the number.

**GENERAL MANAGER:**

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, Late Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Ill.

**SOLICITORS:**

Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.

**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000**

In 20,000 Shares of \$100 each.

Of which it has been decided to issue at present 10,000 shares at \$110 per share, being one-half of the authorized capital.

**TERMS**—\$5 per share of the par value on application, \$15 per share on allotment, \$30 per share on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the date of allotment, \$10 per share every three months thereafter, on the first day of the month, until the whole amount, including the premium, is paid.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.

Forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information, may be obtained from

**S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization.**  
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,  
Main St., WINNIPEG.

## AS THE YEAR CLOSES

—a year of great prosperity—it is well to bear in mind that the best way to safeguard this prosperity is by investing liberally in **carefully-chosen** Life Insurance.

Chosen with care, because unreliable protection is worse than no protection at all. Mere promises make poor return for hard cash premiums.

Over 17,000 persons in taking Life Insurance have chosen a **Great-West Policy**. It has been proven to them that every promise made by the Company has been fulfilled; every estimate of profit realized; and that in every transaction the interests of **Policy-holders** have first care.

For a few reasons why **you personally** should choose a **Great-West Policy**, send your name, address, and date of birth to

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Ask for a Great-West Calendar—free on request.

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

**THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited**

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.  
Northern Furs and Senega.

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

And so we might go on enumerating the many excellent individuals in this herd, but those we have already called attention to are sufficient to illustrate the splendid breeding followed. The value of this herd is further enhanced by the fact that they all receive the most ordinary care and feed, yet carry as much flesh as the most highly-fed and pampered stock. The acquisition of such cattle to Canadian herds is of inestimable value, and breeders of cattle will be furthering their interests by using infusions of this blood.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Veterinary.**

**SWOLLEN LEG.**

I blistered a filly for bog spavin in September. The bog disappeared, but the leg swells badly when she stands in the stable, but disappears on exercise.

B. M.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of six drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for eight hours before and twenty-four hours after administering the purgative. Follow up with one dram iodide of potash three times daily for ten days; then cease for a week, and repeat, if necessary. Give her regular exercise. Feed lightly, and hand-rub and bandage the leg. Keep the bandage on at night. Be careful and do not apply it sufficiently tight to check circulation.

V.

**SWEENEY.**

Give quick and sure cure for sweeny.

A. H.

Ans.—There is no quick cure for sweeny. It requires a long rest, and the muscles of the shoulder blade must be blistered repeatedly. Take 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the shrunken muscles, and rub well with the ointment once daily for two days. Tie so that she cannot bite the part. Forty-eight hours after the first application wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering every four weeks all winter, and it is probable she will be all right in time for farm work next spring.

V.

**STERILE COWS.**

I have two cows that I cannot get in calf. I have bred them five or six times. One had milk fever in May.

P. M.

Ans.—The fact that the cow had milk fever has no effect. The usual cause of sterility is a closure of the entrance to the womb (called the os). When they next show oestrus, have the os dilated. This is done by oiling the hand and arm, passing the hand through the vulva and vagina until the os is reached. Then, with a rotary motion force one finger and then two through the passage into the womb. In some cases a blunt sound has to be used, as the fingers are not strong enough. It is usually wise to get a veterinarian to operate. Breed in about two hours after operation.

V.

**TYMPANITIS**

Cow out on pasture all fall became bloated. We gave her Epsom salts, but the bloat continued, and we cannot dissipate it. We have her in the stable and are feeding lightly.

H. P.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger, follow this up with 2 drams each nux vomica, gentian and ginger, two or three times daily, and feed lightly. If this does not cause an improvement, it is probable there is a foreign body in the stomach, which, if it were possible to locate in the rumen, might be removed by an operation. If the above treatment is not successful, it would be better for you to call your veterinarian in to examine her.

V.

**NEBULA.**

Horse got eye injured four months ago, and it became covered with a scum and he was blind. The eye has cleared up, except a small spot, and he has regained his sight.

F. H.

Ans.—This small white spot is a portion of the exudation that resulted from the inflammation, remaining between the layers of the cornea. It is called a "nebula," and is hard to remove. Treatment consists in very carefully touching it once every second day with a pencil of nitrate of silver. You must be careful to not touch the caustic to any other part of the eye.

V.

## SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

### Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

**GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY**

### BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

**GENUINE MAINITE SLED.**



No. 60, 2x6, 6-ft., \$14.00 No. 70, 2x6, 7-ft., \$19.00  
No. 70, 2x6, 7-ft., \$15.00 No. 70, 2x6, 7-ft., \$20.00  
Guaranteed to be the best sled made in the U.S.  
ETNA IRON WORKS, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

In a case before a court, in which a popular actress had to appear as a witness, the judge hesitated about asking the lady, as he was in duty bound to do, what was her age. Evidently he considered that such a question, put to such a witness, would be a direct incitement to perjury.

The way in which he got out of the difficulty was ingenious, although decidedly irregular. He asked, before she had sworn, "How old are you, madam?" After a little hesitation the lady owned to being twenty-nine years of age.

"And now that you have told the court your age," continued the gallant judge, "you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

## LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE

C. P. R Engineer's Experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Brought Back His Strength when He Could Neither Rest nor Sleep.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 4.—(Special).—Mr. Ben Rafferty, the well-known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple Street, is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

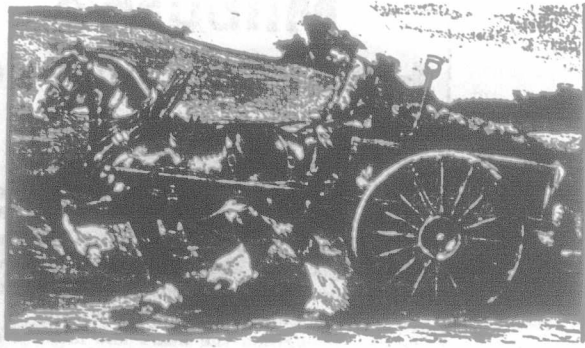
"Long hours on the engine and the mental strain broke down my constitution," Mr. Rafferty says. "My back gave out entirely. Terrible, sharp, cutting pains followed one another, till I felt I was being sliced away piecemeal. I would come in tired to death from a run. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I had to lay off work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I have worn for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."



## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Brandon, Manitoba.



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

**CLYDESDALE  
SUFFOLK  
PERCHERON  
or HACKNEY  
STALLION**

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

A few choice prizewinning Clydesdale mares for sale.

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

**JAMES SMITH, - - - Manager.**

## America's Leading Horse Importers



Another sweeping victory at the

**OHIO STATE  
FAIR**

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

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

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

## DON'T FIRE



and disfigure your horse for life, but use the proved substitute for firing horses.

**Stevens' Ointment**

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing

**Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Etc.**

\$1.00 small; \$2.00 large box, at Chemists,  
or direct from

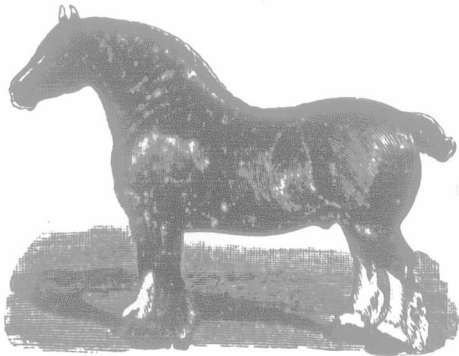
**Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man.**  
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

## Hackneys and Clydesdales



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

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



**Clydesdales  
and Hackneys**

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

**JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### DIFFICULTY IN PASSING URINE.

A heifer calf about nine months old does not urinate freely; is straining every few minutes to make water. Calf is healthy and in prime condition every other way. Have given some sweet nitre (one dose), but it has not helped her.

Ans.—It is quite possible that this is a case of stone in bladder. Oil the hand, and insert in the rectum, and if due to a stone such may be felt; if present, an operation would be needed. If not due to a calculus, give acetate of potash, 1 dram, three times daily in the feed. Give her half a pint of raw linseed oil.

### ADHESIONS RESULT OF INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS.

Four-year-old mare that had what the veterinary called malaria fever in the spring. She got over it, and was doing very good, only there seemed to be a soreness in her breast that hurt her when she walked, and if she was moved quickly in the stall, she would groan as if it hurt her very much. She did a little work in harvest; is very sore, and her hair is dry, and her hide tight; she has a dry cough; there is a little swelling between her front legs; she is very gaunt, and her manure is very dry and hard. She eats very little. J. W.

Ans.—Tonic treatment is necessary in this case. Give the following: Iodide of potash, 2 ounces; pulv. nux vomica, 2 ounces; pulv. gentian root, 4 ounces; pulv. liquorice root, 4 ounces. Divide into sixteen powders, and give one morning and night in feed, or mixed with molasses and placed on the tongue. In the drinking water, give two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution, increasing to three in ten days, and again to four tablespoonfuls a week later. Boil a cupful of flaxseed each day for a week, and add to the mash. Limit straw or hay diet.

On the southern slope of the Riding Mountains, a few miles north of Franklin, Man., and in the midst of one of the best farming sections of the Province, Mr. Jno. Logan is building up a herd of Shorthorns that will some day be a prominent factor in the cattle business of the west. Two full-grown stock bulls are kept at present: one the Imp. Lord Logans, by Monocrat, dam Wild Duchess, of the Wild Eyes family, a bull with lots of character, with a good front and middle and loin, but which would be improved with a little more filling in the quarters. Master Butterfly is the other bull, bred by Alex. McNaughton, Roland, Man., sire Roblin o' Day, by Farmer's Friend. He is a bull of immense size, square in his lines, and carries more than the average amount of flesh. He is now for sale, and at a bargain. The females in this herd are big, square natural fleshers, and are bringing calves after their own type.

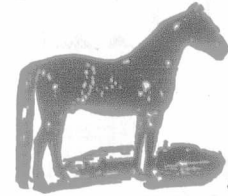
**MONEY IN PEEPS.**—Many successful enterprises have sprung from the most humble beginnings, for "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow," is a proverb that fits the poultry business better than any other industry. The raising of chickens can be started in a small way and the flock gradually increased till one has just as many birds as he can handle.

To quickly and successfully accomplish this, the hen nowadays is used only for egg-production—an incubator hatches the "peeps." One of the most modern, and at the same time most successful, chicken hatches is the incubator known as the Wooden Hen. It is made by George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Illinois, the well-known maker of incubators and brooders. The catalogue which this firm issues is one of the most instructive books on poultry-raising which has been issued in recent years. It is quite elaborate, containing many plates in natural colors, including views showing the development of the chick from the egg to the bird. They mail this book free to all inquirers.

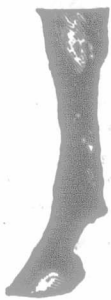
### Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Kansas City, and the Santa Fe Railway. Car leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul every Thursday, arriving at Los Angeles the following Monday at 8.25 a. m. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, O. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

## Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



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



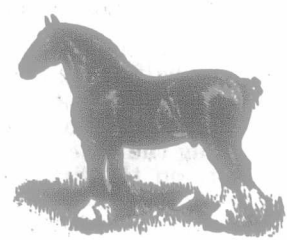
## ABSORBINE

Removes the Inflammation and Bunch. Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse up. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 12-B free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine mfd. only by

**W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**

## Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. om  
**Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.**

**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
**Holdenby, Northampton, England**

## SUFFOLK STALLION FOR SALE.

The imported Suffolk Stallion "Warden," No. 3116 in the Suffolk Studbook of England; rising three years old; solid chestnut; as clean limbed as a Percheron, as heavily muscled as a Shire, and very handsome; a horse that will be sure "to take." Price moderate.

**MOSSOM BOYD COMPANY,**  
**Bobcaygeon, Ont.**

## THOROUGHBREDS.

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

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

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

**R. DALE - - S. Qu'Appelle.**

## 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.**

## Three Stallions for Sale at a Bargain.

**One Reg. Suffolk Punch, Young Blazer.**

**One Reg. Black Percheron Horse, Charles.**

**One French and Clyde Horse, Prince Charlie.**

All three excellent horses, good tempered and quiet in every way. For particulars apply to

**F. D. CULLEN, (one mile north of) Troesbank, Man.**

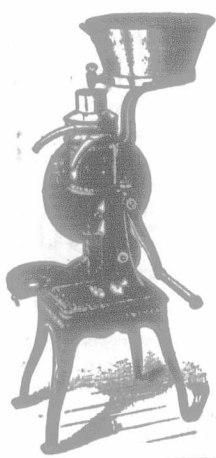
## 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



**RYONE MAN** with the **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE.** It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secure agency. Address: **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 155-161 E. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.**



# De Laval Separators



The De Laval stands absolutely alone in the possession of those features which guarantee every-day satisfaction. These are protected by patents and are responsible for the universal prestige of De Laval machines.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

New Offices and Shops:

**14 & 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG**

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco.

## WINTER IS COMING!

And with it cold weather. If building

# E. B. EDDY'S

IMPERVIOUS

## Sheathing Paper

should be used.

**It Keeps Out Cold. It Keeps In Heat.**

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

**The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hull, Que.**

### INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION SHOW and SALES

Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
December 16th to December 23rd

THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE YEAR TO BE HELD IN THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE. AMPLE SEATING CAPACITY. LARGEST BUILDING DEVOTED TO SHOW PURPOSES IN THE WORLD. There will be sold at Public Auction the following number of selected cattle:

<b>Tuesday, December 19th</b> 50 SHORTHORNS 50	<b>Wednesday, Dec. 20th</b> 60 HEREFORDS 60
For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst.-Sec. Exchange Ave., U. S.-Yards, Chicago.	For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Sec. Kansas City, Mo.
<b>Thursday, December 21st</b> 60 ABERDEEN-ANGUS 60	<b>Friday, December 22nd</b> 40 GALLOWAYS 40
For catalogue write W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill.	For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec. Exchange Ave., U. S.-Yards, Chicago.

Railways are offering better rates and facilities for this year's Exposition than ever before.

## The Manitoba Assurance Co.

Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co., The largest fire company in the world.

**Northwest Branch: Winnipeg, Canada.**

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

FRED. W. PAGE, SUPERINTENDENT.

## DO IT NOW!

BUY A BOTTLE OF

### "Dr. Clark's" White Liniment

And have it handy in the stable. It is the best stable doctor.

Sold everywhere for 50 cents.

**THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.**

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

### GOSSIP.

Admiral and Anticipator, the latter a prizewinner in the calf of calendar year, Winnipeg, 1905, both grandsons of the noted Marquis of Zenda, are two exceptionally thick, low-set young bulls, and are now being offered for sale by Adamson Bros., breeders of Shorthorns at Gladstone, Man. Their herd is headed by Marquis of Longburn, a son of Senator Edwards' great bull, Marquis of Zenda. This bull has got a crop of young calves that would please the most fastidious breeder. The two-year-old bull is a big, smooth animal, and a good handler, possessing a soft, thick coat and mellow handling quality. The younger bull is as full as can be of Shorthorn character, and is growing into a first-class sire.

### MANITOBA CLYDESDALES.

Breeding establishments where pure-bred Clydesdales are raised are so rare in Manitoba that it is a real pleasure to visit one, and doubly so when one finds horses of such superior quality and style as those kept by Mr. S. McLean, of Franklin. It was a modest beginning this young breeder made, when a few years ago he bought an aged Ontario mare, and succeeded in getting one colt from her by that well-known old stock horse, Charming Charlie, but since then several head have been added to the stud. At present there are some twelve head of pure-breds, including the grand stock horse, Pretoria, by Prince of Quality, a stallion used by Col. Halloway and Mr. Geo. Davies, Toronto, and afterwards sold to the Old Country. Pretoria is a horse exceptionally good in his bone and pasterns, and has plenty of snap and vim in his style. A little more weight (he is now about 18 cwt.) would improve him, as would also a little filling around the gaskin, but in the middle, on the shoulders, in the bone and over the quarters he commands attention. Two acclimated and proven young stallions were seen, and are now for sale. One is four years old, by Charming Charlie, and is one of the hardest-muscled horses we have ever seen; a characteristic that is all too scarce. He is also very powerful in his arms and thighs, and his middle-piece is deep and closely coupled. Over the loin, he is particularly strong. In the bone, he shows a great deal of quality, and has straight, true action. The other stallion is two years old, and is sired by Prince Lundick. He is an American-bred horse, being a foal from a mare Mr. McLean bought from Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, and which was in foal at the time. This is a big colt, and, like the other just described, is remarkably strong in the body and quarters, but shows a little more quality in legs and pasterns. He is a beautiful, up-standing type of Clydesdale, and should be a splendid investment. Here are two stallions of known worth which can be bought minus the expense of importing, and cannot fail to give the best of satisfaction. Ere long there will be some fillies for sale, and judging by the progress already made in breeding, this establishment will be one that will make Manitoba famous for her home-bred horses.

### Through Tourist Sleeping Cars on Four Days of the Week

To California Via

Chicago Great Western Railway.

The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of four through tourist cars per week to California: The first leaving Minneapolis, 7.40 a. m., St. Paul, 8.10 a. m., every Monday, going via Omaha, the Mo., Pacific and Santa Fe, arriving Los Angeles 8 a. m. the following Friday. The second leaves Minneapolis, 8 p. m., St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., every Thursday, going via Omaha and the Rock Island Scenic Route, arriving San Francisco 4.28 p. m. Saturday. The third leaves Minneapolis, 10.45 p. m., St. Paul, 11.20 p. m., every Wednesday, going via Kansas City and the Rock Island El. Paso Route, arriving Los Angeles 12.55 p. m. Sunday. The fourth leaves Minneapolis, 10.20 a. m., St. Paul, 10.50 a. m., every Thursday, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, arriving Los Angeles, 8.25 a. m., San Diego, 12.45 p. m., Monday. For further information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

## With New Blood in the Arteries

YOU WILL FEEL NEW VIGOR AND CONFIDENCE THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE BODY.

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Do you know what it is to feel well—to feel young and hearty and vigorous—to feel full of energy and ambition—to enjoy work and look forward hopeful and confident of the future?

This is the natural way to feel when your blood is pure and rich and your nerves thrill with life and vitality.

This is the way you will feel if you revitalize your wasted and depleted nervous system by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not in any miraculous way—not after the first dose or first box, it may be, but when your system has been gradually built up—your blood enriched and new vim and vigor instilled into the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful medicine, but its wonders are accomplished in Nature's way, by thoroughly restoring the elements lacking in a run-down body.

No other treatment for the nerves acts in exactly this way. Some relieve by deadening the nerves—some by excessive stimulation.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food brings about lastingly beneficial results by forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force.

There is lots of evidence of what this great food cure has done for other. Ask your neighbors about it. 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Herefords

For sale or in exchange for farms or city property nr. Winnipeg or Brandon. Over 70 head of White-faces to select from, come and see them. Am near R.R. station. m

**E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.**

## SCARCLIFFE HEREFORDS

Bulls and females of the most approved strain. Sampson 1st at head of herd. Young stock of his get. Terms to suit the trade. Orders solicited.

**H. M. BING, Glenella, Man.**

## POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and

PURE-BRED

Shotland Ponies

FOR SALE

**J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.**

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m

**S. Martin, Routhwaite, Man.**

AMERICAN OXFORD DOWNS TO MEET.

The Oxford Down Association of America will meet in the Records Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Dec. 19.

W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, Ohio, is the secretary.

## BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE.

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

Powder, String or Pill Form

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



## "Clarke's" Moccasins

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

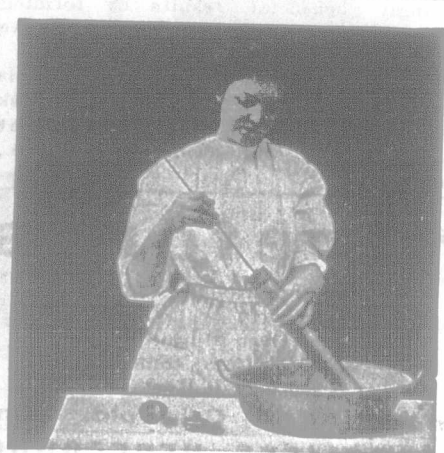
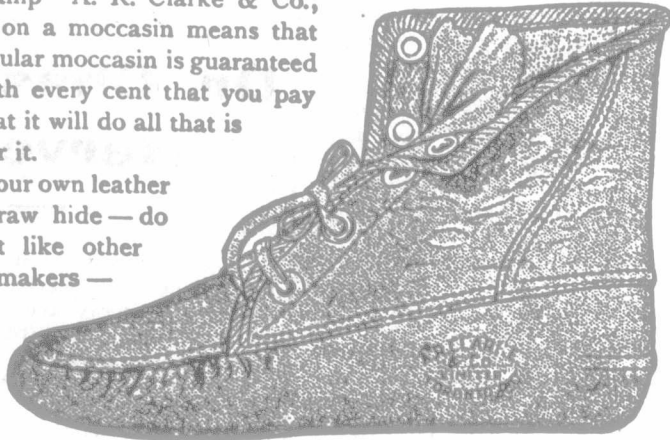
We tan our own leather from the raw hide—do not buy it like other moccasin makers—and by doing so we save the tanner's big profit and give you the advantage in extra value.

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

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

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

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



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-193—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

**The Sharples Separator Co.**

West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Can.

Chicago, Ill.

## A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

## A Corner in Grain

We never tried to corner the grain market, but in this corner of the world we have a deserved reputation for selling

### CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

For horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. If you are not posted as to our goods, and cannot secure a package from your dealer, drop a card to the

**CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY** Winnipeg and Toronto.



ALL CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM

## Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd

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

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

### GOSSIP.

We are advised that McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, have sold the imported Percheron stallion, Boeie (52320) 40538, to a syndicate of Pipestone farmers, viz., G. A. Kennedy, H. J. Phillips, B. M. Haynes, Geo. Rattray, J. M. Hogg, T. A. Heatherington, Abyssie J. Gillione, V. Aar Gilliard, Theophile Bode, Desire Regent, for \$4,000.

A visit to Scarcliffe, the stock farm of Mr. H. M. Bing, of Glenella, Man., affords one the pleasure of seeing one of the best herds of Herefords in the Province. The stock bull is Sampson 1st, a son of Albert (imp.) 2859, out of Jessamine (imp.) 4431. Although not a large-looking bull, he has a lot of firm flesh, and has proved himself a most satisfactory sire, not only of pure-bred stock, but also when crossed upon the herd of grade cows. He is the sire of two promising yearlings, which are now offered for sale, besides of several heifers, which will be retained. To make flesh of the feed given them, seems to be a natural trait in these cattle, and for this reason they are exceptionally valuable for breeding purposes. The partnership between Messrs. Bing and Wilson has been mutually dissolved, and Mr. Wilson will see some of the West before making a visit to his home in England. Mr. Bing also intends to see the Old Land in December, and before returning to Manitoba will make an effort to secure some additions to the herd. It is his intention to keep an extensive selection of Herefords always on hand so that any orders for stock will be promptly filled.

### SOME CHICAGO STOCK-YARDS PHILOSOPHY.

Not only does the live-stock shipper want a square deal as to rates, but he wants to get to his destination in some sort of decent time.

Good cow hides are worth about 2c. a pound more than a year ago, which is a good thing for the shippers of some of the old "hat-racks" that are coming to market, which are mostly hide.

Canada will try the open-air cure for tuberculosis in cattle; proposes to freeze it out.

They do not attempt to cure it in Chicago; reason, no fresh, pure air, either frozen or hot.

At Joliet, Ill., are several thousand convicts doing nothing. They might be apportioned among the counties of the State, and set at road-making for the good of the commonwealth. First tile-drain and grade every principal highway, and then put on a hard finish. The convict-labor problem may be easily settled. —[Live-stock World.]

### WHERE HORTICULTURE FAILED TO ATTRACT.

The sale of flowers and fruit at the close of the Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show in Toronto, on the final evening was attended by a large number of people. Some of the prices received were as follows:

Apples in barrels: King, \$5 and \$3.75; Spies, \$4; Wagner, Waldon, Greenings, Ben Davis, \$2.75; mixed apples, \$2.25.

Apples in boxes, three boxes to the barrel: King, 65c. to \$1; Spies, 75c. to \$1.30; Baldwins, \$1.25; Snows, 95c. to \$1.10, and mixed, 30c. to 50c.

Kieffer Pears worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box, sold for 60c. to 80c.

Quinces brought 60c. per box. Preserved fruits: Fifty jars (mixed) at 18c. a jar; cherries, 25c. to 30c.; peaches, 25c.; raspberries and strawberries, 20c. and 25c.; plums, gooseberries, currants and apple butter, 15c.

Flowers: Single chrysanthemums, 10c. to 85c.; American Beauty roses, \$3 per dozen; other roses, \$1.50 to \$2; carnations, 75c. to \$1.

The show, which was in progress most of the week, was financially a failure, the deficit being \$1,200. Only about 5,000 people attended. The total receipts were about \$3,500, made up by subscriptions, admissions and auction sale of exhibits. The expenses were \$1,850, and the prize list \$2,800. By an agreement with the exhibitors, however, the Association will be allowed to withhold a percentage of the prizes.

## Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "Its only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

## DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Woods Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

### Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.

## Shorthorns

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

### Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

### Yorkshire Pigs

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

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

## STEPHEN BENSON

### Forest Home Farm.

### CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS

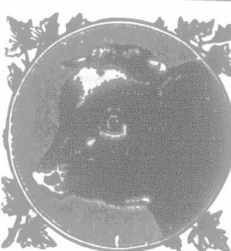


A couple of one-year-old Clydesdale stallions, good ones; four yearling bulls and a dozen bull calves; cows and heifers all ages. Boars and sows, old and young. Prices of cattle are down, and we will quote accordingly. We need the room, and can use the money. A choice lot of Scotch collie pups, eligible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

### ANDREW GRAHAM,

Carman and Roland Stns.

POMEROY P. O.



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

### SITTYTON STOCK FARM

### High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

**GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask**

### Rushford Ranch



### Young Stock for Sale.

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

### R. K. BENNETT,

Box 95. Calgary.

## Scotch Shorthorns

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

**P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.**

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



GOSSIP.

Our English exchanges announce the death, on October 29th, of Mr. Peter Stubbs, of Blaisdon Hall, Gloucestershire, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Stubbs was a prominent and successful breeder of high-class Shire horses, the Blaisdon stud having produced winners at the leading shows in Great Britain; and for his best horse, Blaisdon Conqueror, a London champion, which died last year, he had refused £3,000, or \$15,000.

Beals C. Wright, the tennis champion, was eating reed birds.

"When the reed bird season comes round," he said, "I think of my cousin, an enthusiastic sportsman."

"My cousin once went on a reed bird hunt, and had excellent luck. The family, on his return, feasted."

"His wife, a week or so later, said to him:

"How many reed birds was it that you shot, do you remember?"

"Just two dozen," said my cousin, "and all beauties."

"Then the grocer," said his wife, "has made a mistake. He charges for only 18."

Many amusing stories, according to The Rochester Union and Advertiser, are told of Theodore C. Weeks, the banker and broker, who died a short time ago. One Saturday, many years ago, Mr. Weeks went into the office of the late Irving A. Evans, in the Fiske building, and said to Mr. Evans: "I wish you would lend me \$5 until Monday."

Mr. Evans, who was somewhat hard of hearing, put his hand to his ear and said, "What?"

Mr. Weeks, taking courage, said, "I wish you would lend me \$10 until Monday."

Mr. Evans handed out the money with the remark: "I wish I had heard you the first time."

The ship was sinking in mid-ocean, and the women on board all clung to a gentleman of clerical exterior and cried:

"Oh, sir, do pray for us!"

"I am sorry, ladies," the man replied, "but I am not a parson."

"Oh, then, sir, do please let us sing a hymn."

"I am very sorry, ladies, but I am not even a choirmaster."

"Then who are you?" asked every voice.

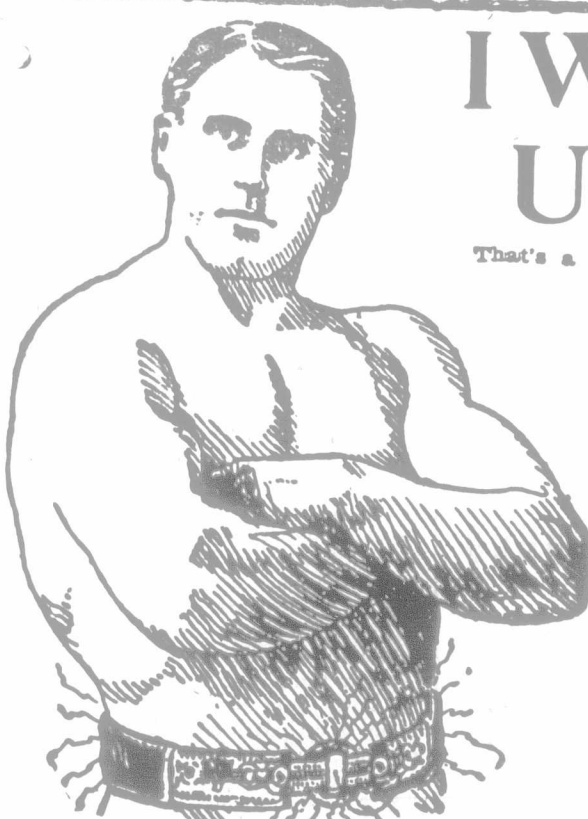
"I am only a churchwarden," replied the demure looking man.

"Then take up a collection," they all cried, "for the ship is sinking and something must be done."

A circular letter has just been issued by the Shorthorn Association drawing the breeders' attention to the fact that entries for Volume 22 of the Herdbook will be closed on the 31st of December, and if the breeders wish to have their pedigrees appear in that volume they are advised to send them in as soon as possible. The letter also draws attention to the fact that a new form of registration certificate is now being issued with the railway shipping voucher attached, and that Volume 21 is now in the press and will be mailed next month. It contains the pedigrees of 4,940 bulls and 5,290 cows, or a total of 10,230 pedigrees, also a list of prizes awarded at the leading exhibitions.

Changes Since Nelson's Time.

Last month brings to my mind the time when, as a lad, I stood on the deck of the old battleship, Victory, and saw the spot where that brave admiral fell, and I tried to imagine the smoke and noise, and see the sturdy sons of England standing by their old muzzleloaders and fighting for their homes. Then a few days after I was taken over one of the big battleships, and saw the modern cannon and machine guns, and I thought what a difference. And now, I am on the other side of the "herring pond," and I hear men tell of the times their fathers had, and how long it took with their oxen to make their homes in the bush. And now their sons are out here plowing the prairie with four and six horses, and breaking twenty acres a day with steam plows, and making new homes, and, again, I think what a difference, and I am proud of the fact that we are all sons of the good old British Empire. SAM. D. CHRISTIE.



# I Want No Money Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition — no cure no pay. No man can

make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition — no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who, when they feel the exhilaration from my belt, will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken this stuff for years, and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

A scientific man noted the world over—Prof. Loeb, of California University—makes the assertion that "Electricity is the basis of human vitality." Coming from him, you believe it. I've been saying that for the past twenty years. Some believed me. Some didn't. I say this now: Electricity is the power that drives every wheel in your body machinery, that enables you to talk, to walk, run, think, eat and everything else you do. To you it's like the steam in an engine. When you have enough you are strong—not enough then you need my belt.

Maybe you believe that—or not. You will some day. Anyhow, I am ready to back up anything I say, and all I ask you to spend is your time. And as you wear my belt while you sleep, I don't use much of that.

Some of the things I can cure are: Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor and every evidence of it, weakness of kidneys, stomach, liver, rheumatic pains, poor circulation, constipation and general ill health.

I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. I don't care where you are. Tell me and I'll give you his name, and you can ask him about me.

Now let's get together. If you would like to be a stronger, younger man than you are, come to me. Call and I'll give you all the satisfaction you want. If you can't call, send this coupon and I'll send you sealed, free, a book that will tell you how I do these things, and of men who would not sell my Belt now for ten times what they paid for it.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,**  
130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book free.

Name.....

Address.....

**SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.**

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

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

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**

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

**JOHN RAMSAY,**  
Priddis, Alta.

**SHORTHORNS**

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

**GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN**  
FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

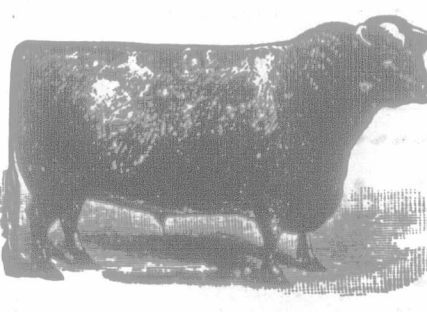
**John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
Strathroy, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES**

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

**Advertise in the Advocate**



**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**  
Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

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

**MAPLE SHADE**

**Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep**

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

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON,**  
Brooklin, Ont.

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

**Pine Grove Stock Farm**

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on **Wednesday, Jan. 10th.**

Herd catalogue on application. Address: **C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rookland, 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 Leicester left yet. Bargains in ewes. om

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

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

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

**Scotch Shorthorns**

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

**Ed. Robinson, Mar-hem Sta. and P. O.**  
Farm within town limits.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

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

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**

**REGINA STOCK FARM.**

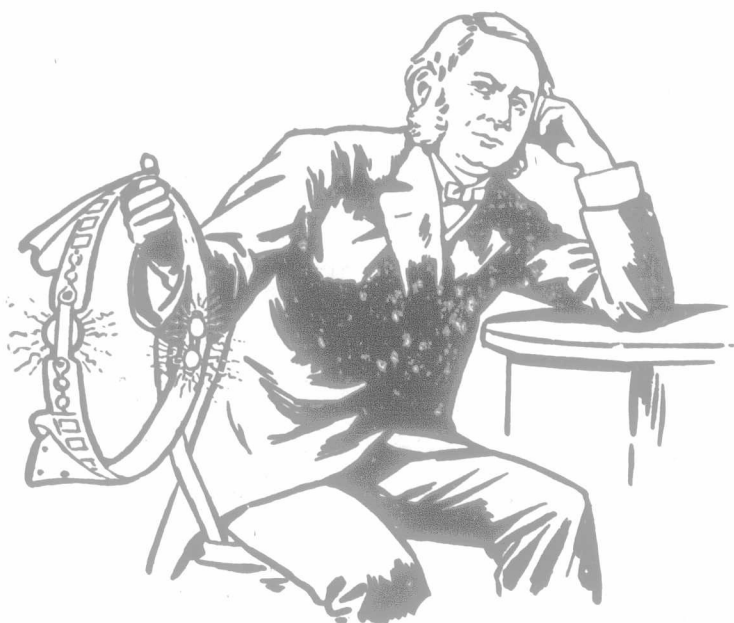
Young bulls by my famous sire "Burnside"; also the sire himself. Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages. The blood of the world-renowned Dalmeny herd in all my hogs.

**J. C. POPE,**  
Regina. Saskatchewan.

**Brampton Jersey Herd**—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, **B. H. BULL & SON,** Brampton, Ont. Phone 68. om



# Free Until Cured



Not  
One  
Penny  
in  
Advance  
or on  
Deposit

Forty years ago, when I first discarded drugs and devoted my whole attention to the study of Electricity, I could not afford to do business on to-day's basis, but I have so perfected my Electric Appliances, and the knowledge I have gained from all these years of experience and research is so great, that I will now give my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, to any man who suffers from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Losses, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, absolutely

## FREE UNTIL CURED.

I don't ask you to pay or deposit one cent until I convince you. Simply call or write for a Belt and wear it for two months, and if cured pay me the usual price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If not cured, return the Belt, and that ends the matter. If you prefer to pay cash, I give you the usual wholesale discount. Be sure you get the genuine. My great success has brought forth many imitators, and I must caution the public against their worthless, blistering imitations.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or write for one and my two valuable books on Electricity and its medical uses. Sent, sealed, free by mail.

## DR. C. F. SANDEN,

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays, until 9 p.m.

## Something New Under the Sun; The World do Move.

### A Perfect, Clean and Natural Shave Without a Razor.

The Angelus Hair Remover is a local application, which removes the hair from the face of mankind as the tropical sun would icicles; yet without the slightest injury to the skin, and which discovery is the result of a lifetime's scientific research and experimentation by the great French savant, Prof. Jean Roger Gauthier, of Paris. For not until now has there been a prescription of the kind, which successfully removes the coarsest hair from the tenderest skin, without any injurious effect. Thus the Angelus Hair Remover marks a new era in the 20th century, for the man who appreciates a means whereby he is enabled to save valuable time, trouble, annoyance, and useless expense; as it sounds the doom of the razor, and which will shortly become as obsolete in the annals of hygiene, as has become the battle axe to modern warfare—and like the latter will become but a relic of the barbaric ages gone by. The Angelus should be in the hands of every progressive man, whose time to shave himself is limited, including all those who are tired of being next to have their faces marred, mauled and mutilated; to say nothing of the constant danger of contracting infectious disease as barbers' itch, ringworm, or worse still. Therefore, the Angelus is an absolutely indispensable article to everyone who values a daily clean shave, which takes but 2 minutes and costs just 2 cents; and for the purpose of quickly introducing same to every shaver in this country we grant a further allowance of 33% on the first package, for trial and advertising purposes, thus giving you a full \$3.00 package, enough for 150 shaves, for \$2.00. Ladies troubled with superfluous hair will find the Angelus an ideal remedy and as superior to all depilatories now on the market as the electric light is to the candle; and far more reliable and convenient than the torture-inflicting needle. Address Lady Manager in full confidence. Agents, male and female, desiring to earn \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week selling the Angelus, should have personally used at least one package to render them enthusiastic and successful agents. Do it now. Address Dept. 931.

The Angelus Dermal Products Co., 56 W. 116th St., New York.



**ALL FOR 10 CENTS!** Wishing to secure new trade we have made up this splendid lot of goods, which we send, postpaid, for **Only 10 Cents**. 50 Fine Silk and Satin Remnants, beautiful colors, corners and squares. 6 Yards Lace, one package Embroidery Silk and a handsome Gold-Plated Ring. All sent, postpaid, for **ONLY TEN CENTS**. Address, Fancy Silk Co., P.O. Box 1528, New York, N. Y.

### GOSSIP.

We are pleased to inform our readers that we have recently concluded arrangements with one of the leading authorities upon Hackneys in Great Britain for a series of articles upon that subject to appear serially in our issues, and which will, we feel assured, prove both interesting and instructive to our numerous readers. The gentleman who in this instance is our contributor is Mr. S. B. Carnley, of the famed Norbury House Stud, Alford, Lincs., the owner of such well-known animals as Norbury Squire, Norbury Lordling, etc. We have pleasure in reproducing a photo of a typical English Hackney mare, the property of that gentleman, who has proved her undoubted worth by winning some sixteen first and champion prizes, medals and cups in the Show-yards of Great Britain, including Market Weighton, Boston, Pocklington, Attrincham, etc., etc. She is sired by Sir Augustus 6562, a worthy son of old Champion Ophelia, and stands full 15.24, with magnificent limbs and conformation. As she is now only seven years old, she has many good years of profit and victory before her, as she has already proved her worth as a breeder, being the dam of the well-known young stallion, Norbury Chancer, by Champion Rosador 4964.

About two miles out of Newdale, Man., in the midst of one of the best cattle districts in the Province, Mr. Wm. Grayston is breeding Shorthorns and feeding Shorthorn steers with much success. His breeding stock has been selected with the idea of producing the maximum amount of flesh on the feed which every farm can easily produce. In his breeding operations, Mr. Grayston keeps before him the same ideals which the original improvers of cattle had in mind when they selected animals that would produce piles of flesh on the most meagre fare, and anything which does not give evidence of this inherent trait is turned over to the butcher. Since commencing to breed, only the best blood has been used, but no animal has been retained whose flesh-making characteristics will not commend it as highly as its fashionable pedigree. The stock bull now in use is Sittyton Conqueror, by Sittyton Hero 7th, dam by Mr. Greenway's great Judge, and out of Roan Mary, the same owner's famous show cow. A ten-months-old bull calf that deserves special mention is by the stock bull, and out of a dam by Village Hero. Another bull is out of a dam by Scottish Canadian, and her dam by Village Hero, so that the herd is strong in the blood of champions, not only of the West, but of all Canada.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., reports the following sales of Shorthorns from his herd: "To Mr. A. E. Garnham, Strassfordville, a seven-months-old imported Roan Lady bull calf, sired by Sittyton's Choice, bred by Mr. Duthie. This young bull promises well, and in his present owner's hands, no doubt, will go forward. To Samuel Lyons, Dunnville, a promising bull calf, sired by Imp. Bapton Chancellor, and having for dam Crimson Jean, of the well-known Verbena family; to Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, the red cow, Beauty of Woodstock, twice one of the winning cows in the Shorthorn dairy tests at Guelph. Have at present an offering of fourteen imported and Canadian-bred bulls that will please intending purchasers. Among the lot are four grandsons of Silver Plate. One bull calf is sired by Royal Ensign, full brother to Royal Emblem, champion bull of Great Britain, and recently sold for \$17,000. His dam is a Cruickshank Butterfly, sired by Superior Archer. Anyone looking for show material would do well to see this calf. Prince of Navarre, sired by Early Morning, by Pride of Morning, is a very promising yearling, a red roan, and is a Bruce Mayflower in breeding; Scottish Senator, from Gordon of Newton's herd, and Deeside Chief, a Roan Lady, sired by King Victor, a Marr bull, make a trio of bulls fit to head any herd. Have a number of fine home-bred cows, sired mostly by Bapton Chancellor, of right colors, and of the stamp that are sought after at the present time. Also can supply heifers with calves at foot or in calf and young imported cows of right quality."

## Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

## W.W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepote, London.

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices. om  
R. E. OLARKE, West Lorne, Ont

SHROPSHIRE—We have for sale a number of choice ram lambs at reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs; also 4 young Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 11 months old, and a few yearling heifers. om

BELL BROS.,  
"The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

## 70 Shropshire Shearing Ewes 70 FOR SALE.

These ewes are a capital lot of the right type and very fine quality, and bred to No. 1 rams. Will be sold at a reasonable price to anyone taking the lot. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Millgrove, Ont.

## Hides, Furs SHEEPSKINS, etc.

Consignments Solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO, Toronto, Ont.

## THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



## Large English Berkshires

For the fall trade I have to offer about 80 young April sows, of the up-to-date type; these will be bred to a prizewinning boar for early spring litters. Also 10 nice young spring boars fit for fall service. I have some nice September pigs that I am offering at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Address:

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

## YORKSHIRES

Our present offering is:—

20 boars and sows, April farrow.

10 boars and sows, May farrow.

16 boars and sows, June farrow.

1 two-year-old boar (imported).

1 yearling boar, sired by Imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd

9 sows, over one year; three of these imported.

We are quoting these pigs away down, as we are at present overstocked. We can ship to any distance in light, strong crates, with self-feeder attachment.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,  
Rosser, Manitoba.

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

These animals are now for sale. They are supplied on a trial. Inspection and correspondence invited. All enquiries answered.

G. G. WILKINSON,  
Mount Farm, Rosser, Manitoba.



**EVERY HOME**

needs these journals, because they will make it brighter and better.

# Our Great Clubbing Combination

**EVERY FARMER**

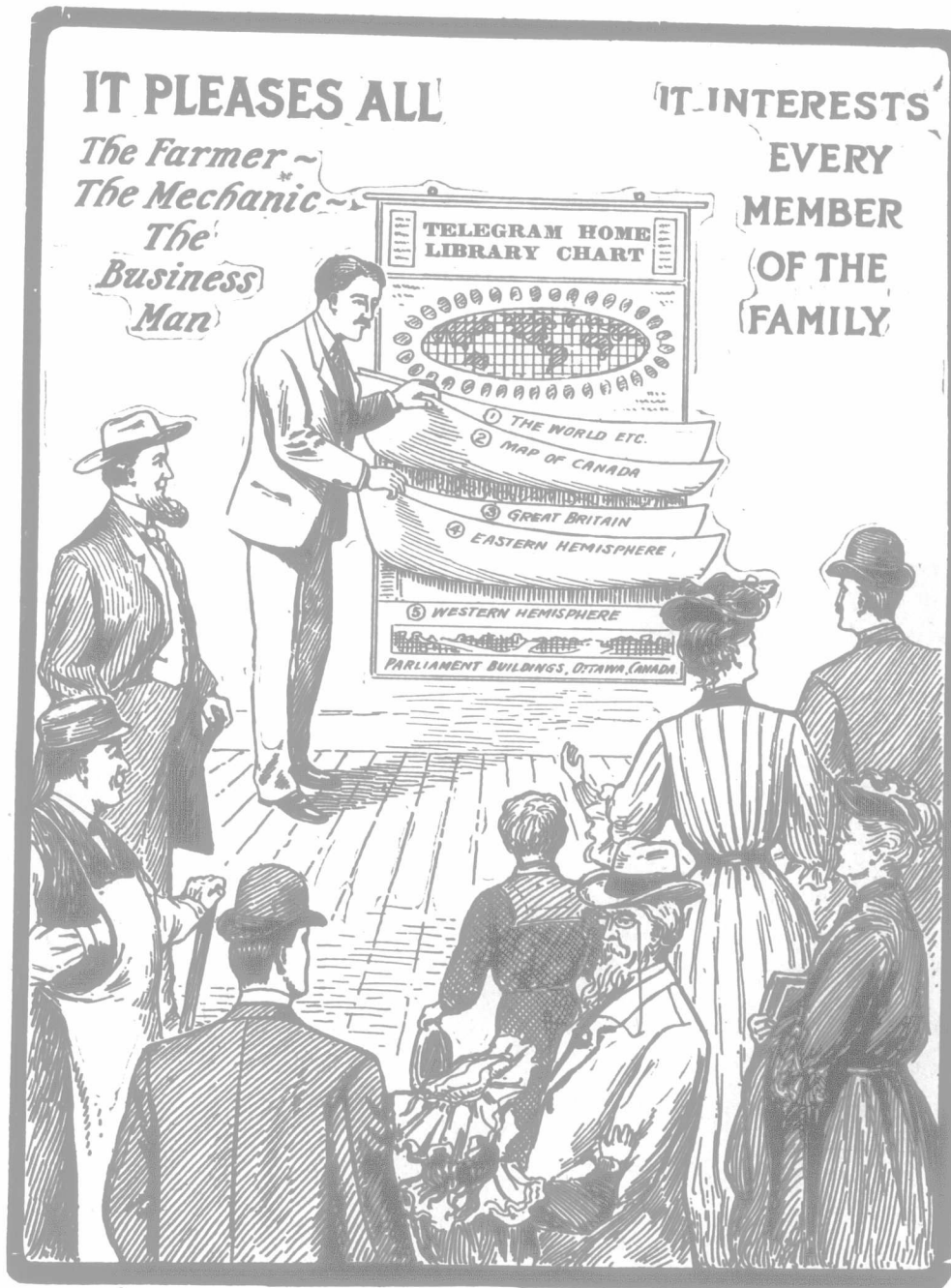
needs these journals, because they will help to make his farm more profitable.

## THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM AND THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

These two great weeklies of the West from now to **January 1st, 1907**, for **\$1.50**, together with The Weekly Telegram's great premium, **THE NEW HOME LIBRARY WALL CHART**. These two great weeklies need no introduction—they are the best the West produces.

### THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM

Contains each week 24 pages of home, foreign, farm and general news, embracing the only colored comic section published by any weekly newspaper in the Dominion of Canada. It enjoys the Canadian and American Associated Press services, and nothing of importance from the four corners of the globe escapes its columns. It has a Legal Department—that will save expense and avoid litigation. Its Veterinary Department will keep you posted on treating your stock, and has often saved the life of valuable animals. Serial and Short Stories by the best authors can always be found in its columns. Every department is of as much value to the family as a special paper devoted to such topics.



### THE HOME LIBRARY CHART

Is a geography and cyclopedia combined, containing a wealth of valuable information for every man, woman and child in the land. It is in the form of a wall-hanger, 24 inches by 28 inches in size, and when hung upon the wall is a most beautiful piece of artistic work. The Home Library Chart has six sheets, made up of maps of The World, The Dominion of Canada, Province of Manitoba, Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, United States and Korea. Accompanying the map of Korea is a synopsis of the Russia - Japanese war. The maps of the new Provinces in The Home Library Chart are the first published for the West, making it of special interest to Western Canadians. The face of the Home Library Chart presents a most beautiful piece of artistic work, as it contains photographs of all the rulers of the world. Photographs of all the premiers of Canada can also be found in the Home Library Chart, with the coat-of-arms of all the Provinces in Confederation.

### THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

Take advantage of this unrivalled opportunity to-day, and be with the thousands of well-pleased readers who are receiving this magnificent gift.

<b>\$4.00</b>	<b>An Offer Without a Parallel</b>	<b>\$4.00</b>												
FOR	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">The Weekly Telegram</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$1 00</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">All yours for only</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;"><b>\$1.50</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">The Farmer's Advocate</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">The Home Library Chart</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;"><b>\$4.00</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	The Weekly Telegram	\$1 00	All yours for only	<b>\$1.50</b>	The Farmer's Advocate	1 50	The Home Library Chart	1 50	Total	<b>\$4.00</b>			FOR
The Weekly Telegram	\$1 00	All yours for only	<b>\$1.50</b>											
The Farmer's Advocate	1 50													
The Home Library Chart	1 50													
Total	<b>\$4.00</b>													
<b>\$1.50</b>		<b>\$1.50</b>												

ORDER BLANK.

**The Weekly Telegram and Farmer's Advocate**, the great rural authorities for the Northwest.

**THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, Winnipeg, Man.:**

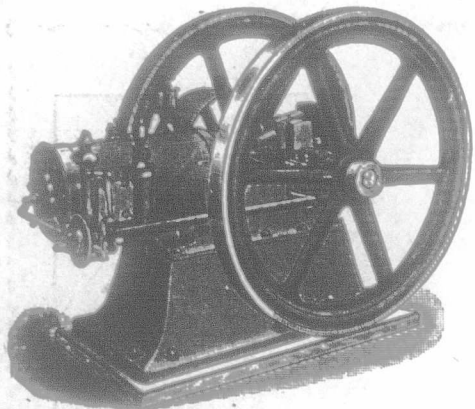
Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents for **The Weekly Telegram** and **The Farmer's Advocate** from this date to January 1st, 1907, and the New Home Library Chart.

Name.....

Address.....

**The Home Library Chart** is valued alone at \$1.50, standing without a rival in the premium world.

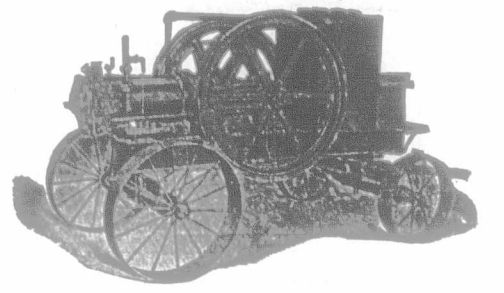




Stationary for all Purposes.

## The "Ohio" Leads 'Em All!

The "Ohio" Gasoline Farm Engine is the only fit engine to have on a farm where one is a good way from the repair shop. It is so **simple** that there's nothing to get out of order. It is comparatively new, having been placed on the market within the past ten years, but in that time it has **outstripped all competitors in public favor.** Its greatest triumph culminated at the St. Louis Exposition, when in competition with other leading gasoline engines it won the Highest Award Gold Medal for efficiency, durability and simplicity. Built in sizes of from 1½ to 50 h.-p. Hundreds in use in Manitoba, giving the best of satisfaction. Write us for catalogue and prices, if interested.



Portable for Threshing.

**BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., LTD., General Machinery Dealers, WINNIPEG.**



**IDEAL**

An Oil of Sterling Value.

Every Farmer Needs It.

Sold by all Leading Dealers.

**THRESHER OIL**

The high lubricating qualities of this oil are unexcelled. Avoid trouble and save money by using **Ideal Threshing Oil.**

**BE SURE YOU GET IT.**

ONE OF THE

## Canadian Oil Co.'s

### STERLING BRAND PRODUCTS

Imported and Manufactured Solely by Them.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Toronto, WINNIPEG, St. John, Vancouver

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

**Capital, \$8,700,000      Rest, \$3,500,000**

**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO**

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Manager.      ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen. Manager.

One Hundred and Thirty Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

**Branches in the Canadian Northwest:**

BRANDON, Man. A. Maybee, Manager.	MELFORT, Sask. E. R. Jarvis, Manager.
CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MOOSE JAW, Sask. E. M. Saunders, Manager.
CARMAN, Man. E. C. Complin, Manager.	MOOSOMIN, Sask. D. I. Forbes, Manager.
CLARESHOLM, Alta. A. B. Irvine, Manager.	NANTON, Alta. N. F. Ferris, Manager.
DAUPHIN, MAN. D. H. Downie, Manager.	NEEPAWA, Man. G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
EDMONTON, Alta. T. M. Turnbull, Manager.	NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask. A. S. Houston, Manager.
ELGIN, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.	PINCHER CREEK, Alta. W. G. Lynch, Manager.
ELKHORN, Man. R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.	PONOKA, Alta. E. A. Fox, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
GRAND VIEW, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. D. Nevill, Manager.
HIGH RIVER, Alta. P. H. Jory, Manager.	RED DEER, Alta. A. Scott, Manager.
INNISFAIL, Alta. H. L. Edmonds, Manager.	REGINA, Sask. H. F. Myton, Manager.
KINISTINO, Sask. In charge temporarily of E. R. Jarvis, Manager at Melfort.	SASKATOON, SASK. W. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager.
LETHBRIDGE, Alta. G. G. R. Nourse, Manager.	SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. S. M. Daly, Manager.	TREHERNE, Man. J. S. Munro, Manager.
MACLEOD, Alta. H. M. Stewart, Manager.	VEGREVILLE, Alta. W. P. Perkins, Manager.
MEDICINE HAT, Alta. F. L. Crawford, Manager.	VERMILION, Alta. A. C. Brown, Acting Manager.
	YELLOW GRASS, Sask. F. J. Turner, Acting Manager.
	WINNIPEG, MAN., John Aird, Manager.

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT**

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

A general banking business transacted. Accounts may be opened and conducted by mail with all branches of this Bank.

## I. H. C. Gasoline Engines

Increase Your Profits,  
Lighten Your Work.



**YOU** need one of these handy helpers.

Because with its aid you can do more and better work at less expense of time and energy.

And you will soon find that the "I. H. C." Gasoline Engine **pays for itself** in the actual saving in money and increased profits it brings you.

Steam power is dangerous and expensive. Wind power is treacherous and unreliable.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalogue, showing how "I. H. C." Gasoline Engines will save you money.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Montreal, Regina, Toronto, London, Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

Horizontal—Stationary or Portable, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 H. Power. Vertical style, 2, 3, 5, H. Power.

Gasoline, as applied to the "I. H. C." Engine, is **proved** best for all practical purposes.

Feed Cutting, Wood Sawing, Husking and Shredding or Shelling Corn, Grinding Feed, Pumping, Churning, Separating, etc.

Be wise! Save yourself, your help and your horses by investing in an "I. H. C." Engine.

WRITE FOR PRICES OF


## Cedar Posts and Tamarac Piling.

IN CAR LOTS.

### JNO. M. CHISHOLM,

Office Tribune Bldg., WINNIPEG. P.O. Drawer 1230.

GOING TO BUILD?



Get our quotations and samples of

### READY ROOFING

THRESHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY

P.O. Box 701, 110-112, 114-116 St. B. Winnipeg, Man.