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VOL. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOVEMBER 8, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 685

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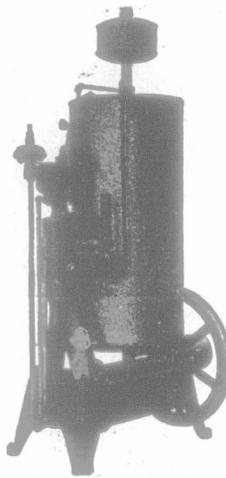
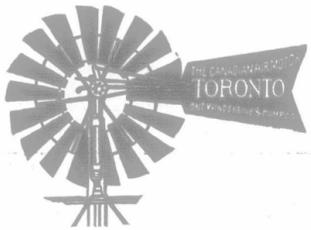
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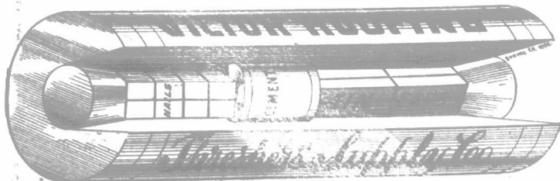
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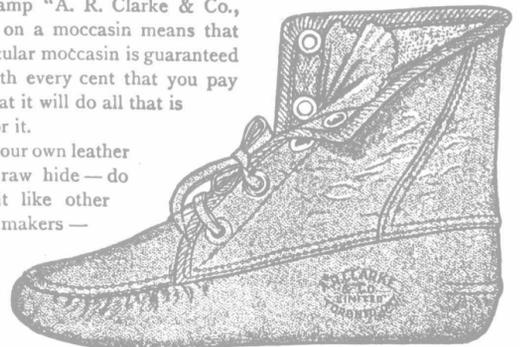
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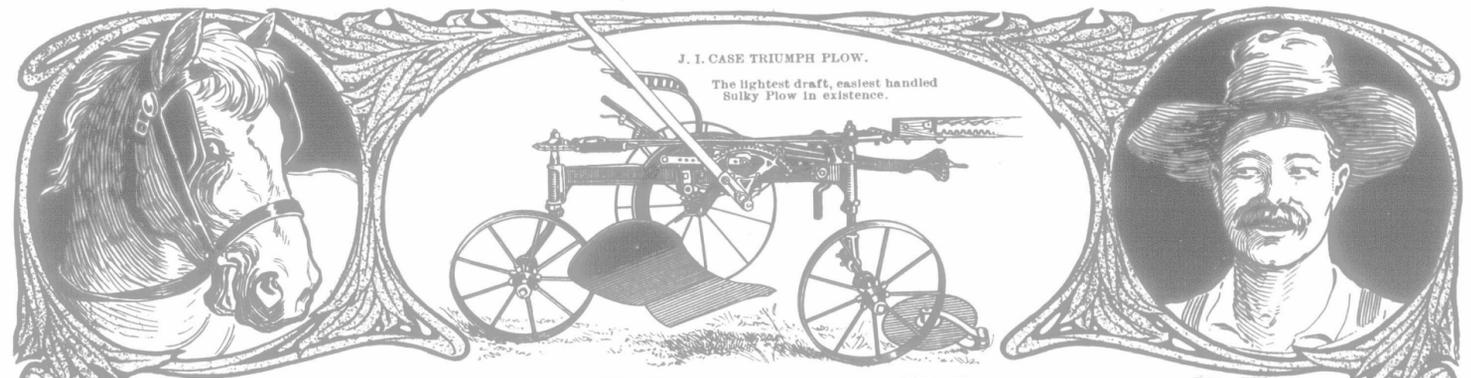
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In an actual test in the field recently the J. I. Case Gang Plow covered a third more ground with four horses than its closest competitor covered with five horses. And the horses that pulled the J. I. C. Plow showed less strain when the work was done than the other team. Isn't that positive proof that the J. I. Case Plow is best for man and horse? Isn't this famous light draft feature of the J. I. C. Plow, which made this test so successful, better than all the fads and fancies that could be put into a plow? For a properly turned mould board that scours is light draft—and draft is the most important thing.

Every feature of the J. I. Case Plow is a practical feature to obtain light draft and ease of handling. For instance, the share enters the ground point down and heel up. It leaves the ground heel down and point up. The mould board is made from our own special design and of selected steel to secure the greatest scouring capacity. In these features as in all others the J. I. C. Plow surpasses every other plow made.

J. I. Case Plows (Sulky, Gang and Walking), Harrows (disc and spike) Seeders and Cultivators as the result of long years of study and practical test in the field are built to wear. No unnecessary material, no surplus weight about the J. I. C. line. But the strength—the life is there. The wide experience, the inventive skill, the expert knowledge and the high-grade material is there, and they are all combined in rounding out the most perfect line of agricultural implements the farm has ever known.

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Simply answer these four questions, sign your name and address, enclose ten cents for postage and packing, and as soon as the Encyclopedia is ready, we will mail it to you. Address **A 33**



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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.




THE SPICE OF LIFE.

De rooster's crow don't sound so big when de hen starts ter cacklin' ober a new aig.

It ain't charity ter find fault wid de looks ob a scarecrow aftar er hard wintah.

When luck knocks at de doah, hit don't hang erround ter listen to de man who gits mad fer bein' waked up.

I notice one thing, said Uncle Ephraim, dese graduuates is like bumblebees—big-gest when day first gits out, but spryer aftar deh knocks agin' de world a bit.

Mr. Sato, of the Japanese Peace Commission, praised in Portsmouth the pleasant and stimulating coolness of the American summer in New England.

"We have hot summers in Japan," said Mr. Sato. "We have hot-weather stories there, too. For instance:

"A philanthropic Japanese rode through the streets one scorching day when a beggar woman accosted him, holding a baby in her arms.

"Kind sir," she said, "will you not give a copper coin to your servant, who is in sore need?"

"Yes, gladly," said the gentleman, and he took out a handful of small change.

"But just as he was about to give this to the woman he chanced to look closely at her baby, and, behold, it was only a great doll.

"Why," he cried, "that baby is a fraud, a sham."

"Yes, your honor," said the woman humbly. "It was so hot I left the real one home to-day."

"Nutsy," the janitor in a freshmen dormitory at Amherst College, was in the habit of extinguishing the corridor lights at 1 o'clock each night. The freshmen planned a joke on "Nutsy," and arranged a pail of water over a door where a certain light was, in such a manner as to automatically tip over on the janitor on that auspicious night, and prepared to watch the fun.

Night came, and with it "Nutsy" and the freshmen all apparently asleep. "Nutsy" extinguished the light with the desired result.

He opened one of the dormitory doors and called out: "Well, boys, let's light up." And there, drenching wet, to their consternation, stood George Harris, D. D., LL.D., President of Amherst. "Nutsy" happened to be ill, and the president himself had attended to the duty.

WHEN IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Two New Yorkers, on a hunting expedition in the Tennessee mountains, were compelled to seek a night's shelter under the roof of a cabin they stumbled upon. After supper, their host explained that although there was only one bed there was no occasion to worry about their resting-place. He and his wife then put two of the children in the bed; in a few moments they were asleep. The father then carefully deposited them, still sleeping, on the floor. This operation was repeated until the host's six children were fast asleep, oblivious to the hardness of their plank bed. The mountaineer then informed the travellers that the bed was at their disposal, whereupon, fatigued from the day's tramping, they retired and soon were fast asleep.

In the morning, when they awoke, they found themselves on the floor, and their host and hostess fast asleep in the bed.

"I RECKON NOT."

The more I see of long-time milk records, and the more I study the cows or their photographs, the less I know about what a cow is worth, as a dairy producer, by looking at her. There are certain rules laid down for judging a cow. There are men who profess to know what a good cow looks like. She has a wedge here, a bony eminence there, a fullness here, a certain look there, an udder of such a size and shape—just follow the rules and you are sure to get—most anything from a good-for-nothing to a rattling good animal. These wise men will say: "She ought to be a good one." "How much butter will she make?" "Well, I can't say." No, I reckon not. It will take two years to find out. It's like marriage. You get better acquainted the longer you live together. —Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

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Tanks,
Boe Supplies,
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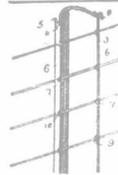
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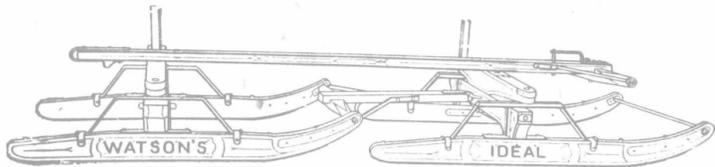
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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Did I understand you to say that all rum selling has been stopped in your town?"
"Not at all. I merely said it was strictly prohibited."

Day after day Jack Tubbs and Thos. Biggs were before their colonel for fighting. Pack drill and even cells were tried, but without avail.

At last their kindly old officer hit upon a happy expedient. Next time they were before him he delivered sentence thus: "Sergeant-major," he said, "just see that these two men clean all the barrack windows—Tubbs to do the outside, while Biggs attends to the inside; and, recollect, neither man is to leave any window till the other has finished."

The scheme was highly successful. Jack and Tom scowled thunderously at each other for three windows, but flesh and blood could hold out no longer. At the fourth they burst out laughing, and they have been good friends ever since.

A PREACHER HUSHED.

During the heat of the anti-slavery agitation, while on a railroad train, Wendell Phillips was thus addressed by a clergyman: "Mr. Phillips, why do you and your associates continue to excite our people of the north when no slavery exists here? Why do you not go to the south where slavery does exist and stop the importation of slaves?" "I believe you are a minister of the gospel," said Phillips. "That is my vocation," replied the clergyman. "And your mission is to save souls from hell?" "That is my mission," replied the other. "Then," replied Phillips, "why do you not go there and stop the importation of souls?"

THOUGHT IT WAS A GAME LAW.

"Just to show you how deeply a man may feel on the negro question," recently remarked a prominent member of Georgia's Congressional delegation, "let me tell you of a conversation that took place in New York one day last week: "Colonel Bill, of Atlanta, had been in Europe, and meeting Colonel Harry, of Atlanta, in Broadway, asked him the news from home.

"Nothing much happening," Colonel Harry replied. "But look here, what do you suppose our fool legislature did at the last session? Passed a statute making it a misdemeanor to shoot a nigger." "A misdemeanor!" cried Colonel Bill. "Oh, that's preposterous!" "I tell you it's so," Colonel Harry insisted.

"A misdemeanor to shoot a nigger, eh?" Colonel Bill mused. "A misdemeanor, eh? Durin' what months of the year?"

THE FAITHFUL NEGRO.

A bride and groom from Vermont had been much troubled by the stares of the people in the hotels where they went. Arriving at a city hotel the groom called the colored headwaiter.

"Now, George," he said, "we have been bothered to death by people staring at us, because we are just married. Now, here's \$2, and, remember, I trust you not to tell anyone that we are just married. Understand?"

"Yes, sah," said George, "I understand."

The following morning when the couple went down to breakfast the staring was worse than ever. Chambermaids snickered, the clerks nudged each other, and everyone in the dining-room stared. When the couple returned to their room it was only to see a head sticking out of nearly every door down the long hall.

Very angry, the groom went to the desk and called for the waiter.

"Look here, you old fool," he said to that personage, "didn't I give you \$2 to protect my wife and myself from this staring business?"

"Yes, sah, you did," said George.

"Pon my soul, I didn't tell, sah."

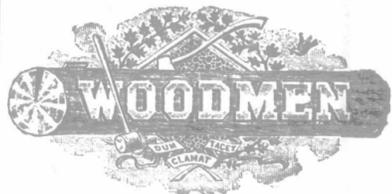
"How about this staring? It is the worst yet. Did anyone ask you if we were married?" asked the irate groom.

"Yes, sah, several folks did," replied George.

"Well, what did you tell them?"

"I tole 'em, sah," replied the honest negro, "you wuzn't married at all."

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19	33	61	1 01	1 32	1 81	2 16
20	34	62	1 04	1 36	1 84	2 19
21	35	64	1 05	1 38	1 86	2 22
22	35	65	1 07	1 40	1 91	2 28
23	36	66	1 10	1 44	1 94	2 31
24	37	67	1 11	1 46	1 96	2 34
25	37	68	1 13	1 48	2 01	2 40
26	38	70	1 14	1 50	2 02	2 43
27	39	71	1 17	1 54	2 06	2 49
28	39	72	1 19	1 56	2 08	2 52
29	40	73	1 20	1 58	2 11	2 55
30	40	74	1 23	1 62	2 18	2 61
31	41	76	1 25	1 64	2 21	2 64
32	42	77	1 26	1 66	2 26	2 70
33	43	78	1 30	1 70	2 29	2 73
34	43	79	1 31	1 72	2 31	2 76
35	44	81	1 34	1 76	2 39	2 85
36	45	84	1 39	1 82	2 48	2 94
37	47	86	1 43	1 88	2 54	3 03
38	49	89	1 46	1 92	2 59	3 09
39	50	91	1 51	1 98	2 66	3 18
40	52	96	1 58	2 08	2 81	3 36
41	56	1 02	1 64	2 22	2 99	3 57
42	59	1 08	1 78	2 34	3 16	3 78
43	62	1 14	1 89	2 48	3 35	3 99
44	65	1 20	1 98	2 60	3 52	4 20
45	69	1 26	2 09	2 74	3 70	4 41
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48	88	1 62	2 68	3 52		
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19, 39	20, 39	21, 39	22, 40
23, 40	24, 41	25, 43	26, 43
27, 45	28, 45	29, 46	30, 47
31, 49	32, 49	33, 51	34, 52
35, 53	36, 55	37, 55	38, 57
39, 59	40, 61	41, 63	42, 65
43, 67	44, 68	45, 70	46, 71
47, 74	48, 77	49, 80	50, 83
51, 84	52, 87	53, 91	54, 93
55, 97			

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 685.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 8, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Have plenty of straw at the buildings before snow lies deeply.

* * *

Let us hear about your success with potatoes and other roots this season.

* * *

Keep the breeding sows so that they are exercised during the cold weather.

* * *

The well-bred bull of one of the beef breeds is the kind to get good feeding steers.

* * *

If this year's crop is any criterion, there can be no doubt but that young Manitoba sowed wild oats.

* * *

What about the seed fairs? Is there any desire for this form of agricultural education in your district?

* * *

Select a man in your neighborhood to put on your local agricultural society board, and go there and elect him.

* * *

Bluestoning cannot have been done so thoroughly or by so many farmers last spring, judging by some of the crop.

* * *

Turkey-raisers can afford to get busy, because people will eat the king of barnyard fowl at Thanksgiving and Christmas time.

* * *

Why is it that the spread between 1 hard and 1 northern is so big? Three to four cents is too much. Can the grain men explain?

* * *

Burn out those low spots which gather snow in the winter and hold you back at springtime, and cut any brush out and burn it.

* * *

Breed your sows now for next spring's litters; it means ten months from the time you breed the sow until you can market the progeny.

* * *

The millennium will come when the farmers are free of debt and can afford to hold their wheat; until then, the market is beyond their control.

* * *

Can you explain why it is there is so much white wheat off scrub land? What is it in the soil which switches the energies of the wheat plant from manufacturing gluten to starch formation?

* * *

Rumor has it that Swift, of Chicago, has got a controlling interest in a Winnipeg packing-house and abattoir. It is to be hoped that other fellows will come our way. We need competition badly for our hogs and steers.

* * *

Everybody agrees that life insurance costs too much, except the companies. If you must insure, do it in a Canadian company which is within the reach of our Government's control. If the home companies are investigated it will do no harm, and those run honestly and economically will have nothing to fear. Do not drop your policies because an investigation is to be held.

* * *

Referring to the quality of this year's wheat crop in the Northwest, the Duluth Commercial Record says: The No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern is an excellent wheat, sound, plump kernels, full-weighted, and in all respects a milling wheat that should please wherever used. The No. 2 northern is mostly the same kind of wheat, graded down on account of smut, and even at that, there is very little smut to be found in it. The

No. 3 and 4 wheat is different from the wheats of the same grade raised in 1904, in that the 1904 wheat was shrunken, light-weight stuff because of rust cutting it down before maturity, while the small, light wheat of the present crop reached full maturity, and is full of gluten.—[N. W. Miller.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

"The meek shall inherit the earth," but this fact will not prevent those who are not meek from getting possession of it. We have been forcibly impressed with this truth for some time past, as we have watched the efforts of manufacturers and commercial institutions to control for their own benefit the tariff of the country. Agriculture is the basic industry, and on its development depends the future of the country, but the manufacturers take on themselves the right to rule, and, united together, work for their own interests. They are willing to admit that agriculture is the foundation of national wealth, but they are convinced that the foundation is always something on which they can stand and build a mighty monument to their own importance.

We blame them not for their confidence; we have no fault to find with them for pressing their views upon the Government, but we submit that the dignity and importance of agriculture is such that every effort should be made to impress the Government with the importance of the agricultural interests of the West, and of the necessity for safeguarding these interests.

It seems to be a natural condition in Canada that advocates of high protection gain ground, they are more insistent, there is an element of national pride and prejudice that can be readily appealed to in any controversy on this subject, and those whose interests demand a moderate tariff must always stand on guard to defend their rights.

The West should be a unit on this question. There is no need for a higher duty upon the necessities of life in this new country, and any increase of the tariff can only result in an increase in the cost of living, and an added clog to the development of the West.

Noxious Weeds Act Needs Amending.

The section in the above act which prohibits the return of the grain offal has in the courts drawn attention to the fact that the above act needs to be made up-to-date, among other things, by removing the prohibition against such return to the farms, or the sale for feed purposes of the weed seeds and small grains which constitute the wheat offals.

Experience has shown, on the farms and at the feeding yards, that much valuable feed is obtained from the screenings, and we do not believe the prohibitive section referred to has been a particle of good in preventing the growth of weeds.

As a rule, the farmer who is canny enough to use screenings for feed, either by boiling, crushing or feeding to sheep, is careful to see that the land is not contaminated thereby. We believe that all elevators should be forced to thoroughly clean all wheat going through them for the 1½c. a bushel charged, and that the farmer should be returned the screenings, and his wheat either sold or shipped as clean wheat with no further dockage. This, of course, would not affect damp or smutty wheat. By so doing freight would be saved on what is at present a total loss to the farmer. The enforcement of a noxious weeds act at the market end is not likely to produce any good effect at all worth the ill-feeling and hindrance to trade it engenders.

That the gospel of weed suppression needs con-

stant and effective preaching none will deny, and one of the best methods of putting the weed-grower on the penitent bench would be by sending him home with his tare of weeds and cash for his net grain; comparison of the two would, in the most hardened agricultural sinner, force on him the conviction that he was farming badly and must do better. Weed-growing is one of the worst diseases with which our agriculture is affected, and the principle that prevention is better than cure, holds good here as elsewhere. Until the country produces farmers who will deliberately sow screenings, the obnoxious section should have no place in law, for it never had justice.

Stacked Grain is the Most Profitable.

Time and again the views of different farmers have appeared in these columns re the desirability of stacking grain, especially wheat, or threshing from the stook. The testimony given in the past rather favored the one-handling method, viz., stook threshing, but the case for the other side was not so strongly presented as the details of the case warranted.

The three great things in the production of any article are to turn out the greatest quantity of that article, of the finest quality, at the least cost, and if we measure the two methods, stook and stack threshing, by this standard we believe it will be shown that, in farming on an up-to-date system, a section of land or less, the stacking method will be found most economical and profitable.

For the larger cultivated areas, where wheat is grown on a large scale, where it is consequently more or less a gamble with Nature, stook threshing will be followed with its accompaniment—the bare fallow.

Briefly, the bare-fallow and stook-threshing method of farming means the playing for high stakes with the children's heritage! That the gambler sometimes wins is no criterion that the system is safe, sure, or desirable.

While vast areas of rich virgin prairie, capable of growing big crops of wheat, are to be had, the gradual and rapid impoverishment of the land is bound to continue, and it is not to be expected that men will take the more laborious and more scientific method over the easy, spendthrift system so generally followed. The present-day feeling is that wealth must be got and gotten quickly; that only husks will remain for those coming after is not yet a disquieting thought, except to the few.

Stack threshing, first, is done more cheaply than stook threshing, the charge for the former running from 3c. to 4½c. a bushel; stook threshing, 6c. to 7½c. a bushel. That the margin is too large in favor of the stook thresherman is the opinion of many good farmers, who opine that the difference should not exceed 1½ cents.

Stack threshing means less waste on the field; it is notorious how a broken sheaf or odd sheaves are frequently left on the ground, and how great is the waste in feeding the stook-thresher's teams.

Uncertainty in the weather stops stook threshing to a greater extent than it does stack threshing, and every time a stack is built ground is cleared for the plow. If stacking is followed, much grain can be stacked near the buildings, and furnish straw for winter feed. Some people have lots of straw to burn every fall, and yet are short of feed by spring. That the quality of grain is better when properly stacked no one will deny, in some cases meaning a difference of grade.

Stacking allows a disk harrowing or light plowing to be done, with a view to getting some weed seeds germinated in the fall, and is, therefore,

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AND N.-W. T.

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an aid to land cleaning, and, finally, stack threshing deserves to rank first because it means less work for the women folk at threshing time—half the men to feed and clean up after—no small item when the machine is at a farm from two days to a week or more. We have no hesitation in saying that, looked at from all points, stack threshing must, for several reasons, each year supersede more and more threshing from the stock.

How the Autonomy Bill Works Out.

Some time ago this journal editorially expressed its opinion with reference to the educational clause of the Autonomy Bill, being then and now of the opinion that the important matter of education was one concerning the Provinces affected, and should be dealt with by them on their own responsibilities. The bills became law during the summer, and the best was hoped for by all interested in building up an educated, and, therefore, an enlightened citizenship.

It is rare to find the malign effect of a bad law so soon showing its ugly results, as has happened recently near Calgary. A few weeks since we were informed by Mr. John A. Turner, well known throughout Canada as a breeder and importer of pure-bred stock, and as a man whose word may be relied upon, that in the school district in which he resides, and is also a trustee, the educational clause, as found in the Autonomy Bill constituting the Province of Alberta, has already been taken advantage of by a man whose leanings seem to be towards separate schools. This person owns a considerable quantity of land in the school district of which Mr. Turner is a trustee, and has refused to pay taxes to the public school, thereby hampering that district very much for funds, and states that he will transfer those taxes, under power given him per

the Autonomy Bill, to the separate school in Calgary. Mr. Turner states that the withdrawal of these moneys means that it will make it very hard to keep the public school in his district up to the mark. He also stated to us that he had heard that one of the clergy had advised this big landowner, possessed, by the way, of considerable political influence, due to his money, to withhold only half of the taxes for transference to the other district.

The injustice of the whole proceeding, for which we do not particularly blame the rich landowner, whatever our opinion of this move, as he is within his rights under his interpretation of the law, should be borne home to each and every taxpayer and parent in Alberta and Saskatchewan, who will now realize that by and with the working out of the educational clause of the Autonomy Bill, it is now possible to starve one school district for the benefit of another, and take from one what rightfully belongs to it and give to another which neither in law nor justice is entitled to it.

Wanted—Instruction in the 3 R's.

A PARENT'S PLEA.

My little boy is eight years old,
He goes to school each day;
He doesn't mind the tasks they set—
They seem to him but play.
He heads his class at raffia work,
And also takes the lead
At making dinky paper boats—
But I wish that he could read.

They teach him physiology,
And, O, it chills our hearts
To hear our prattling innocent
Mix up his inward parts.
He also learns astronomy
And names the stars by night—
Of course, he's very up-to-date,
But I wish that he could write.

They teach him things botanical,
They teach him how to draw,
He babbles of mythology
And gravitation's law;
And the discoveries of science
With him are quite a fad,
They tell me he's a clever boy,
But I wish that he could add.

—P. McArthur, in the Free Press.

A Visitor From Australia.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canada's efficient Commercial Agent in the great Australian Commonwealth for ten years past, is about to return to that quarter of the British Empire, after the summer's sojourn in the Dominion, where he has been conferring with the Government and the representatives of various commercial interests. Climatic and other Antipodean conditions have agreed with Mr. Larke, who has lost none of his old-time vivacity and vigor. He tells the "Farmer's Advocate" that he is forcibly impressed with the striking change in the spirit of Canada now, compared with when he left its shores ten years ago. The spirit of advancement in Australia is not so apparent as here. He doubts if the population has increased 5,000 in the ten years, and capital is not flowing there as it is doing into Canada. The Commonwealth is progressing, but the changes are slower. The home market is not developing rapidly. Great Britain is its market for agricultural products, but the greater distance and cost of transportation from there give Canada a decided vantage ground. The agricultural possibilities of Australia are very great, but are in process of slow evolution. The pastoral idea and immense holdings of land still dominate. The Canadian does not think of Australia as a great wheat-raising country. Manitoba and the West fills the eye—but still, in 1904, the Commonwealth shipped \$30,000,000, while in that year Canada only exported some \$13,500,000 worth. And then, remember," said Mr. Larke, "the value of their wheat exports was only one-fifth of that of the wool exports. A few years ago the sheep population of New South Wales alone was some 61,000,000, but since then, owing to drought, it has fallen off heavily, but the stocks are now being slowly replenished. Merino is the great foundation sheep stock of Australia, but many cross-breeds are now reared where mutton is the object in view. Butter dairying is being

steadily and intelligently developed with rigid Governmental inspection from start to finish. Trade with Canada in manufactures and other products is growing, the two great needs for a still more rapid growth being cheaper transportation and mercantile corporations to reduce the cost of handling various lines of goods. Australia is face to face with serious industrial problems, the idea of the extension of Government ownership and operation of public utilities having taken hold of the minds of a very large element in the population, but the problem is not yet worked out. Mr. Larke, in conclusion, expressed no apprehension as to Australia being a serious immediate competitor with Canada in her mixed-farming products, although Australian agriculture will no doubt now tend steadily in that direction.

A New Serial.

"GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS."

The management of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" take pleasure in announcing that they have secured serial rights for the publication of "Glengarry School Days," conceded by many to be the choicest literary production from the pen of Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon), the famous author, of whom Canada is justly proud. We might say that we have been urgently requested by readers to publish this remarkable book, which reproduces with most realistic vividness the old school life of Canada. Everybody likes to live again the days of school time. Probably no class of writing is so generally popular, and in this class of portrayal Ralph Connor is easily without a peer on this continent. "Glengarry School Days" is perhaps more nearly like Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" in style than any book we know of. It has never been published in paper or magazine before, and sold only in expensive book form. Now it will be within reach of all in the pages of our Home Magazine. Should any, perchance, have read it before, they will be delighted to peruse it once more. A good book is always worth reading twice. In fact, the second reading is the most satisfying in many respects. We congratulate our readers upon the treat in store for them during the coming winter. New subscribers now coming in will desire the story complete, and should advise us at once, so that extra copies containing the initial chapters will be secured for them. Watch for the first installment this week.

What the Irish Farmer is Doing.

People have fallen into the way of associating Ireland with a variety of things more sensational in character than the pursuit of farming and its various industries, and our English and Scottish correspondents seldom look across the little sea that separates them from the Emerald Isle. But Ireland is not just a standing joke. It is a land of very decided realities and agricultural conditions, possibilities and tendencies well worth studying. Thousands of Irishmen in Canada, and sons of Irishmen, being among our most successful farmers, are enjoying the weekly visits of the "Farmer's Advocate," and they, with others, will appreciate the fact that we begin in this issue a special series of letters, written by one of the best-posted authorities in the Island, on subjects of interest to farmers. The Irish farmer on the "Old Sod" is not only our compatriot, but he is our competitor, and on general principles it always does one good to look about and see what our neighbors are doing, and how they are doing it. The initial letter discloses that Irish agriculture is "going to grass," somewhat in the way that many localities in Canada are drifting, because of the scarcity of sufficient help to farm properly under a system of tillage, but we apprehend the reasons for it in Ireland are different. Irish farmers are making decided progress in many ways, and it will interest the Canadian to know what they are about. Read the letter from Ireland.

Horses.

Treating a Horse for Heaves.

During my farm experience I have had several horses more or less affected with heaves. Two of these horses were killed and decently buried as soon as the disease got so severe that they could no longer maintain themselves in fair comfort and flesh. Two years ago the horse used on our milk wagon began to show signs of heaves, and we immediately cast about for some remedy, or at least something to relieve the horse. In the first place, a rigid rule as to the feeding was made. No dry or dusty hay or unground grain of any kind was to be given, the hay rations were to be made light, and their value to be made up by increasing the grain, which was to be oats and corn ground together—even weights by the bushel. This ground grain to be scattered over the hay, which had been previously well moistened with water. The horse was not to be harnessed, except for her regular work, which consumes five or six hours every day.

For a remedial agent we began to use Fowler's solution of arsenic, in two teaspoonful doses at first, once a day, put in the water with which the hay was moistened. These doses were given for a few days, then skipped for a day, then continued for five or six days again. This treatment has been continued. At times, when the trouble was most severe, giving a great teaspoonful at a dose, twice a day two days, then stopping for a day or two, always being sure to mix it with the water with which the hay is moistened, so that it shall be taken into the stomach very slowly.

This course of treatment has served to relieve the disease, so that nature has nearly or quite overcome it. My idea is that as soon as the cause was removed, and the horse relieved by the weak solution of arsenic, Nature, given a chance, has so built up the general health of the horse that she has been able, practically, to overcome the disease. She keeps in good flesh, feels well, and is quick and active.

I conclude that if those who have horses affected with this serious and really incurable disease will adopt a rational system of feed and care, will put them only to regular work, and use Fowler's solution of arsenic with care, they will at least so relieve the trouble that the life of the horse will be prolonged and its usefulness continued for many years. The use of the arsenic has not been continuous. We have fed none for the last six weeks, and I noticed, as the horse went to her work this morning her breathing was natural, her eyes bright and her courage equal to the emergency of the day.—B. Walker McKeen, in New York Tribune Farmer.

In regard to the above treatment for heaves, the manner of feeding is good, and no doubt would in most cases give good results in mitigating the symptoms, and if continued, the animal (unless in cases where the disease is in a very advanced stage) would give fair services. As to the medicinal treatment, I may say that arsenic relieves the symptoms, but the doses given are so small that they would have practically no effect. The trouble with the continued use of arsenic is, the constitution becomes accustomed to it, and after a while it requires very large doses to produce its actions, and in the meantime it causes fatty degeneration.

"WHIP."

Soil Selection for Horse Breeding.

Even in the old days of agriculture back in 1618, the selection of soils for breeding horses was thought of and observed. Robert Reyce, in his "Breviary of Suffolk," is quoted by the Live-stock World as writing the following lines:

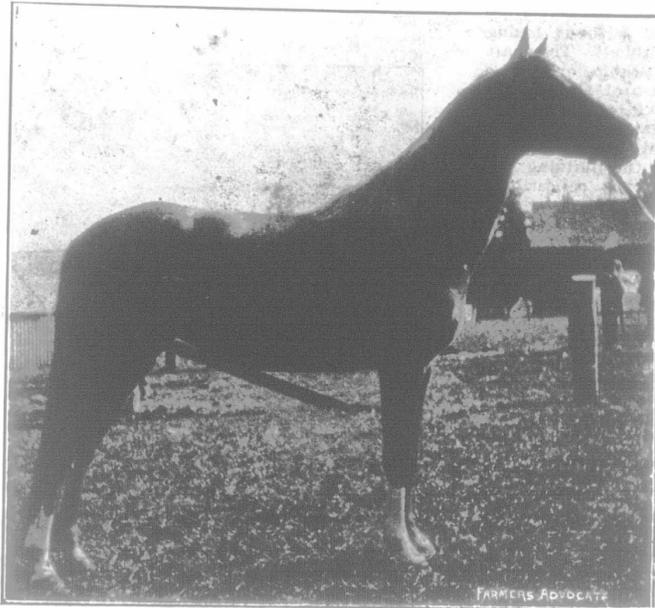
"Among the many ornaments of this shire, I may not omit to speak here of the horse, for the breeding whereof this country hath many apt places of most profitable use, wherein some choose the low and fruitful grounds, the fertility of which soil, being a rich black mould, they deem most fit for their purposes; but experience teacheth that the low grounds seldom or never do afford a strong colt for service or of quick life or spirit, but only such as are fit for burden and draft. Wiser breeders, says Reyce, choose the knolls or the hills, where there is good ground, with plenty of pasture; and as the air on these higher grounds is always pure and fresh, and the soil firm, almost stony, the colts bred are stronger, more active, and well shaped."

Fix up the teeth of your horses before going onto winter feed, coarse forage, etc. It will be found good practice to give a physic of aloes to the working horses, and thus cleanse the intestinal tract of worms, etc. Exempt the in-foal brood mare, or she may push foal as the result of the physic. Remember, purgatives are always dangerous medicines to give a pregnant animal.

Improvement of Horse Stables for the Winter.

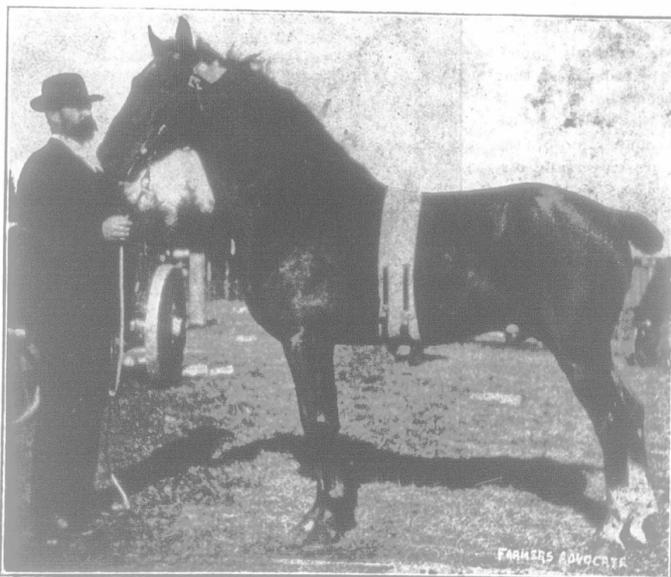
While some horse stables are properly built and kept in good repair, and as a consequence, require no particular fitting for winter, there are many that, from want of proper construction, neglect of repairs, or other causes, are not in a condition to afford health and comfort for the horses. The principal points to be considered are convenience, comfort and ventilation. In most cases it is not easy to alter the convenience to any great extent without practically changing the internal economy of the compartment. By convenience we mean arrangements by which horses can be fed, groomed, watered, etc., and by which the stable can be kept clean with as little work as possible, and provision made for harness, forks, shovels, brooms, etc., where they can

are left open it becomes too cold. Of course, we are speaking of cold weather. In warm weather ventilation is an easy problem, as all that is required is to leave the openings unclosed, but in cold weather this cannot be done without lowering the temperature of the stable too much and producing draft, which causes discomfort to the horses and often endangers their health. The question may be asked, "What is ventilation?" Perfect ventilation may be said to be the removal from a compartment of vitiated air as soon as it is formed, and its immediate replacement with pure air of the proper temperature, and to prevent condensation and the consequent formation of moisture. Perfect ventilation is practically impossible, and all we can do is to attain it as near as practicable. Again, the question may be asked, "What vitiates the air?" All students of physiology know that the blood of a living animal must have a constant supply of oxygen and be relieved of carbonic acid and other impurities in order that life may be maintained. The animal inspires pure air which contains a percentage of oxygen, some of which is taken up by the blood in the air cells, and at the same time the carbonic acid and other impurities pass from the blood into the air cells, and are expelled from the body in the expired air. Hence, the expired air contains more carbonic acid and less oxygen than the inspired air, and if this process be kept up without the compartment receiving a supply of fresh air, the animals breathing the same air again and again, we can readily see that it soon becomes so impure as to be incapable of performing its proper functions. The great question of ventilation, then, is to keep up the supply of fresh air and the exit of foul air, without reducing the temperature of the building below the point compatible with comfort, say 40 to 45 degrees F. In many stables ventilation is more a matter of accident than intelligent planning. There are many systems of ventilation, but they all have the object noted in view, and are all more or less successful. Expired air is, except in a very warm atmosphere, warmer than inspired air, and as heat tends to expand and make lighter, it, of course, ascends, and the fresh air occupies the lower portion of the compartment. Hence, in order to allow exit to the impure air there must be openings at a greater or less distance from the floor through which it may escape. These openings may be many or few; better results are probably attained from several small ones than from one or more large ones. The openings should be continued with a shaft or tube to the eave or ridge of the building, and open in such a manner that it is not easy for wind to enter and make a downward instead of an upward current. When the external openings are



Collada.

By Colloquy, out of Red Girl. First and champion at Dominion Exhibition, 1905, and first and reserve for championship in Standard-breds at Portland. Owned by Wilkinson Bros., Chilliwack, B. C.



Terrington Magnifico.

Three years old. By Chocolate Jr. Winner of first in aged Hackney stallion class, Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C. Owned by G. H. Hadwen, Duncans, B. C. (See Gossip.)

be reached handily when required, and in the same time be in such a position that they cannot be readily knocked down and broken, or whereby a horse may be injured. In regard to these points, of course, each stable must be treated according to its peculiar situation and construction, and as no general rule can be set down, we will pass it over, and consider "comfort" and "ventilation." These two points are inseparable, as no animal can be said to be comfortable without at least fair ventilation. We will assume that the stable is so built that it can be made sufficiently warm. The average trouble is (at least where horses are stabled in the basement of a barn, as a large percentage of our farm horses are) that the stable, when doors and windows are closed, is too warm and close, and when any of these

smaller than the internal it tends to create a draft, and if they open under the eave it is probably better than at the ridge. These shafts may be four inches square, or larger, according to their number and the number of animals in the stable. Large ventilators on the roof, with large shafts, say two feet square or larger, as are seen on many stables, are not satisfactory, as they are about as liable to convey the cold wind into the stable as the foul air out. Hence, the exits should be so arranged as to avoid this. The question then arises how to introduce fresh air without lowering the temperature too much. One plan is to conduct it down a shaft that is continued by a revolving cowl erected upon the ridge, so arranged with a wing or tail that the mouth is always open to the

wind. Another method is to have openings directly through the walls into the stable. In either case the openings into the building must be supplied with movable lids that can be left open, partly open, or closed, according to the weather, else on very cold days the stable will be very cold. These plans necessitate considerable and intelligent management, and cannot be entirely satisfactory, as the temperature in many cases changes suddenly when there is no one present to regulate them. Probably the better, though more expensive plan, is to have the shafts for conducting the fresh air into the stable, say one or more shafts, of tile one to two feet in diameter, sunk five or six feet underground, and extending to a greater or less distance from the stable—at least one hundred feet, better if much further, and terminating with a revolving cowl six or eight feet high. The temperature of the earth below the frost line is much higher than the atmospheric air, and the latter, in travelling through the tile, becomes heated without losing its purity before reaching the stable. The shaft can either open directly into the stable, or, better still, be continued along in front of the horses, with perforations to allow the exit of air at each stall. There are many more systems of ventilation, and the plan to be adopted will necessarily depend much upon the nature of the building, the ideas of the owner, and financial conditions. Horses cannot thrive and render satisfactory service if housed in a poorly-ventilated stable. Hence, we say have ventilation, even if it be at the expense of heat. Horses or other animals can stand a low temperature with pure air much better than a warm temperature with a vitiated atmosphere. Heat can be conserved by blankets, but nothing will take the place of pure air.

"WHIP."

Stock.

Color and Size of Shorthorns.

In some ways it is unfortunate that the originators and early breeders of Shorthorn cattle did not fix upon a single color as characteristic of the breed—unfortunate because there is less uniformity of color in the steers by Shorthorn bulls than those sired by Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway bulls. Uniformity in color in a carload of steers is one of those small incidental factors that occasionally inspire the buyer to pay a few cents a hundredweight more than he would for a load of variously colored steers grading the same as to quality and condition. Red and roan are, of course, the colors most frequently seen among Shorthorns. Numerous attempts have been made to establish the fact that on the one hand the roans are almost uniformly good, while on the other the advocates of the reds insist that they are best. Again, it is not uncommon to hear it stated that you seldom, if ever, see an inferior white Shorthorn. This latter is easily accounted for on the ground that white Shorthorns are quite universally discriminated against by the breeders, because, as they say, one will get enough whites without breeding for them; only those giving marked evidence of high merit are, therefore, reserved for breeding purposes. As between the reds and roans much might be said, but now that the color craze for red Shorthorns has largely subsided, both are considered good colors, and whether or not one should select a red or a roan bull to head his herd will depend quite largely upon the prevailing color among the females composing the herd.

By most breeders it is looked upon as good practice to mate a roan bull with red, and especially with dull red, colored cows, while a red bull may be advantageously used on light roans. The Shorthorn fraternity are practically agreed that there is not a more objectionable color than dull or faded red. In extreme cases, where this color has become predominant in a herd, white bulls have been used. This mating usually results in the production of a roan. Personally, there is no color that appeals to us that is more characteristic of the breed than roan. A red roan, or a strawberry roan, cannot, it seems to us, be improved upon for a Shorthorn. We concede, however, without argument, that it is difficult to get a uniform shade of roan.

The Shorthorn is usually conceded to be the heaviest of the beef breeds of cattle. Mature bulls in show form range in weight from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. Last year's champion at Chicago, Master of the Grove 161374, weighed 2,575; White Hall Sultan, at same show, weighed 2,350; Cock Robin, 2,290. In breeding condition mature bulls would weigh from 200 to 300 pounds less. Mature show cows of this breed weigh from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Lad's Emma, a prize-winning cow, over four years old, shown at the last International, weighed 2,080 pounds. Others in the same class weighed down to 1,500 pounds. As with bulls, these same cows would weigh from 200 to 300 pounds less.

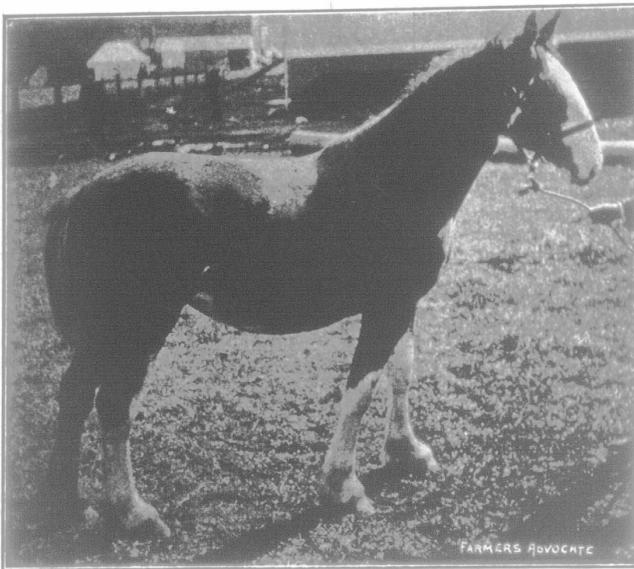
The present tendency as to the approved scale of Shorthorns is for rather less bulk. In other words, a ton bull and a 1,500-pound cow are not considered too small, if their conformation is such that it can be approved. The following tabulated data, collected from

weights of show cattle exhibited at the International of Chicago and the Kansas City Royal, will give an idea of what ought to be expected as to development of Shorthorns at various ages:

Age in months—	8	12	18	24	36
Shorthorn bulls—					
700	950	1,250	1,500	1,800	
to	to	to	to	to	
850	1,150	1,400	1,650	2,000	
Shorthorn cows and heifers—					
600	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	
to	to	to	to	to	
800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,800	

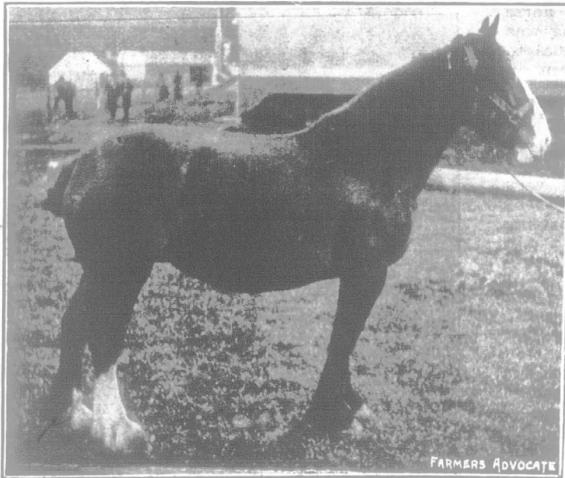
[Live-stock World.]

[Note.—Has not the tendency to reduction in size in the pure-bred Shorthorn gone rather too far? It must not be forgotten that the common cattle under varying conditions easily dwindle in size; the pure-bred must keep up size and bone as well as quality.—Ed.]



The Champion Clydesdale at New Westminster, 1905.

J. A. Turner's (Calgary) yearling filly, by Orpheus.



Proud Beauty (Imp.).

Brood mare, by Baron's Pride. Winning Clydesdale—brood and mare any age, Dominion Exhibition, 1905. Property of John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

Get Ready, Saskatchewan Feeders.

Deputy-Minister of Agriculture J. R. C. Honeyman, Regina, sends out the following:

In the spring of this year a fat-stock show was held at Regina, under the auspices of the late Territorial Department of Agriculture, and was pronounced by those who were present an unqualified success. The general impression left by the introduction of this educational feature of the live-stock industry was very good, and the breeders and the buying public were decidedly in favor of the fat-stock show becoming a permanent institution. A meeting of the breeders present was held in the J. I. Case building, and a live-stock association formed for the Province of Saskatchewan, the active work of which was not to commence until the provinces were duly inaugurated. Owing to the time of the creation of the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan being postponed from July to September, it has not allowed sufficient time for the new Stock-breeders' Association to get into working order, or to take over the

management of a fat-stock show for next year. At the request of the President of the Saskatchewan Stock-breeders' Association, the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan has been asked to organize and take the management of another fat-stock show next spring. It is the intention of the Department to offer equally substantial prizes as were at the first show. The classes and sections will be materially increased, in view of the probable increase in the number of exhibits at the second show.

For the information of those who have put up stock to fatten, or may yet do so, it may be taken for granted that there will be classes for the following:

Fat steer or heifer, 3 years old and under 5.
Fat steer or heifer, 2 years old and under 3.
Fat steer or heifer, 1 year old and under 2.
Fat cow, any age.
Fat ewe or wether, 1 year old and over.
Fat lamb.

Fat sow or barrow, 9 months old and under 18.
Fat sow or barrow, under 9 months.

Best pen of 3 barrows or three sows, suitable for bacon purposes.

There will be classes for both pure-breds and grades in all of the above classes.

Dressed carcass competitions will also be held.

The same arrangements with regard to transportation will, no doubt, be made again with the C. P. R., i.e., the cost of getting the animals to the show will be the same for those coming a long distance as for those close by, and it is thought that fairly reasonable rates can be secured for the return of stock which may not be disposed of at the sale. A definite date for the show has not yet been fixed, but it is most likely it will be about the middle or the end of March. Further and fuller particulars will follow at a later date, when the arrangements are practically completed and the prize-list decided upon. Mean-

while the breeders and others contemplating exhibiting at the next fat-stock show should see about fitting their animals for the forthcoming exhibition.

[Note.—In our issue of April 26th, this paper editorially took exception to the offering of prizes for barrows over nine months, and that the desirable weights for bacon hogs might be stated in the prize-list, and a rule that no prize should be given to a pregnant animal. If, in addition, prizes were offered for dressed poultry and butter, and even a buttermaking competition, the interest would be increased. A few good lectures and demonstrations in up-to-date dairy practice would be of benefit.—Ed.]

The World Eating its Sheep.

Consul Williams, of Cardiff, Wales, furnishes an interesting and instructive report on the world's sheep, published in the American Sheep Breeder:

"The world is eating up its sheep. Its flocks have been declining for three decades, and that decline has become perceptible in so many countries that it is regarded as the most remarkable agricultural movement of our times. A number of independent causes have co-operated to bring about this result. The first to be noted is the modern method of studying Hebrew history and literature. This has brought to light the fact of the preponderance of mutton in the meat diet of the Hebrews from the earliest times, a preponderance that accounts in part for the character of their civilization, and their persistence as a race. The dread of tuberculosis and pleuropneumonia in some countries, and of trichina in others, has led to the substitution of mutton for other meats by several classes, especially those influenced by the lurid accounts in the sensational press. The high price of beef in recent years has forced many others to make a like substitution. But the principal cause of the decline of sheep has been the movement of the agricultural population to the industrial centers in the towns and cities. This class, with an already acquired taste for mutton, is able to gratify that liking to a greater degree in the town than in the country, both on account of the better opportunity offered by the open market and the increase of

its purchasing capacity by the higher wages paid in the towns.

"These and other causes have operated everywhere, and the decline of flocks has been very marked, except in countries where agriculture engrosses the attention of the people. To appreciate this it is only necessary to study the tables compiled from the annual report of the British Board of Agriculture for 1904.

"The losses in some countries have continued for a generation. For instance, the first report for Germany is that of 1873, and its flocks have declined ever since, the total decline to the end of 1904 being over 60 per cent. Austria-Hungary's flocks have declined nearly 45 per cent. since 1869, those of France 30 per cent. since 1873, and those of the United Kingdom 15 per cent. in the same period. The decline in the latter country has been retarded by the heavy annual importations, both of mutton and live sheep. For instance, the importations for 1904 were as follows: Mutton, 3,530,659 cwt.; sheep, 382,240 head. And yet the decline of sheep in the same year amounted to 432,619 head.

The figures indicate that the flocks of the world have declined at least 93,000,000 head since 1873, an average of more than 3,000,000 head a year. This decline, which must continue while present conditions prevail, is the opportunity of the American farmer, but he has not yet awakened to the fact. America's share of the British trade in 1904 was as follows:

	From U.S.	Tot. Imports.
Sheep, number	294,804	382,240
Mutton, cwt.	7,420	3,530,659
Wool, lbs.	1,087,650	314,468,016

The American farmer secured the bulk of the sheep trade, but he was not a factor in the mutton market, and he furnished only three-tenths per cent. of the wool imports. The latter articles were furnished largely by Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. It would appear that there will be more money in sheep for years to come than in any other agricultural product, and the American farmer will doubtless find it profitable to devote more attention to this domestic animal."

Rock vs. Barrel Salt.

The question is frequently asked whether rock salt is better than barrel salt for stock, and how the two compare in price? In conversation, recently, with a representative of the Dominion Salt Agency, which handles the bulk of the Canadian output, a member of our staff made some enquiries on the above points. In the first place, we were informed that the rock salt sold in this country is imported from England, the Canadian deposits being, on account of their great depth, or for some other reason, not mined. English rock salt is handled, however, by the above agency for the convenience of their trade, but the wholesale price of it is nearly double that of the cheap grades of the granular product, the comparison of prices being about 1½c. a pound wholesale for rock salt, as against \$1.05 per barrel wholesale for coarse common barrel salt; freight rates cause the prices to vary in different localities.

The saline properties of each are practically the same, the difference, if anything, being in favor of barrel salt. Either consists of almost pure sodium chloride, and a pound of one will "go" as far as a pound of the other. Salt is too cheap an article to adulterate. The only thing that can be done is to send it out a little wet, and this gives itself away. "People have queer ideas," our informant added, "about the purity of salt. Some of the English salt that comes across as ballast in the holds of vessels, and in one way or another gets colored, is thought to be 'strong' salt, while many a purchaser will shake his head at the pure white article fresh from the refinery." Yet some of these sceptics have their laugh at the city-market housewife who thinks maple syrup cannot be pure unless it is black.

The advantage claimed for rock salt by stockmen is that it is convenient and can be left before the animals to be taken ad libitum, thus ensuring a regular supply in just the proper quantity. But barrel salt may be provided in the same way, by having a little box in the corner of the manger, high enough to be just nicely within reach of the animal's tongue. Or, if it be wished, a man could give his stock in their feed what experience taught him was nearly enough salt, and keep a lump of rock salt in front of them so they could help themselves to it if they wished. Certainly a herdsman will be sparing of rock salt who is aware that it costs nearly double the price per unit of saline value.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. BRING GOOD RESULTS. SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AND YOU'LL SOON KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

Hog Cholera.

In a press bulletin on "Hog Cholera," from the Purdue, Ind., Experiment Station, R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, offers the following directions to prevent infection:

1. Hogs from other herds, or stock shows, should not be allowed to mix with the herd until they have been proven free from disease.
2. All possible ways in which the germs can be carried into the yard by people, dogs, birds, etc., should be guarded against, especially when the disease is present in the neighborhood.
3. Dipping or washing the hogs with a two-per-cent. water solution of a tar disinfectant should be practiced, and the animals placed in quarantine for at least three weeks in yards that do not communicate in any way with the regular yards.



Looking at the Strangers in Our Back Yard.

4. When it is necessary for persons to enter pens where the disease is known to exist, they should clean and disinfect their shoes on leaving.

5. Persons taking care of sick hogs should use all possible precautions against the spread of the disease in their neighborhood.

The importance of clean feed, water, troughs and feeding floors must be emphasized, as it is in the feed that the germs usually enter the body. In no other place on the farm are whitewash and disinfectants so necessary as in the hog houses and pens. Pastures and lots can be kept in a more healthful condition if the hogs are taken out for a few months each year, and a forage crop sowed in the unused lots. Clean yards prevent exposure to a large number of active germs at any one time, in this way being an important help in preventing disease. Pens and pastures receiving the drainage from neighboring swine enclosures should not be used.

Some of the necessary measures in the handling of a sick herd are as follows:

1. Disinfect the feeding floors, troughs, hog houses and their immediate surroundings daily, with a water



Bringing in a Broncho near Davidson, Sask.

solution of a tar disinfectant (two to four per cent.). If this cannot be done, remove the hogs and build temporary quarters.

2. Feed a light, sloppy diet of shorts, bran, etc.
3. Do not leave water and slop in the troughs for the hogs to wallow in.
4. Copper sulphate can be dissolved in the drinking water and slop, in the proportion of four ounces to the barrel.
5. The dead hogs should be burned, or buried and their bodies covered with lime.

If these precautions against the spread and perpetuation of hog cholera were observed, it is believed

the disease would not exist as an epidemic from year to year.

Report existence of disease at once to the V. D. G., Dept. of Agri., Ottawa. Treatment of diseased hogs is illegal.

Farm.

Potato Rot This Fall.

Complaints of rot in the Red River Valley are quite general this fall, especially on the Dakota side of the line and about Emerson, Man. The disease is also prevalent in Ontario, and is thus described by Prof. Harrison, of the Ontario Agricultural College:

This "soft" or "wet" rot is quite distinct from the so-called "blight." At first sight most of the potatoes appear to be sound, but on examination the skin over certain areas is found to be discolored, and, on pressure, the part beneath is soft. On breaking the skin a turbid liquid can be easily pressed out. This liquid may contain gas bubbles, and turns black on exposure to air. The skin from affected parts easily peels away, and the newly-exposed flesh is watery and white, but soon discolors in the air, becoming almost black. Later, the flesh softens to a white, watery pulp, and becomes highly offensive, with a putrefactive odor. Finally, the potato becomes a mass of soft black pulp. The stem of the potatoes may or may not be affected. In the former case the base of the stem becomes discolored and black, then the leaves above wilt, and the entire stem falls over. If a piece of diseased stem is cut open, the fibrous strands in it (the fibrovascular bundles) will be found brown to black in color. The cause of the "blight" which particularly affects the leaves is a fungus, and the Bordeaux mixture, properly made and applied, will hold this disease in check, but the wet or soft rot cannot be managed by spraying with this mixture, because the disease is present in the roots and tubers, and hence cannot be got at. The cause of the "rot" disease is a bacterium, a minute rod about 1-20000 of an inch long, which grows with great rapidity in the tissues of the potato, and secretes a substance which has a dissolving action on the cell walls which hold the starch and other contents of the cell in place. When these cell walls are destroyed the potato becomes watery and soft, putrefaction sets in and the tuber is destroyed.

The Seed Grain Fairs.

The time is fast approaching when the seed-fair season will open, and it will pay farmers to consider the value of holding such fairs, to each one personally, and to the district. In connection with these fairs it is the intention of Supt. Jas. Murray, of the Seed Division, to arrange for short courses in judging grain at each fair, which will, undoubtedly, mean greater interest in the whole proceedings.

At the seed fair each exhibitor, on a card with his exhibit, states the quantity he has of the class and quality of grain for sale. The societies holding fairs under the auspices of the Seed Division, Dept. of Agriculture, will need to furnish the building and the prize moneys; the Department pays the advertising and provides the judge and lecturer. Uniform rules are insisted upon, and a draft prize-list has been submitted to each society for adoption. In the one we have had access to, first, second and third prizes are suggested for two varieties of spring wheat, two of oats, two of barley, spelt, seed of brome grass, rye grass, timothy and flax, and a diploma for the best collection. The addition of classes for peas, red clover and alfalfa seed would tend to make the fairs more complete. It would be quite easy to print lists similar to the one seen on a folding card, and mail as a post card throughout the district. The local Grain-growers' Associations can well afford to back up the work, and talk it up among the membership, and see that there is no lack of competition.

Each grain-growers' association or local agricultural society should own a grain-tester of the regulation pattern, for use by its members. It is the intention, we understand, to judge the grain by score-card, and leave each competitor's card with his exhibit; thus indicating the reasons for failing, perhaps, to get only a second or third place, or for being outside the money entirely.

It might be possible to arrange fanning-mill tests, as all are not equally good, either in removing seeds or in speed, at these grain fairs, and also demonstrations of the benefits of two or more fannings over one, and so on. Some of the fairs will be held in December; others in February or March, in combination with live-stock meetings.

The following societies have notified Supt. Murray of their intention to co-operate with the Seed Division and hold a seed fair under its auspices: In Manitoba—Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Killarney, Morden, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie and Virden. In Saskatchewan—Carlyle,

Churchbridge, Gainsboro', Indian Head, Saltcoats and Saskatoon.

Rule 4 would be improved, we think, by adding that a first prize cannot be won by exhibits containing any impurities whatsoever. It might not be a bad idea if, after the judging was done, the winners of first and second prizes on the cereals should briefly describe their method of growing the seed shown. No doubt the weeds will get attention at the lecturer's hands and voice.

Threshing.

Think of it! Possibly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be produced this year upon the fertile soil of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and that most of this will have to pass through separators operated by that giant force of steam. What a contrast this is with the times when the injunction of the inspired Jewish law-giver was, "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn," being indicative of the mode then adopted for separating the grain from the straw—a system even to this day in use in some of the older Eastern countries.

The method adopted in France was to form a hard floor of strong clay in the open air; this was enclosed within a ring-fence, and the corn laid upon it and a number of mules or horses turned into the ring. A man took up his stand in the center to keep the animals going round treading out the grain. This system was considered more expeditious than the use of the flail, but when the grain was wanted for the best breakmaking it had to be washed and dried in the sun before being used.

The flail is too well known to require description; it is in use to-day in many parts of southern Europe, where small patches of wheat are grown.

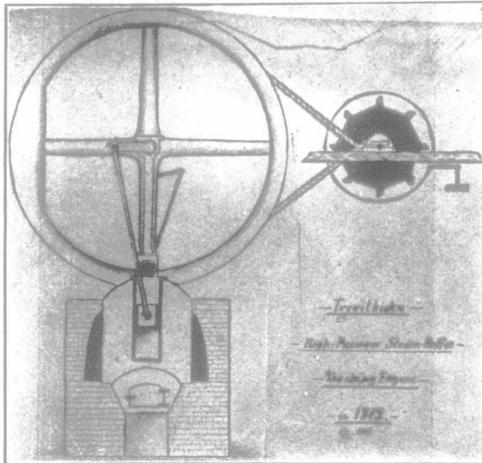
With the increase of the population in the various countries came the demand for greater quantities of food, and, in consequence, a more expeditious, less laborious and expensive means of separating the grain from the straw was an absolute necessity.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century a Mr. Menzies, of Culteralters, in Clydesdale, Scotland, constructed a machine to be worked by a water-wheel. The only description to be found of it is that it consisted of a number of flails, but as to how they were worked the account does not say. Next came a machine by Mr. Sterling, of Perthshire; it was worked upon the flax-mill principle. The third attempt was made by Ilderton, of Alnwick, in Northumberland. The machine acted on the principle of rubbing and pressing out the grain. It was taken to Scotland by Sir Francis Kinlock, of Gilmerton, in 1798. He sent it to Houston Mill, near Haddington, belonging to Andrew Meikle, civil engineer, to be tried by the water-wheel of a barley mill; it soon went to pieces, as did a larger one. Meikle, however, being a very ingenious man, continued experimenting, and after some time constructed a machine upon an entirely new principle, and which has ever since constituted the basis of all machines invented throughout Europe and America. Like many other benefactors to mankind, Meikle died in very different circumstances from what his ingenuity entitled him to. Sir John Sinclair states that as a proof of the estimation in which his machine was held in Scotland, in 1813, in the Carse of Gowrie alone, a district about fourteen miles long and four wide, there were no fewer than 120 threshing mills driven by horses, and ten others by water. Threshing mills became so general in Scotland that it was difficult to find a man to thresh with the flail. Meikle's machine is thus described:

"It consists of a revolving cylinder, with raised edges or beaters placed parallel to its axis and standing out from its surface. The cylinder was covered with a concave case, or shell, at some two or three inches from the surface described by the edges of the revolving beaters.

The feeding-board extended radially and horizontally outwards from the cylinder, and, where near it, terminated in two feeding rollers, which revolving in and towards each other, not only rapidly drew the straw forward, but held it from going too fast, which, under the action of the beaters, it would have been liable to do. The beaten straw, with the chaff and grain lying loose amongst it, was delivered on the floor behind the cylinder, and the operations of separation by fork, riddle and fanner were accomplished afterwards by hand."

It was not long after the threshing machine had been introduced and worked by horse and water power that it yielded to the new agent, steam, which was first brought into use by the celebrated engineer, Richard Trevithick. In the early part of 1812 he set to work his steam threshing machine at Trewithen, Cornwall. The engine worked continuously until it was removed to Kilburn, London, in 1879, for exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, where the



writer saw it at work. It is of unique type, the cylinder open-topped, thoroughly steam-jacketed, by being let into the boiler, and on the high-pressure or "puffing" principle, of which Trevithick was the inventor. The engine is now in the museum at South Kensington.

The earlier threshing machines and engines were fixed in the barns, but it soon became apparent that they would be more useful if portable, so that the grain could be threshed in the fields in fine weather, thereby saving a considerable amount of labor in removing the stacks.

Improvements in the separators and engines now went apace. In 1852 the first combined machine for finishing the grain ready for market was exhibited at Lewes, England, by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth. It would be impossible in the short space at my disposal to go into details, but to-day, as everyone connected with farming matters knows, the threshing machines are almost automatic in the various operations they are called upon to perform, for from the self-feeder to the weighing and loading of the grain, everything is done by the machinery.

Although the main principle, namely, that of the use of the drum and concave for the first separation of the grain from the straw, remains the same as adopted by Meikle, and many improvements have from time to time been made, it is within quite recent years that the great labor-saving devices have been added, viz., the self-feeders, band-cutters and wind-stacker. The durability of the machines has been much increased by the use of better materials and construction, and the returns to the farmer have been augmented by the more thorough threshing, cleaning and saving of grain.

Improvements have not been confined to the

separator alone, but the engines have undergone vast changes, both in construction and economical working. The traction engine, whether propelled by steam or gasoline, is fast superseding the portable, rendering the moving from place to place much more expeditious.

Machines are now made suitable for all countries and the conditions appertaining thereto. In some, such as California, the harvesting and threshing of the wheat is carried out in one operation.

The fuel used in the engines for threshing varies, being either straw, coal, wood or gasoline. In England and some countries of Europe coal is generally used, not only on account of its small cost, but because of the value of the straw for feeding and littering purposes, sometimes amounting to almost the value of the grain. The machines usually furnish the grain ready for market. The straw is stacked and the chaff bagged, and little but the best quality of wheat leaves the farm. No doubt, as time goes on, we shall see more of this taking place in Western Canada as mixed farming becomes more general.

A. BURNESSE GREIG.

Crop Rotation and Soil Fertility.

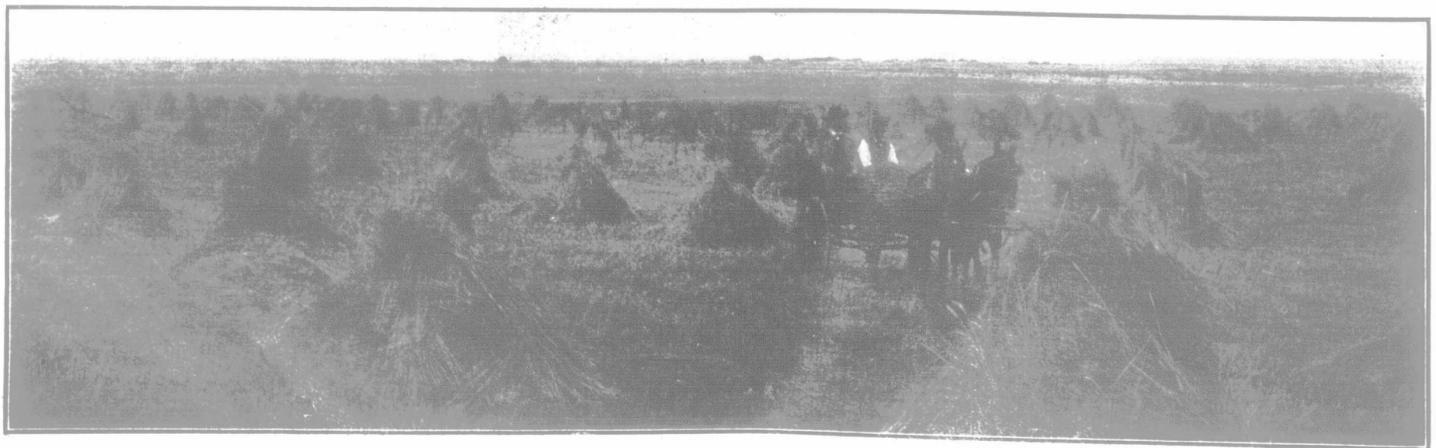
Wheat and wheat stubble! That is the rotation of crops at present practiced on many farms in Western Canada, and once more we speak the warning word against this reckless waste. Sometimes, it is true, this rule is broken, and a summer-fallow, producing a fair crop of weeds, takes the place of the usual crop. Then when this process has continued we may presume that the farmer will move back to newer fields to again repeat the process. There is no such thing as inexhaustible fertility, even in Western Canada, and the sooner we waken up to a realization of that fact the better.

On many farms the straw is burned and the manure is dumped over a coulee, and then the accumulation is eventually burned—a waste of the elements of plant food that will some day lead, and in some places has already led, to a mighty decrease in yield. In the midst of prosperity is the time to prepare for adversity; it is easier to conserve existing fertility than to restore it after depletion. During the past few years we have had an abundance of moisture, and reckless methods have not told so heavily upon the yield as will be the case in more unfavorable seasons, but still on many farms the effect is evident. What is needed is a system of crop rotation, introducing the cultivation of alfalfa and timothy and brome and rye grass, coupled with the use of better seed; the feeding of stock on the farm, and the application of manure to the land, and this must be adopted before many years or we shall witness a decrease of average crop yields, despite everything we may hear of high yield records and inexhaustible stores of fertility.

The Nigger in the Wheat Field.

We have all heard the expression, the "nigger in the fence" as accounting for the defeat of some desirable project; it remains for the wild oat to do the trick with the wheat-grower. How shall such a weed be gotten rid of? The North Dakota Station, in a bulletin, some time ago, thinks little can be done so long as the farmer will continue growing wheat after wheat. The rotation including grass or clover is essential to the black, slender weed's subjection.

A method we saw tried this fall, and which we will watch the outcome of, was that followed in treating a wheat stubble badly infested with wild oats. Right after harvest it was lightly gang-plowed, and by the end of October there was a green covering, attributed to the wild oats shelled upon the ground. Possibly harrowing with the disk would give even more satisfactory results, although many farmers express doubt as to getting wild oats to germinate after harvest.



In the Wheat Fields on Mr. Pratt's Farm, Midnapore, Alta.

especially if the early fall is dry. The method is worth a trial, and if the land so treated gets another disking as soon as the frost is out, and is then left to be plowed late for a barley or green-feed sowing, such treatment should have a powerful restraining effect on the multiplication of our dark-hulled enemy—avenafatua—the wild oat.

Breed for Improvement in the Quality of Our Wheat.

Probably some people loyal to our product would prefer the title to read, "How to maintain the quality of our wheat," but as our objects are the same, the heading may be allowed to pass. A query that continues to arise in many minds is, "Why do red wheats yield so large a percentage of white grains, especially on scrubby land?"

As a contribution to this interesting and profitable study, the following excerpts are taken from the N.W. Miller, a reprint of an address delivered before the International conference of the milling industry at Paris, on the "Improvement of English wheats":

"Our wheats, on the whole, are clean and of good natural weight. They make a flour of excellent flavor. If it be mixed with strong flours the color and flavor of the bread are good, but in no sense of the term is it strong. The whole trouble, therefore, centers round strength. We want to produce stronger wheat, capable of at least maintaining the excellent yield per acre, the color, and the flavor of our existing sorts."

DEFINITION OF STRENGTH.

It seems that many differences of opinion are due to the fact that we do not all refer to the same characteristics when we speak of strength. Some investigators base their estimate of strength on the quantity of water a flour will absorb to produce dough of a standard consistency. Others take as their standard of strength the quantity of bread which can be produced from a given quantity of flour. A third view, which I have never seen expressed in print, but which appears to be the view in practice adopted by many bakers trading for profit, is that strength is to be judged by the way a flour behaves in the dough; its toughness, elasticity, freedom from stickiness—in other words, by the facility with which large masses of dough can be handled in the bakehouse. A fourth view is that strength should be defined as a flour's capacity to make big, well-piled loaves.

To make bread of maximum quality, it is with some flours necessary to make "tight" doughs; with other flours it is necessary to make "slack" doughs. Furthermore, the first definition of strength ignores the fact that in actual baking, loaves made from some flours retain much more water than loaves made from other flours. Either of these two considerations is quite sufficient to prove that this view of strength must be disregarded. A good many people appear to regard strength as a blend or mixture of the three other definitions I have set out, and they can produce some evidence in their favor, for it is undeniable that such wheats as well-harvested Manitobans or Minnesotans do combine in themselves all the good characteristics referred to in the three definitions. Nevertheless, it seems to me necessary for clear thinking to realize that these good characteristics are in reality different things, though two or more of them can be found in combination in the same wheats.

For instance, we English millers esteem the typical wheats shipped from St. Petersburg or Reval strong, because they enable us in combination to make big, well-piled loaves, but few wheats work so badly in the dough as they. We think the way a flour behaves in the dough should be regarded as a separate characteristic, and we call that "stability," although we aim at producing wheats that possess great "stability" as well as strength.

More frequently we come across the opinion that a flour's capacity for making a great number of loaves is either the correct method of estimating strength, or is, in fact, the same thing as its capacity for making big, well-piled loaves. Our experience, particularly in the past cereal year, proves to me conclusively that this is wrong. Fine Manitoban or Minnesotan wheat will ordinarily combine these two characteristics. As a consequence of bad crops in those countries in 1904, we English millers have had to rely on other wheats, largely upon Russians and Indians.

[Exhibiting some photographs to illustrate his points, the speaker continued, with a few running comments thereon.]

Figure 1 consists of a photograph of four loaves. No. 1 was made from Kurrachee wheat; No. 2 from wheat grown in England from No. 1 hard Manitoba seed; No. 3 from a very fine Russian; No. 4 from average English wheat, 1904 crop.

I had made many trials to find out the greatest percentage of water we could use with each flour, and yet produce in each case loaves of the greatest possible size. Having ascertained that, and, in addition, the most desirable bakehouse treatment on other points, we obtained four batches, from each of which we took a loaf photographed to represent each batch, and to illustrate the point that a flour's capacity to make big, well-piled loaves is one thing, the capacity to make a great number of loaves is another. In the photograph the loaves are arranged in their order of merit, having regard to the last-named characteristic, and my point is at once obvious; for the third one, made from the

fine Russian wheat (a vulgare and not a durum), is the largest loaf, although it yielded over six quarters of bread (24 lbs. English) less per sack of 280 pounds than the Kurrachee, and about two quarters (8 lbs. English) less than the wheat grown in England from Manitoban seed.

DETERMINATION OF STRENGTH.

Baking cannot be conducted with absolute precision; there is a considerable chance of error. Unless laboratory work can tell the same story as baking, it has to be disregarded as a means of measuring strength. If it were possible to judge the quality of wheats by chemical analysis, we should have some reasonably ac-

sifier were used, which gave flours of the same strength as from the same wheat milled by a complete roller-mill plant, judged by bakehouse tests, although it could not be relied upon for comparative tests of color.

We greatly mistrust baking trials in which small quantities of flour are used. We aim at using not less than 10 pounds of flour for each trial. We do not fix beforehand the proportion of flour and water to be used, but provide the baker with sufficient flour to absorb a fixed quantity of water. By this means he is enabled to make his doughs of the consistency which he thinks is desirable. We have each season made a series of preliminary tests to ascertain the method or methods most likely to give us satisfactory results from the class or classes of flour we have to handle. We take fully into account the temptations of the bakehouse, of the water used, and each lot of flour. Above all, we take care to employ a baker thoroughly used to such work, one willing to take the greatest pains to ensure accuracy, but one, nevertheless, who is, to all intents and purposes, a fair representative of the men who handle bread for the use of the public. Our ordinary baker is employed by a firm of millers for commercial testing, and has in that capacity made many thousands of tests.

At first we tried baking the loaves in tins which would have provided us with an easy means of estimating or recording strength, but we found the method quite unreliable. With only one direction for expansion, a loaf made from weak flour is bound to rise a good deal, but if we make them of "cottage" shape, and do not place them too close to each other in the oven, each loaf has to rise in accordance with its own inherent strength, and if the flour be very weak, it has a chance to get flat.

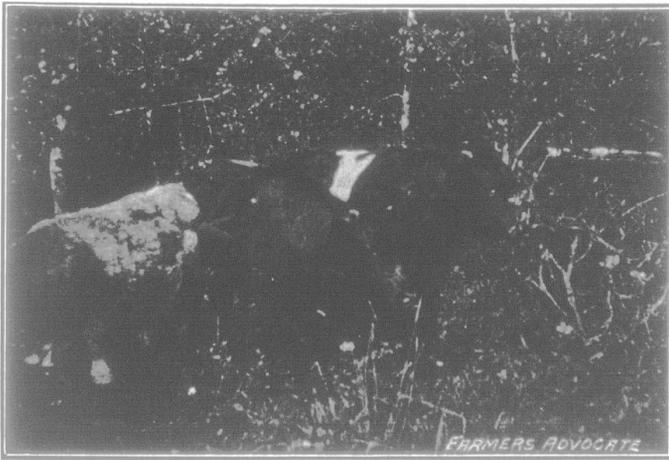
SOURCE OF STRENGTH IN WHEAT.

It is unnecessary to remind millers that only a limited proportion of the world's wheat is of great strength, and that this strong wheat comes from limited areas. Our average baker associates great strength with America. Some are surprised when they find that much of the United States wheat is weak, or that Canada produces weak wheat, as well as some of the finest and strongest.

Sunshine is commonly supposed to produce strength, yet in the cases of India, Australia and California, the amount of sunshine is very great, and their wheat in our view is distinctly weak. So though sunshine may be a factor in the production of strength, it cannot be the determining one.

We must recognize that soil has an influence, but we cannot believe that of itself it is a determining factor in the production of strength. At any rate, if nature imposes upon us variations in soil she has to a substantial extent imposed the same hindrances upon our competitors.

Whether the combination of great cold in winter and great heat in summer is the determining cause of strength I do not know, nor do I see how anybody else can know—the problem is far too complicated—but I should like to advance the following considerations: Where the winters are so very cold, wheat is planted in



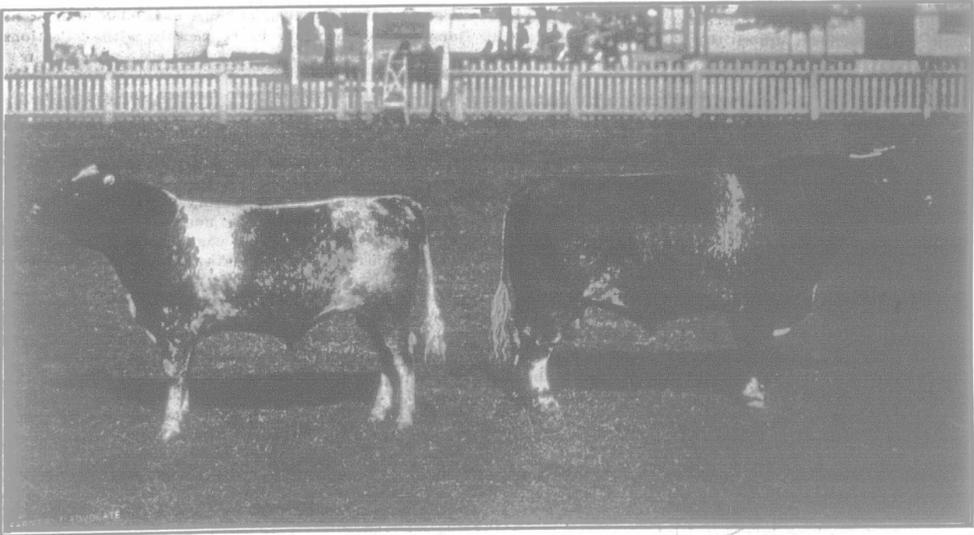
Young Shorthorns in D. Sinclair's Herd, Innisfail, Alta.

curate idea of what we should try to produce in our search for strong wheats. We have in laboratory work obtained some valuable results, but their value is of a negative rather than a positive kind. Chemical analysis does indicate with reasonable accuracy the baking value of wheats, so long as grown under identical conditions; as a consequence it may be valuable to the plant breeder. The trouble seems to be that nobody has yet been able to isolate any of the proteids in a constant form—that is to say, in a form that can be reproduced at will—consisting invariably of the same chemical elements, combined in exactly the same proportions.

When I use the term "laboratory methods," I wish to include gluten extraction, and because so many millers are inclined to attach importance to the percentage of gluten, or to the ratio in any gluten of its gliadin to its glutenin, as an index of strength, I should like to set out the reasons for our attitude towards these tests. Although it is true in a general way that high figures of total nitrogen and gluten coincide with good baking results, neither can be taken as a true index of baking value. Gluten failing to correctly indicate strength, one of its constituents, gliadin, was tried, and although approximating more closely to the baking tests, it also failed as an index of baking value. We were, reluctantly, obliged to discard laboratory methods as a means of indicating baking value.

MILLING AND BAKING.

Millstones were first tried and abandoned, not giving a satisfactory separation of husk from kernel. A small plant of rolls, three to four inches long, and a plan-



Huntlywood 3rd =56011= and His Sire, Cicely's Pride (Imp.) =40369=.

First-prize junior yearling and first-prize aged Shorthorn bull at the Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Property of Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

spring. The growth of the plant is very rapid, and it is commonly believed that it is this rapid growth which is the direct cause of great strength in the wheats produced. I am not venturesome enough to say that this is not so; I am not sufficiently acquainted with the whole set of conditions involved in the case; but I do know that in England wheat sown in spring is no stronger than the same sorts sown in autumn, and that rapid maturing is no cause or index of strength with us.

Our strongest wheats came from countries where the winter is very cold, and the summer very hot; but it must not be forgotten that a converse statement is not true, for from such countries we get wheats that are not strong in accordance with our definition of strength, such as "goose wheat" from America, hard Taganrog and similar wheats from Russia, or the generality of Siberian wheats.

I put forward the idea that the large summer rainfall, while the wheat is forming and maturing, may affect strength. It is certain that the percentage of natural moisture a wheat contains is no index of its strength.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY NATURE.

It seems to us that our share of sunshine, rain, cold or heat, and the soils we possess, are insufficient of themselves to render futile our efforts to improve English wheat, nor does any one of the factors mentioned appear to be the determining factor in the production of strength. Instead of drawing the conclusion accepted without demur for so long a time, that nature was mistress of the position, and that she was inexorable in her determination to prevent the production of strong wheat in England, or for the matter of that in western Europe, we are coming to the conclusion that the problem now is to suit wheats more perfectly to their environments; to circumvent nature, so to speak; perhaps I ought to say to assist her by finding or breeding various sorts, each suited to given conditions of soil and climate.

BREED.

The longer we work, the more we are impressed with the idea that of all THE FACTORS WHICH TOGETHER GO TO THE MAKING OF STRENGTH, BREED HOLDS A DOMINANT, PROBABLY A PRE-DOMINANT POSITION. In arranging a series of trials we wanted to see whether in every case breed was a potent factor in the production of strength, or whether its influence would be nullified by change of soil. We took two sorts of wheat, both well known and thoroughly acclimatized in England. On every soil the wheat with the better reputation was actually the stronger. Some of the Square Head's Masters were better than some of the Lammases, but SOIL FOR SOIL, THE WHEAT OF BETTER BREED GAVE THE BETTER RESULTS IN THE BAKEHOUSE. The size of the berry has been affected by our climate and high cultivation; but if a foreign wheat is bearded in its own country, it is bearded here; if it has a rough or felted chaff abroad, it has a similar one here; if the ears are dense or lax, pointed or square, so they have remained, or if we found it had a weak straw in its first year in England, it has continued to produce weak straw in subsequent years; if originally a red chaff, it has continued to produce a red chaff; or if the size of the berry has increased, its shape has remained constant.

Fife wheat has done well in the south of England; it does well in the north, and in the northern half of Scotland it has given us wheat which, if not equal to the best, is much better than a well-known sort grown alongside. Fife has given us uniformly good results; Lauré, a hybrid raised in Canada, with Fife for one parent, distinctly bad results. When we grow No. 1 northern Duluth in England, we get from the one lot of wheat long ears and short ones; bearded and beardless; pointed and square; rough, chaffed and smooth; red, yellow, brown or white chaff; good straw and bad. Some of these sorts appear to suit our English conditions admirably, and maintain their strength; others degenerate—some quickly, some slowly.

Some of our foreign wheats are particularly susceptible to rust; some are almost immune. Perhaps the most important practical conclusion we can draw is that, if 80 or 90 per cent. of the strong foreign wheats grown in England degenerate under our conditions of soil and climate, it does not follow that the remainder will. We have found several wheats which do maintain a great strength; in some cases almost or quite the amount they possess when grown in their native countries. It is a fact beyond all question, that we can produce really strong wheats in England; in witness of which we can invoke the results not only of the good year 1904, but of the bad years, 1902 and 1903.

Mr. Goodwin, a member of the council of our National Association, told us that in his neighborhood farmers had been growing an increasing quantity of wheat known as "Cook's Wonder." In the bakehouse they did not give us the stogy doughs characteristic of average English wheats; but the tough, elastic doughs characteristic of American strong wheats. Such satisfactory results made us anxious to know for how many years the sort had been grown in England. It appears to have been introduced into England about the year 1892 from a small quantity of seed brought from Manitoba. We shall not go far astray if we say that the four loaves shown in Fig. 2 represent Fife, or at least Manitoba wheat grown for twelve years in England.

The upshot of all experiments and information is that we are no longer in doubt as to our ability to

grow equally strong wheats in England; the problem is, the combination of greatly-improved strength with the high yield per acre of grain and straw which our farmers very properly demand.

Notes from Ireland.

(Special correspondence.)

Among the thousands of regular readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" there are, no doubt, many Irishmen who, though they are now seeking their fortunes in another portion of the British Empire, still retain an interest in matters agricultural as they affect the land of their birth. To such, as well as to born-and-bred Canadian readers, I hope to present from time to time in these notes some information regarding farming, conditions in this country, and developments which may be taking place therein, which will prove of general interest.

MORE GRASS: LESS TILLAGE.

For many years past the plow has been becoming more and more unpopular with Irish farmers; in other words, there has been an uninterrupted tendency on the part of our farmers to devote less land to tillage and more to grass. Many efforts have been made of late to counteract this tendency, but none of them seem to be of avail. It would appear as if raised prices and cheapened labor will alone induce a departure from the present system, for farmers recognize, as do other folks, that altered plans must be adopted when altered circumstances arise. This year the official statistics tell the story very plainly. They disclose the fact that, as compared with 1904, there has been a reduction of 12,296 acres in the area devoted to tillage operations, while 34,414 acres have been added to the area under hay, and grass land for pasture has been increased by 11,209 acres. As it stands, the returns, briefly put, show that of the 20,345,328 acres of which Ireland consists, 2,361,696 acres are under crops of various kinds; 2,294,574 are under hay, and 10,597,848 under grass.

Though the total tillage area has decreased, some individual crops have been more largely grown, there being increases in the case of wheat, flax, peas, cabbage, beet roots and parsnips.

LESS LIVE STOCK.

Though it might be expected that the increase of pasture land would be accompanied by an expansion in the number of animals to graze it, the reverse has been the case, judging by the official estimates. The total number of cattle in Ireland this year is returned at 4,645,222, or 31,496 less than last year; of sheep, 3,749,313, or 78,606 less; and of pigs, 1,164,322, or 150,804 less. Horses are the solitary exception, totaling 608,992, or an increase of 4,000 in the course of the twelve months.

EDUCATING THE SEEDSMEN.

The seed trade in any agricultural country is one of prime importance. Certainly it is here, and I presume it is so in Canada. You will, therefore, be interested perhaps to learn of a movement which has been going strong for some time past in connection with the trade in Dublin. I may mention that although there are numerous shops and stores throughout the country, yet it is in Ireland's capital, Dublin, that the forces of the trade are mustered. A few years ago an association was formed for the benefit of the employees of the Dublin houses, and it is a matter of much satisfaction to farmers to see how prominent a place is given in the working of this association to increasing the knowledge of its members in the different studies bearing on their business. During the summer that has closed numerous excursions were organized on Saturday afternoons to representative gardens and farms, and these were inspected under expert guidance. During the winter session now entered upon a course of practical lectures on the science of botany is being given at the Royal College of Science. Competitions have also been organized among the members in connection with collections of grasses, identification of weeds, etc.—practical tests of skill and knowledge. Everything would, therefore, point to the fact that our farmers can count upon having a thoroughly capable and well-informed body of men to look after their requirements in the way of seed supply.

LOCAL SHOWS IN IRELAND.

Never before in the history of agricultural shows in Ireland has such a large number of local exhibitions taken place as during the past season. The increase in the number of these events has been most striking. Practically every one of the 32 Irish counties now has its show, and some of them have two or three or more. That these shows are capable of imparting considerable benefit to a district it is not my intention to contend, as the statement is not likely to be questioned by any thinking person. But being capable to do a thing is totally different from actually doing it; and opinions differ as to whether Irish shows at any rate are fulfilling their part to the best possible advantage. Several of the promoting societies make very little attempt at instructing the people who attend them, though in all justice it must be said that others make great efforts to bring home to farmers some practical lesson that they may carry away with them and turn to good account in their everyday work. We need more of this in our shows. At a fixture in Co. Tipperary which I attended recently, I observed an admirable plan adopted by one of the experts, whose task lay in judging the sheep. I noticed that instead of merely selecting the winners, decorating them with rosettes and passing on, this gentleman gathered around him a crowd

of onlookers, and taking each animal in turn he drew attention to the strong points and the weak points, and presented many an instructive object lesson to his hearers. A few days earlier I observed a similar plan adopted at a little show away in the west of Ireland, at Ballina, in connection with the judging of dairy cows. Unfortunately, however, we have few such judges. I wish we had more. "EMERALD ISLE."

Dairying.

Milking Trials at the London Dairy Show

Reference was made last issue to the thirtieth annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in London, Eng., October 3rd to 6th. Below we give a few points of interest about the winners in the milk and butter tests.

MILKING TRIALS.

In the milking trials the points were awarded on the same basis as in previous years, viz.:

One point for every ten days since calving, deducting the first 40 days, with a maximum of 14 points allowed.

One point for every pound of milk, on the average of two days' yield.

Twenty points for every pound of butter-fat produced.

Four points for every pound of solids not fat.

The foregoing, subject to a deduction of 10 points each time the fat is below 3 per cent., and 10 points each time the solids not fat fall below 8.5.

The cows were stripped out the evening before the test, the milk on the succeeding two days was weighed and the morning's and evening's milk of the first day analyzed.

Some modifications have been made this year in the number of points required to gain a prize.

Pedigree Shorthorns have been reduced from 90 to 85 points.

Non-pedigree Shorthorns have been reduced from 120 to 110 points.

Jerseys remain at 95 points.

Guernseys have been reduced from 90 to 85 points.

Ayrshires have been reduced from 100 to 90 points.

Red Polls remain at 90 points.

Kerries and Dexters remain at 75 points.

Milking prizes have also been given in the Short-horn, Red Polls and cross-bred heifer classes, but the records in these were not extraordinary.

In pedigreed Shorthorns, G. Taylor's Melody, 105 days in milk, was first, with the very creditable total of 124.8 points, and Lord Rothschild's Broadhooks 3rd (first in the inspection class) was a good second, with 121.3 points. Lord Rothschild had also the third entry, in Snowdrop 29th, score 111.9. Melody got first tenant-farmer's prize, shared with Broadhooks 3rd the £10 extra Shorthorn Society's prize, was reserve for the Lord Mayor's cup, and as a crowning honor captured the Spencer cup, for the cow gaining most points in the milking trials, inspection and butter competitions, her total points for the cup being 208.8, Lord Rothschild's cow being a close reserve, with 204.3. In the two days Melody gave 112.2 lbs. milk.

In non-pedigreed Shorthorns, J. Sheppy's Model Lily scores first, with 132.9, winning the Barham Challenge Cup, as the cow gaining most points in the milking trials. Second score in this class was 123.1.

In Jerseys, though they were not quite so numerous as usual, the competition was good. First was won by Dr. H. Watney's Red Maple, in milk 165 days, score 119.8; second by Hon. T. S. Brand's Rosina, 131 days in milk, score 112; third by Dr. Watney's Guenon's Lady Teasel, also 131 days in milk, score 108.7. Reserve was the Bishop of Ipswich's Oxford Dewdrop, in milk 176 days, score 108.3.

Of the five Guernseys competing the only one to reach the standard was H. M. Ozanne's Lady Roberts; score 96.9.

The unusually large number of 13 Red Polls competed, but the number or something was unlucky, for only 3 reached the breed's standard of 90 points. Their rating was: Sir Walter Corbett's Desiree of Johnston, scoring 109.7; J. Sutton's Plessy, 93.2 points; T. H. Baxendale's Rapid, 92.5 points.

None of the three Ayrshires could reach the reduced standard of 90 points. It would be a satisfaction to hear some explanation of the repeated poor showing of this breed at the London show. Surely we are not to assume that the Old Country Ayrshires are so inferior as this in milking capacity! What have the champions of the breed to say for it?

In Kerries, Countess de la Warr came first, with Buckhurst Peaceful, scoring 86.7 points.

In cows not eligible to compete in preceding classes, first was won by Doctor, a twenty-four-year-old cross-bred Jersey, that has distinguished herself repeatedly in these tests. With a score of 123.4 she gains the Lord Mayor's champion cup, and reserve for the Barham champion cup. South Devon Primrose, the cow that carried all before her last year, contracted a chill the first day of the show and was unable to compete.

BUTTER TESTS.

In the Jersey butter test, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Watney's Red Maple, the silver medal to Admiral Brand's Rosina, and the bronze medal to the Bishop of Ipswich's Oxford Dewdrop. There were ten certificates of merit granted, and the £1 butter

prize was awarded to Admiral Brand's Rosina, winner of the silver medal. Following is the average:

18 cows averaged—

Days in milk.	Milk yield.	Butter yield.	Butter ratio.	Points.
134	32 lb. 8½ oz.	1 lb. 10¼ oz.	19.48	35.51

Five of the cows exhibited in the butter test were also noticed by the judge in the show-ring, no less than one first, two seconds, one reserve, and one highly commended being obtained. It is interesting to note that whilst 45.75 points won the gold medal in 1901, 46.25 obtained the bronze medal this year, and by the same cow that won the gold medal in 1902. The silver medal in 1904 was won by 44.25 points. The silver medal cow this year made more points than have been made by the second-prize winner since 1902, viz., 48.45.

In the Shorthorn butter test, first was Mr. Sheppy's Model Lily, and for any other breed the money awards go to Mr. Ozanne's Guernsey, Lady Roberts; to Mr. Baxendale's Red Poll, Rapid, and to Lady Greenall's Kerry, Walton Joyous.

The Dominion Fair Dairy Test.

The above test, at New Westminster, B. C., was a 48-hour one, of four milkings, and resulted as follows:

Owner.	Breed.	Milk, lbs.	% fat.	Butter, lbs.
1. J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.	H.	609	3.55	19.06
2. H. Bonsall, Chemainus, B.C.	H.	460.25	3.06	16.53
3. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, B. C.	Ayr.	327.75	4.55	14.91
4. Jas. McCulloch, Steveston, B.C.	Ayr.	364	3.77	13.70

The Babcock test and scales were the arbiters in the milkings, the competition being conducted by Supt. Wilson (Regina). The prize for the herd of five cows giving the greatest quantity of milk went to the Steveston herd.

Poultry.

Preparing Chickens for Market.

Starving.—The chickens should be starved 24 hours before killing, to prevent food in the crop and intestines decomposing and spoiling the flavor of the birds. Several hours after the last feed allow the chickens what water they wish to drink. They should then have a complete fast until they are killed.

Killing.—(a) For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market it will be most convenient to dislocate the neck. With the left hand hold the chicken's legs and wings in one firm grasp. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck, and the remaining fingers on the left side. Grasp the head in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, hold the legs against the left hip, and the head near the right thigh or knee. Bend the head backwards as far as possible and at the same time stretch the neck, when it is dislocated immediately; pull the head about 1½ inches from the neck. Hold the wings firmly after killing and allow the chicken's head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

(b) Chicks that are to be exported or put into cold storage must be killed by sticking in the mouth. Cut the large arteries at the sides of the neck, just below the ears. This can be done by introducing the knife into the throat and giving a couple of quick turns up and down. When bleeding freely, drive the blade at an angle with the bird's bill into the back part of the roof of the mouth. Be sure the blade is through the bony structure and has entered the brain, then give a quick half turn to the knife. This causes paralysis, which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. Allow the bird to hang by its feet until plucked.

Plucking.—When killing by dislocation, commence dry plucking as soon as the neck is dislocated.

Directions.—While still holding the chicken in the left hand, extract the tail feathers and the quill feathers of the wing. Allow the chicken's head to hang down, and commence plucking the feathers on the back and wings; then pluck the breast and lower part of the neck, work back on again, finish the back and wings. Leave the feathers on the neck for three inches from the head, a ring of feathers round the legs at the hock joints, and the small feathers on the outside joint of each wing. Clean-pluck the rest of the chicken. Remove all pin-feathers and make the bird as attractive as possible. Be careful not to tear the skin. If a tear is made, have the flesh brought together with white thread.

Plucking the chick that is bled.—As the bird

is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, grasp the wing between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, holding the neck between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird.

Remove the large wing feathers and the stiff feathers at the shoulder joints with the right hand. Remove tail feathers with one quick twisting motion. Pass the right hand rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. Shift the bird then to the right hand, and use the left hand in picking the soft feathers from the breast. If the sticking has been properly done the feathers will all come out easily and without tearing. The bird is again held in the left hand while the feathers are quickly stripped; the neck, wing and hock feathers are left, as mentioned above.

Shaping.—Chickens fattened for market should be properly shaped. This gives them a compact, plump appearance, and the returns are greater than when the chickens are shipped in a rough, unprepared condition. The "shaper" is made by nailing two ¾-inch planed boards together at right angles, so as to form a six-inch trough, inside measurement. This trough can be made six feet long and nailed in a frame, or twelve feet long with ends on it, and placed on top of two barrels. The trough should lean slightly backwards.

As soon as the chicken is plucked, place its legs alongside its breast; then with its breast downward, force the chicken into the angle of the shaper. Cover the chicken with paper, and place a brick on top to shape it, and one against it to hold it in position. Continue the same process as the other chickens are plucked, placing each chicken in the shaper close to the last, and moving the lower brick along to hold the row in position. Leave the chickens in the shaper at least six hours.

Packing.—After being thoroughly cooled the chickens should be packed into shipping cases. The chickens must be cooled and dry on the skins before packing. Unless they are artificially cooled, they should not be packed for twenty hours after killing. The shipping cases used by the Department of Agriculture are graded according to the size of birds. Each case holds twelve. Full description is contained in bulletin No. 7. For those having only a limited number of chickens, the ordinary small packing cases, to be obtained at the grocery store, will be found fairly satisfactory.

To ascertain the price per pound at which chickens may be sold by drawn, plucked or live weight, to realize the same amount of money, the following table of equivalent values for the different selling prices has been calculated:

Equal prices per pound (in cents) for fatted chickens sold by live weight, plucked weight or drawn weight:

	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Live weight.....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Plucked weight	7.4	8.6	9.9	11	12.4	13.6	14.8	16
Drawn weight....	11	12.8	14.7	16.5	18.4	20	22	23.8

This table gives the seller a fair idea as to which pays the best. No account has been taken of the cost of killing, plucking or drawing.

F. C. ELFORD.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Prize Plantation.

Mr. A. E. Rome, of Nesbitt, Man., whose wind-break and plantation won the diploma of the Brandon Horticultural Society, thus describes his grove: My wind-break consists of Manitoba maple, cottonwood, ash, elm, Manitoba spruce, white poplar and yellow willow—about 5,500 all told. About 1,000 were planted three years ago from seedlings, the balance since then. They range now from four to ten feet in height, and those planted three and two years ago have made remarkable growth this season—from four to five feet long. They are planted to form a square around the buildings. The rows are four feet apart, and the trees are the same distance apart in the row, with the yellow willow to the north and west side of the plantation. I am inclined to believe it would be better in laying out a plantation to plant the first eight rows four feet apart, and the balance twelve feet, as the first eight rows are all that are necessary for a wind-break, and by having the balance twelve feet apart they would grow much stronger, higher, and more beautiful. In my opinion the outside of the plantation should not be pruned, while the remainder should be kept well trimmed to have the trunk grow as long as possible, which would add greatly to appearance, as well as to the convenience in keeping weeds down, as this would have to be done by horse and scuffer.

Lots of Apples in Alberta.

In connection with the growing of apples in Alberta, Mr. J. L. Gibb, of Magrath, writes that we were mistaken in saying that the tree illustrated in our October 11th issue was the first to bear in the new Western Province. He informs us that at Magrath there are a number of standard apple trees that have been bearing for three years, and that Mr. J. B. Pirie and Mr. J. B. Murrill have won prizes for the past three seasons for apples at Lethbridge, Raymond and Magrath fairs. This reminds us that both Manitoba and Alberta have demonstrated their suitability for apple-growing, but so far, outside of the orchard on the experimental farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan has not given very much evidence of her powers in the fruit-growing arena.

A Good Variety of Squash.

Many people pick their garden seeds at haphazard; some are guided by their experience in yield and quality of the article produced. "Perfect Gem" is a variety of squash highly recommended by Superintendent T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz, B. C., on account of its flavor and cooking quality. Make a note of this for next spring's sowing.

Shotguns for Automobile Fiends.

The St. Louis County court recently authorized Sheriff Herpel to swear in four extra deputies for 30 days, to patrol the principal thoroughfares of the County with shotguns and stop watches, for the purpose of stopping scorching automobiles. The action was taken on the advice of Prosecuting Attorney Johnston, who said the emergency existed.



Flock of White Rocks on Mr. Champion's Farm, Reaburn, Man.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern will erect a fine union station at Winnipeg, to cost three or four million dollars.

The Dominion Government has again vetoed the statutes passed by the British Columbia Legislature to restrict Japanese immigration.

Hon. Arthur Turcotte died at Montreal. He will be succeeded by Mr. D. Monet in the office of prothonotary of the district of Montreal.

The world's output of gold for 1904 shows an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 over the production of 1903. Canada produced over \$16,000,000 in gold, and over \$2,000,000 in silver.

Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, returned to Ottawa from a trip through Western Canada. He has discussed with the Governments of Manitoba and British Columbia the question of military drill in the public schools.

While following a faintly-outlined path in the woods near Sault Ste Marie, Albert Wilding came upon the hiding place of a band of robbers, and found about \$400 worth of furs and other merchandise stolen from the two Soos.

Dr. Haanel, of the Department of Mines, says that Canada has become chief among countries which export asbestos. The industry began in 1880, with an export value of \$24,700, and increased until the value for 1904 was \$1,154,566.

It is reported that a company proposes to invest \$250,000 in establishing a factory at Chatham, Ont., for the manufacture of twine from flax. As this is a flax-growing district, and a large number of hands would be employed, the proposal is likely to meet with favor.

Upon complaint of a citizen, Collector of Customs Busby, of Dawson City, visited the Carnegie public library and seized the collection of some two hundred works in French, chiefly fiction, on the ground that both the letterpress and the illustrations were indecent and contrary to law. The books have but recently arrived direct from France for the use of the French-speaking citizens of Dawson, and the library officials say that they were ignorant of the character of the works. The offenders are liable to fines of \$200 without appeal.

British and Foreign.

Russia's international loan of £50,000,000 has been arranged, Great Britain contributing four millions.

The Moorish brigand chief Valiente is to be released, as a ransom for the lives of the two British officers captured in Morocco.

The duty on the gifts presented by high personages of the countries which Miss Alice Roosevelt visited on her recent trip will amount to about \$25,000.

Two years ago, while a miner was prospecting in Arizona, he found deep in the ground a mummy wrapped in oil skins. Among other things wrapped up with the body were some kernels of corn, which were afterwards planted. The stalk grew to an extreme height, and appeared thrifty.

Serious rioting is reported from Santiago, Chili, as the result of a meeting called to petition the Government to abolish the import tax on Argentine cattle. The rioters took advantage of the fact that the troops were two days' march from the capital, engaged in military manoeuvres. The fire department was called out to assist the city police.

Doings Among the Nations.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has been guilty of offensive and insulting action towards M. Taigny, the French Charge d' Affaires at Caracas, the Venezuelan capital. This incident was reported to the French Government, which demanded a withdrawal of the offence, but so far this has been refused. As a consequence a French cruiser has sailed for Martinique, in the French West Indies, not, as was charged, to bombard Venezuelan ports, but merely as a precaution. The voyage will last two weeks, during which the President will have time to sit down and count the cost of a continued refusal.

RUSSIA AGAIN.

Count Witte has been made Premier of Russia, with the portfolio of Minister of Finance. The difficulties of this position would appear to outweigh the honor of it. The Count's wife, a Jewess of humble birth, who has

never until now been recognized by the Czar, has been received at court, and other high honors are being paid to the Count. But misfortune and misery continues to accumulate in the country. Just now Russia is completely cut off from the rest of Europe by the railroad strike. The strikers demand a convocation of an Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, but this has been refused by Witte, who cites America as an example of the bribery, corruption and usurpation of power which were the results of universal suffrage. He said there were two ways of ending the strike, the one by calling out the troops, and the other by waiting until the famished inhabitants of the cities turned upon the strikers. In the meantime tracks and bridges are being destroyed, and service on all lines has practically ceased, while the contagion is spreading, and workmen of other trades are quitting work. At Moscow the cabmen have come into conflict with the strikers, because the former have lost their business through the strike. The question of food has become an intensely serious one. At St. Petersburg the prices have gone up, and the supply of beef is limited to a few days' duration. The Czar and the Court are supplied by a warship, while families of means are hastily laying in what supplies they can. The suffering, of course, will fall heaviest upon the poor.

Field Notes.

Teaching no "Snap."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In his letter published October 4th, your correspondent, "School Trustee," complains, with some acerbity, that our teachers are occupying an undue portion of public attention. Others think differently, and hold that the importance of the subject can be questioned by those only who are unable to realize it. The child is father to the man; and the teachers are entrusted with a prominent share in shaping the future of the commonwealth. "School Trustee" boldly asserts that the fact of his employing a number of farm laborers qualifies him to appreciate the ability and usefulness of a teacher. We don't quite see why it should, but such illusions are quite frequent. When a man has made millions in the steel trade he thinks himself qualified to counsel crowned heads, and to predict the fate of nations; and why would not a prosperous farmer, with a full granary, appoint himself umpire to the classics. It is hardly fair, however, to take a given number of hours' plowing and an equal number of hours' teaching and weigh them in the same scales. The two things are distinct. An ounce of silver and an ounce of lead are both ounces, but they differ in value; and the man who is educating your son is worth more to you than the man who feeds your pigs. Nor do I consider the estimate given of the teacher's work as correct. I also have been for long years a trustee; and I believe that most teachers who wish to perform their duty properly and to retain their efficiency, devote a good deal more time to it than the hours they spend in school. It is quite a current belief among farmers, laborers, and all those who "eat their bread in the sweat of their face," that the teacher has a "snap." His work is light—in fact, it isn't work at all—and his hours are short. Now, there can be no manner of doubt that the average man of sound constitution, accustomed to farm work, can put in his ten hours or so a day, and keep it up for twenty or thirty years, enjoying robust health all the time. How many men of sound constitution do they think they could find—not to mention women—who could teach school ten hours a day, and go on for three years without breaking down? Not one in a thousand. They may not believe this, but it is so. That stalwart pitcher, who can toss bundles from sunrise to sundown; that sturdy blacksmith, "the muscles of his brawny arms as strong as iron bands," would be in the hospital with dyspepsia, insomnia and nervous prostration if they were shut up ten hours a day teaching the young idea how to shoot! Neither is it fair to view the teacher's position in the light of the professions. Very few professional men work steadily for ten hours a day; but if they do it suits them to do so, because their remuneration is directly proportionate to their labor; and when a man can charge you five or ten dollars for telling you you have "no case," or for looking at your tongue, it does not take many minutes of his day to make up a teacher's salary.

This is not intended as an indiscriminate defence and panegyric of teachers. There are bad ones, of course; they should be avoided, discarded, sent as missionaries to China. But when you have a good one, be thankful; don't envy his "snap," and don't grudge him his salary.

Alta.

H. D.

Canadian Live Stock in Japan.

The shipment of pure-bred cattle recently purchased for Japan from Canadian breeders by Mr. K. Kozu has arrived at their destination in good order. Mr. Kozu, writing the Live-stock Commissioner at Ottawa, from Shiganuire, Shinano, Japan, on September 30th, says that the shipment left Portland, Oregon, on July 22nd, arriving at Japan on August 9th. The cattle were landed at Yokohama, and subjected to the tuberculin test, which they all passed successfully. Mr. Kozu reports that the animals are greatly admired by Government officials and private breeders. At the time of writing the cattle had quite recovered from their long voyage, and were doing well on Mr. Kozu's farm.

Judgment in Thresher Dispute.

Judgment was recently delivered at Winnipeg by Chief Justice Debus, in a case of more than passing interest to farmers. The case arose out of the sale of a threshing machine and engine. The plaintiffs, the Northwest Thresher Co., claimed that in May, 1903, they sold the defendant, a farmer living at Warleigh, a new separator, an engine and wind stacker, the amount being \$3,871, for which the defendant gave notes and a lien on his land. Later, defendant complained that the engine did not work well, and a new engine was sent in its place. Defendant made default in his payments, the plaintiffs sued for \$4,210.65 as the amount due, and a lien on the defendant's land.

The defendant claimed that he gave the notes before the outfit was delivered, as the plaintiff firm insisted upon that being done, and without any inspection or trial of the outfit; that engine was utterly unfit for the work, and was not able to draw the outfit home without stopping repeatedly; that it would not work with straw for fuel, as was promised by the plaintiffs, and even with coal sufficient power could not be obtained. Defendant could not fulfill his contracts for threshing, and lost over \$1,500, besides expending \$282 for coal; the farmers who had contracts with him to thresh over 30,000 bushels of their grain cancelled their contracts, and he was obliged to hire another engine to complete the balance of his contracts. He claimed the net profits which would have been realized in threshing 30,000 bushels of grain under the cancelled contracts, the amount expended for coal and repairs, and amounts paid employes for wages during the periods they were idle owing to breakdowns.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, stated that the correspondence signed by defendant showed that he had accepted the second engine, and must, therefore, pay the notes he had given. But he should be allowed \$335.50 for the coal he had been obliged to buy, and \$200 for loss of time, making \$535.50, and he would be allowed interest on that sum at 10 per cent. from Nov. 1, 1903, such amounts to be deducted from the aggregate amount of the notes due plaintiff and interest.

Scottish Shorthorn Sales.

The annual autumn Shorthorn sales, held in October, were this year quite successful, although, doubtless owing to the absence of the Argentine contingent of bidders, said to be probably due to an agreement among the northern breeders not to sell subject to the tuberculin test, the averages were considerably lower than last year, which was expected, as that was a record breaker.

The Collynie and Uppermill calves were sold at Tillycairn on Oct. 10th, Mr. Duthie's 16 bull calves making an average of £186 9s. 10d., as against £226 12s. 6d. last year; and the 10 from the herd of Mr. John Marr, late of Cairnbrogie, but now of Uppermill, an average of £33 9s. 10d., which was satisfactory, considering that it was his first offering. The highest price of the day was 470 guineas (\$2,465), for Mr. Duthie's Proud Monarch, a red son of Proud Edward, taken by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan. The second highest price, 420 guineas, was given for Royal Choice, sired by Royal Pride, and purchased by Mr. Scott, an English breeder. Royal Victor, by Scottish Fancy, went to Lord Lovat, at 400 guineas, after which 280 guineas was the highest figure reached for the Collynie contingent.

The highest price for the bulls of Mr. Marr's offering was 60 guineas for Scottish Crest, by Spicy Archer. The 12 Collynie heifer calves sold averaged £74 14s. 6d.—the highest being 155 guineas—making a total average for Mr. Duthie's bull and heifer calves of £138 11s. 3d., or \$696 each.

At the Newton & Pirriesmill sale the following day, an average of £61 17s. 3d. was made for the 71 head sold, Mr. Duthie paying the highest price of the day, 280 guineas, for the two-year-old heifer, Lavender Thyme 12th, from Mr. John Wilson's herd.

The Latest Grain Estimate.

Frank O. Fowler, Secretary of Northwest Grain-dealers' Association, has issued the following crop report for Manitoba and the Territories:

	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Bushels.
Wheat	4,019,000	21.6	86,810,400
Oats	1,423,000	46.6	86,311,800
Barley	433,800	31	13,447,800
Flax	34,900	13.7	478,130

Totals..... 5,910,700 167,048,130

There had been wheat marketed by October 21st of this crop as follows:

	Bushels.
Inspected to date	15,515,000
In store at country points	10,719,000
In transit, not inspected	1,000,000

Total 27,234,000

This circular shows a reduction of nearly 5,000,000 bushels of wheat from the last estimate, which was given at 91,000,000 bushels.

Things to Remember.

International Show, Chicago Dec. 16-23
 Fat-stock Show, Guelph Dec. 11-15
 Grenfell, Sask., Grain Show and Seed Fair Dec. 7
 Maritime Winter Fair, Antwerp, N. S. Dec. 4-7
 Carman Grain Show and Seed Fair Dec. 11
 Renew your subscription to this paper promptly when due.

W. D. Flatt's Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale on November 1st of the Trout Creek herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, at Hamilton, Ontario, attracted a very large attendance of breeders from many parts of Canada and the United States.

The cattle, though sold in only moderate condition, made an exceedingly favorable impression, owing to their useful appearance individually as breeding stock, a large number of excellent young calves being included; while the breeding of the herd was such as to satisfy the most fastidious of connoisseurs. The bidding was spirited from start to finish, and while no sensational prices were registered, the average of \$426.61 for 64 head sold, including a dozen calves under six months, sold separately, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of even Mr. Flatt himself. There were bidders from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Vermont, and from the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, the fine roan, imported, three-year-old bull, Lucerne =50053=, going to Mr. J. Ramsay, of Priddis, in the last-named Province, at \$500. The company was a representative one of first-class breeders and farmers, including Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who, with Prof. Day, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, did some good bidding, capturing for the College herd the beautiful red three-year-old, Willis-bred cow, Augusta Duchess (imp.), and her roan heifer calf, by Imp. Gold Cup, at \$1,100.

The imported two-year-old bull, Gold Cup, bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Nonpareil Courtier, made a fine impression by his personal appearance and the excellence of his progeny, and brought the highest price of the day, \$2,100, after a spirited contest, falling to the bid of Manager Wm. H. Gibson, for service in the Huntlywood herd of Sir George Drummond, at Beaconsfield, Quebec. The favorite among the females was the choice roan three-year-old cow, Lavender Leaf, bred by Mr. Willis and sired by Silver Plate, who with her roan two months bull calf, after an exciting competition, in which, starting at \$1,000, bids flew thick and fast, the contest finally narrowing to one between Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Norman F. Wilson, M. P., Cumberland, Ont., the prize being secured at \$1,600, by the last-named gentleman, who took all the females of the Lavender family offered—two others at \$800 each, one at \$650, and an eight-months calf at \$550. The result of this sale, and the presence of so many American breeders, who, in addition to their purchases at the sale, have since made numerous purchases privately from other breeders, will serve to establish confidence in the future of the breed in Canada, where many of the best specimens are found. For this result all will cheerfully acknowledge the courageous helpfulness of the enterprising spirit of Mr. Flatt in introducing fresh blood of the highest class and individual animals of the best type. The sale was conducted on straightforward and honorable methods, which have characterized all Mr. Flatt's sales, and the auctioneers, Capt. Robson and Mr. Ingram, did excellent work as salesmen, disposing of the whole herd within three hours. Following is a list of the sales:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Lavender Leaf (imp.), 3 years, and b. c.; Norman F. Wilson, Cumberland	\$1600
Augusta Duchess (imp.), 3 years, and b. c.; Ont. Agr. College, Guelph	1100
Trout Creek Lavender 2nd (imp.), 1 year; Norman F. Wilson	800
Collynie Lavender (imp.), 2 years; Norman F. Wilson	800
Collynie Rosewood (imp.), 4 years, and b. c.; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.	800
Vanora (imp.), 6 years, and b. c.; Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.	700
Missie 178th (imp.), 3 years; Sir Geo. Drummond	700
Spring Grove Lavender, 1 year; Norman F. Wilson	650
Trout Creek Lavender 3rd, 6 months; Norman F. Wilson	550
Sittyton Amaranth 6th (imp.), 2 years; P. White, Jr., Pembroke	525
Winnifred 3rd (imp.), 3 years; John Flatt, Millgrove	500
Collynie Rosewood 3rd (imp.), 3 years; P. White, Jr.	550
Robina 3rd (imp.), 2 years; J. H. Stead, Thamesville	500
Proud Lovely (imp.), 3 years; John L. Gibb, St. Catharines	500
Roan Lady 5th (imp.); J. L. Gibb	510
Vanda 2nd (imp.), 1 year; P. White, Jr.	430
Princess of Pitlivie 2nd (imp.), 5 years; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	475
Missie Queen, 5 years; J. L. Gibb	475
Collynie Fragrance (imp.), 2 years; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat	425
Cinderella 9th (imp.), 2 years; J. L. Gibb	425
Trout Creek Missie 20th, 2 years; J. L. Gibb	400
Missie of Neidpath 13th, 13 years; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton	400
Missie of Logan, 9 years; Wm. Hendrie	400

Trout Creek Augusta (imp.), 1 year; A. E. Meyer, Guelph	\$ 420
Lena 3rd (imp.), 5 years; Wm. Hendrie	400
Sweet Fragrance (imp.), 3 years; Geo. Amos & Son	400
Trout Creek Amaranth, 7 months; Chas. Scheidecker, Sandwich, Ill.	350
Trout Creek Missie 23rd, 1 year; Wm. Hendrie	305
Trout Creek Missie 22nd, 1 year; R. E. Gunn, Toronto	280
Lady Mistletoe (imp.), 3 years; Jacob Bilger, Walkerton	275
Missie of Belmar, 1 year; Chas. Scheidecker	305
Village Maid 29th (imp.), 8 years; John Flatt	300
Trout Creek Rose, 1 year; A. C. Pettit, Freeman	300
Trout Creek Vanora, 1 year; Sir Geo. Drummond	275
Trout Creek Bell 2nd (imp.), 1 year; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto	280
Trout Creek Lena, 7 months; Chas. Scheidecker	285
Doris 3rd (imp.), 4 years; J. L. Gibb	310
Jenny Lind 26th (imp.), 2 years; J. W. Gassman, Tiffin, Ohio	305
Trout Creek Jenny Lind, 7 months; Chas. Scheidecker	300
Morning Star (imp.), 2 years; W. R. Elliot & Son, Guelph	250
Jealous Princess, 2 years; J. L. Gibb	250
Lady Rosalind, 2 years; H. K. Fairbairn, Theford	255
Trout Creek Wimple (imp.), 1 year; A. C. Pettit	325
Iris (imp.), 2 years; J. L. Gibb	325
Trout Creek Cinderella 2nd, 8 months; Peden Bros., Spencer, Ind.	225
Snowflake, 3 years, and b. c.; J. H. Stead, Thamesville	205
Madge 5th (imp.), 3 years; T. Parker, Wyoming, Ont.	200
Belladonna 2nd (imp.), 5 years; A. C. Pettit	220
Trout Creek Queen, 1 year; Norman F. Wilson	155
Trout Creek Lorne, 1 year; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	130
Village Bird, 9 years; J. L. Gibb	130
Nellie Cope 2nd, 1 year; Geo. C. Carey	100
Queen, 9 years; Wm. Hendrie	110

BULLS.

Gold Cup (imp.), 2 years; Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.	\$2100
Ardlethen Royal, 2 years; R. E. Gunn, Toronto	550
Lucerne (imp.), 3 years; J. Ramsay, Priddis, Alta.	500
Trout Creek Wonder, 9 months; J. L. Gibb, St. Catharines	400
Trout Creek Choice, 6 months; J. A. Crerar, Shakespear	395
Trout Creek Ruler, 9 months; F. C. Wilmot, Milton	300
Trout Creek Stamp, 6 months; J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind.	275
Trout Creek Leader, 10 months; R. Rennelson, Galt	150
Trout Creek Fame, 7 months; J. H. Stead, Thamesville	130
Trout Creek Gold Cup; J. M. Gardhouse	125
Nonpareil Archer Jr., 4 months; A. C. Pettit, Freeman	100
53 females, average	\$420.45
11 bulls, average	456.80
64 head, average	426.61

Chicago International Show Date Postponed.

We are advised that the date of International show has been postponed from Dec. 2-9 to Dec. 16-23, or just two weeks later, owing to the contractor of the new building not being able to complete it in time. This change will make it impossible for live-stock exhibits to go from the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, Dec. 11-15. Mr. W. J. Black, B.S.A., formerly of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, now Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, will superintend the agricultural college student judging competitions. The fat classes will be judged on the 18th, so that the animals can be slaughtered in time to reach the Christmas markets.

Notes from Alberta.

The Alberta grain dealers have formed an association, of which Mr. Strong, of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., is President; Mr. Carson, of the Western Milling Co., Vice-President, and W. M. Gilfay, of the Calgary Milling Co., is Sec.-Treas. The object of the association is to regulate the various standards or grades for the buying or selling of grain. Hereafter the buying will be on definite grades, and not on the uncertain methods previously in use.

P. Burns & Co., the well-known live-stock firm, has lately purchased a site of twenty acres, for the purpose of establishing a live-stock yard and market at Strathcona, making this an extensive shipping point for that district.

Griffin & Co., pork packers of Winnipeg and Calgary, contemplate the establishment of a large packing plant in the West. With the development of our dairy industry, and the large amount of cheap grain available, the hog-raising industry of Alberta should go forward by leaps and bounds.

The Attrill Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale on November 2nd of the Ridge-wood Park herd of Shorthorns, belonging to Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., together with drafts from the herds of Capt. T. E. Robson and others, was fairly well attended, and compared with other recent sales in the east, apart from the Flatt dispersion the previous day, may be described as fairly successful and satisfactory, considering that most of the imported animals could only be recorded in the American Herdbook on payment of the \$100 registration fee imposed upon imported cattle, under the narrow-gauge rules of that Record. The highest price of the day was \$650 for the four-year-old imported cow, Lady Hope, purchased by Prof. Day, for the Ontario Agricultural College. The imported seven-year-old cow, Missie 159th, in rather thin breeding condition, sold for \$550 to Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto. The highest price for bulls was \$275, for J. A. Crerar's Scottish Hero (imp.), five years old.

Markets.

Toronto.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.35 to \$4.60; good to medium, \$3.90 to \$4.20; others, \$3.75 to \$3.85; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.
Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.80; good, \$3.50 to \$4; fair, \$3 to \$3.40; common, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25.
Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.65 to \$3.80; good, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$3 to \$3.40; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75. Stockers—Good, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$2 to \$3; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Milch Cows—\$80 to \$60 each.
Calves—\$2 to \$10 each.
Sheep—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50.
Lambs—\$5.25 to \$5.75 per cwt.
Hogs—Selects, \$5.62½; lights and fats, \$5.37½.

Horses—The good prices prevailing in the local market for some time past have resulted in an excessive volume of offerings during the past week, and as the demand has not increased in proportion the inevitable reaction in prices has occurred and the general range of values will be found lower all round. Perhaps the heavy receipts of late may be attributed in part to the usual desire on the part of farmers and others to lighten up their burdens before the winter season sets in, but dealers prefer to think that the movement is assignable to quite a different cause. They claim that many owners have been holding their horses back for higher prices, and now that they see indications of a recessionary movement in prices, they are anxious to get out before a bigger slump comes, and some dealers are of the opinion that a drop is imminent. It will all depend, of course, whether supply and demand will adjust itself again in the near future. The demand still seems to be for drafters; but they must be big, strong, active blocks, of splendid working qualities. For this class there is still a good demand, though it is not by any means as brisk as during the recent past. Drivers, carriage horses and combination animals are also in demand, but they have to show both quality and manners:

The following list of prices will give a fair indication of the present prices. They are furnished by Burns & Sheppard and the Canadian Horse Exchange:
Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands \$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 125 to 165
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 250 to 600
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds 120 to 155
General-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds 125 to 180
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds 130 to 195
Serviceable second-hand workers 60 to 80
Serviceable second-hand drivers 60 to 80

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.80 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$7.25. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.10 to \$5.20; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.25 to \$5.07½; light, \$4.90 to \$5.05. Sheep—\$2.65 to \$6; lambs, \$2.25 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Market.

London.—American cattle, 11½c.; Canadians, 9c. to 11c. Sheep, 13c.
Liverpool.—Canadian cattle, 9c. to 10c.

Montreal.

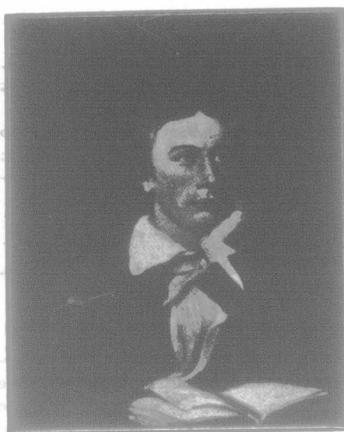
Cattle—Good, 3c. to 3½c. per lb.; fair, 3c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Calves—1½c. to 4c. Sheep—3½c. to 4c.; lambs, 5c. to 5½c. Hogs—6c.; fat, 5½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Prices.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81c.; No. 1 northern, 77½c.; No. 2 northern, 75½c.; No. 3 northern, 73½c.



Life, Literature and Education.



John Keats.

Promise appeals to us in a sense that accomplished success can never do. From the early bud of promise blighted by the frosts of death we picture what the flower permitted to open fully might have been, with no chilling breezes and no adverse storms, forgetting when we judge the flower that has lived to bloom that the winds and storms were inevitable. In our treatment of those who die young there is always a tenderness, an affectionate proneness to hide the defects and glorify the talents that arises from kindness, more than from perfect justice. Such a judgment we naturally give to John Keats, the poet, whose short life was one of unusual promise, and who seemed destined for great things.

John Keats was born in Finsbury, England, on the 29th of October, 1795. His father, we are told, was the principal servant at the "Swan and Hoop" stables, a man of lowly position but rare common sense, who married his master's daughter, a woman full of energy, and possessing a fine mind. There were four children—three boys, John, George and Thomas; and one girl, Fanny, who was still living a short time ago. The Keats children were left orphans when John was twelve years old. He was sent by his guardian to a public school, and there found great attraction in the books of mythology in the school library. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, but was much more concerned in finishing a translation of the *Aeneid* than in attending to the duties of his profession. When he came to London to walk the wards of the hospital he met Leigh Hunt, the poet, and other men of letters, who encouraged him in his efforts towards poetry, and finally he laid aside the surgeon's knife entirely for the pen. His first volume appeared in 1817, but attracted little or no attention, though even there appeared signs of freshness and originality, and among these poems was his sonnet, "On Looking into Chapman's Homer."

In 1817, also, was begun his most pretentious work, *Endymion*, which

was published the following year. This did receive attention immediately. The critics seized upon it. The few saw its wondrous beauty of conception and description, in spite of its defects of length and redundancy, those common and natural defects of early youth; but the majority failed to see any beauty to make it desirable, and the coarseness of their criticisms is ample proof of their blindness. The *Quarterly* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, the high-class magazines of their day, as they are yet, took a particular pleasure in refusing to acknowledge any signs of genius whatever. The *Quarterly* said: "He is, unhappily, a disciple of the new school of what has been somewhere called cockney poetry, which may be defined to consist of the most incongruous ideas in the most uncouth language." *Blackwood*, anxious to snub him still more thoroughly, printed this: "The frenzy of the 'Poems' was bad enough, in its way, but it did not alarm us half so seriously as the calm, settled, imperturbable, drivelling idiocy of *Endymion*. . . . It is a better and wiser thing to be a starved apothecary than a starved poet; so back to the shop. Mr. John, back to plasters, pills and ointments. But, for heaven's sake, be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics in your practice than you have been in your poetry!" We are not told how often the successors of those wise critics on these journals have wished those adjectives might be recalled.

In 1819 he did a walking tour in Scotland and Ireland, in company with his friend, Charles Armitage Brown, but overexerted and exposed himself, so as to give rise to throat trouble. Returning to London, he tenderly nursed his brother Thomas, who was ill with consumption, until his death. Up to this time love seemed to have had no hold upon him—he had proved himself a good brother, a faithful friend, but had ridiculed the power of love as he saw it in the lives of others. But ridicule and doubt died when he met Fanny Brawne, and all the intensity of soul, all the capacity of feeling of his sensitive nature was displayed in the fervency of his love. Its fever was too much for his delicate frame, and this ardent passion, far more than the unkindness and injustice of his critics, was the cause of his untimely death. After "*Endymion*," he wrote "*The Eve of St. Agnes*," "*To the Nightingale*," "*Lamia*," "*To Autumn*," "*Isabella*," "*Ode to a Grecian Urn*," and began "*Hyperion*," which was never finished. Then, one night he arrived home feverish and excited, after a stage-coach ride, during which he became thoroughly chilled, and was stricken with hemorrhage. He rallied a little during the summer of 1820, and in the fall sailed for Italy with his artist friend, Joseph Severn. The parting from Miss Brawne, and the certainty that he would never see her again was horrible to him. But Italy was too late for him, and the end came on the 23rd of February, 1821. Three days later the body was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, where little more than a year after Shelley was laid beside him.

Perhaps Keats' attitude towards

life is best expressed in his own words: "O, for a life of sensations, rather than thoughts." He lived in a world of imagination, so that imaginary woes had more weight to oppress, and imaginary joys more power to uplift than any real ills or material causes for joy. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," are his own words for this imaginative creation and peopling of the spirit world in which he lived. Knowledge, information, facts, were not desirable; he hated to have mysteries explained and so their charm destroyed. Newton had destroyed the poetry of the rainbow for Keats when he reduced it to the prismatic colors:

"There was an awful rainbow once in heaven:
We know her woof and texture; she is given
In the dull catalogue of common things."

The sensuous nature of the man—not sensual, Keats was never that—the love of what could be perceived by the senses and directly appealed to them, beautiful sights, melodious sounds, delicate flavors, exquisite odors, intoxicated him, and he revelled in these, and was quick to detect them in his surroundings. His writings are full of his delight in these things, and his expression of them is perfect, as, for example, this stanza from "*The Eve of St. Agnes*":

"And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,
In blanched linen, smooth, and lavendered;
While he forth from the closet brought
A heap
Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon;
Manna and dates, in argosy transferred
From Fez; and spiced dainties, every-
one
From silken Samarcand to cedared Lebanon."

That he had not reached to the height of the best and highest is plainly recognized, and by none more plainly than himself. Though he gives us his view of the poet's mission:

"They shall be accounted poet-kings,
Who simply tell the most heart-easing things;"

yet this view, with no recognition of duty to mankind or to God, was not more satisfying to him than to his readers. In the ode, "*To a Nightingale*," and the one, "*To a Grecian Urn*," we find the decay, the unrest and fever of existence expressed, and the longing for something better and higher indicated. He never reached it; he was only twenty-six when he died, and who of humanity reaches his highest at twenty-six? But with his fine character, his eagerness and enthusiasm for beauty in any form, his freedom from petty vanity and affectation, we have reason to believe that years would have brought to him the noble

and lofty conceptions that the really great poet must have, and he would have known that the end of poetry was more than "To be a friend to soothe the cares and lift the thoughts of man."

Read many times some of these shorter poems of his—"The Grecian Urn," "*To a Nightingale*," "*The Eve of St. Agnes*," and "*Isabella*"—and you will get an insight into the poet's nature that no reading about him will ever give you. Read also Shelley's "*Adonais*," which is a splendid tribute to Keats, and an answer to his critics. The poem, "*To Autumn*," is quoted in full because of its appropriateness to the present season:

To Autumn.

I.

"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch eaves run;
To bend with apples the mossed cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the ground, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For Summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy cells."

II.

"Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,
Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while thy hook
Spare the next swath and all its twined flowers;
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cider press with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings hours by hours."

III.

"Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too—
While barred clouds bloom the softly-dying day,
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river shallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft;
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies."

REPEATED

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon).



Ralph Connor.
(Rev. C. W. Gordon.)

CHAPTER I. The Spelling-Match.

The "Twentieth" school was built of logs hewn on two sides. The cracks were chinked and filled with plaster, which had a curious habit of falling out during the summer months, no one knew how; but somehow the holes always appeared on the boys' side, and being there, were found to be most useful, for as looking out of the window was forbidden, through these holes the boys could catch glimpses of the outer world—glimpses worth catching, too, for all around stood the great forest, the playground of the boys and girls during noon-hour and recesses; an enchanted land, peopled, not by fairies, elves, and other shadowy beings of fancy, but with living things, squirrels, and chipmunks, and weasels, chattering ground hogs, thumping rabbits, and stealthy foxes, not to speak of a host of flying things, from the little gray-bird that twittered its happy nonsense all day, to the big-eyed owl that hooted solemnly when the moon came out. A wonderful place this forest, for children to live in, to know, and to love, and in after days to long for.

It was Friday afternoon, and the long, hot July day was drawing to a weary close. Mischief was in the air, and the master, Archibald Munro, or "Archie Murro," as the boys called him, was holding himself in with a very firm hand, the lines about his mouth showing that he was fighting back the pain which had never quite left him from the day he had twisted his knee out of joint five years ago, in a wrestling match, and which, in his weary moments, gnawed into his vitals. He hated to lose his grip of himself, for then he knew he should have to grow stern and terrifying, and rule these young imps in the forms in front of him by what he called afterwards, in his moments of self-loathing, "sheer brute force," and that he always counted a defeat.

Munro was a born commander. His pale, intellectual face, with its square chin and firm mouth, its noble forehead and deep-set gray eyes, carried a look of such strength and indomitable courage that no boy, however big, ever thought of anything but obedience when the word of command came. He was the only master who had ever been able to control, without at least one appeal to the trustees, the stormy tempers of the young giants that used to come to school in the winter months.

The school never forgot the day when big Bob Fraser "answered back" in class. For, before the words were well out of his lips, the master, with a single stride, was in front of him, and laying two swift, stinging cuts from the rawhide over big Bob's back, commanded, "Hold out your hand!" in a voice so terrible, and with eyes of such blazing light, that before Bob was aware,

he shot out his hand and stood waiting the blow. The school never, in all its history, received such a thrill as the next few moments brought; for while Bob stood waiting, the master's words fell clear-cut upon the dead silence, "No, Robert, you are too big to thrash. You are a man. No man should strike you—and I apologize." And then big Bob forgot his wonted sheepishness and spoke out with a man's voice, "I am sorry I spoke back, sir." And then all the girls began to cry and wipe their eyes with their aprons, while the master and Bob shook hands silently. From that day and hour Bob Fraser would have slain any one offering to make trouble for the master, and Archibald Munro's rule was firmly established.

He was just and impartial in all his decisions, and absolute in his control; and besides, he had the rare faculty of awakening in his pupils an enthusiasm for work inside the school and for sports outside.

But now he was holding himself in, and with set teeth keeping back the pain. The week had been long and hot and trying, and this day had been the worst of all. Through the little dirty panes of the uncurtained windows the hot sun had poured itself in a flood of quivering light all the long day. Only an hour remained of the day, but that hour was to the master the hardest of all the week. The big boys were droning lazily over their books, the little boys, in the forms just below his desk, were bubbling over with spirits—spirits of whose origin there was no reasonable ground for doubt.

Suddenly Hughie Murray, the minister's boy, a very special imp, held up his hand.

"Well, Hughie," said the master, for the tenth time within the hour replying to the signal.

"Spelling-match!"

The master hesitated. It would be a vast relief, but it was a little like shirking. On all sides, however, hands went up in support of Hughie's proposal, and having hesitated, he felt he must surrender or become terrifying at once.

"Very well," he said; "Margaret Aird and Thomas Finch will act as captains." At once there was a gleeful hubbub. Slates and books were slung into desks.

"Order! or no spelling-match." The alternative was awful enough to quiet even the impish Hughie, who knew the tone carried no idle threat, and who loved a spelling-match with all the ardor of his little fighting soul.

The captains took their places on each side of the school, and with careful deliberation, began the selecting of their men, scanning anxiously the rows of faces looking at the maps or out of the windows and bravely trying to seem unconcerned. Chivalry demanded that Margaret should have first choice. "Hughie

Murray!" called out Margaret; for Hughie, though only eight years old, had preternatural gifts in spelling; his mother's training had done that for him. At four he knew every Bible story by heart, and would tolerate no liberties with the text; at six he could read the third reader; at eight he was the best reader in the fifth; and to do him justice, he thought no better of himself for that. It was no trick to read. If he could only run, and climb, and swim, and dive, like the big boys, then he would indeed feel uplifted; but mere spelling and reading, "Huh! that was nothing."

"Ranald Macdonald!" called Thomas Finch, and a big, lanky boy of fifteen or sixteen rose and marched to his place. He was a boy one would look at twice. He was far from handsome. His face was long, and thin, and dark, with a straight nose, and large mouth, and high cheek-bones; but he had fine black eyes, though they were fierce, and a look that suggested the woods and the wild things that live there. But Ranald, though his attendance was spasmodic, and dependent upon the suitability or otherwise of the weather for hunting, was the best speller in the school.

For that reason Margaret would have chosen him, and for another which she would not for worlds have confessed, even to herself. And do you think she would have called Ranald Macdonald to come and stand up beside her before all these boys? Not for the glory of winning the match and carrying the medal for a week. But how gladly would she have given up glory and medal for the joy of it, if she had dared.

At length the choosing was over, and the school ranged in two opposing lines, with Margaret and Thomas at the head of their respective forces, and little Jessie MacRae and Johnnie Aird, with a single big curl on the top of his head, at the foot. It was a point of honor that no blood should be drawn at the first round. To Thomas, who had second choice, fell the right of giving the first word. So to little Jessie, at the foot, he gave "Ox."

"O-x, ox," whispered Jessie, shyly dodging behind her neighbor.

"In!" said Margaret to Johnnie Aird.

"I-s, in," said Johnnie, stoutly. "Right!" said the master, silencing the shout of laughter. "Next word."

With like gentle courtesies the battle began; but in the second round the A, B, C's were ruthlessly swept off the field with second-book words, and retired to their seats in supreme exultation, amid the applause of their fellows still left in the fight. After that there was no mercy. It was a give-and-take battle, the successful speller having the right to give the word to the opposite side. The master was umpire, and after his "Next!" had fallen there was no

appeal. But if a mistake were made, it was the opponent's part and privilege to correct with all speed, lest a second attempt should succeed.

Steadily, and amid growing excitement, the lines grew less, till there were left on one side, Thomas, with Ranald supporting him, and on the other Margaret, with Hughie beside her, his face pale, and his dark eyes blazing with the light of battle.

Without varying fortune the fight went on. Margaret, still serene, and with only a touch of color in her face, gave out her words with even voice, and spelled her opponent's with calm deliberation. Opposite her Thomas stood, stolid, slow, and wary. He had no nerves to speak of, and the only chance of catching him lay in lulling him off to sleep.

They were now among the deadly words.

"Paralleloped!" challenged Hughie to Ranald, who met it easily, giving Margaret "hyphen" in return.

"H-y-p-h-e-n," spelled Margaret, and then, with cunning carelessness, gave Thomas "heifer." ("Hypher," she called it.)

Thomas took it lightly.

"H-e-i-p-h-e-r."

Like lightning Hughie was upon him. "H-e-i-f-e-r."

"F-e-r," shouted Thomas. The two yells came almost together.

There was a deep silence. All eyes were turned upon the master.

"I think Hughie was first," he said slowly. A great sigh swept over the school, and then a wave of applause.

The master held up his hand.

"But it was so very nearly a tie, that if Hughie is willing—"

"All right, sir," cried Hughie, eager for more fight.

But Thomas, in sullen rage, strode to his seat muttering, "I was just as soon anyway." Every one heard and waited, looking at the master.

"This match is over," said the master, quietly. Great disappointment showed in every face.

"There is just one thing better than winning, and that is, taking defeat like a man." His voice was grave, and with just a touch of sadness. The children, sensitive to moods, as is the characteristic of children, felt the touch and sat subdued and silent.

There was no improving of the occasion, but with the same sad gravity the school was dismissed; and the children learned that day one of life's golden lessons—that the man who remains master of himself never knows defeat.

The master stood at the door watching the children go down the slope to the road, and then take their ways north and south, till the forest hid them from his sight.

"Well," he muttered, stretching up his arms and drawing a great breath, "it's over for another week. A pretty near thing, though."

(To be continued.)

Sir Henry Irving.

Many of us have never been fortunate enough to see Sir Henry Irving, but there are none who have not heard of the greatest of modern English-speaking actors, whose death occurred on October 13th. He was born in 1838 at Keinton, near Glastonbury, in England. When quite young he went to live with an aunt in Cornwall, where he browsed in an old library on Shakespeare and Don Quixote, or listened to the music of the sea. He became a city clerk, but his heart was not in his work, but in the poems he read and declaimed, and in the dramatic club to which he belonged. The clerkship was thrown aside for the stage, and his first appearance as an actor was in the Sunderland theatre in 1856. His first presentation of Shakespeare's characters was Hamlet, in 1874, and so fine was it that the audience was held spellbound. In 1878 began his long and honored association with the Lyceum Theatre. The London weekly M.A.P. has aptly expressed his life in the following paragraph:

"Fifty years of acting, thirty-three years of recognition as a brilliant and powerful actor, twenty years of adulation and reverence by members of his own profession and by the public, university degrees ad infinitum, freedoms of cities, knighthood, and through it all to preserve a mind untainted by selfishness or conceit—this is the career of Sir Henry Irving."

We are told that, like so many artists, the later years of his life had proved joyless ones, yet to a man of his energy and ambition it seemed most fitting that death should come suddenly, and find him in the midst of the work he loved and for which he toiled. His last appearance was as Becket, at Bradford, Eng., and almost his last words upon the stage: "Through night to light. Into Thy hands, O Lord; into Thy hands." In recognition of the value of his services in the education of the public, his ashes have been placed in Westminster Abbey near Garrick's tomb, and directly beneath the statue erected to Shakespeare.

A New Book on Canada.

"Canadian Life in Town and Country" is a new book written by Henry J. Morgan and Lawrence J. Burpee (Ottawa), and published by George Newnes, London, England. As a concise volume of facts, well arranged and interestingly written, it will prove of great benefit to the Canadian citizen, and as a volume to put into the hands of the outsiders, particularly of the English reader, whose ideas of Canada and Canadian life are often extremely hazy, this little book could not be surpassed. The authors are loyal Canadians, and know whereof they speak when they describe in glowing terms the greatness of our Dominion; but there is no exaggeration, no glossing over of defects that would in any way deceive the reader. Many topics are handled, ranging in time from the coming of Cabot in 1497, to the beginning of the Grand Trunk Pacific, ranging in extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in interest from Canadian sports to Canadian politics, and from the "help" problem to the trend of religious thought. Read the book and pass it on.

Life.

As for this grey old world
It is not half so murky, so wanting in
All light, all glow, all warmth as some
declare.
It has its windows looking east and
west,
It has its sunset, and its morning gold;
The trouble is we will look toward the
east
At eventide, and toward the sombre west
When heaven is shaking down upon the
world
A lusty infant day. And so we miss
The glory of the sunset and the dawn.
—Jean Blewett.

**Mother's Room.**

I'm awful sorry for poor Jack Roe,
He's the boy that lives with his aunt,
you know,
And he says his house is filled with
gloom
Because it has got no "mother's
room."
I tell you what, it is fine enough
To talk of "boudoirs" and such fancy
stuff,
But the room of rooms that seems best
to me,
The room where I'd always rather be,
Is mother's room, where a fellow can
rest,
And talk of the things his heart loves
best.
What if I do get dirt about,
And sometimes startle my aunt with a
shout?
It is mother's room, and if she don't
mind
To the hints of others I'm always blind.
Maybe I lose my things—what then!
In mother's room I find them again;
And I never denied that I litter the floor
With marbles and tops and many things
more.
But I tell you for boys with a tired head
It is jolly to rest it on mother's bed.
Now poor Jack Roe, when he visits me,
I take him to mother's room, you see,
Because it's the nicest place to go
When a fellow's spirits are getting low;
And mother, she's always kind and sweet,
And there's always a smile poor Jack to
greet,
And somehow the sunbeams seem to
glow
More brightly in mother's room, I know,
Than anywhere else, and you'd never find
gloom
Or any old shadow in mother's room.

His Needs.

"Aaron's boy would do very well if he
had a string long enough," said one
neighbor.
"I don't see what use he could make
of a string," said neighbor number two.
"Well, if he could tie up all the loose
ends that he leaves dangling, tie him-
self down to his work, and then tie his
tongue so that it wouldn't wag so
busily, he would be as useful a fellow as
we have got in the town. But it would
take a considerable length of string."

A Boy with Two Faces.

I've heard about the queerest boy,
A boy that has two faces;
One face is round and full of joy,
As out of doors he races.
But when his mother calls him in
He changes to the other,
And that is long, and sour, and thin—
I'm sorry for his mother.

A Mother's Argument.

"The most-to-be-regretted act of my
life," says a lieutenant commander in the
navy, "was a letter which I wrote home
to my mother when I was about seven-
teen years of age. She always addressed
her letters to me as 'my dear boy.' I
felt at that time I was a man, or very
near it; and wrote saying that her con-
stant addressing me as a 'boy' made
me feel displeased. I received in reply
a letter full of reproach and tears. Among
other things she said: 'You might grow
to be as big as Goliath, as strong as
Samson, and as wise as Solomon. You
might become ruler of a nation, or emper-
or of many nations, and the world might
revere you and fear you, but to your
devoted mother, you would always ap-
pear, in memory, in your innocent,
unpretentious, unself-conceited, un-
pampered babyhood. In those days
when I washed and dressed and kissed
and worshipped you, you were my idol.
Nowadays you are becoming part of a

**Babes in the Wood.**

"Oh, what are those creatures?" cried
little May,
As she clung to Kate in fear;
"Are they bears, do you s'pose? or
lions or wolves?"
Oh, I do wish father was here."
Poor Kate was afraid—do you wonder?—
see
How the fawns come crowding near!
They are tame as Mary's white pussy-
cat—
These kind little baby deer.
They want to play with the nice little
girls,
Who look so pretty and good.
What a welcome they give with their
gentle eyes!—
Now, which are the "Babes in the
Wood?"
COUSIN DOROTHY.

grass world by contact with it, and I
cannot bow down to you and worship
you. But, if there is manhood and ma-
ternal love transmitted to you, you will
understand that the highest compliment
that mother love can pay you, is to call
you 'my dear boy.'"

Archdeacon Sinclair tells a good story
of the famous Dr. Keate, as head-master
of Eton. He was so great a disciplin-
arian that he earned the sobriquet, which
will ever cling to that other great school-
master, Bushby, of Westminster, and was
called the "Flogging Keate." Finding
one morning, a row of boys in his study,
he began as usual to flog them. They
were too terrified at the awful little man
to remonstrate until he had gone half
way down the row, when one plucked up
courage to falter out, "Please, sir,

we're not up for punishment—we're a
confirmation class!" "Never mind,"
said Dr. Keate, "I must be fair all
around, and it will do you good." So
he finished them off.

Thanksgiving.

By Susan Coolidge.

The beautiful summer is cold and dead,
She has passed away like the rest—
The other fair summers long since fled
From the woods and the meadow-crest;
The blossoms of spring were white and
sweet,
But they paled and shrank from the touch
of the heat;
The fields are shining yellow and dun,
Where the autumn gathered its tale of
grain;
We thank thee, Lord, for the blessed
sun,
We thank thee for the rain.

Our beautiful summer is passed and fled,
We are older grown and gray,
The spring is gone from the youthful
tread,
The laugh from the lips once gay;
The childish hope in the childish eyes
Is darkened by many a sad surprise;
But the promise stands sure as then it
stood,
We can smile in loss as we smiled in gain,
And we thank thee, Lord of the year,
for the good,
And we bless thee for the pain.

The Little Brown Leaf.

Said the little brown leaf, as it hung in
the air,
To the little brown leaf below;
"What a summer we've had
To rejoice and be glad,
But to-day there's a feeling of snow."

"I am lonely up here on the tree so
high,
With the leaves all off the bough,
So I'll flutter down
To my comrades brown,
Who are resting so softly now."

Said the little brown leaf: "When work
is done,
And it's time to go to sleep,
One bids good-bye to the frolic and fun,
And shuts his eyes on the merry sun,
And O but the rest is deep!"

"For God is up in heaven above,
And God in the world below—
In the summer light,
In the wintry night,
In the tempest and the snow."

With a sigh as brief as the fall of a leaf,
The little brown leaf dropped through
The amber gold
Of the breeze-swept wold,
And the sky—it was blithe and blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

A Rainy Day.

A wind that shrieks to the window pane,
A wind in the chimney moaning,
A wind that tramples the ripened grain,
And sets the trees a-groaning;
A wind that is dizzy with whirling play,
A dozen winds that have lost their way
In spite of the other's calling.
A thump of apples on the ground,
A flutter and flurry and whirling round
Of leaves too soon a-dying;
A tossing and streaming like hair un-
bound
Of the willow boughs a-flying;
A lonely road and a gloomy lane,
An empty lake that is blistered with
rain,
And a heavy sky that is falling.
—Robert Kelly Weeks.

Autumn.

In the other gardens
And all up the vale,
From the autumn bonfires
See the smoke trail!
Pleasant summer over
And all the summer flowers,
The red fire blazes,
The gray smoke towers.
Tawker: "I tell you what, it takes a
baby to brighten up the house, eh?"
Walker: "I should say so. We've had
to keep the gas lit all night ever since
ours arrived, three months ago."



The Glory of Service.

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.—S. Matt. xx. : 26, 27.

"He bowed himself
With all obedience to the King, and wrought
All kind of service with a noble ease,
That graced the lowliest act in doing of it."

Do you want to be really great? Then, the path of greatness lies right at your feet. The old idea of greatness was the having service rendered; now the civilized world has its eyes opened to the truth of the Master's words that, the greatest people are those who give their lives most heartily for the service of others. He who was greatest of all was the "servant of all," and came, "not to be ministered unto, but to minister." He is our Master, claiming our loyal service as His right; and yet, at the same time, proving His own claim to be greatest by living out day after day the grand "I am among you as He that serveth."

If the Church delights to submit in all things to her Lord, yielding him glad and loyal obedience, so He has never failed to spend and be spent for her. "Many men have not the spirit of Christ; he is none of His," says St. Paul, and the Spirit of Christ is love—a practical, every-day love, which must show itself in serving Him and His.

"All His are thine to serve; Christ's brethren here
Are needing aid; in them thou servest Him.
The least of all is still His member dear,
The Weakest cost His life-blood to redeem.
Yield to no party what He rightly claims,
Who on His heart bears all His people's names."

How the great apostle to the Gentiles glories in the noble title of "servant." He declares that he and the rest of the apostles are "your servants for Jesus' sake." Again: "I made myself servant unto all." It is not that the position of a servant is in itself so noble, but it becomes most honorable when anyone makes himself a servant for Jesus' sake, and delights to serve others. This "service" is of the very essence of Christianity; we are called to be followers of Him who, being equal with God, "made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant."

Van Dyke says: "For this is the nature of God's kingdom, that a selfish religion absolutely unfits a man from entering or enjoying it. Its gate is so strangely straight that a man cannot pass through it if he desires and tries to come alone; but if he will bring others with him, it is wide enough and to spare."

And our Lord does not promise a reward for such magnificent acts of kindness as the giving of a "cup of cold water," without intention. Let us not overlook His plain statement that on the Judgment Day those who are on the right hand will be astonished to hear that they have shown kindness to Him, through His brethren—"the least" of his brethren; and those on the left hand will be equally surprised to hear that they have neglected Him. We may be quite awake to the splendor of great acts of service, and all the time be letting slip the many opportunities He gives us in ministering

to Him through these unconsidered "least" of His brethren. Even as I write, a small nephew breaks in on my quiet hour with a toy donkey which has got one leg over the shaft. Such a little service as the setting things right for him seems very small compared with the opportunity of telling out God's messages to thousands of people. Is it really small? How many such opportunities of service—neglected or used—are being noted down in the book of God's memory? Of course, we must use common sense. To leave the door open to such interruptions, without good reason, would result in a weak amiability like that which Eli and Daniel showed towards their sons. I did not slip the donkey's leg into its place—one opportunity of service thrown away, you see. I was too busy preaching to "live" my own sermon.

Very likely the great things which make people admire you, and which everybody—yourself included—think will win a rich reward in the next world, are not considered worth anything by God. He looks for loving, willing service, and sees little but self-love in anything done for the poor pay of the praise of men. Character is, like other things, made up of atoms. One or two great sacrifices a month will never make a beautiful character. It must be built up hour after hour by holy thoughts, kind words, and the countless little acts of service of common life. The people we all love most—and, I feel sure, the people who are most dear to Him who went about doing good—are those who are always thoughtful, kind and considerate in word and deed. The men who never forget to fill the tank or the wood-box and keep a good stock of "light-wood" on hand; the women who are never too busy to stop and do a little extra job with a smiling face—those who count it a real pleasure to be the "servant" of anyone they can help, are really the "greatest," the most important people in the house, and they are the happiest, too.

St. Paul tells us that there is not only a "natural," but also a "spiritual" body. If this spiritual body is growing invisibly day by day, it must become either beautiful or deformed, according to the life we are leading. Beauty is a thing we all aspire after, and it will certainly be our own fault if the spirited body the soul is making should turn out a failure.

Love and service react on each other. If you don't love people, try to serve them in every possible way, and the love will come; if you love them you cannot help trying to serve them. Just because the Master of all loved the world, He could not help laying aside his garment of Divine Glory and stooping in lowliest service to cleanse and uplift the souls which had needed help so sorely. Could a loving father sit down comfortably and watch a lion tear his helpless child to pieces? He might be killed if he went to the rescue—but is he likely to stop and consider that when he sees a chance of saving his own child? The mighty power of love constrained the Lord of Glory to deliberately choose a servant's lot, and the same constraining love—though in lesser measure—is continually drawing men and women to choose hard work, rather than ease and luxury, because they see a chance of helping somewhere.

Live as in the light of day:
Nothing have to hide away.
They who wait no gifts from chance, have conquered Fate.

—Matthew Arnold.

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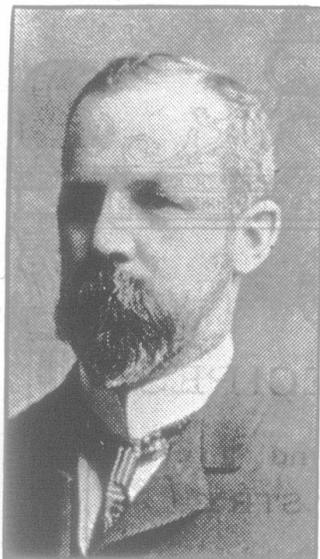
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Dear Chatterers,—I'm in an exceedingly bad humor this morning. Now, do not be cruel enough to ask me if that happens often. It does often enough, but when you hear the explanation, I am in hopes that you will consider it righteous wrath, and justifiable under the circumstances. Honestly, wouldn't you be well, annoyed (to put it mildly) if you went to a concert where the talent engaged was really first-class, and you expected to enjoy yourself thoroughly, but found the loveliest pipe-organ solo accompanying a conversational duet just behind you, in which two men, sometimes one in a stage whisper capable of reaching six seats, sometimes the other in a voice like a bee in a bottle, and sometimes both together talked business? That was my predicament, and I was mad. Shrugging of shoulders, frowns, deep sighs, none of these moved them, and they buzzed peacefully on to the end, and then said, "What a fine thing that is which the organist has just played!"

Isn't it strange that so many men and women, young and old, whose general conduct is well up to the standard required of ladies and gentlemen, will display such ignorant rudeness, such utter lack of respect for the rights of others? If they do not wish to listen, they might at least give others who do, an opportunity to hear what they have come for; and if such must talk, why in the name of common sense do they spend their money for the privilege of conversing there with a friend when they could do it at home, with so much more comfort to themselves, and less wear and tear on the tempers of other people? Excuse my warmth, please, but I've suffered so much from this annoyance that, like Samantha, I get "all het up."

I came across such a good letter, written to the Tribune Farmer, that I have decided to pass it on to you. Don't you think it may be one explanation of why the girls allow so many young men to remain in a state of single-blessedness, particularly girls who are earning money of their own and can spend it as they please?

The Secret of the Change That Often Takes Place in the Young Farmer's Wife.

To the Editor of the Tribune Farmer: Sir: Too often we hear concerning the farmer's wife of a few years, "How she has changed." Not only to the farmer's wife does this apply, but, sad to say, it does apply to her in seven cases out of ten, to say the least.

Do many of us think what in particular is the cause of this change? Before her marriage, when living at home with her parents, the farmer's daughter had probably almost as much care and work as afterward. But she was tidy, sweet-tempered and cheerful, ready at night after the work was done to go out for the evening with her prospective husband, who, by the way, was spick and span in his "biled" shirt and best clothes. Next morning she was up at five o'clock and out in the barn milking the cows. When the work was over in the afternoon, which on ordinary days was at two o'clock, she donned fresh apparel, and taking her sewing sat down to enjoy the afternoon with mother or entertain chance callers. She found time also for her own particular interests on the farm, and these afforded sufficient pin money to enable her to gratify in a measure her own particular tastes.

But after marriage there is a

change. To be sure, the new home is a farm, an up-to-date one, too; possibly more prosperous than that of her birth. The husband is kind and in his way indulgent—that is, when he thinks of it. For days at a time all he has time to think of, besides his rush of work, are meal-times and the rising and retiring hours. But who has the pocket-book? The wife is devoting all her energy to the house and its routine of work, wedging in the care of pigs and poultry, calves and lambs and countless other things, cheerfully, too, as when at the old home. At first she keeps up the habit of making a becoming toilet for the afternoon, and, although weary, indeed, when the after-dinner work is over, looks and feels like her old self because of the freshening up. But after a year or so the simple articles of finery, with the clothing which made up the small though dainty wardrobe, become faded and behind the times. The young wife dislikes to ask her husband for money, and having none of "her own," patiently waits, thinking he will notice. His mind is on other things, and he is always planning for new machinery or to increase the value of his stock by the addition of some thoroughbred or other, which takes money, and which is all right as far as it goes. However, the faithful wife is meekly going about her work as usual, and doing without all but the necessary articles of dress, and people are beginning to say: "Why! How Mrs. H. has changed! She used to be such a fine-looking woman, dressed in perfect taste. Don't know but she would look the same now if she only would keep herself neat and tidy. It is embarrassing to call on her, for one never finds her nowadays with her dress changed." The secret of the change is that she has nothing new and pretty in which to dress.

Farmers' wives, I beg of you that at the outset you and your husband come to some agreement about money matters. It is your right to have pretty as well as useful things to wear, and to have a certain share of the farm's proceeds to do with as you wish. There need be no surprise on the part of your husband if you propose such an arrangement. Tell him that it will be best for all concerned. Do not be slaves to your work, but show the independent spirit which marked your former life, which characteristic, perhaps, is that which your lover most admired. Have your own individual purse and a source of income with which to supply it; then you can at least dress as you used to do, and people will not exclaim about how old you have grown and how you have changed! L. W. J. Maine, W. S.

Hints from One who Has No Help.

Dear Dame Durden,—I read last week your article on hired help and its lack in the most of homes.

I suppose I should not waste space in adding to the general wail, of how, on wash days and extra work days, I wish with a sickening longing for that evidently unattainable thing—help on a farm. So I will proceed to give a few of my "easeners."

In the first place I try to adhere to that old rule of our mothers, "a place for everything, and, etc." Then I try to have my kitchen table and my stove as near together as possible. For the next step, I have my shelves for all spices, salt, pepper, all the little "every-meal" implements, either hung on the wall over my table or at the side, so that one step to the stove serves. For the other articles, I have places as near their places of use as possible.

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as much as I do? If so, try rubbing your kitchen stove with linseed oil instead of blacking it. It looks just as well, and one's back feels ten per cent., if not one hundred, better.

When I was first married I said that wash days should make no difference with me. I would get just as good a hot dinner then as on any day. I do, and I don't. I don't cook potatoes. I have them from the day before, either to warm up with butter, pepper, salt and little milk or cream, in the oven, by slicing them into a pudding dish, or else in the frying-pan. I have either steak or eggs to fry—anything quick. And for dessert, either a pie (cold) or bread-and-butter and fruit.

For the rest, there have been so many hints and help-givers in the "Farmer's Advocate, I am almost ashamed to speak; but I try to have only one thing to do on any one day. Wash one, iron another, and bake on still another; have one day for sweeping upstairs and tidying the parlor, etc., another for scrubbing.

But I must go, baby is crying.

Sincerely,
HELMET OF RESOLUTION.

A Champion for the Farmers' Daughters

On reading the correspondence column of the "Farmer's Advocate," I was much surprised to see the disparaging remarks that were made about the "farmers' daughters." I, a farmer's daughter, would like if the person with

such an opinion could give one or more examples of these useless girls. I know of no girl who could not keep house, if called upon to do so. One young lady, with whom I am intimately acquainted, teaches school all week, goes home on Saturdays and does the family baking and mending. In fact, if any of the little ones tear any of their clothes during the week they say, "Oh, wait till sister comes home and she will fix it." Also another young girl of sixteen, who is attending the collegiate institute, taking music lessons, and in vacation, while her mother is away holidaying, is able to take hold and keep house with the greatest ease. I think if these people would examine matters more closely they would find they are mistaken in their ideas about "farmers' daughters."

Hoping I have not taken too much space, I am,

Yours sincerely,
THE GIRLS' DEFENDER.

In reply to Starlight's request for a good recipe for headcheese, the following, which is recommended, has come in:

Boil a beef shank (hind quarter) until the meat drops from the bone. Take out all the lean and chop it fine with about three pounds of boiled salt pork. Season with one tablespoonful each of sage and summer savory, and salt and pepper to taste. Put in a crock with a weight over it to press tightly. Let it stand over night. Turn out on a platter. S. M.



Fall Treatment of Some Flowers.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—Would you kindly answer the following questions?

1. What is the matter with my pansies? I enclose you a leaf to show you. For about two months they have a sort of white growth all over the leaves, as if sprinkled with flour. It made the whole plant sickly.
2. Four years ago I received some white cacti from Ireland; they have never bloomed with me, though they did so before I got them. Can you tell me the reason? They are perfectly healthy, and are constantly putting out new shoots.
3. Why do my gladioli blossom so late? The first is only coming in now, though I planted them in good time.
4. What is the best thing for taking off scales on ivy, orange and myrtle plants, etc.? Soft soap I find is no good, and I cannot get whale-oil soap in our town. Would tobacco water be of any use? If so, how is it made?
5. Which is the best time to cut down geraniums, spring or autumn? Mine are kept rather crowded up away from the window in winter time, and though they live through it, they take some time recovering, but then they do very well. Is there any way I could make them blossom earlier?

I have always enjoyed reading your excellent advice, but if, when answering the questions to the various inquiries you would tell in what part of the country they were meant for it would benefit outsiders more, as at present it is hard to say in what climate the plants grow best. Hoping my suggestion will not come amiss.
IVY LEAF.

Macleod, Alta.
Ans.—1. Mildew has attacked your pansies. The best remedy is to dust with sulphur, and also remove as much as possible of the old growth, cutting or breaking it off close to the crown, care being taken not to injure the tender new shoots. Burn the old tops. Work over with a trowel the soil between the plants after the old growth is removed.

2. Do you let your cactus rest in a cool, dry place in the winter? It should be brought up in February and put in a soil composed of good garden earth, leaf loam and sand. Have the earth a little higher in the center of the pot than around the edge. Be careful not to water too often, repeating the watering

after the moisture from the last has disappeared.

3. Gladioli need rich soil and full sunshine to do well. Perhaps yours lack one or both of these.

4. The best treatment to give your ivy and similar plants that are infested with scale is an occasional washing with an infusion of fir-tree oil soap, or I have read that sweet oil on the leaves is a satisfactory remedy. I do not think tobacco would be any help.

5. The best time to cut down geraniums is in the fall, but, if your plants have blossomed this summer and you have not much window space, how would it be to cut some slips from your geraniums, and put the plants themselves in the cellar for a rest? Then plant out in the spring; keep all blossoms picked off during the summer, and pinch out the tops of the new shoots, so that in the fall you will have a sturdy plant ready for winter blossoming.

Your suggestion is a good one, and good suggestions never come amiss.

Recipes.

Peanut Cake.—Four tablespoons of butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1½ cups of the best flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ½ cup milk. Cream together the butter and sugar; add the beaten yolk of the egg; put in half the flour, then the milk, then the rest of the flour. (The flour and baking powder should be sifted together twice.) Lastly, fold in 1 cup of finely-chopped peanuts and the stiffly-beaten white of the egg. Bake either in a loaf or in patty-pans.

Old-time Sponge Cake.—This is made without baking powder. Take five eggs and weigh them. Have on hand their weight in sugar and half their weight in the best flour. Separate the white and yolks, and beat each until very light. Add the sugar to the yolks, then fold in the beaten whites very carefully. Mix the flour in by degrees, but do not beat. Bake in a rather quick oven for half an hour. It may be flavored with either lemon or vanilla.

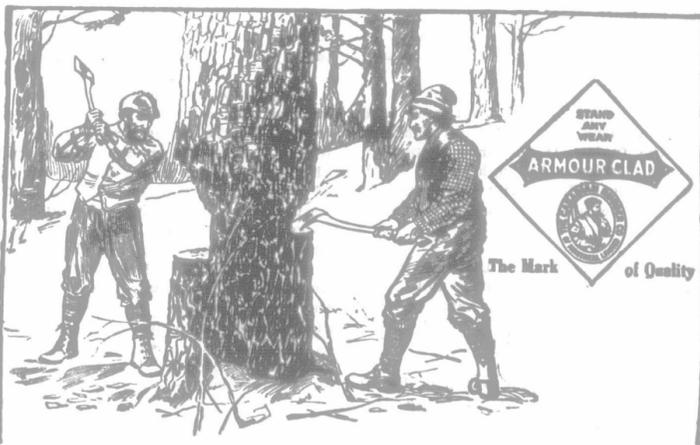
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A dying fire may often be coaxed into life by scattering over the embers a tablespoonful of granulated sugar.

If soot should fall on the carpet, cover it with salt before attempting to sweep it up. It will then be removed easily and cleanly.

Silk dresses should never be brushed, but should be carefully rubbed with an old piece of velvet kept specially for that purpose.

When grease is spilled on the kitchen floor, pour cold water upon it at once. This will harden it and prevent its soaking into the boards.

The tender leaves and small ends of the stalks of celery should never be thrown away. If dried they are found excellent for flavoring soups.

When a heavy shoe or boot has been wet, it hardens and draws so that it hurts the foot. If the shoe is put on and the leather thoroughly wet with kerosene, the stiffness will disappear and the leather be pliable, adapting itself to the foot.

To renew velvet, cover the face of a flatiron with a wet cloth; hold the wrong side of the velvet next to this cloth until thoroughly steamed, then brush the pile with a soft brush.

To powder parsley, the bunch is dipped quickly into boiling water to make it a brilliant green; then put it into a hot oven for a few minutes to dry thoroughly. After this, it may be broken into tiny flakes.

Boiled Icing.—Take one cup of white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water; boil until it strings, remove from the fire and add the white of one egg beaten stiff. Stir all well together, flavor, and cover the cakes when it becomes cool.

After you have made your rich brown gravy for the roast, and it is just ready to turn into the gravy-boat, add a couple of tablespoonfuls of thick, sweet cream. It will lighten the color; and, what is more, impart a most delicious flavor.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Celery.—Cut

celery into half-inch lengths. If the stalks are wide, split them lengthwise. Put the celery over the fire in a little hot water, and stew gently until tender. This ought not to take more than about ten minutes. Drain the celery, season it with pepper and salt, put it in the tomato shells and pour over it in the shells a cup of milk, in which has been stirred until smoothly blended a tablespoonful of flour and as much melted butter. If there is more than enough of the mixture to brim the celery-filled tomatoes, pour it about them in the dish; cover and bake half an hour in the oven. The sauce should by this time have thickened. If that about the tomatoes is lumpy, take these out and put them in a hot dish, and stir smooth the sauce left in the baking-dish. Pour it over the tomatoes before sending to table.

Orange Pie.—Grate the rind of two oranges (being careful not to grate below the bright yellow part, as the flavor would thereby be made bitter; this is also true of lemons) into one-half pint of water, and bring to a boil. Beat together one teaspoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs, and one cupful of sugar (granulated) until light; add one heaping tablespoonful of flour, the juice and pulp of the oranges, and blend into the boiling mixture. Pour this into a pie-tin lined with piecrust.

For tomato sauce for cold meats, cut a dozen tomatoes in quarters, and put in a saucepan, with half a cupful of water, a bunch of parsley and thyme, one bay leaf, and salt and pepper to taste. Boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring often, and then pour through a strainer. Put in another pan two tablespoonfuls of flour moistened with a little water. Set over the fire and add the tomato juice slowly. Then add a piece of butter, half a cupful of broth with the fat removed, or some extract of beef. Stir and boil till of the requisite thickness.

A Sunshiny Soul.

It is a great thing to have a sunshiny soul, isn't it? We have each had some pain and trouble, and it is hard to keep from brooding sometimes. A woman who had many sorrows and burdens to

bear, yet was always noted for her cheerfulness, once said: "You know I have had no money, only what little I could earn. I had nothing I could give but myself, and so I made the resolution that I would never sadden anyone else with my troubles. I have told jokes when I could have wept. I have tried never to let anyone go from my presence without a happy word, or a bright thought to carry with them. And happiness makes happiness. I am happier than I should have been had I sat down and grieved over things." A great gospel this, but a hard one to learn. An old-fashioned woman writing to me lately said: "What it means to a man to come home at night to a cheerful wife, no one but he who has had to fight the hard battle of life knows. If he is prosperous, it is an added joy, but it is prosperous, it is it shines like a star in the darkness. A complaining wife can kill the last bit of hope and courage in a sorely-troubled heart." I sat long with this letter in my lap. It seemed a trifle unfair to be always talking this way to women. Have they nothing to endure the long, long day, with their house-cleaning, and cooking, and mending, and marketing? Are not they tired out, made irritable to the point of tears by the little sordid commonplaces and economies of the day? Yet they are told to brush up, look bright, and never complain. It is good for them to be told all this, of course. But how many men come home cross, disagreeable, and sour from their day's work? Why are they not told to try to come in with a bright look and a cheery word, instead, "For goodness sake, Maria, get these children out of the way," or "Don't speak to me for half a minute, I'm too tired to eat any dinner." And, again, pondering over the letter, I thought—what about the army of working women who spend the whole long day in an office or warehouse, working at the same employments as men. There must be many of these women who have to face lonely evenings—shut up in a room in a boarding-house, quite alone, too tired to read or work, and sitting there brooding, with the past pouring in upon them, and the troubled present haunting them. We all have not friends to whom we can go. There are lonely hours, awful evenings spent by many a working woman. And if she be not a young woman, it is difficult for her to help her moods. Sometimes these arise from physical causes, and are difficult, almost impossible to conquer, especially if the day has been a hard one. Ah, there are a good many ways of looking at a thing. There are a great many points of view, indeed. Still, cheerfulness is a good gospel. It is well worth trying for.—[Toronto Mail.

Clean japanned trays by rubbing them over with a little olive oil, and then polishing it off with a soft cloth.

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 mistle 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.

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Joseph Jefferson, the actor, once told this story to a friend: "I was coming down in the elevator of the Stock Exchange building, and at one of the intermediate floors a man, whose face I knew as well as I know yours, got in. He greeted me very warmly at once, said it was a number of years since we had met, and was very gracious and friendly. But I couldn't place him for the life of me. I asked him as a sort of a feeler how he happened to be in New York, and he answered, with a touch of surprise, that he had lived there for several years. Finally I told him, in an apologetic way, that I couldn't recall his name. He looked at me for a moment, and then he said, very quietly, that his name was E. S. Grant." "What did you do, Joe?" his friend asked. "Do?" he replied, with a characteristic smile. "Why, I got out at the next floor, for fear I'd ask him if he had ever been in the war!"



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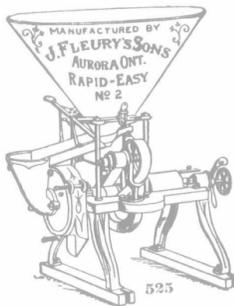
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Medals and Diplomas—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

Thomas W. Lawson was once visited in his Boston office by a young woman who came laden with all sorts of college diplomas and gilt-edge references. It so happened that Mr. Lawson needed a temporary secretary, and engaged her on the spot. When, later in the day, the young woman handed Mr. Lawson a number of letters that he had dictated, they were chiefly remarkable for their hideous orthography. He called the girl's attention to her blunders, whereupon she replied with a giggle: "Really, now, I think I must have been bewitched." "Quite so," said Mr. Lawson; "some fairy has evidently cast a bad spell over you."

Willie was admonished by his father to develop the habit of observation. "Cultivate the faculty of seeing and you will be a successful man," he said. The boy's uncle added to the admonition, and his aunt also dilated upon the necessity of observing everything that went on. The triple lecture made a deep impression upon Willie. That evening he told his father that he had been using his eyes. "Tell us what you have learned," said his aunt. "Uncle Jim's got a bottle of whiskey hid behind his trunk," said Willie; "Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of teeth in her dresser, and pa's got a deck of cards and a box of chips behind the books in the secretary." And the family united in voting him a little sneak.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A Brooklyn public-school teacher says that she once required a pupil to compose a sentence with the word "dogma" as the subject. The pupil, a lad of ten, after some deliberation, submitted his effort. It read as follows: "The dogma has five pups."

Collier's Weekly tells of two Irishmen who were on bad terms with each other. The friends of Flaherty claimed that he had been insulted, and urged him to vindicate his honor. Flaherty said, prudently: "But look at the size of him. The man's a giant!" "Very well," responded his disgusted friend, "then all the people will say you are a coward." "Well, I dunno," responded Flaherty, placidly. "At any rate, I'd rayther have him sayin' that, than the day after to-morrow exclaimin', 'How natural Flaherty looks!'"

H. A. Fuller, toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania bankers' convention in Wilkesbarre last month, introduced with this story the banker, who responded to the toast, "Our Depositors."

"A depositor in a neighboring trust company is an eccentric farmer of middle age. This farmer, though he is wealthy, overdrew his account one day to the tune of \$500.

"Notification of the overdraft was at once sent to him.

"He replied:

"You tell me I have overdrawn my account \$500. Well, I know it. So what is the necessity of bothering me about it? Why not trust me as I do you? Do I go to you when I have money in your institution and shout: 'You have \$500 of mine?' Such statements are superfluous either way."

Professor Blackie used to form a very picturesque feature in the Edinburgh streets. He was a cheery old patriarch, with handsome features and hair falling in ringlets about his shoulders. No one who had seen him could possibly forget him.

One day he was accosted by a very dirty little bootblack, with his "Shine your boots, sir?"

Blackie was impressed with the filthiness of the boy's face.

"I don't want a shine, my lad," said he. "But if you go and wash your face I'll give you a sixpence."

"A' richt, sir," was the lad's reply. Then he went over to a neighboring fountain and made his ablutions. Returning, he held out his hand for the money.

"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence. Here it is."

"I dinna want it, auld chap," returned the boy, with a lordly air. "Ye can keep it and get your hair cut."

HOW TO SPOIL A CHILD.

An indulgent mother was travelling one day with her three-year-old son, his nurse and a copy of a magazine which absorbed the mother's attention. The son with his nurse occupied the seat behind her. The nurse attempted once in a while to curb the boy's restless and rebellious spirit by a gentle denial of his latest whim. Each time the mother noticing only that some argument was in progress, and not looking up from her book, said, "Let him have it."

The nurse yielded, of course, to authority, and let the child do as he would. Finally a strong and busy-looking wasp flew against the window pane. The youthful hunter reached out to grasp it, and wailed dejectedly when he was restrained by the watchful nurse. Again the fond mother, without raising her eyes, exclaimed:

"Do let him have it!"

The howl which followed almost drowned the nurse's quiet reply: "He's got it."

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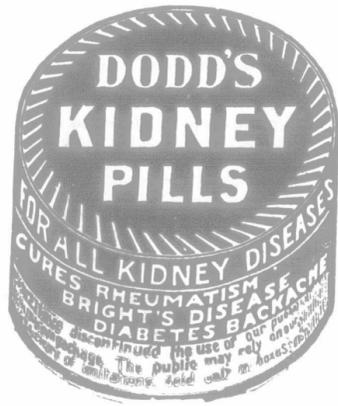
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W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego had just returned from her summer vacation. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, as she inspected the alterations that had been made in the house during her absence. "This isn't the kind of wall paper I wanted. It won't harmonize with my complexion at all." "Well," irritably answered her husband, "you can change your complexion a good deal easier than we can repaper the whole house."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

LAME HORSE.

Four-year-old gelding, weighing 1,800 lbs., has a large splint near the knee on the inside of each fore cannon. If driven seven or eight miles and then allowed to stand an hour, he starts off very sore.

J. N

Ans.—Unless the splints are so high that they involve the joints, they do not cause the lameness. The symptoms are not those of splint lameness, except where the joint is involved. If they are causing the lameness, you should get your veterinarian to fire and blister them. Firing is an operation that should not be attempted by any but a professional man. I am inclined to the opinion that the lameness is in the feet, in which case the shoes should be removed and the horse given a rest, and the coronets should be blistered repeatedly. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the foot. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with two ounces vaseline; rub well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil; let head down now, and oil every day till scale comes off. Then blister again, and once every four weeks after this, as long as necessary. Recovery will likely be very slow.

POWL IN FEET.

I have four cows with some foot trouble. I think they are all affected with the same trouble, but the symptoms are not just alike in all. In the first one the skin cracked in two places just above the hoof, and the two broke into a crack. I turned her out to get well, but she got worse and can hardly walk. The cracks are deeper and very sore. Another shows similar symptoms. Two others became sore between the clouts.

W. H. S.

Ans.—This is foul in the feet, caused by walking or standing in irritating substances, as rashes, liquid manure, etc., etc. Put them in a dry, clean place. Clean out well between the clouts, and apply hot poultices and linseed meal, or boiled turnips with a little powdered charcoal. When the inflammation is allayed, dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. In some cases it is necessary to pare away some of the hoof. It is probable proud flesh has formed in the first one, and if so, it will be necessary to apply a caustic, as equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, applied with a feather once daily for two or three times. In some severe cases, the joint becomes involved, and this is very serious. If they do not yield readily to treatment, call your veterinarian in. V.

J. Noble Hayes, of the Law's Delays Commission, at a recent meeting on this subject told the following story as illustrative of the condition existing in some of the courts to-day:

"Charles James Fox, the famous English advocate of a century ago, and his secretary, Mr. Hare, who lived with him, were both noted for their impecuniosity, and their creditors spent much time in dunning them. One morning before daylight there was a violent ringing at their door, and Mr. Fox, going to the window, found a group of creditors below. "Are you fox hunting or hare hunting this morning, gentlemen?" he asked. "Come now, Mr. Fox," one of them called up, "tell us when you are going to pay that bill. Just set a date and we will leave you in peace." "All right," was the reply, "how will the day of judgment suit you?" "Not at all," said the creditor; "we'll all be too busy on that day." "Well," said Mr. Fox, "rather than put you to any inconvenience, we'll make it the day after."



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.

EXPERIENCED man and wife want farm to work, or situation on farm for winter. J. Middleton, care of Mr. Wolverton, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—Good mixed farm (one section), about 300 acres broken; good buildings; wood and water; 7 miles south-east Cypress River, Man. Address E. B., care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Fox Terrier bitch, and two dog pups from same. Cheap. Apply Cornal, Avening Ranche, Millarville, Alta.

FARM of 638 acres for sale—7 miles north of Brandon, 2 1/2 to 3 miles from Forest and Carnegie elevators on C.P.R. Three miles from new station on Grand Trunk Pacific. Splendid wheat farm, 400 acres under cultivation, 140 acres fenced for pasture; all land suitable for breaking; good buildings; school one mile. Rare chance to get a section in one block. The land is section 33-11-19 west. For terms apply to G. R. Coldwell, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—Three excellent heavy black loam wheat farms, large improvements, good comfortable buildings, half mile from railway; easy terms. H. A. Searth, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—One hundred young canaries, 75c.; scobins, \$1.50; Leghorn cockerels, Brown, \$1; Buff, \$2; Orpingtons, \$2; common fowl, 35c. each; turkeys, tom, \$3; hen, \$2. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshire and Improved Chester White boars, 3 to 5 months old. Also Barred and White Plymouth Rock and Single-combed White Leghorn cockerels; choice stock. Cheap for immediate sale. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

FOR SALE—We have on special sale one 15 h.p. McLachlan gasoline threshing engine, mounted on steel trucks, with new patent cooler, fully guaranteed to drive a 30-inch cylinder separator without feeder and blower. Also one 6 h.p. double cylinder, stationary or portable, and two 2 1/2 h.p. single cylinder, stationary. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. W. C. Wilcox & Co., box 818, Winnipeg.

GOOD wheat lands near Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads. Prices right. Payments easy. It will pay you to write or call. Bell & McColl, Saskatoon.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Fit for exhibition purposes. Low prices, easy terms. Finest herd in Canada. For short time only, pure Shetland colts, males \$50.00, females \$60.00. Three years old \$75.00 to \$95.00. J. E. Marples, Deleau, 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.

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

RAM lamb for sale, extra good Cotswold, price \$10.00. Apply J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

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

SAVE FORTY DOLLARS—For sale: U. S. Cream Separator, 30 gallons per hour; slightly used; guaranteed complete and in perfect working order. Only \$50. Mention to a neighbor if not interested yourself. Wm. Scott, Co-operative Society, Winnipeg.

WANTED—By man and wife, situation for winter months on ranch or any place of trust; thorough knowledge of cattle and horses; can be well recommended. J. Clarke, Sayers P.O., North Battleford, Sask.

WANTED—Good experienced farmer to work farm of 320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation. Good buildings, all conveniences necessary. Horses and machinery supplied. Possession given at once. Apply Box G, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—Experienced married man as foreman for farm. Good wages. Apply Box 5, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

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



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

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

This world and the next resemble the east and the west, you cannot draw near to one without turning your back on the other.—Selected.

JUDGES AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

In the published list of judges at the Chicago International Exhibition are the following Canadians. Hampshire sheep (breeding and fat), H. Noel Gibson, Delaware. Cotswolds, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth. Lincolns, James Snell, Clinton. For Clydesdales, the awards will be made by Professors Carlyle, Rutherford and Humphrey. For Shorthorns, Geo. Watts, Windom, Minn.; E. K. Thomas, Middletown, Ky.; and John Welch, Martinville, Ind., are the judges. The judge on grade, cross-bred and champion steers is Thos. B. Freshney, South England.

PINE GROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

The new illustrated catalogue recently issued by Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland Ont., of their great Pine Grove herd of 144 head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, is a splendid presentation of the breeding of one of the largest and most richly-bred herds of the breed in America, or for that matter in any part of the world. The most noted tribes in the Cruickshank, Marr, Duthie and other high-class herds of Scotland and England are strongly represented in the female line, while the four principal herd bulls in service, viz., Imp. Marquis of Zenda, a Marr-bred Missie; Imp. Village Champion, a Duthie-bred Village; Missie Champion and Village Missie, sons of the \$6,000 Marr Missie 153rd, and the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Clipper King, by the Duthie-bred Knight of Lancaster, constitute a quintette of stock sires such as few herds in any country can boast, considering individual merit and rich breeding combined.

Those who saw the grand display of bull calves and heifer calves from the Pine Grove herd, shown at the Toronto Exhibition this year, where they won first prize for the best four calves, first for heifer calf and second for bull calf, considered by many the choice of a very strong class, will have some idea of the character and quality of the progeny of the noted sires above named, and of the class of young stock to be sold at the second annual auction sale of surplus stock from the Pine Grove herd at Rockland on January 10th, 1906, of which fuller particulars may be looked for in these columns in the near future.

AGE OF PROFITABLE FEEDING STEER.

F. B. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Univ. of Missouri, writes: "It requires about one-half as much grain to produce a hundred pounds of gain on calves as on two-year-olds. The work of the Missouri Agricultural College has definitely demonstrated that the most profitable age to fatten cattle is while they are still young. The older the animal the more food is required to produce a given gain. Other stations have also investigated this question and have arrived at the same result.

The Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, Canada, found by comparing one thousand pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, two and three-year-olds, that the profit for each one thousand pounds was: Calves, \$31; yearlings, \$27; two-year-olds, \$19.10; three-year-olds, \$12.80.

When all of the cattle of all ages were purchased at 4c. a pound and sold fat at 5c. a pound, the profit on \$1,000 invested in feeding cattle was: Calves, \$557.50; yearlings, \$284; two-year-olds, \$198.75; three-year-olds, \$177.50.

Nine-tenths of all the cattle fed in the Middle West are two-year-olds at the beginning of the feeding period. When these are in this condition at the beginning of the experiment, they are often fed with profit; but starting with calves in the same condition, it is unquestionably true that the calves return more profit for each thousand dollars invested than the older cattle."

Through Tourist Car to California and Colorado.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Omaha, and C. 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. Palmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

TOGO, Sask.—Since middle of August last, yoke of oxen: one is six years old, the other five, both red, but one has a white face, and the other a white hind leg. Rinko Shastko (20-28-30 w 1).

DUBUC, Sask.—Strayed from the premises of undersigned on July 25th, one brindle cow, having one stub horn, and blind of one eye. Five dollars reward for information leading to recovery. Jas. Fennell.

ATWELL P. O., Man.—Strayed from 32-13-1, w, four months ago, one bright bay gelding, sixteen hands, six years old, branded I S on left shoulder, and P P on left front foot. Five dollars for information leading to recovery. B. Jeal.

ESTRAY.

BROADVIEW, Sask.—Two yearling calves: black, heifers, one with horns, the other muley, no brands. Joseph Cope (22-16-4 w 2).

NEEWIN, Sask.—Since about May 15, 1905, light brown heifer, about two years old next spring, white spot on left side, white under belly, no brands, short tail (been frozen off). Andrew Amendson.

NEAR MÜNSTER.—Black mare, aged, white stripe down face, 600 pounds, right hind leg white, sore on front feet, no brands. J. Hussey (N. E. 16-36-16 w 2).

SASKATOON, Sask.—Red steer, about five years old, no brands; red steer, white under belly, white star on forehead, white spot on back, about six years old, no brand. Joseph Poirier.

FORT QU'APPELLE, Sask.—Sorrel mare, eight years old, branded A F on left shoulder, 800 or 900 pounds weight, white star on forehead, hind feet and left front foot white, badly stifled on right hip. Robert Ross (4-27-20 w 2), Strassburg P. O.

ROTHBURY, Sask.—Since July last, dark roan, nearly red, heifer, three years old, white spot on forehead, white spots on hips and back. J. Jacobs (24-24-33 w 1).

BUFFALO LAKE, Sask.—Since last June, dark bay mare, black points, about four years old, has halter on, branded G, bar under, B O under, on left shoulder. George Sylvain (34-18-25 w 2).

COTHAM, Sask.—Roan bull, aged, no brands visible. E. Kendrick (36-18-5 w 2).

SHEHO, Sask.—Red bull, about two years old, white on forehead, belly and a little on hind feet, dehorned, no visible brand. John Powell (22-30-9 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

FITZMAURICE, Sask.—Two steers: one three years old, pale red, white face, piece out of ears, the other four years old, dark red, indistinct brand resembling W B on left side. Robert White (28-14-4 w 2).

OXBOW, Sask.—Bay gelding, pony, five years old, branded Z, white stripe down face, left front foot white. Chas. McWilliams (S. E. 28-4-1 w 2).

BALCARRES, Sask.—Bay mare, about four years old, few white hairs on forehead, brand resembling 8 on left shoulder; buckskin horse, about four years old, branded F on left shoulder; dark bay pony, white face, white legs, branded F on left shoulder; two-year-old filly, bay, white face, front feet white, no brand; two-year-old bay filly, white spot on forehead, also on nose, left front and left hind legs white, no brand. R. A. Welsh (S. W. 2-22-12 w 2).

GLEN EWEN, Sask.—Roan pony, about four years old, no visible brand, had halter on with shank repaired with wire. James McIntosh (N. W. 10-3-1 w 2).

CARON, Sask.—Carriage horses: two gray; one sorrel; one bay; one buckskin; two grays, branded Z, bar under, on left hip; one mare, branded W R; one two-year-old, indistinctly branded. Wm. Stoneman (N. E. 32-16-1 w 3).

EARL GRAY, Sask.—Four cows; four calves; two yearlings; one steer; one bull; red, white. Wm. Green (S. E. 7-23-20 w 2).

NEUDORF, Sask.—Red muley cow, four

MA 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.

The Weekly Telegram's New Premium Now Ready.

THE TELEGRAM HOME LIBRARY CHART

FREE With Subscriptions FREE To This Great Clubbing Offer.

The Weekly Telegram The Telegram Home Library Chart The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

FROM THIS DATE TO JAN'Y 1st, 1907

ALL FOR \$1.50

You cannot afford to miss this great opportunity, for in it can be found everything desired in the way of Home, Farm and General News.

The Telegram Home Library Chart

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1905 and 1906. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it excels anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

The Home Library Chart contains a beautiful map of the world, and photographs of all the rulers of the world: a most interesting feature in keeping in touch with the events at large. On another sheet is a most complete map of the Dominion of Canada, with photographs of the Premiers and a large view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Something for every Canadian home. Up-to-date maps of the Province of Manitoba and the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta can also be found in the Home Library Chart, with the Coats-of-Arms of all the Provinces in Confederation. The recent war was a great event in history, and on the second page of the Chart is a map of Korea and a synopsis of the principal events in the war. A large map of the United States is also included in this large collection: something to be appreciated by every friend of the south. The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.

The Weekly Telegram

Think of the family newspaper it is!—twenty-four pages each week, including the only colored comic section published by any weekly newspaper in the Dominion. Its columns of foreign and western news supply everything of importance from the four corners of the globe. A special illustrated magazine section is one of the most interesting features in western journalism. In all, the greatest paper for the home circulated in the Northwest.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm journal between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!

Two of the best journals in Canada for the price of one, and a premium worth more than the price asked, absolutely FREE.

Use this Coupon for your Order.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find One Dollar and Fifty Cents to pay for subscription to The Weekly Telegram, The Home Library Chart, and The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to January 1st, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....

TOWN OF NANTON 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 those choice lands are daily growing less. We 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. McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

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, 512 1/2 Bank of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

years old; red and white ox, aged; red calf, six months old; black cow, dehorned, five years old, white star on forehead, white belly. Jacob Winth, poundkeeper.

WHEATWYN, Sask.—Brown mare, about 1,200 pounds, sweened on one shoulder, branded G, with half diamond over, on left shoulder, and G M on left flank. Albert E. Newberry (S. E. 18-23-17 w 2).

GOSSIP

BIG PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS IN ARGENTINE.

Several important Shorthorn transactions have lately taken place in the Argentine. Messrs. A. Bullrich & Co. sold twenty-three imported bulls, all Shorthorns, for Mr. D. MacLean. The top price here was for a bull called Rufus, for which Mr. M. J. Cobo paid £2655. The remainder of this lot ranged in value down to £271 5s., and made an average of £568 15s. The Shorthorn bulls sold by Messrs. W. Bullrich & Co., imported by Mr. James Taylor, also made a notable average, the best prices being as follows: Dairyman, £2,360; Unionist, £919; Golden Charm, £455; First Favourite, £437; First Favourite, £254; Lord Macduff, £236; Banker, £175; Barnsby's Jewel, £166; Pillivie Chieftain, £149; Prince Shapely, £140; Red Boy, £131; Golden Fame IV., £131—average for twelve, £462 17s.

The following sales of Argentine-bred Shorthorn bulls are also reported, and the prices indicate a keen demand: Eight bred by Mr. Alevear sold at from £612 12s. to £87 10s.; six bred by Mr. Valiente, £358 15s. to £148 15s.; six bred by Mr. Aguire, £350 to £122 10s.

The late Captain Joe Nicholson, to memory dear in Detroit, used to tell of a long-time prisoner, who had been in the house of correction while the captain ran that institution.

Just before his term expired the convict called the captain and told him that justice was now done and that an honest man would start fresh in the world.

"But you have told me several times that you were innocent of the charge on which you were sent here."

"So I was, Captain 'Joe,' and I can prove it. Here are the names of three witnesses. Get their statements and see whether I'm lying."

Just as a matter of curiosity the captain complied, and found convincing evidence of the man's innocence.

The convict was called in and indignantly asked why he had not used his evidence in getting a new trial.

"I'll tell you, captain. In my time I was acquitted three or four times when I was guilty, so when I was convicted of something I never did I just thought I'd even things up by taking my medicine without kicking. Besides that, it sort of tickled me to find that justice had missed me at every shot."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FATALITY IN COW-BOG SPAVINS.

1. Cow calved September 14th, and was bred again October 4th. In two days I noticed she held her neck stiff and head elevated, and her nose jerked or trembled. These symptoms increased in severity, and she ate nothing, and eventually died.

2. Yearling colt has bog spavins. Sometimes they are larger than others. Some people tell me to leave them alone. She is three years old. Do you think it would be wise to blister? J. L.

Ans.—1. This cow died from pressure upon the brain, and it is doubtful if any treatment would have saved her. Treatment consists in drawing one to two gallons of blood from the jugular vein, administering a purgative of one to two pounds Epsom salts, and following up with one dram iodide of potash twice daily until the symptoms cease.

2. I would advise you to blister the puffs once monthly until they disappear. It is quite possible they might disappear spontaneously, but probably they will not; at all events, repeated blistering will aid their disappearance. V.

Laying Tile Drains.

T. B. Terry, in the Practical Farmer, offers the following pointers on laying tile drains:

The first thing is to lay out the system. Get a board, straightedge, about six inches wide and ten feet long. Nail a strip about three feet long at right angles at the middle of the straightedge. Sharpen lower end of strip so it will go in the ground easily. Then with a carpenter's level and a measuring pole you are ready to find the difference in level between any points in your fields. Never trust the eye where there is any possibility of lack of fall. The level will tell you certainly. Get the straightedge at the highest point by sticking the sharpened end of crosspiece in the ground. Vary it until the level shows it to be just level. Then send a man with a pole to the lowest point, the outlet. Sight along top of straightedge, which should be in line with pole, until you get the point on pole which is level with straightedge. Have a white cloth around pole which man can move until right. Suppose this cloth is seven feet from the ground and the top of straightedge is three feet high. Then the difference between seven and three, four feet, will be the fall between the two points. With a little care you can do quite perfect work finding the lowest point for a main outlet, and the amount of fall for each drain. Then when you begin to dig you know just what you can do. If a drain must go through a rise in ground set the straightedge at the highest point and level both ways. With your levelling done you can plow and shovel partly, digging last course with a spade. The final grading for the tiles I should do with water, in any ordinary case. It is only necessary to remember that water will run down hill. The time to do draining is when there is water in the ground. Get the bottom of ditch so water will run uniformly from end to end before you put the tiles in, and it will flow the same inside of them after they are placed. Isn't that simple? I never laid a drain without first knowing myself that water would so run. Sometimes in the spring, before we got quite done, there would be some little ditches that were dry. For these I drew water in barrels on a stone boat. As the bottom of ditches is clay, and a groove in that to place tiles in, but little water is needed to test the grade. If any points were too high, so water did not flow over, I cut them down with the scoop until it would. I say I did it, for I never once trusted anyone else to finish such work. The future usefulness of each drain depended on having a proper grade so the water would all flow out of the tiles, with no low places for sediment to settle in. During all the years since we have never had any trouble with these drains. It is a serious mistake to half-do tile-draining, and have the work to do over in a few years. Having the grade right, there are several other matters of vital importance to attend to. First, see that every tile you lay is hard enough to stand and has nothing inside of it to stop the flow of water. I never laid a tile that would not ring clear when struck against another. Soft tiles that would slake by frost if left on top of ground we never used. Glazed tiles, made of sewer-pipe clay, are good. And so are those made of brick clay, if burned hard enough. Do not put in one poor tile. It may make you much trouble. And do not lay a single tile in a drain so it is possible for it to move sidewise, or up and down after you have placed it. Either have the bottom of the ditch just the width of the tiles to be laid, or, if wider, have a groove cut for tiles to lie in, so they will be held firmly in their places. I want tiles laid so one can walk all along on top of them without misplacing one. Then they are safe. I always laid the tiles as tightly together as possible. If one did not fit closely, making a fairly tight joint, I would turn it until it did, or try another tile. Well-burned tiles are not apt to be perfectly true in shape. I never feared getting them too tight together. Sometimes on a curve it was not possible to make a reasonably tight joint; then the crack was covered with pieces of larger tiles, or flat stones, so as to keep the earth from going in. And the same care was taken where side drains came into a main. I never had any fears about the water not getting in, when the best fitting that was practicable

"Favorite" Churn



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 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.

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St. Mary's, Ont.

Extra High Prices and Prompt Remittance



We will pay you highest market prices for all kinds of Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, etc. We send the money same day goods are received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Ropes and Tags, and our new price list.

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A FARMER'S SON
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Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.
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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.
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46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Shire Horses



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

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

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JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England.

ABSORBINE

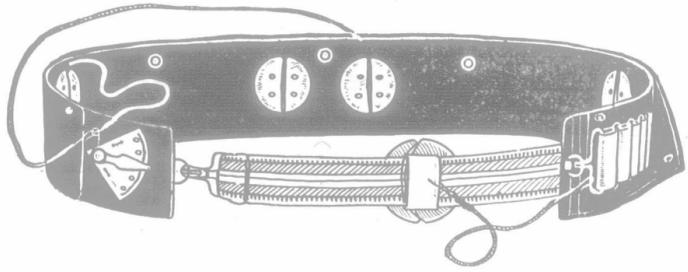
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Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

SAWS ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in. to 8 ft through

MAN with a Folding Sawing Machine BEATS 2 MEN with a Cross-Cut Saw 5 to 8 cords daily is the usual average for one man.
No Backache, weighs only 41 lbs., EASILY CARRIED, SAWS DOWN TREES
Our 1906 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for Catalog showing latest IMPROVEMENTS. First order gets agency. Manufactured in Canada. NO DUTY TO PAY.
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There are many Electric Belts to-day on the market, but it remained for the **Zenith Electric Belt** to attain first place.

It is the only hand-made belt in Canada, the only belt that positively gives three distinct currents, the one belt that cures when others fail.

If you are a sufferer from Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Backache, Stomach or Liver Troubles, Bladder or Kidney Troubles, Insomnia, etc., you want the **Zenith Electric Belt.**

Over 2,500 are in use in the City of Winnipeg and Manitoba, every one of which is giving the best of satisfaction.

They cost but little, they last a lifetime.

Write to-day for full and complete information.

We make all repairs free of charge.

THE ZENITH ELECTRIC BELT CO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

was done. For that matter, water will go through a brick-clay tile, and it will freely work into the numerous small cracks between the tiles. But now I have been told by some prairie farmers, who use tiles that are burned so lightly that they are very perfect in shape, that when they are laid tightly together they will swell so water cannot get in. It doesn't seem possible to me that water could be shut out of a drain in this way. There must be marvellous perfection in tile-making and laying when joints fit watertight. Now, you have good tiles laid in a groove that will hold them in place, and so water can flow through them without any low places. There are two more important matters to attend to. One is putting the first few inches of earth over the tiles. It should be clay from near the bottom of the ditch, not surface soil. But the clay that you have thrown out with spade is apt to be in chunks and hard. It is in poor shape to put directly on the tiles. My way always was to walk along the ditch and shave off clay thinly on both sides of ditch, from near the bottom, with a sharp spade, letting it fall right on the tiles. One can do this work quite fast. And this clay will be moist, freshly dug, and, being shaved thinly, it can be packed closely without trouble. After the clay was shaved down I walked on it, one foot each side of tiles part of the time, packing the fine clay firmly over and about them. This first filling should be at least three or four inches deep. I would pack it watertight, if possible. Water should never go down into the tiles from the surface directly. You should prevent it doing so, if possible. With it would go sediment to fill your drains and fertility from the soil. Hence the importance of fine clay packed tightly over the tiles at first. Rain water should soak down into the earth evenly all over. When the water table, as it is called—that is, the standing water in the ground—raises as high as the tiles it will work up into them and pass out. And this is just what it should do always. So if tiles do not make perfect joints, let the top be tight to keep clay out, and the bottom slightly open to let water in. Never think of putting straw, or sods, or anything over tiles but clay, if it is there. It is a mistake to let water in from above. After this first filling is thoroughly packed, anyone can do the rest of the job. The vital points are good grading for the tiles and all good tiles, snugly laid and covered so not one can move, or be broken in filling. This part of the work the owner should see to. I have sometimes trusted men to do grading, but I went over it myself before laying the tiles. Not a single tile was laid by other hands than mine. I do not mean that hired men may not be as careful as anyone, but the boss should know his business and see to it. I could tell plenty of costly experiences that have come to friends who paid no attention to how ditchers did the work. There has been much poor, careless work done in tile-draining. This has set back the good work, because many concluded that a lasting job could not be done. The ditchers would talk as though they knew all about the matter, of course, and often they didn't, and the farmer suffered. The owner of a farm should learn and know just what should be done and then see to it that it is. Drains properly put in are for all time, practically. There isn't the slightest need of their filling up. Now, lastly, when the draining is done you need to fix a good outlet to each main. Have as few outlets as you will can, as they are a bother at the best. Better to collect several drains into one main, than to have a number of outlets to care for. Mason work can be laid so as to make a permanent outlet if you go below frost, but it is an expensive job. A good, inexpensive plan is to use sewer pipe, with sockets or collars, for a few feet near the end of main. These cannot be misplaced by frost readily. Then sod over the bank all around. A heavy sod will not wash away readily, and will rise and fall with frost, same as the sewerpipes do. These pipes, with sockets or collars, should be used as far back as the drain is shallow so frost can get below it. Close the upper end of each drain with a stone. Water should not run directly in. A screen over the outlet to keep small animals out is a good thing. Or you can hang a little board by hinging at the top to a frame so it will rise to let water out, dropping back as the flow goes down.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

BOBBY HELPS HIS FATHER.

In a family where, Bobby, the eight-year-old, was an intense admirer of his father, a dyspeptic dieter came to dinner.

When the duck was being carved the father said to the visitor:

"What part do you prefer?"

"I never eat duck, thank you," came the reply.

The hostess had some cold chicken brought in and offered.

"No, thank you," said the man; "I never eat chicken."

Some cold roast beef was next brought in.

"No, thank you, I never eat roast beef," came the reply.

By this time the host was visibly non-plused what next to offer his guest. Bobby was quick to see it. His temper had arisen at what he considered a slight upon his father. "Say, papa," burst in the boy, with a glare at the dyspeptic, "perhaps he would like to suck an egg!"

"THAT MAN'S A FARMER."

The Chatham News (Lib.) thus describes the arrival of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture at Chatham, on a recent occasion, and we feel satisfied Mr. Monteith will be pleased with the compliment paid him:

"You can tell that man's a farmer," was the comment which greeted Hon. Nelson Monteith, as he stepped from the Pere Marquette train.

There was a hack in waiting to take the Minister to the Hotel Gardner, but he cheerfully disdained it. "Let's walk," he said, and the delegation promenaded King Street to the hotel.

"That man's a farmer," applied to Hon. Nelson Monteith.

He looked a farmer, every inch of him—and he totalled six feet or more. He seemed just the man who had followed the plow, and could do it again if need be, and would prefer doing it and feel more at home there. His warm hand-shake and his genial greeting betokened the man who knew how to meet men on their own level, and did not set himself above it. He came as Minister of Agriculture, but underneath it he was a plain, shrewd, practical Canadian farmer.

During the annual convention of a certain religious body, not so very long ago, an incident occurred which was not on the programme, and which completely upset the gravity of the ministers and brethren assembled. It was at the closing session, and the chairman stated that they were about \$100 short of an amount desired to be raised for a given purpose, and hoped that the sum could be made up before final adjournment.

One of the laymen jumped up with the remark:

"I'll start the good work with \$25."
"I don't know your name, brother," said the chairman, "but may God bless you and your business be doubled during the year."

Much to his astonishment a burst of laughter followed from many in the hall, which was explained when a brother up in front stepped to the platform and whispered:

"Why, that's Mr. B., a prominent undertaker in the town."

HOW TWAIN GOT RICH.

Mark Twain says that in his earlier days he did not enjoy the exceptional prosperity which came later in his career. It is commonly the lot of genius to suffer neglect at first, and experience did not affect his abiding good nature. In a conversation with William Dean Howells on one occasion, the subject of literature vicissitudes was broached by the humorist.

"My difficulties taught me some thrift," he observed. "But I never knew whether it was wiser to spend my last nickel for a cigar to smoke or for an apple to devour."

"I am astounded," observed Mr. Howells, "that a person of so little decision should meet with so much worldly success."

Mark Twain nodded very gravely. "Indecision about spending money," he said, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last nickel, I kept it, and so became rich."

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Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

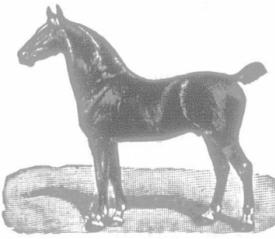
FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

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THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
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Mayfield Spud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

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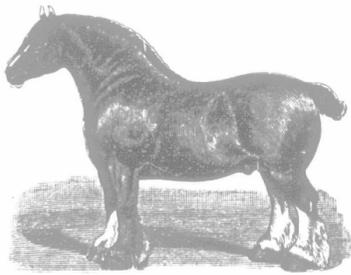
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Clydesdales and Hackneys

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.

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.
CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited
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Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinville.
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

GOSLIT.

THE HORSE IS KING.

Stock in automobiles is at a discount this week in Chicago. Once more the noble equine's star is in the ascendancy and gay "sassiety" is worshipping at his shrine. While most of the strongest patrons of the horse show are owners of automobiles, their love for a good horse has not waned, and it probably never will. Machines may come and go, fads may live and die, but the horse will stay and always remain popular with those who love an animal of intelligence and beauty. Strange as it may seem, the advent of self-propelling machines and the trolley car has practically had no effect in cheapening the price of horses. In fact the best, high-bred, stylish driving horses are higher than they have been in a long time, and are too scarce to fill the demand.—Live-stock World.

The Registrar of the Canadian Ayrshire, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Swine Associations reports that during the month of September he recorded 858 pedigrees and 100 transfers. Four hundred swine pedigrees were recorded during the month of September, this being about the same number as for the corresponding month last year. There were three hundred and sixty-nine Ayrshire pedigrees recorded in September, or about seventy-five more than for the same month last year.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia herdbooks were closed for registration of pedigrees May 1st, and handed over to the Canadian National Records. Since that date over three hundred Ayrshire pedigrees from New Brunswick have been transferred to the National Records, and it is expected that two or three hundred pedigrees of Jerseys will be transferred from the books of the Maritime Provinces within the next few weeks.

The Registrar commenced receiving pedigrees for the Galloway Association early in August, and up to the end of September one hundred and twenty had been recorded.

The affiliation with the National Records of the various Provincial Record Associations has now been practically completed. The latest associations to come into the scheme were those of Quebec and the Western provinces. Already several hundred pedigrees have been received from Alberta, and as the Quebec books are now closed, it is expected that pedigrees from that province will very soon be coming to Ottawa for registration.

THE ROUND-UP OF THE CHICKENS.

Have you ever seen a round-up of young stock on the farm when the first snow-storm is threatening or an autumn rain, which brings roup to the fowls exposed to its power? It goes something like this, says Wallace's Farmer: "We really must get those pullets in the henhouse to-night. They stood around humped up all day after that last rain we had, and lots of them are running at the nose now. Everyone must help as soon as supper is over. You're through now? Well, come along, then. Papa, you take charge. No, baby, we don't want you. Oh, well, then come if you must; I can't stand that crying."

"Johnnie, stop throwing. Get two sticks there and head. If you get them long enough you can take care of that corner yourself."

There now, Mary, you've let them get behind you. I don't wonder your papa is vexed at such work."

(Sotto voice) "That's no excuse for your saying such words before the children anyway, John. If you can't keep your temper, what do you expect of them?"

"Don't you hear your father telling you to head at your corners, children?"

The children head, the father shouts, the mother shoos, the dog barks, the chickens squawk, and the work is done for one night.

The bachelor maid will have none of such nonsense. She has had all her coops made light enough to handle without the aid of a man. Along in August she gets her winter houses spick and span for the winter's work. The brood coops are moved a little each night towards the winter home, finally brought to the door, then removed altogether, and the pullets are safely housed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

LUMPS UNDER SKIN.

For more than a year my cow has had lumps from half to one inch in diameter under the skin; two of them broke. Would the flesh be fit for food, or should she be treated? F. W. C.

Ans.—These tumors indicate muscular tuberculosis, and if this disease is present, the flesh is not fit for use. I would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin, and if she reacts, destroy her. The lumps may be simply little tumors that can be dissected out and the wound treated with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed; but the fact that a couple of them broke out indicates a more serious trouble. If the disease is not, as I suspect, malignant, dissection is the proper treatment, and in many cases testing with tuberculin is the only satisfactory method of diagnosing. V.

MENINGITIS.

Yearling gelding tried to follow horse from field about a month ago; after taking a few steps it fell, got up again and got to the stable, where it again fell. I sent for my veterinarian and he diagnosed it cerebral meningitis, and treated for such. The colt improved a great deal, but still has a wabbling gait; throws head up. When the ground is slippery, it sprawls a good deal. Is the disease contagious, and had I better destroy it? J. O. C.

Ans.—The disease is not contagious, and it is probable the colt will recover, but recovery will be very slow. I am of the opinion that the coverings of the spinal cord as well as those of the brain are affected. Put him in a comfortable box stall, and keep as quiet as possible. Do not let him out at all. Give him a purgative of 10 ounces raw linseed oil once every four weeks, and give him, night and morning, 1 dram of nuxvomica. Feed moderately on easily-digested food. V.

ORCHITIS.

1. Three-year-old bull of over a ton weight was walked six miles to a fair on a hot day; one of his testicles started to swell and he was taken home. This was three weeks ago, and he has been treated by hot-water bathing and painting with iodine, and it is not much better.

2. How soon after recovery may he be bred?

3. Will it interfere with his breeding powers?

4. Will he be liable to produce weak calves? His temperature was 104, but has become reduced. J. K. C.

Ans.—1. This is inflammation of the testicle, called orchitis, and recovery is likely to be very slow. It is necessary to arrange a support to the testicle in the shape of a sack suspended by straps or cords over the loins. This is necessary in order to relieve the cord of weight. Keep him as quiet as possible; feed lightly on easily-digested food; keep his bowels working freely by giving a little raw linseed oil as needed. Give him one dram iodide of potash night and morning for ten days, then cease for a week, then repeat the doses, etc., etc. Make a lotion of 4 ounces tincture of opium (laudanum), 1 ounce acetate of lead to a quart of water. Pack the sack mentioned with batting saturated with the lotion, and keep it saturated until the heat and soreness have disappeared. After this, continue to keep the scrotum suspended, and paint the affected testicle once daily with tincture of iodine.

2. He may be bred as soon as complete recovery takes place.

3. Not if recovery takes place, but if the case result in chronic orchitis, or in induration (hardening of the scrotum), or in suppuration (the formation of pus), he will not be valuable as a sire.

4. Same answer as for No. 3.

As this is evidently a valuable animal and the disease is serious and liable to different complications and terminations, I would advise you to place him in the care of a competent veterinarian. V.



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THE WORLD'S BEST

It is accepted as an axiom by experts on centrifugal separation that so long as the patents on the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" exist, **De Laval Separators must lead the world.** These patents embody the only perfected principle of milk separation, and defy successful imitation.

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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

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

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WHAT A HORSE'S LEGS

are to a horse—so is

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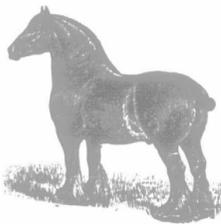
to a horse's legs. Get a box now! Then it will always be ready at a moment's notice. It keeps its strength for generations. Cures—

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone

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

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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.

Is Your Horse a "Limper?"

If your horse is lame, he is not of much value—but if you will apply some of

Dr. Clark's White Liniment

It will cure the lameness and make him worth a whole lot.

EVERY DEALER SELLS IT FOR 25¢ A BOTTLE.

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

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

SWOLLEN LEG.

A three-year-old Clydesdale filly (pure-bred) got its front leg over halter rope three months ago and was cast with both hind legs straight under her. Since, soft swellings have appeared on side of hocks (just above where a thoroughpin would come), not like capped hock. These swellings did not appear to hurt when lamed with finger and did not cause any lameness whatever, so did not blister. Lately, however, have been putting mare to rather heavy work, and this morning the off hind leg is swelled from hock downwards, and mare goes lame for a few yards after standing in barn, and then stiffness seems to disappear. Courtenay, B. C. R. V.

Ans.—Reduce the recent swelling by warm fomentations and bandaging. Then apply to the swellings which first appeared, the following blister: Biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, of each, two drams; vaseline, three ounces. Mix. Cut the hair closely from the parts to be blistered; rub in well with the fingers for ten minutes, and after forty-eight hours, wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat in two or three weeks. Give the animal rest.

MELANOSIS.

Have a Percheron mare, eleven years old, well bred. Last spring hard lumps about as big as a bean appeared under and in the skin on the under side of the tail. These have grown in size, till now are about size of plum. They have also spread from root of tail down, and have become so hard and unyielding as to apparently interfere with passage. The ripper this month has caused two of the lumps to open. When they open, the core comes out, but nothing but a little bloody moisture can be seen; no matter or corruption at all. The heart dropping out leaves a small conical-shaped cavity in center of lump, but still the lump retains its original size and hardness.

1. What is it?

2. Can it be cured? How?

3. What is the cause? A. L. P. G.

Ans.—1. Melanotic tumors; they are of a cancerous nature.

2. When superficial and circumscribed, they may be removed by operation. When deep-seated, or when any of the internal organs are involved, the disease is incurable.

3. Cancerous predisposition—by some supposed to be an excessive accumulation of pigmentary matter—the coloring substance of the hair in a special locality. The disease is generally confined to very light gray or white horses.

There are two good veterinarians in Carman, why not consult one or both of them?

ERUPTIVE TROUBLE.

Mare that had not been bred for two years was bred on Aug. 10th to a stallion just recovering from distemper. In two weeks after being bred her mammary gland became swollen and the swelling reached the vulva. About a week later an abscess broke on the gland, and later two more broke, which continued to discharge pus. She now has eruptions in different places right down the leg to the fetlock joint. I am giving a teaspoonful of saltpetre twice daily. W. P.

Ans.—A mare will not contract strangles from a stallion by the act of copulation. In that form of strangles, or distemper, known as irregular strangles, abscess after abscess is liable to form in any part of the body, and it may be your mare is suffering from this disease, but it is not probable she contracted it from the stallion. If the horse is free from venereal disease, he is doubtless blameless, but if he has or had such disease he is probably responsible for your mare's condition. In such a case, other mares to which he was bred would also be affected. If this is the case, it is serious, and the services of a veterinarian are required. Open any fresh abscesses that may be forming, and dress all sores and inject all openings, three times daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and give internally, either in damp food or mixed with a little cold water and given as a drench, thirty drops of carbolic acid three times daily. Keep her isolated until cured, and if she does not yield to treatment readily—that is, if no decided improvement be noticed in at most two weeks—call your veterinarian in. V.

It Will Pay You

to let us tell you more about the labor-saving, money-making features of the Easy Running

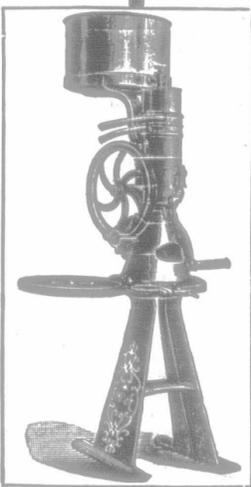
EMPIRE Cream Separator.

There is no separator like it—none that will make so much extra profit for you. And all we ask of you is that you let us show you some of its many advantages before you buy a separator. You cannot look at its extreme simplicity of construction, its few parts, its little friction, and note how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, how little there is about it to get out of repair, and not make up your mind that it's the separator for you. Don't make a mistake in buying a separator. Get the one that will do the best work for you, cause you the least bother and last the longest. **That's the Empire.** We don't ask you to take our word for it, but we do urge upon you that you owe it to yourself and your own best interests to investigate its merits.

Our agent will be glad to show you—and the showing costs you nothing. Remember this: No separator made has increased in popularity and sales so rapidly as has the Empire. Wherever introduced it at once becomes the leader.

Send for Catalog. We will gladly send you our hand-some catalog. Ask for book No. 12.
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CROSSBRED

HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., has recently returned home from Scotland with a fresh importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies and Hackneys. This lot includes 14 head that represent the get of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Lord Lothian, Baron's Fashion and Marcellus. Mr. Hassard has made several importations of Clydesdales, and has brought over a number of exceptionally good ones, but never before such a lot of high-class animals as this lot comprises. They at once reflect great credit on his good judgment, and are certainly a grand acquisition to the Clydesdale breeding stock of Canada, and will be a decided loss to the breeders of Scotland. Combining, as they do, size and quality, royal breeding and splendid action, they are just the kind of horses wanted in this country. In giving a brief description of them, we must honor with first place that old peer of Scottish Clydesdales, Prince Alexander (8899), acknowledged to be one of the most celebrated horses known in the history of the breed, who was purchased as a yearling for £1,250, and the same year won the championship from the £3,000 Prince of Albion. As a three-year-old at the Scottish Stallion Show, he won the Cawdor Challenge Cup, beating the great Prince Robert. His get have won the leading honors at all the principal shows, and many of Scotland's most noted brood mares are got by him. Although now in his teens, he is as clean of leg and as active as a four-year-old. Fascinator (11033) is a son of the great Baron's Pride, dam Mina, by Macgregor. He is a brown horse, six years old, combining size and quality, is a splendid actor and did valuable service in the stud in Scotland—just the kind of horse we require here. Boquharan Prince (12057) is another noted sire in the Old Country, bay, six years old, got by the champion Hiawatha, dam Leslie Queen, by Leslie Lad (2220). He is a horse of grand quality throughout, large, smooth, and a great actor, with beautiful, stylish carriage. Breadalbane (11637), a bay four-year-old son of Hiawatha, dam Lady Gartley, by the great Royal Gartley, is an exceptionally good horse, combining size and quality to a marked degree. His legs and pasterns are perfect, and his ac-

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Debhorn them quickly and with slight pain with a **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** All over in 3 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. **R. H. McKenna, Pictou, Nova Scotia, Can.**



Our stabling accommodation is not sufficient and we have been disappointed with regard to the conditions we contemplated this fall; therefore, we offer cheap, to prevent over crowding,

50 head of choicely-bred

Hereford Cows and Heifers

Registered in both the Canadian and American Herdbooks, and grand individuals. Must be sold this fall. Address, **MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ont.**

Herefords

Females and a few bulls may now be had at slaughter prices or in exchange for horses. Intending purchasers met at train. Farm convenient to station. **E. W. HANNA, Griswold, 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. **S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.**



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

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

tion superb. He is a very desirable horse. Pride of Barassie (12276) is another son of Hiawatha, dam Rosie, by Montrave Mac. He is a brown three-year-old, a rare, good colt, full of Clydesdale character, with abundance of style and quality, nice, clean, open action, a very large, smooth colt, and will be a winner sure. Bright Morn (12498), by Baron's Fashion, dam Lady Derwent, by Prince Frederick, is a bay, two years old, and a cracker, possessing the happy combination of size and quality, standing on ideal legs, acts grandly, and is the making of something extra good; look out for this colt. Banchory's Marcellus (12430), by the champion Marcellus, dam Sally, by Prince of Carruchan, is a two-year-old bay, a colt of great substance and full of quality, very stylish, and has a very natty way of going, a credit to his illustrious sire, and one that will certainly be heard from in the show-ring. He is an extra, all-round good one. Pearl Finder (12689) is a bay two-year-old, sire by Lord Lothian, dam Daisy of the Bank, by Alleyford, a very large, heavily-muscled colt, with heavy, flat bone and well-sprung ankles, the making of a very large horse. Sir Herbert (11940), a four-year-old bay, got by Ornament, dam Lady Maxwell, by Macmeehan, is a horse possessing a vast amount of quality and grand action. There are also four fillies, the get of such notables as Riccarton, Scotland's Stamp, etc., a big, growthy lot, combining size and quality that will, no doubt, be a profitable investment for the lucky purchasers. In speaking of the great horse, Prince Alexander, we forgot to mention that he was sired by the wonderful horse, Prince of Wales (673), dam Jeanie Black, by Darnley (222).

In Hackney stallions there are six, a typical lot, showing beautiful form, style, quality and action, while their breeding leaves nothing to be desired. Alderman Chocolate, Vol. 23, is a bay, two years old, by Chocolate Jr., dam Antidora, by Langton. He is a horse of grand proportions and good size. Colton Gannymede, Vol. 23, is a chestnut two-year-old, by General Gannymede, dam Florrie, by Superior. He is a very thick, smooth, well-put-up horse with heaps of style. Whitehall Dane (8703) is a black three-year-old, by Danebury, dam Francisca, by Danegelt, a very beautiful horse, that with a little more education will be a hard horse to best in the show-ring. British Yeoman (8085) is a brown, five years old, by Pilot 2nd, dam Brown Bess, by Royal Charlie, a typical Hackney and a great actor, an extra good one. Dainty Lord (7418) is a chestnut seven years old, by the great Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Dainty, by Denmark, an exceptionally nice put-up horse, with great style and action, and a great sire. St. Rigulus (9000) is a chestnut four-year-old, by Sportsman 3rd, dam Bury Folly, by Danegelt, a thick, stylish horse that moves like a machine. Mr. Hassard is deserving of a great deal of credit for bringing such a splendid lot of horses into the country, and we predict for him great success. He has opened stables at Regina, N.-W. T., with Dr. J. C. Fyfe in charge, where a number of these horses will be kept for sale, thus enabling the people of the West to purchase at their own doors Clydesdales and Hackneys carrying Britain's richest blood.

KEPT CUTTING THE DIRT OFF.

The members of the family were camping out south of town for the day and little Georgie had been assigned the work of peeling the potatoes for dinner. After laboring for half an hour he hunted up his mother.

"Mom," he said, "I gotta have some more potatoes."
"Why, I gave you enough for two families like ours," she replied in surprise. "What did you do with them?"
"I forgot to wash my hands," said Georgie, "an' by the time I got all the dirt cut off the potatoes they was too small to eat. I throwed 'em away."

"Driver," said an English tourist who was being driven on a jaunting car through the Donegal Highlands, "I notice that when you speak to your friends whom you meet on the road you invariably do so in Irish, but when you address your horse you do so in English. How is this?" To which came the retort: "Musha, now thin, isn't English good enough for him?"

Boog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 48 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

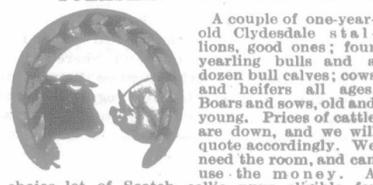
Always a good supply of both sexes for sale Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

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.

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

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

R. K. BENNET, Box 95. Calgary.

SITTITON STOCK FARM

High-SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

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.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

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

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"—29832= and "Orange Chief"—52666= at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN

FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

GOSSEP.

BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS.

The Rhode Island Experiment Station is placing more and more emphasis on the study of "black head" in turkeys, which has practically put an end to turkey-raising in the New England States. Several Narragansett turkeys have been received, and the station is expecting two lots of Bronze and White Holland turkeys. Five genuine wild turkeys from Virginia have been received, and a wild gobbler of North Carolina stock has been ordered. It is said that none of the lot from which the wild turkeys already on hand have come have died from black-head disease. Efforts are being made to secure wild turkeys from Florida and Mexico, and specimens of Merriam's wild turkey. With these an effort will be made to breed disease-resistant turkeys, by crossing and selection.

Turkeys reared in the poultry plant in pens near ordinary fowls continue to die in large numbers of the black-head disease. Two lots kept on disinfected board floors after hatching, and while still young transferred to enclosures in a piece of forest land remote from the first lot was no doubt infected before it from the other none have been lost. The poultry plant, have done much better. In one of these lots four have died, but was placed in the pen.

If young turkeys are kept on disinfected board floors until a number of weeks old, a much larger percentage can be reared than when placed on the ground while still young, even in infected enclosures.

Results are emphasizing the fact that ordinary fowls carry the disease. They also suggest that there is a possibility of rearing turkeys on land where no infected fowl or turkeys have been kept, provided one starts with eggs and turkeys hatched in incubators and artificially brooded. Unless one is absolutely certain of obtaining eggs from uninfected stock, they should be sterilized by wiping with a cloth saturated with 95 per cent. alcohol before the incubation is started. The best success in incubating has been obtained by placing the eggs under hens for 25 days, and then finishing the incubation in artificial incubators.

This destructive disease appears to be spreading. It is now very prevalent in Italy. Specimens have been sent from Iowa which indicate that it is present there, and similar information received indicated that it has spread rapidly over the whole United States.

The only time to be happy is the present. Depending on future happiness is like trying to approach the horizon.

PLENTY OF MONEY FRITTERED AWAY.

Anent the notorious stolen crop report scandal in the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., an American magazine has this to say: "Reports of conclusive authority as to the state of the crops while in the making and the amount and quality of the yield at harvest would unquestionably be of decided advantage to the whole business world—excepting a few gentlemen who run 'deals' on the Board of Trade. The machinery at Washington, however, has never yet produced reports of this conclusive character. The bureau, using its method of comparative percentages, made a final report on the crops of 1899, which—on the three chief cereals—was smaller by over fifteen million acres as to area harvested, and over four hundred million bushels as to yield, than the census report, which was supposed to have been reached by actual enumeration. In the ensuing squabble, the crop bureau pointed out that the census report credited certain counties with more acres in crops than there were in the counties. So the crop bureau moved its figures up about half-way between its own conclusions and those of the census.

"The crop bureau's standing answer to its critics is that it hasn't money enough to do the work as it should be done. Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture has money to shower the rural regions with pamphlets explaining scientifically why the milk makes more noise when the pail is empty than when it is full."

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ont.

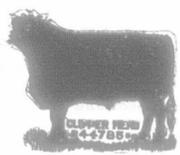
Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

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

MAPLE SHADE

Cruickshank
Shorthorns and
Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance
Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

Ed. Robinson, Mar-ham Sta. and P. O.
Farm within town limits.

After Old Mose had been given a job, says the Lippincott's Magazine, the foreman saw him comfortably seated on the sand he was to shovel, directing another dusky laborer. "Why, Mose," he exclaimed, "I did not hire that man. What's he doing here?" "I got him er-doing my wuk, sah," replied Mose. "Who pays him?" "I does, sah; I pay him a dollah a day, sah." "Why that's all you receive, Mose. How do you profit by the transaction?" asked the amazed foreman. "Well," replied Mose, scratching his woolly head, "I gets to boss de job, doan' I?"

CAN WALK AROUND
AND DO HIS WORKDodd's Kidney Pills Cured W. J.
Dixon's Rheumatism.He was so bad he had to use a Stick to
Walk and Could not Lace His Shoes.

Barwick, Ont., Nov. 6.—(Special).—These cold, wet fall days are full of Rheumatism, and nothing can be more timely than news of an effectual cure of that curse of the Canadian climate. Such a cure William John Dixon, of this place, is certain he has discovered in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had an attack of typhoid fever," says Mr. Dixon, "and after I got over it Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad I had to use a stick to walk, and had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and for three weeks I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left knee.

"Acting on my brother's advice I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes I was able to walk around and do my work. Now I am well, and I recommend anyone who has Rheumatism to try Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Farm Lands Out of Forest

When one travels in a raw country that is yet in its mining or lumbering stage, one wonders how a man would go to work to start a farm, and what scheme of farming he would devise. Such questions were running through my mind in a recent journey in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. In south-western British Columbia, I fell in with a man who is just now making a ranch from the native woodland, and who is financially successful in the effort; and I was glad, therefore, to avail myself of his experience, the more so as he had a kind of subdued and native enthusiasm for the business that attracted me. The place is Mission City, on the Fraser River, which is here a broad and imposing stream, capable of navigation by boats of large size. The region was recently a lumber country; latterly considerable mining interest has developed, although the metals thus far have not "panned out." Some 30 or 40 years ago, a Roman Catholic mission was established for the Indians, and soon afterward a few ranches were opened. It is only within the past few years, however, that any general attempt has been made to farm the country.

TWO KINDS OF LAND.

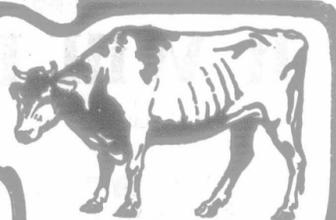
The farm lands of this region are of two classes—those on the hills and those on the river bottom. The hills were mostly clothed with monstrous fir trees. These lands may be purchased for as little as \$5 an acre, but it may cost \$100 to clear them of the gigantic stumps. The lands are light and well adapted to fruit; but they need care in tillage, and are very soon much benefited by fertilizer. The bottom lands carry the deposits of numberless overflowings of the great river, and, therefore, they seem to be almost inexhaustibly fertile. They have been rescued from flooding by strong, high dikes. These bottoms bear scattered forests of "cottonwood" (balsam poplar) and areas of dense bush. In comparison with the conifers, the soft and small woods on these bottom lands are worthless, and it therefore happens that these rich lands often are the last to be cleared and brought into cultivation.

The country itself is interesting. It is nearly mountain-girt. To the south is the dome of Mt. Baker, just over the international boundary, exceeding 10,000 feet in height. The upland forests are titanic. Bush and herb and grass are very luxuriant, for the rainfall is heavy and the winters are mild. As one follows up the Fraser River, he sees quiet lakes, with intricate shore lines, lying as picturesquely in the mountains as those of Switzerland or the Tyrol; he will traverse the canyon of the Fraser, a waterway as wild as any he will find on the continent, and made additionally picturesque by the Indian fishermen who hang the salmon, like strings of red stockings, on horizontal poles to dry; and in six or eight hours' ride by train he will pass over into an arid country that will remind him of Nevada, but which, with the touch of irrigation, is beginning a stable development in grazing and fruit-growing. In all directions are mining districts; to the westward is the commercial coast region, and these, with the lumber camps, afford the basis for the development of a large market for agricultural produce.

MR. WINDEBANK'S DEPARTURE.

I think that few pioneer farmers in a wooded country have in mind any definite scheme or plan of farming. At least they did not in my own experience as a farm lad in a new country; they grew the things that custom had set for them either there or elsewhere, until some man, more by accident than by plan, made a departure and set a rude example. Mr. Windebank, of whom I write, made a departure from the first. He was born in England, and has lived in India, Australia, and other parts, and has been engaged in many ways; the natural result of this variegated life is to minimize the appeal of mere custom. He has been in business in the little settlement of Mission City for some years. He became convinced that many of the ranchers were not making the most of their land, and often told them so. Their

(Continued on next page.)



A Walking Corn Crib

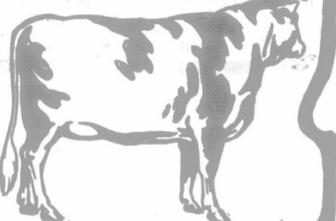
There are steers that absolutely refuse to get fat. They stand up to the rack and eat their heads off with the idea that fertilizer is what you want. They are walking Corn Crib. Dr. Hess Stock Food will put a steer like that over in the profit making bunch ready and willing to lay on fat and plenty of it.

DR HESS
STOCK FOOD

Improves the digestion, the most vital principle of stock raising, so that the maximum amount of food is converted into profit. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own government, and is sold on a written guarantee at
7¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
Smaller quantities at slight advance.
Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-acea and Instant Louse Killer.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of
High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and
Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on
Wednesday, Jan. 10th.Herd catalogue on application. Address:
C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale.
Champion winners all over America.
Both sexes Choice Shorthorn bulls
and heifers. om

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

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.)
2367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from
Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars
from Toronto. om

Advertise in the Advocate

Farm Land Out of Forest—Cont.

work lacked plan and their methods were haphazard. Of course they did not believe that other methods would be profitable. In particular, Mr. Windebank thought that the ranchers were afraid to risk sufficient expenditure to clear the land properly and to carry on the work with vigor. Even in a new country good methods of tillage and seeding ought to be profitable.

Two years ago, Mr. Windebank purchased something over 200 acres of native bottom land. Such land is worth from \$30 to \$40 an acre, and twice this expense is required to clear the heavier parts and to make it ready for crop. He planned that his money crops should be hay and hogs. Hay is always a dependable crop. The yield should be at least three tons to the acre. The price will average \$10, and the cost of raising it will not exceed \$2.50. Hogs are a good product because very few are raised in the region, and Mr. Windebank runs the meat market in the settlement and, therefore, has a ready market. He raises barley for his hogs, and he also buys feed from Manitoba and Saskatchewan when he runs short, and this is cheaper than he can buy the uncertain supply of the neighboring ranchers. Oats are raised for the grain, which is fed on the place. Mr. Windebank has a dairy herd of about ten cows. For these he puts up clover ensilage, and the young stock feed on the oat and barley straw in the field, and what remains of the straw the following spring is burned where it lies. He grows a few potatoes. When a piece of land is cleared too late for sowing with grain, he raises turnips, and seeds his grass with them. All these comprise his products; and all the land that thus far is under crop is turning a profit.

METHODS.

The ranch is being cleared rapidly. The cottonwoods are felled, the larger stumps blown out with gunpowder, the small ones pulled by team. The logs are burned. The hand grubbing is done by Chinese, who are more patient than white men at this kind of labor. Whatever the time of the season, it is the purpose to plow and fit the land as soon as it is cleared. With the very first crop, the land is seeded. Usually the seeding is done with barley, sometimes with oats, and less frequently with turnips. This western part of the Fraser River country is well adapted to clover; therefore, alfalfa has made little headway. The seeding is timothy and red clover. If the land is well prepared in the beginning and the meadow is not pastured too close after cutting, the grass land seems to be practically permanent. I saw one ranch with a meadow twenty years old and apparently as fresh and good as ever. Mr. Windebank expects to mow his meadows twice each year; then pasture till the following April or May. The first cutting is made into hay, yielding the three tons of which I have spoken, and the second cutting is ensilaged. Since grass and clover thrive so well, it is not necessary to grow corn for ensilage, although corn grows freely, but does not ear well because of the cool nights. How long these meadows will hold their own with continuous selling of the hay is not yet known, but the necessity of fertilizing them is not yet in sight. However, Mr. Windebank will use the hog manure on his grain land, and eventually perhaps on his meadows. The growth of red clover on these cool bottom lands is rapid and large. At the time of my visit, late in August, I saw heavy clover in bloom and ready for cutting, from a seeding made in the spring. On these lands a small yield of oats is said to be 60 bushels, and a heavy yield twice that amount.

PROFITS.

Most of the Fraser River ranchers, Mr. Windebank told me, sell their barley and oats; he feeds them, and sells them in the form of pork, milk and beef, although good oats never bring less than \$20 a ton. At certain times he grinds the feed, a gasoline engine supplying the power. Some 200 hogs are now kept on the place, and the number of these and of cattle will be increased as the land is cleared.

Mr. Windebank makes the following statement of the prospects for farming in his region: "With regard to profits to be made, I do not know much about it, except in my own case; but I am very well satisfied. From my experience, I



DO YOU KNOW THAT BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is! and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

of Stewarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefit from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."



believe that it is possible to realize from \$25 to \$50 per acre profit, with good farming. I cleared two acres of land, some of my heaviest clearing, last spring. It cost me \$72 to clear stumps and to plow. I sowed clover and turnips in the middle of June and took off the two acres 50 tons of turnips, which, at a feeding value of \$5 a ton, were worth \$250, and had my land ready for a hay crop the next year, besides grazing it in the winter months. I thus realized the whole cost of clearing the first year, with a handsome profit. I took 6 1/2 tons of potatoes off about three-fourths of an acre of the same kind of land newly cleared and stumped. These were worth when I dug them \$17 per ton, and I don't think I attended to them as well as I might have done. There is no question of making a ranch pay here with work and a little good management, but it must be mixed farming, as growing grain is risky on account of the danger of a wet season."

The experienced reader will see that the farm scheme here described is a familiar one, resting on sound principles and practice. It interested me not so much for itself as an illustration of its application to an area that is in process of actual rescue from the woods. It is also suggestive in showing that a man who is not primarily a farmer or a student of farming in the ordinary acceptance of the phrase may see and act sanely when the problem comes to his hand. In two years a raw ranch is beginning to pay. I assume that Mr. Windebank will soon sell the ranch; if he does, it will be because he will have demonstrated that it is worth buying. I was much interested to see how a man would go about it if he had virgin wood-grown land to redeem into cultivated land.—L. H. Bailey, in Country Gentleman.

In this issue will be seen a cut of Collada, the Wilkinson Bros. (Chilliwack, B. C.) mare, by the noted old sire, Colloquy, whose get figured prominently in the light-horse classes as the recent Dominion Exhibition. In addition to the winnings noted with the illustration, this stud had first for buggy mare, champion for best B. C. driver, and for first-prize road team. It will be remembered this firm won the last named prize at the 1904 Dominion Show at Winnipeg. A large number of the winners in the roadster class were by Colloquy, whose decease we mentioned some time ago.

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.

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—Sheepcote, London.

Hides, Furs SHEEPSKINS, etc.

Consignments Solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO, Toronto, Ont.

Lincoln Ewes

Bred to Imported Ram.

Also a few prizewinning yearling rams for sale.

In Shorthorns, Scotch Cows & Heifers.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices.

R. E. CLARKE, 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. BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

A MESSAGE TO THOSE WHO WANT STRENGTH.



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I want people to come to me who have doctored for years without benefit. I want people who have Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Nervousness, Weakness, Torpid-Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation.

All of these troubles in chronic form I can cure with this new Belt, even after all other treatments have failed.

This Belt gives Electricity into the body while you sleep, without burning or blistering. It invigorates and cures all loss of strength, health and debility.

HERE ARE SOME CURES!

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ALEX. COULTER, Sault Ste. Marie, cured of stomach trouble.
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JAS. BROWN, Hallville, Ont., cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.
J. D. RAESBACK, Yankleek Hill, Ont., cured of sciatic rheumatism.
ROBT. COMBE, St. Catharines, cured of sciatic rheumatism and indigestion two years ago, and has never had a return of it.
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CHAS. COESANT, Masonville, Ont., cured of kidney trouble, weakness and back pains.
WILLIAM SUTTON, Newmarket, Ont., built up a badly run-down constitution.
A. McLEAN, Underwood, Ont., cured of bladder trouble.
ANTHONY STECKLEY, Bethesda, Ont., cured of numbness of limbs and floating specks before the eyes, as well as rheumatism and sore back.
R. NELSON, care of John Field, Byng Inlet, Ont., cured of pain in side, stomach trouble and gained greatly in weight.

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This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by 40 years' experience, to guide and advise my patients, is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine. Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one and my two uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

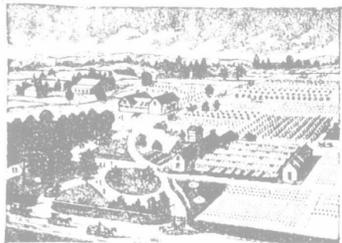
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Terrington Magnifico, illustrated in this issue, is by Chocolate Jr., champion at the London (Eng.) Hackney Show, he by Caxton, out of Magnetic. Terrington Magnifico's dam was Frisk, by Denmark, first and champion, London; second dam, Empress, also a London winner at the Hackney Horse Society's Show.

John A. Turner's (Calgary, Alta.) wins at the last Dominion Show afford intending buyers or prospective breeders of pure-bred live stock a fair criterion as to the quality of stuff he handles. Censor, a brown horse, the second-prize aged stallion at the Dominion Show, was first and reserve at Toronto Spring Stallion Show, and is by Cawdor Cup, out of a Prince of Albion mare. The yearling filly by Orpheus, illustrated in this issue, is capital at the ground, with the feet and ankles desired by horsemen. In the brood mare Proud Beauty (imp.) he has an excellent mother, she being out of a Highland Society winner that cost at auction 360 guineas. Mr. Turner is now en route to the Old Country for his annual shipment of high-class things.

A SASKATOON STOCK SALE.

Like many of the sales this season, J. J. Caswell's sale was unsatisfactory so far as prices were concerned, but not necessarily to such an extent as figures alone would indicate. Of the 45 head of Shorthorns sold, 16 were calves ranging from 9 to 1 months old, and all, with the exception of two bulls, were fresh from the grass. The average price paid was \$140, by T. W. Erratt for Clanranald, the two-year-old bull bought at Calgary last spring. The second highest was Saskatoon Marquis, a calf of 9 months, which sold for \$107 to Jas. A. McKee. The grade cattle sold at good prices. The three Clydesdale mares sold for a total of \$835; Lady Honor Bound and Lady Wellsley going to John Graham for \$540, while D. Caswell bought the two-year-old, Lady Minto, for \$295. Only a few of Jos. Caswell's cattle were sold, owing to the late hour at which the sale closed.

A NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS.

The J. I. Case Plow Works, of Racine, Wisconsin, makers of the famous line of J. I. Case plows, harrows, cultivators and seeders, were the first of the farm implement manufacturers to recognize the vast importance of a pocket-edition Farmer's Encyclopedia. They are now having compiled, at considerable expense, a valuable book of this character. This volume is complete with many tables, suggestions and facts, which make it of priceless value every day to the farmer and his family. Those wishing to secure a copy of this valuable work should read the J. I. Case Plow advertisement on another page of this issue, which gives full particulars concerning it.

TRADE NOTES.

THIRD HELP.—Farmers wanting good men should send stamped, addressed envelope to S. Wellington, Churchbridge, Sask., who is visiting England this winter.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their bones. Gombault's Goutie Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit, and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest, of course. It can be used with equal success while the horse is in the stable, but many people, when they turn their horses out, would use Gombault's Balsam. If they were to turn it off at the time it is given as a remedy.

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Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct and specific action on the liver. By invigorating this great filtering organ they guarantee the collection of bile from the blood, where it is poison, and the passing of it to the intestines, where it is necessary for digestion and a proper action of the bowels.

It is not as a mere relief from indigestion and constipation that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are recommended, but as a thorough and lasting cure. Put them to the test. The dose is one pill at bedtime, as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on every box.

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A lot of Choice Beers, farrowed in May; sired by first prize and champion boar, Dominion Exhibition, 1901; also first and champion, 1905; dams were first prize litters, 1901.

White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets—the best strains. A lot of choice Western Rye Grass Seed.

JAS. GLENNIE, Macdonald, Man.

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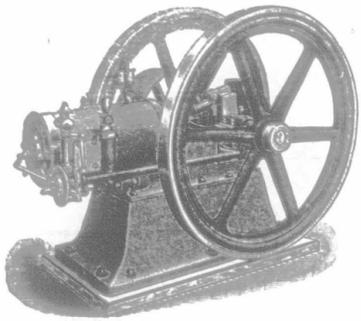
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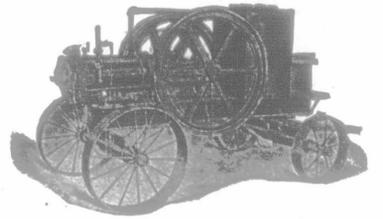
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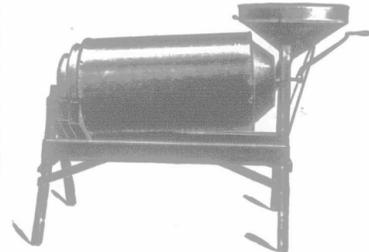
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