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VOL. XL. WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 25, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 683

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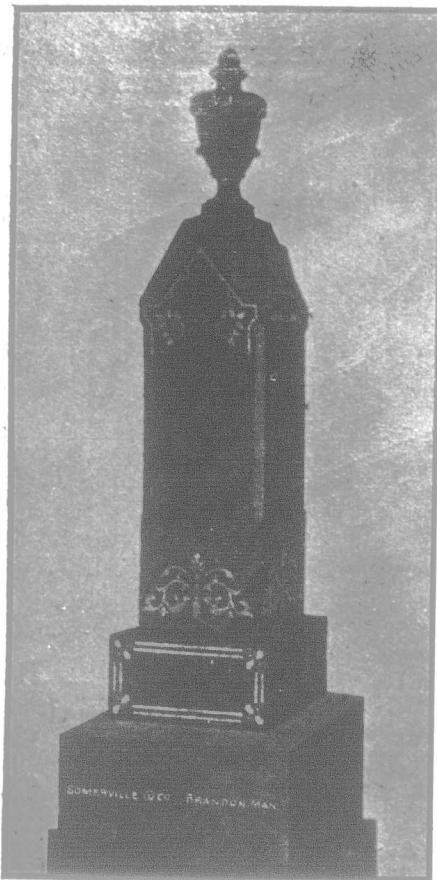
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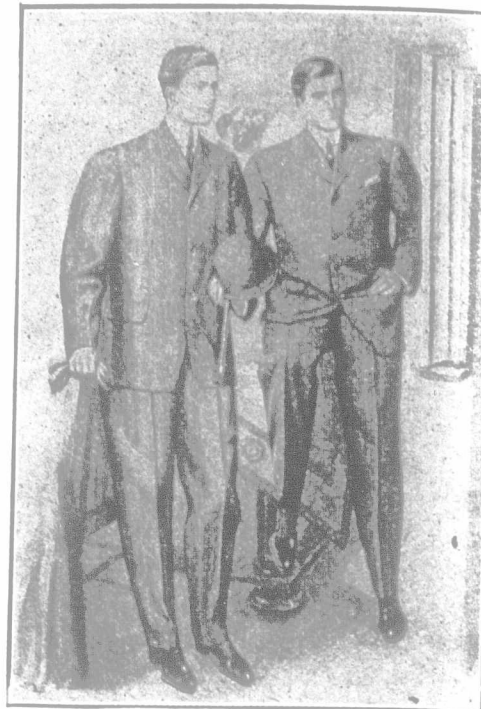
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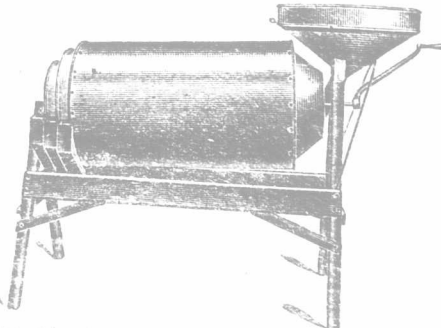
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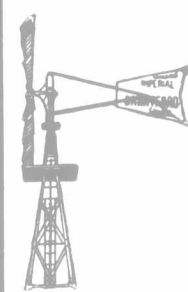
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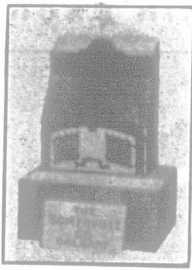
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VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 68.

WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 25, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

To-morrow, October 26th, Thanksgiving Day.

It must be a most unusual town if it has not had a visit from a party of land seekers during the past two months.

The opinion seems to be almost universal that the price of wheat will advance considerably before the next crop is harvested.

The banks now allow only ninety cents for an American silver dollar. This money is being periodically transported across the line.

A number of British and American breeders are strongly urging for the maintenance and development of the milking trait in Shorthorns.

The corn States feeders are paying as high as six and six-fifty a cwt. for lambs for winter feeding, and, notwithstanding the high figure, expect to make some money if they can get from seven up.

His Excellency Earl Grey was struck with the width of our roads. It was not that there was such a prodigal use of the land as that the roads seemed to be the seeding ground for every species of noxious weed.

The Canadian Forestry Association will hold a convention in Ottawa on Jan. 10, 11 and 12, 1906. The importance of forestry has seized some of the most public-spirited men of both East and West.

Brandon and Portage la Prairie are both taking on new commercial life as a result of the activity in railway circles. Both towns will, in the near future, have direct lines running south to a point on the International boundary line.

The Hartney Star says: "If the most extensive farmer is Larimore, of Dakota, who cultivates 15,000 acres and uses 90 binders, the most remarkable is the Dauphin man whom papers say sold his strawberry crop for \$1,500, and disposed of 3,600 pounds of native honey. This man and Mr. Stevenson, of Nelson, should be employed to lecture on 'The Sweets of the Prairies.'"

Thanksgiving.

For the enjoyment of material blessings, Canadians, as a nationhood, never before have had such cause to be thankful as exists this year. The past twelve months have witnessed industrial and commercial activity and progress fully up to our most sanguine desires. Every trade and profession experiences a buoyancy resultant from individual and national prosperity.

Simultaneously with the bountiful crops in every part of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there has been an unprecedented activity in all industrial ventures. Capitalists, both home and foreign, have invested money liberally, the tide of immigration which set in some four years ago is still flowing strong and high, and as a nation Canada takes a higher place in the parliaments of the world.

The universally plentiful crops all over Canada is one of the most significant features of the year. British Columbia has harvested her fruit and salmon; Alberta is turning off cattle of more than average quality, her fall wheat has yielded well, and she is harvesting a crop of beets which promises to yield 6,000,000 pounds of

sugar; Saskatchewan has also produced an exceptionally fine lot of cattle, and her wheat fields have been lauded around the world; Manitobans have taken off the largest crop in the history of Canadian wheat-growing, oats are invariably of first grade and plentiful, barley is plentiful and was well harvested; Ontario and Eastern Canada has been likewise blessed with magnificent crops of grain, roots, corn, hay and fruit, while price for dairy products and pork have maintained a high value.

In view of such prolificacy on the part of mother earth, it would savor almost of ingratitude to raise a protest against the mysteriously low prices of cattle, practically the only commodity that has not felt the effect of enhanced values, but such is the peculiar situation.

As to the observance of Thanksgiving Day, Canadians and all other Anglo-Saxons have a duty to perform, as well as a privilege to be enjoyed. Our country is being settled by a heterogeneous class of people; some care nothing for the observance of sacred days, nor even of national holidays, and to these, those who have the best welfare of the country at heart should be an example. Not that they necessarily neglect their work to attend religious services, but they should give some evidence of their observance of the day, if only to run up a flag or have a special dinner.

To Agricultural Societies.

The time of year is now approaching when agricultural societies hold their annual meetings. Usually this consists of reading the minutes, the report of the condition of the finances as a result of having held a fair, and the election of officers. Agricultural societies, more than any other organization, seem to be prone to get into a rut. The holding of a fair is too often assumed to be the sole object of a society, and generally its justification for existence. The fairs also get into a rut—some stock, a collection of vegetables, a display of ladies' work, some sport, a various collection of refreshment and other booths, and we have a fair. The policy and practice is largely adopted from older countries, the work of getting the exhibits usually devolves upon a few enthusiasts, and when all is in readiness it is a toss-up whether or not the average citizen cares to see it. The local fair, as it has been, is of questionable value, if we judge it by public appreciation.

The object of the agricultural society, whether or not the members are cognizant of it, is to advance different branches of agriculture in a community and the interests of the community in general, but before this can be done effectively there must be an evidence of the necessity of assistance in certain lines. The efforts of the societies in the past have been to advance the interests of live stock, yet few visitors to the smaller local fair care a hang about the live stock, and the owners and breeders themselves are so little benefited by the fair that they invariably have to be coaxed to exhibit, and that at a considerable sacrifice of time. If, then, the society finds no advantage in the exhibition of live stock, and the public are indifferent to it, what is the use in utilizing the funds and energies of the society to hold such a fair? As object lessons to illustrate to the public what constitutes good stock, one quarter the number of fairs now held would be sufficient for the purpose. We believe many societies now recognize the fact that it is difficult to decide which societies should abandon the fairs and which maintain them. There is a feeling that to discontinue the fair would be an indication of failure, and so it would be if no other useful work were substituted,

but the latter alternative should be pursued.

There are many different lines of work which a society might follow other than making a collection of live stock, farm products and other goods, or which might be added to this; but for obvious reasons we say substituted. The first object of the agricultural society should be to ascertain what the members, as a community, most need; it can scarcely be that they need nothing. We venture the opinion that in many cases a banquet at which questions pertaining to the advancement and success of agriculture were discussed in the toast list, would be more beneficial than the fair as now held. At the present stage of our agricultural development, we would submit that greater good would accrue to a community by giving prizes for different crops, for the best-kept farm, for the cleanest crops of grain, for the best system of cropping, for the best farm buildings, and for other worthy objects in which farmers are most particularly interested.

This subject is discussed here at this time so that those men who assume the responsibility of conducting an agricultural society will have time to have thoroughly considered the subject before the annual meeting, when, we hope, some steps shall be taken by the many societies to bring their organization more in keeping with agricultural needs. It was this apparent distance between societies and the agricultural needs of the community that made it necessary in the past to form other organizations of farmers, such as the Farmers' Institute and Grain-growers' Association. May it not be necessary in the future to form mutual rural improvement societies, but let the agricultural societies look to this phase of co-operative work.

The Domestic School Question.

The scarcity of labor for farm purposes has resulted in many boys, and girls too, being engaged in work at a much earlier age than would otherwise be the case. Usually these young workers like to take their places beside the men and women. The boy is very often the smartest and most enthusiastic member of a threshing gang, driving a grain team, sometimes before he is nine years of age. This all makes useful men and women, but there is one particular danger to be guarded against. Too often the boy makes himself so useful that it is imagined that he is indispensable, and he is kept behind a team all the time, except for a few months in winter. As a result he falls behind in his classes at school, and his education, if not neglected altogether, is seriously curtailed.

The native pluck and virility of our race enables the boy to withstand many disadvantages and rebuffs to his physical and mental development, but care should be exercised that he does not grow up to manhood without having obtained the advantages and mental power which accrue from a thorough education, or, at least, the best education available for him. And the limit of the boy's education should not necessarily be fixed by the teaching in a local public school, especially if it be one of the smaller isolated schools so common in the prairie country. The future is dependent upon the youth, and in proportion to the intelligence of the future men and women will conditions be bright or dull.

With the coming of winter there is usually an opportunity for the boy or girl to improve their education, either in some of the larger graded schools, either town or city, or in a high school, or even at some of the colleges. The boy, however, is usually more responsible for his own education than he might care to admit. It is largely a matter of whether or not he wishes to

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acquire knowledge whether he grows up with a liberal education or merely a schoolboy's smattering learning. To what extent his education should be compulsory is often a difficult matter to decide. Much depends upon the boy. Generally, the more animal spirit a boy displays, the greater amount of compulsion must be exercised by his parents, and many of our best minds to-day are thankful for the education they were forced to acquire.

All these problems of a domestic sort must be solved by each individual family. No two cases are identical. The object of raising the question here is not to offer suggestions upon any particular case, but to direct attention to the too common danger of letting the education of the country boys and girls look after itself, without making some effort, and even sacrifice, to ensure that it is the best available.

The great natural advantages of the land in which our young people are growing up offers immense promises of sufficient material goods. How necessary, therefore, that the men and women to whom this great heritage shall belong shall be men of broad minds and liberal information, and women possessed with the maximum amount of knowledge of domestic science, of culture, and of womanly accomplishments it is within the parents' power to secure for them.

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The Stockmen and the Tariff.

Considerable activity is being displayed by the Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in connection with the presentation of their evidence to be laid before the Tariff Commission in November, at Winnipeg. Naturally, most of the evidence concerns the farmer as a grain-grower and a consumer of certain classes of goods. Little of it takes cognizance of the fraternity of stock-raising farmers. Here is work for the live-stock associations. For years past the Manitoba Live-stock Association and the Territorial Live-stock Association have been passing resolutions memorializing the Dominion Government to place a higher duty on horses of questionable lineage imported for breeding purposes, and upon southern range cattle brought into the Canadian ranching districts. Now that the Ministers are in the West with the avowed purpose of ascertaining the desires of different classes regarding tariff regulations, it would seem an opportune time for the stock-breeders to again make known their position upon the tariff regulations.

No doubt that all Canadian stockmen would like to see the same regulations enforced against American stock as Americans impose upon Canadian stock going south, and if that is their attitude it might as well be made as clear as possible to the tariff investigators.

Horses.

Aged Horses as Sires.

A writer in the Live-stock World (British), discussing the age of breeding horses, and its relation to their usefulness, says:

"It can be seen in our own country that horses have got their best stock when 12 and over. A very great horse was Harkaway on the Turf, but with the very best opportunities he was scarcely a great success until 1850 (then 16), when he got King Tom. Irish Birdcatcher, a very good runner, was foaled in 1833 and lived until he was 27, his death being recorded in 1860. Nearly all his best stud results were obtained after he was well in his teens. He got Daniel O'Rourke, his Derby winner, in 1848 (i.e., 15 years old), and Saunterer, decidedly his best stayer, in 1851, so 18 years old. Voltaire ran second in the St. Leger in 1829; got his first St. Leger winner, Charles XII., in 1836 (10 years old), and his second St. Leger hero, Voltigeur, in 1847 (20 years old). Lord Lyon had his best son, Minting, when he was 20; and Stockwell got Doncaster when he was 21.

"It can be seen, then, that the very best horses and the very best lines in the studbook would have been lost if breeders had been afraid of sires being too old. I expect it could be so proved in the breeding of all kinds of animals. The survival of the fittest is a very apt saying, but the fittest may survive a long time. The old horse on the prairies or moors will keep off the young ones for a very extended period, so will the old game cock against the aspirations of youth. It is, perhaps, a breeding problem, that Prof. Ewart might explain better than anyone; but there are these facts to consider, that only a few reproduce their own goodness, and that very often they are in full maturity when they do so. It teaches a lesson, therefore, that it is safer to try proved material than to experiment on what one knows nothing about. The foreign agent may think himself very clever when purchasing a horse for £60, with nothing more than his pedigree and his looks to recommend him, but, on the average of even useful ones of a low class, it is 20 to 1 against the animal being of any use at all. This is the danger foreign buyers are running into, and it would be much safer for them to do as the French did years ago—to have no particular age restriction, and pay their attention specially to the tried horses. Turf performances might have something to do with it, but there are special advantages now to get horses that have been passed sound for King's premiums, with their performances taken note of, and in most cases by the time they are nine years old there is produce in the districts located to them to show value as reproducers. In the higher classes for sires wanted to get race-horses there is no doubt about it, and 12 and upwards would be nearer the mark than 9.

During the first seven months of 1905 the United States imported about 3,000 horses, 1,500 of which were for breeding purposes. Of these 200 came from the United Kingdom at about \$495 per head; 559 came from France at about \$580 per head; 407 came from British North America at \$200 per head; 324 from other countries. The average price for all was \$125 per head. Of horses other than breeding stock we imported 1,479, nearly all of them from British North America, and at an average price of \$170 per head.

Value of Pedigree.

The pedigree of a horse is simply a record showing the animals that have in succession entered into the breeding of the individual. It shows, too, that he belongs to a distinct breed, possessing, therefore, the prepotency of that breed, and in addition to this possession, it guarantees a certain degree of individual prepotency of the ancestors on each side of the pedigree. To ensure both breed prepotency and individual prepotency the animal represented by the pedigree should have several recorded animals on the dam's side, and the more and better the mares, the more certain will be the good breeding qualifications of the pedigreed animal. The sires should be of equal merit, and the most important point is to see that they are of known purity of blood and individual excellence; also that upon neither side is there an objectionable out-cross or the presence of a sire or dam noted for unsoundness or other objectionable trait, character or feature. Furthermore, the character of the man back of the pedigree should be taken into account. The pedigree is comparatively valueless, unless the breeder and seller are noted for integrity; nor is pedigree a sufficient criterion of merit, or an apology for individual imperfection, or unsoundness. The animal should be a good individual, and if, in addition, there is a long line of excellent ancestors upon both sides of his pedigree, there will be good reason to expect that he will, with considerable fidelity, transmit to his progeny the true characteristics of his breed, those of his family and those of his individuality.

In some instances an individual horse with a long line of reputable ancestors is himself a comparatively poor individual, yet may prove an impressive sire, and, on general principles, the somewhat indifferent individual that has a fine line of ancestors, as shown by his pedigree, is greatly to be preferred to a "scrub," grade or cross-bred animal, for breeding purposes. We say this for the good reason that his progeny will be quite likely to partake of the good qualities of the ancestry, rather than the indifferent qualities of the individual. There are many exceptions to this rule, and experiment is, therefore, the sure way of proving the prepotency of the individual stallion. It is always best, however, to choose a sire that has both excellent breeding and individual excellence of form and quality in every respect.—[Wisconsin Bulletin.]

Winter Care of Weanlings.

In a recent issue we gave our ideas of the proper method of weaning colts; now we purpose following it with a discussion of the care of the youngsters during the winter.

We will assume that the colt has been weaned without loss of flesh or spirit, and that all desire for nourishment provided by the dam has ceased. The question now is asked, "How should the little fellow be fed and cared for during the winter to prevent him losing condition and keep him in good health until he can be turned out on grass next spring?" In order that this may be accomplished, three points in the main are to be attended to; first, to provide comfortable quarters; second, to provide a liberal supply of clean, easily-digested and nourishing food and an unlimited supply of good water; third, to see that he gets plenty of exercise. Failure in attending to any of these points, to a greater or less extent counteracts the benefits derived from the others. We might add a fourth point, viz., to see that his feet are kept in as natural a shape as possible. When we say comfortable quarters, we mean housing that will protect him from the severity of the weather, both cold and wet; at the same time there should be good ventilation. Many stables are warm enough, but the ventilation is not sufficient for any class or age of stock, and the air becomes foul. This should be avoided, even though at the expense of heat. An animal will thrive much better in a building in which the temperature is low but the air pure, than in a close, warmer building poorly ventilated. When practicable, it is much better to have the colt or colts in a box stall (the larger the better), but where this cannot be provided, of course, he must be tied. In any case, it is wise to teach him to lead and stand tied. The principal advantage of a box stall over a single one is that in the former he can and will take considerable exercise, while in the latter he cannot. In either case he should be turned out into the barnyard or paddock for a few hours each day that it is not too rough, in order that he may get sufficient exercise to develop the muscles, as, if well fed and not exercised, he will get fat and increase in size, but the muscles become soft and flabby and digestion is more liable to become impaired. As regards food, of course, we must depend principally upon hay and oats. If this can be supplemented with a liberal supply of new milk, the conditions may be said to be ideal, but this is seldom expedient on account of the expense. With the ordinary colt, under conditions where regular exercise can be given, there is little danger of overfeeding. It is safe to give all he will eat, but the question of what is the better

form in which to feed the grain, is an important one. We think the oats should be chopped, and should be fed three times daily in quantities that will be relished. When we say there is little danger of overfeeding, we do not wish to imply that it would be wise to keep food before him all the time. He should be fed only that quantity of any kind of food that he will eat with a relish. If any be left it should be removed, in order that he may be ready for the next meal. If the chop is scalded by putting in a pail or other vessel and covering with boiling water, and then covered and allowed to stand a few hours or over night before feeding, it is highly relished by the colt and gives good results, but if this be too much trouble, it can be fed dry. A feed of scalded chop night and morning, and one of dry chop or whole oats, with a carrot or small turnip, at noon, is satisfactory. The quantity should be a quart or over at a feed, according to the appetite. Of course, some colts might possibly eat so much that digestion trouble would follow, but this seldom occurs; if it should, the quantity must be reduced to suit the digestion of the individual. We do not consider it wise to make a sole and continuous ration of hay and oats; all animals enjoy a variety. We have mentioned that a turnip or carrot each day at noon is advisable, and in addition to this, a feed of bran—all the better if a little linseed meal be added—should be given at least twice weekly. The bran may be given either dry or moist—in whichever way it is most relished. He should be provided with salt regularly. We think it wiser to allow free access to salt than to mix it with the food. In the former case the animal takes all he requires and no more, while in the latter the supply may be too little or it may be too great, in which case he is forced to eat it or go without his meal. The hay should be first-class, and the amount given at each meal, while it should be all he will eat, should be no more than he will clean up in an hour. No food should remain where he can reach it between meals. Where box stalls are used, or even where the colts are kept in single stalls, it is wise to put hay on the floor, so that he has to get his head down to reach it. It would be better if the grain were fed in a movable box, also placed on the floor, and removed when empty; but as this requires more attention than can often be given, a box is usually fastened in a corner of the stall for this purpose. When more than one colt is kept in the same box, we should observe whether each gets his proper allowance, and if it is noticed that one or more are being bossed by others, they should all be tied while eating their grain. As regards water, it is advisable, when practicable, to keep a supply of fresh water where he can get it at any time. Where this is not practicable, he should get all he will take at least three times daily.

With a colt under natural conditions—that is, where it is running at large on bare ground—it will be noticed that the feet require no special attention, that the wear is about equal to the growth, except, of course, that the feet gradually grow larger in all directions; but when colts are housed, and hence standing on straw and other soft material, and when at exercise are on straw, manure or snow, the growth is greatly in excess of the wear, hence the toes grow long and the heels and walls deep, and there is a tendency for the latter to curl in at the bottom. This is an unnatural condition, and interferes with the relative position of the feet with the legs and body, and has a tendency to force too much stress upon certain ligaments and tendons, and thereby tends to cause more or less deformity, which may become permanent, and thereby reduce the usefulness and ultimate value of the animal, hence the owner should provide himself with a blacksmith's foot knife and rasp, and with them dress the feet to as natural a shape as possible every four or five weeks, or as often as necessary. We might also state that the stall should be cleaned out regularly, as the accumulation of manure generates heat which tends to the abnormal growth of hoof, and in other ways interferes with the animal's comfort and health. "WHIP."

Riding Astride.

A writer in the Nursing Times, an English publication, says: "It is stated that one of our royal princesses is to learn to ride astride, and thus avoid not only the dangers of a throw and consequent dragging, but also the undeniable risk of one-sided development. For many years medical men have advised the cross-saddle for young girls, but convention has forbidden this rational mode to those of older years. Recently, however, a horsewoman has dared here and there to hunt in masculine fashion, and one such pioneer was seen in the sacred Row the other day. I learn from one of the fashionable habit-makers that he receives about half a dozen orders each season for the divided cross-saddle skirts."

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Stock.

Embargo Removal Hopeless.

The revived agitation by a certain class in Britain to have the embargo on Canadian cattle removed, and strongly supported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Senate and a large part of the fraternity of cattle growers has been answered recently in the form of a parliamentary paper, the reply of the English Board of Agriculture to the Canadian authorities. The basis of the contentions of the Canadians has been that the embargo is an injustice, as it presumes that contagious diseases exist in Canada. This assumption has been proved erroneous many times, but the British authorities are obdurate. To put the case plainly, the Old Country people want a species of protection as applied to importations of cattle, but their traditional adherence to free trade prevents them putting a direct import duty on foreign or colonial cattle for feeding purposes, or any other regulation that would appear to be framed solely in the interest of a given class. The embargo serves a purpose—it removes the competition of Canadian stockers, so it is maintained, and the calumny cast upon Canada remains with it. The following is a letter from the British Minister of Agriculture upon the subject, and shows with what finality the subject is treated:

"Experience has shown that the existing statutory requirement that all cattle imported into this country shall be slaughtered in wharves provided for the purpose at the port of landing is no obstacle to the development and maintenance of a large and valuable trade. In the case of Argentina, the number of cattle imported into Great Britain steadily rose from 4,200 in 1891 to 85,000 in 1899, when the trade was interrupted by the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. The value of the imports in question was £68,000 in 1891, and £1,392,000 in 1899. During the whole of that period the requirement of slaughter was in force. The case of the United States shows similar results. The number of cattle imported in 1879 was 76,000, with a value of £1,782,000. In 1904 the number imported was 401,000, with a value of £7,160,000. Slaughter at the port of landing was required for the first time in 1879, and has been enforced ever since. The Board are glad to observe that similar results are indicated in the case of Canada. The imports during past two years have been as follows:

	No. of cattle imported.	Declared Value.
1903	190,812	£3,315,762
1904	146,598	2,547,451

The highest figure recorded prior to 1892, when slaughter at the port of landing was first required, was in 1890. The imports in that year

were 120,469, with a declared value of £1,892,298.

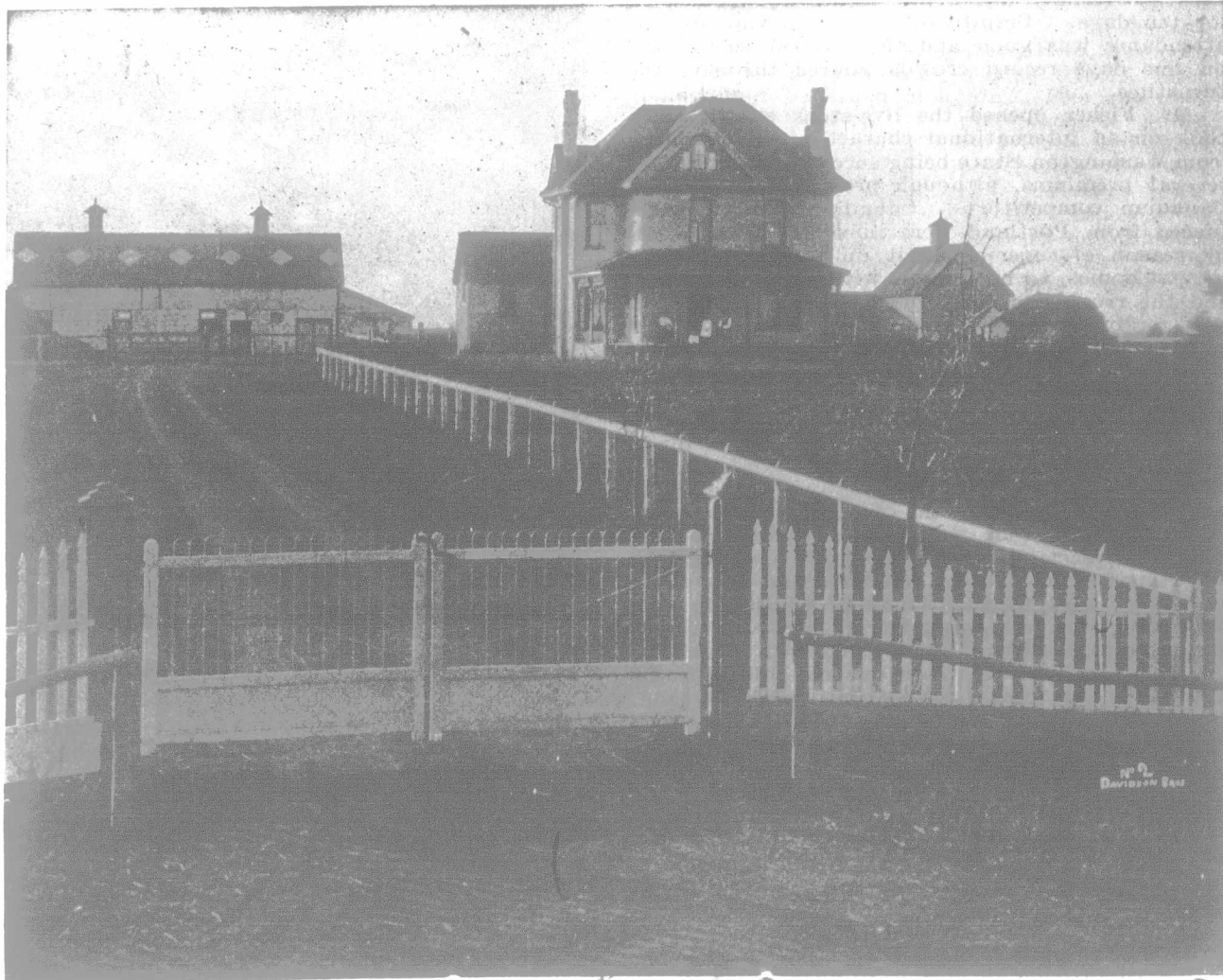
The existing law does not cast any stigma or discredit upon Canadian cattle, for it holds good not only in the case of the United States and other foreign countries, but also in that of every British colony, including both Australia and New Zealand, when live cattle have in the past been imported into Great Britain. It is, in fact, a sanitary law of universal application, of great importance to stock owners at home as a valuable safeguard against the introduction of disease, but not at all inconsistent with the transaction of a large and growing trade, as has already been shown.

The experience of Argentina in 1900, and more recently of the United States in 1902, has shown how suddenly and unexpectedly foot-and-mouth disease may make its appearance in a country, quite irrespective of the maintenance of an efficient veterinary organization. In the former case diseased animals were actually imported into this country, and it was only by dint of good fortune and the most strenuous exertion that the infection was kept within the limits of the Foreign Animal Wharves. A similar result might well have happened in 1902 in the case of the United States, notwithstanding the ability and the energy of the Department of Agriculture in that country.

The enormous losses which British agriculturists have suffered during the last thirty years, mainly by reason of the increased pressure of colonial and foreign competition, make it more than ever necessary that every possible precaution should be taken against the introduction of disease, consistent with the reasonable requirements of colonial producers and the interests of consumers at home. The consequences of the recurrence in Great Britain of epidemics of disease, such as have been experienced in the past, would now be disastrous, and consumers as well as producers would be affected throughout the country. It is, therefore, in the general interest that no risk should be taken which can be avoided by the maintenance of a law which provides a considerable measure of security against the introduction of disease, and at the same time does so without any serious stoppage of trade, and without rendering it necessary for any action of an invidious character to be taken in regard to the cattle imported from any particular colony or country.

Prepare to Dip the Sheep.

Don't let the sheep and lambs go into winter quarters with ticks. A good sheep dip destroys the ticks, and at the same time serves as a general disinfectant to prevent scab and other diseases. The sheep will probably live through the winter, even though badly infected with parasites, but think of the torment they must suffer. Remember, too, that they will not thrive nearly so well, will shear less wool, come out in much



Home of A. E. Rome, Nesbitt, Man.

Who won the diploma given by the Brandon Forestry Association for best planted, formed and cultivated wind-break plantation, lawn and home surroundings.

poorer condition, and raise weaker lambs, if preyed upon by ticks during the winter. The man who makes money in sheep, or in any other kind of stock, is the man who looks for his profit to the little things—the extra attentions that the careless owner neglects. Don't forget about the dipping tank.

The Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster.

The third of the series, the 1905 Federal-aided exhibition, was not one whit inferior to its predecessors, and, in addition, had some features almost peculiarly its own, in which it outclassed all rivals. Comparisons are not generally favored except in the judging-ring, but if we accord the position of arbiter to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the exhibition at New Westminster under the auspices of the R. A. & I. Society, was the agricultural show of the trio of Dominion shows already held. Other shows have, perhaps, a greater or more extensive list of attractions imported from other countries; others, again, may excel in a display of live stock, but the exhibition at the city on the Fraser was well-balanced, and very well managed. It was perfectly safe to ask a question of Manager Keary, President Trapp or Treasurer Brymner.

The weather was more uncertain than a horse race or election, and although Dame Nature had never been known to be so unkind before, according to the story of the natives, the rain gauges quit measuring the humidity, because their cups were already full and running over.

What were the outstanding features of the show? The remarkable aggregations of agricultural, horticultural and dairy products classified as district exhibits; the rest room for women; first-class music (the Irish Guards and other bands); well-kept lavatories; and the relegation of the fakers to positions of comparative obscurity. A few races were run off, but the lacrosse matches easily outclassed them as an attraction, the Coast Champions, a home-brewed team from the Royal City, their strong rivals from the Terminal City, and the Capitals, of Ottawa, who had crossed the continent to take or give a lesson in playing the game, furnished the town-bred men and women the excitement they crave. As an attraction, lacrosse teams come high, and it is an open question whether the returns warrant the expenditures made on the stick-wielders. A parachutist, by a drop from a balloon at stated intervals, demonstrated that some people would rather stake their lives against accident than work at pitching sheaves or other useful kinds of industry. Humanity has to be amused, interested or thrilled, and the visitor to the clouds administers thrills to thousands of people at so much per thrill.

The exhibition was held in Central Park, where gravel walks, greensward, flower beds and attractive buildings rest and delight the eye. It was opened by Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, the Lieut.-Governor, on Sept. 27th, and continued for ten days. Despite occasional downpours, the attendance was good and the interest sustained; on fine days record crowds poured through the turnstiles.

Mr. Fisher opened the live-stock show, which took on an international character, an exhibitor from Washington State being successful in annexing several premiums, although pressed hard by his Canadian competitors. Canadian exhibitors returned from Portland were in some cases forced, by reason of superior merit on the part of the stay-at-homes, to be content with minor positions, and the rivalry in dairy products and live stock was really Dominion in its nature, for Ontario had sent of her best flocks and studs; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta some of their best from the studs, herds and flocks of those Provinces, and their enterprise will undoubtedly be rewarded in the future by the growth of an inter-Provincial trade in live stock beneficial to all parties.

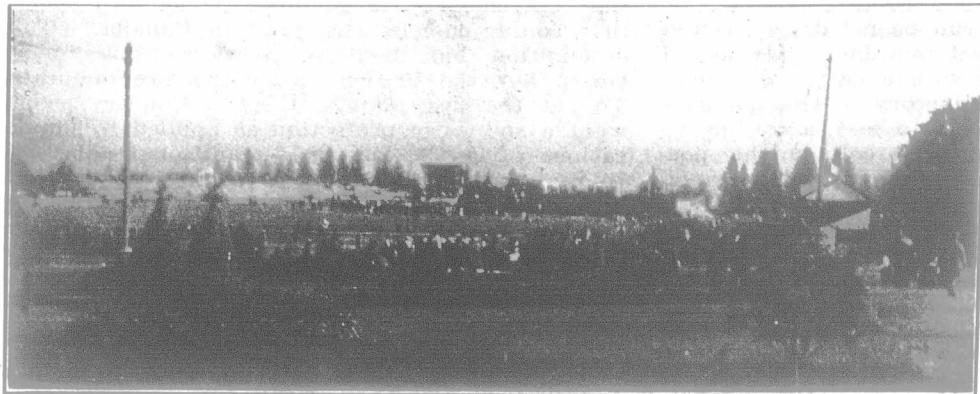
Before referring to the classes and sections, it can be said that such a show must have a wonderful effect in influencing emigration to British Columbia from other countries and Provinces. It can be said to the Canadian whose life has been strenuous, and who, having achieved wealth and honors, desires a fine climate in which to live, here is a place where one can literally sit under his own peach, cherry or apple tree, and, smoking a British-Columbian-tobacco cigar, woo my lady Nicotine.

There was a magnificent school exhibit, which was especially strong in the manual-training sections; variety, blended with instruction by demonstrations in Domestic Science by Miss McKeand, of Victoria, B. C.; practical work of a very useful kind which had its counterpart in Supt. of Creameries Wilson's demonstrations in buttermaking. The want of a live-stock catalogue was severely felt. The management were unable to provide it, owing to lack of co-operation on the part of the breeders.

The stock-judging competition was participated in by several young judges, who did very creditable work under the superintendence of Agricul-

turist J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, Man. The stock parade demonstrated by the crowds attracted that properly-fitted, well-shown stock is an attraction the value of which is only just beginning to be appreciated. It is to be regretted that, for financial and other reasons, a model fish hatchery and piscatorial exhibit was not available.

The Dominion Government exhibits, especially that under supervision of Supt. Sharpe, of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, were especially good and instructive, and it makes a fitting close to



A Corner on the Dominion Fair Grounds, New Westminster, B. C.

the introduction to mention the very instructive and valuable horticultural exhibit made by his honor the Lieut.-Governor, the use of which this paper is enabled to furnish its large circle of readers through the courtesy of Sir Henri Joly, to whom we are indebted for the photograph and descriptive text.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.—The Clydesdale class, especially in aged stallions, furnished the judge, Robt. Ness, with plenty of work sorting the five winners from the dozen present, which included Premier Prince, the Lewis & Clark sweepstakes horse. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., and John A. Turner, Calgary, furnished the blue (first) ribbon-takers in the male and female sections, respectively, the latter winning the grand championship in draft horses. The aged stallion class included Royal Citizen (Mercer), a big bay, white-legged four-year-old, with a good way of going; the bay, Censor (Turner), a four-year-old with white hind feet, a first-prize winner at Toronto, by Cawdor Cup; the roan, Good as Gold (F. Winters, Enderby), much fancied by some, a horse

Man.; Shannon's bay, Royal Macgregor, whose rivals were too large for him; Tamboline & Crozier's black Ethiopia; Turner's Baron Sorby, by Baron's Pride, a horse with a future; and Mercer's bay horse, Bogside. In three-year-olds Mercer's Knight of Glamis got the decision over Turner's Barlae. In two-year-olds, the following quartet arrived in the order given: Bathgate, a bay with rear hind white; the bay, Royal Sceptre, both hind feet white; Dean Swift, a brown; with Clan Buchanan as the runner-up. In yearlings, Turner's colt by Orpheus (a Calgary sweep-staker) was first, the Henderson entry second,

Evans third. The female classes were more uneven than the male sections, contrasts in quality, action and conformation being more marked, although it remained for the female section to furnish the champion draft animal on the grounds in the Turner yearling entry, a very sweet, well-put-up filly. In aged mares, Proud Beauty, a dark-colored mare with very slight white flecks in her coat,

a drafty type, with size and quality, and nursing a foal, was first, and also female sweepstakes. Bridesmaid, a smaller mare, with feet and ankles that attracted attention, second, the other Vasey entry being third. In foals, Vasey had first and second on two promising youngsters, Turner third, and the T. & D. entry fourth. In three-year-old mares Vasey's was fortunate in being placed over the Henderson entry, Mercer having to be content with the yellow ribbon. Two-year-olds found Mercer's Nelly Carrich the wearer of the blue, her quality doing the trick over the Prince Charming filly, Cherry, from the Turner stud; Mercer's Isis, who would have done better with a shade more pastern in this section, was third. In yearling fillies, Turner had first with a bit of horseflesh far above the average, Vasey being second. For stallion and get, Royal Citizen, by Clan Chattan, a full brother to Perpetual Motion, did the trick for the Markdale stables.

Shires suffered by contrast with the Scotch drafters, some showing the upright, stilty pasterns, an occasional sidebone, and curly hair on the legs, so much disliked; some were good-bodied and useful

horses, good wearers despite their inferior underpinning. The yearling class found the breed champion in the Newnham's Duke colt, a right good, well-muscled fellow, out of Laura, Gardhouse's (Highfield) mare, the sire being owned by O'Neal, Armstrong, B. C., who got him from J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. This colt is a very promising one, but carried too much iron on his feet, spoiling his action to some extent.

Other exhibitors of horses were as follows:

Percherons.—Chilliwack Valley Percheron Horse Association, Chilliwack; W. J. Forbes, Lynden, Wash.

Suffolk Punches.

—The exhibit of J. M. Steves, Steveston, contained a number of good individuals.

Heavy Draft.—S. Brighthouse, Eburne; John Featherston, Steveston; Intersholme Stock Farm, Ladner; F. B. Pemberton, Victoria; Wellington Farm, Port Guichon; Hay Bros., Coquitlam; H. M. Vasey, Ladner; Jas. McCulloch, Steveston; Chas. Kettle, Ladner; J. A. Evans, Chilliwack; W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack; T. E. M. Banting, Banting; Jas. Bryce, Victoria; Hay Bros., Coquitlam; F. B. Pemberton, Victoria; John Featherston, Steveston.

Agricultural.—Jas. McCulloch, Steveston; Pemberton; Frank Worrall, Langley; Coulter & Berry, Lanchy Prairie; S. Brighthouse, Eburne; Wm. Walker, Steveston; Vasey; John Armstrong, Clover Valley; Banting; Hay Bros.



Administrative and Industrial Building.

with good feet under him, but looking naked, being bare of feather; Jewiswood, a bay horse owned by T. G. Bell, Enderby; and last year's winner, the bay Premier Prince, in great fit, except for his feet, on which too much heel had been left, a fault of the blacksmith's, several other horses showing the same handicap; Banting's (Methven, Man.) right good bay horse, Nick o' Time, who had hard luck in being outside the money. These constituted the short list, the first five being in the money in the order named. The class, as called out, included the following lot of useful horses, but in too strong company: Golden City, a bay with four white feet, and the bay, Murillo, with both hind feet white, both shown by Dr. Henderson, Carberry.

General-purpose.—John English, Chilliwack; D. E. McKay, Eburne; Hay Bros.

In Standard-breeds was found the sweepstakes horse of the light breeds, a Patchen, a winning rather disquieting to the Hackney and Thoroughbred fanciers. John Murray, Langley Prairie; Geo. Marshall, Chilliwack; Jas. Richardson, Vancouver; Dr. Henderson; T. G. Bell, Enderby; D. M. Webster, Eburne; Jas. Cameron, Sapper-ton. In this class was the Wilkinson Bros. entry, a splendid mare by Colloquy, whose get practically owned the roadster class prizes.

Hackneys.—Mercer; G. H. Hawden, Duncan's; Wm. L. Christie, High River, Alta; W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Man; R. G. Cooper, Nainaimo. The Duncan's horse is a well-bred one, but there is hardly enough of him. The Winnie-peg champion, from Carberry, again demonstrated his right to win over his less fortunate rivals.

The other classes were pretty well filled, outstanding horses being scarce. Hay Bros. had a very well handled sextette, which were alone in their class. Veterinary-Director-General J. G. Rutherford judged the light horses, being assisted by Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria.

CATTLE.

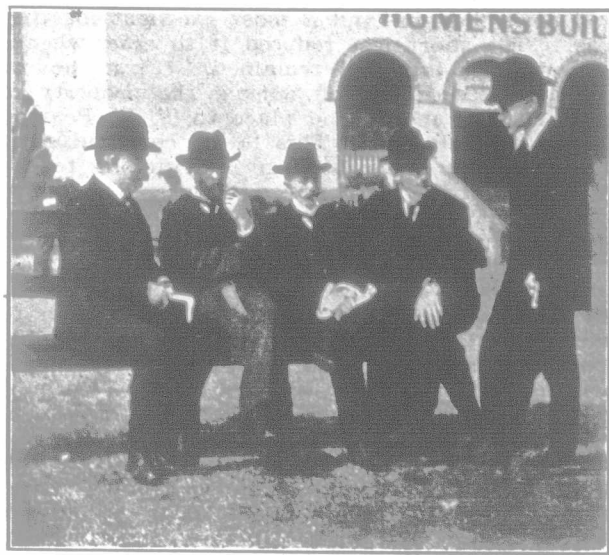
All the principal breeds of cattle except Gal-loways were represented at the exhibition, and most of them well represented, especially the Shorthorn, Hereford, Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey breeds, in all of which there was keen competition, and in each class a goodly number of high-class individuals were exhibited. The beef breeds were judged by Mr. J. C. Snell, London, Ontario, and the dairy breeds by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, each of whom had an arduous task, owing to the very liberal classification and the large number of entries in some of the classes.

SHORTHORNS were shown by H. M. Vasey, T. W. Patterson, W. H. Ladner, Jos. Tambouline, W. J. Harrigan, F. B. Pemberton, J. R. Phillips and C. Moses, all of British Columbia, and W. H. English and T. E. M. Banting, of Manitoba.

In the aged bull class the competition lay between Ladner's Squire Wimple, a massive roan of true Scotch type, deep-ribbed and full of quality, bred by Geo. Bristow, of Rob Roy, Ontario, and sired by Village Squire, bred by Harry Smith, Exeter; and Tambouline's Prospect Earl, bred by J. R. McCallum, of Iona Station (placed first here last year over Squire Wimple), both right good bulls, but the first named was considered by the judge worthy of first place on this occasion, a rating which later in the week carried him to the front in a series of competitions for the senior championship and grand championship, as the best bull of the breed, of any age, the best bull of any age or breed, and the best pure-bred bull of any age or breed, a record rarely equalled by a single animal in an exhibition of equal importance. The first-prize two-year-old bull was Silver King, an excellent roan of fine handling quality, bred by F. A. Gardner, of Britannia, Ont., sired by Scotland's Fame (imp.), and shown by Mr. English, the second going to C. Moses and third to Tambouline. Banting's Knight of Park, bred by J. J. Kitley, a handsome and stylish roan, was the first winner in the senior yearling class, and he was the junior champion, followed in his class by Patterson's Archer's Last, a red roan bred by Messrs. Dryden & Son, in second place, and by Tambouline's white entry for third. In junior yearlings, Vasey won with Broadhooks' Boy, a blocky roan, bred by T. Mercer, of Markdale, and sired by Imp. Broadhooks' Golden Fame. In a very strong class of senior bull calves, Vasey won with a red calf of choice conformation and quality, second going to an excellent one shown by F. B. Pemberton. These are good enough to take high places in any company in this country, as also is the first-prize junior bull calf, shown by Mr. Harrigan, a fine quality roan, sired by Leonidas, his dam by Chief of Stars (imp.), being bred by the Nicholsons, of Sylvan. The first award for herd of one bull and four females any age went to Vasey, headed by the yearling bull, Broadhooks' Boy, second to Tambouline for his herd headed by Prospect Earl. The same rating stood for the best aged herd owned in British Columbia. For the best young herd under two years, Patterson won with a very strong lot, Tambouline being second and English third, while for a breeder's young herd owned in British Columbia, Patterson was again first, and Tambouline second and third. Patterson was very strong in females, winning first in aged cows with a red Mazurka named Bunch Grass Maid, bred in Oregon, a cow of fine character and type, massive and true in her lines. She was followed in her class by Tambouline's roan Rosie of Hazelwood, bred by Jas. Gibb, of Brookdale, Ont., a cow of choice form and quality. English was third in this class with a good red cow, and he was first and second with two-year-old heifers of a right good sort. In senior yearling heifers Banting won with a capital red heifer, Patterson second and English third. In junior yearlings, Patterson won with Nora, a roan, one of the best things in the class. The same exhibitor had the first senior heifer calf, a red named Winsome Ida, that was good enough to capture the junior

championship, and is one of the best seen out this year at any show in the Dominion. C. Moses was first with a capital junior heifer calf, and Tambouline showed a white calf of uncommon quality. The senior champion and grand champion female was Patterson's first-prize cow, Bunch Grass Maid.

HEREFORDS were splendidly shown by A. J. Splawn, of Washington, and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, and John Wallace, Cartwright, Man. The former herd was brought out in very fine condition, and won the majority of first prizes, including the championships and first herd prizes. Chapman's herd, shown in good but not high condition, was made up of animals of excellent type and quality, and won second for aged bull with



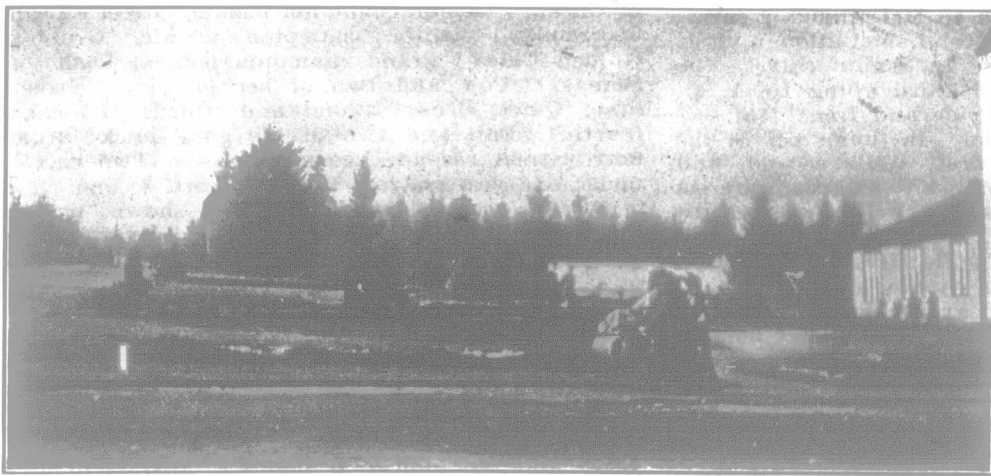
East and West Confer.

Manager Leary, Supt. Sharp, and Messrs. Hay, McKilloan, and Murray.

Imp. Albert, first for senior bull calf with Curly Lad, a youngster of great promise, second and third for cow, first for junior heifer calf, and second for aged herd and breeder's young herd, first for bull and two of his progeny, and second for senior heifer calf. Wallace had the first-prize 2-yr.-old bull in March 3rd, first for senior yearling bull in Gen. Sampson, second for junior yearling bull and junior heifer calf. The grand champion bull was Splawn's three-year-old British Beauty's King, and the grand champion female the first-prize cow, Blight Hope, owned by the same exhibitor.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle were represented by the herd of Geo. Sangster, Sidney, B. C., who showed a useful lot, headed by the excellent two-year-old bull, College Knight, bred at the Ontario Agricultural College, and was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

RED POLLS were shown by R. E. Barkley, Westholm, and J. T. Manvard, Chilliwack, B. C., between whom the honors were divided, the first-named winning the female championship and first



A Rare Provision at Big Shows.

Seats and flower beds—restful to eye and limb.

herd prize, the last-named the male championship with his first-prize two-year-old bull, and first for two calves bred by the exhibitor.

In the competition for a special prize for the best exhibit of cattle of any breed, the first award went to Splawn's Herefords, second to Tambouline's Shorthorns. For the best bull any age or breed, first prize went to Ladner's Squire Wimple, and for the best female any age or breed, the first award went to the Holstein cow Janette of Lulu, shown by Mr. Steves, of Steveston, the judges for these classes being Messrs. Grisdale and Snell, acting together.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The exhibit of dairy cattle was excellent, and was particularly noticeable for the reason that almost the entire display came from the home

Provinces. Very creditable herds of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys were on hand, with one small herd of Guerneys.

Holsteins lined up for inspection first, aged bulls showing up as the first class. In this class there were only three individuals, first place going to Chief Teake, a breedy bull bred by Glen-nie, of Manitoba, and now owned by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., (the only dairy herd exhibit-or from outside the Province). This bull showed up well, and should prove himself a getter of good dairy cattle. Mr. Bonsall, Chemainus, V. I., came second with the rather short, somewhat harsh-handling John Drew, bred by Clemons, while Steves, of Steveston, B. C., came third with Paul De Kol, a showy bull, but not just such a milky looker as might be wished. In the class for eighteen months and under two years, the only animal to come forward was High Water Boy, from Langley, B. C. He was exhibited by Hunter Bros., and was found worthy to carry off the blue. In the yearlings, likewise, only one animal showed up, Silver Mist, owned by Potter. He was an exceedingly plain looker—a good kind to keep at home. His quality made up for his appearance in some measure, and he may just possibly prove himself a good getter. In the senior bull calf class Hunter Bros. succeeded in carrying off premier honors with Fourth's Boy, while Steves came second with Prince Hosmer, Potter third with Chief Marti De Kol, Bonsall following up with his Black Joe. Only one junior bull calf showed up. He hailed from Sas-katchewan, and should develop into a good one. The aged cow class, while not numerous, made up in quality for its lack in size. The first and second place cows, a magnificent pair of twins, were shown by Messrs. Steves, and were animals to be proud of. The judge had his own troubles in deciding which was the better. Precedence was finally given to Janet of Lulu, the more recently calved of the pair, and the one displaying somewhat more constitution and quality at the same time—a somewhat rare combination. This cow Janet was so remarkable as a dairy individual that the judges, Messrs. Snell and Grisdale, when the fight for place as best female on the grounds came up, were fully agreed in giving her place above magnificent individuals of the Short-horn and Hereford breeds, much to the disgust of the beef men. The second-prize cow, Lottie of Lulu, was also a truly fine animal, and the pair of them make a truly extraordinary exhibit. Third place went to Potter for his Lady Alkrum Abbekerk, a fine cow, but not in heavy milk, and not so milky as numbers one and two. Bonsall got fourth and fifth places with his Ella and Althea, two good cows, but not up to Janet and Lottie of Lulu. In two-year-old heifers first went to Bonsall, second, third and fourth to Hunter Bros. The class contained nothing of much merit. In eighteen-months' heifers, Mr. Potter got first with Miss Martha Teake, a very nice heifer, while Bonsall got second and third with two rather mediocre specimens, Sussie Mink being the better, and showing some promise of future usefulness. In heifers 12 months and under 18, Hunter Bros. brought forward a heifer, Dewdrop Orleans Gracie, that will no doubt be heard of again. She got first place, second going to Potter, and third and fourth to Bonsall. Potter came to the top once more in senior heifer calves with a De Kol heifer showing good form and lots of quality. Hunter Bros. came second with Pietertje 2nd Belle, and Bonsall got third with Tietje Mink Merc-tes, fourth and fifth likewise going to the same owner. Dewdrop Orleans Nellie, owned by Hunter Bros., was easily first among the junior heifer calves, and promises well for the future; second went to Miss Mabel, same owner, and third to Empress of Lulu, belonging to Steves. The prizes for aged herd were of two kinds, one for any aged herd, and one for aged herd owned in British Columbia. In the first case first went to Steves, second to Potter and third to Bonsall. In the latter Potter had to drop out, giving Bonsall second place. In young herds the same arrange-ment had been made, and first for open to all went to Potter, second to Bonsall. The latter had the only herd in the B. C. young herd class, and therefore got first place, as his herd was a very good one. Senior bull championship went to Potter, junior championship to Hunter Bros., grand bull championship to Potter, senior female championship to Steves, junior female champion-ship to Potter, grand female championship to

Steves. In class for cow and two of her progeny Mr. Steves was first, Mr. Potter second, and Bonsall third. In the bull-and-two-of-his-get class, Mr. Potter's Teake came up with two good youngsters, and was easily first, second going to Mr. Bonsall. In two calves under one year, bred by exhibitor, Mr. Potter was first, Hunter Bros. second, and Steves third.

Ayrshires made a very good showing, the principal exhibitors being A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, B. C., Jas. McCullough, Steveston, and W. R. Austin. Messrs. Wells' herd showed considerable uniformity of type, a fair proportion of good milking individuals, and considerable quality. If a criticism might be offered on this herd, it would be on a tendency to breed animals rather too compact in form, and lacking somewhat in dairy quality. The McCullough herd was shown somewhat out of condition, and contained a somewhat too large proportion of animals of rather poor dairy quality. Austin's herd were, for the most part, rather off type, and poor in quality. Several other exhibitors had a few animals each. In aged bulls, Royal Peter of Ste. Anne's, the property of Mrs. S. Knight, stood first on account of proportions and quality, A. C. Wells & Son's bull Dentonia Magnus having to take second place on account of his rather beefy build, while Mr. Austin's Stanley, although of fair dairy quality, was, on account of roughness and lack of quality, relegated to third place, Mr. Corbett coming in for fourth prize. Only one two-year-old bull showed up in this class, V. W. Menzie's, of Pender Island. He was not a remarkably good animal, but carried off the blue. In bulls eighteen months and under two years, A. C. Wells & Son showed Irene's Prince, by Kelso Boy, a bull with lots of promise, and one that was easily first in his class. Second place went to a well-bred bull owned by M. McIvor, and third to Jos. McCullough. In junior yearlings Wells again carried off the blue with Annie Rooney's Boy, while W. R. Austin came next with Stanley 2nd, and McCullough followed with Lulu Lad. In senior bull calves McCullough came to the top with White Cockade, second and third going to A. C. Wells with King Edward and Red Girl's Boy respectively, a fourth going to W. R. Austin. In junior calves A. C. Wells' Annie Rooney's calf came to the top once more, while their Dentonia-bred Arpeggis had to be satisfied with second place; Wells got third place also, but fourth prize went to Austin. In the aged cow class a fairly strong lot came forward. They were, however, remarkable for smoothness and beauty, rather than dairy quality. The larger part of the class was shown by A. C. Wells & Son, who took first with Little Queen, a smooth little cow of wonderful symmetry, but lacking somewhat in size and milkiness; Arpeggis of Dentonia came second, and Dolly Dutton of Ste. Anne's third, fourth going to McCullough for his Winnie, and fifth to Wells for his Annie Rooney. This cow of excellent quality had to go down on account of age. Another good cow, but dry, was Bessie of Dentonia. In two-year-olds, Ruby Royal of Eden Banks won first, and Irene 4th second, both belonging to Wells; third went to Austin, and fourth to McCullough. In senior yearlings the order was: First to Ruby Royal, Wells; second to Lulu Belle 2nd, Austin; third to Dolly Dutton 2nd, Wells; fourth to McCullough's entry. In junior yearlings they stood, McCullough first, Wells second and third. In senior calves the issue resulted in first and third going to A. C. Wells & Son on Ruby's Pride and Irene 4th, second to Austin's Lulu Belle. In junior calves the rating was, McCullough first, Wells second and third. Herd and championship awards were as follows: Aged herd, first to Wells, second to Austin; breeder's young herd, Wells first and second; senior champion bull, Mrs. Knight, with Royal Peter of St. Anne's; junior champion bull, Wells, with Irene's Prince; grand champion, Royal Peter of St. Anne's; senior champion female, Wells; junior champion female, Wells; grand champion female, Wells' Little Queen. Cow and two of her progeny, Wells first and second, McCullough third, and Austin fourth. Bull and two of his get, Wells. Two calves under one year, Wells.

Guernseys.—Only one small herd of Guernseys showed up. They were the property of J. C. Henderson, Glen Grove Farm, Chilliwack. The herd consisted of an aged bull, Isaleigh York, bred by Greenshields; two cows bred by same man; another one bred by Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack; and two heifers, one from Greenshields and one from Dentonia. The best individual in the herd was the heifer calf from Jessica Jess of Dentonia.

Jerseys.—Jerseys are evidently popular in British Columbia, for a very numerous exhibit, including very many excellent individuals, was to be found in the barns. The principal exhibitors were A. J. Street, of Chilliwack, with 17 head; Quick Bros., Victoria, 16 head; and J. Leonard, of Nanaimo, 13 head. A considerable number of smaller herds were also on hand, the most noticeable of which were those belonging to Mr. R. Grubb, Galiano Island; Mr. Pearson, of Westminster, and W. Deacon, of Mayne Island. Only

three aged bulls came forward, but the quality made up for the smallness of the class. First went to A. J. Street's Prince of Cheam, a bull of excellent conformation, abundant vitality and good quality. Landseer's Royal Rieter, belonging to D. R. Pearson, took second, and third went to W. Deacon's Chilliwack Boy, bred by Pelly. In two-year-olds, Quick Bros.' Exile of Takapuna was first, with Dandy Dick of Nanaimo second, and Mr. Grubb's bull third. Only one senior yearling was entered, Lassie's Fox, a Golden Lad bull, with lots of promise, and one of the best Jerseys on the ground. First in senior calves went to Golden Fox of Chilliwack, a Dentonia-bred bull, and second to Great Triumph, both owned by Street. For junior calves, winners were, Street first, Menzies second, Biggar third, Grubb fourth, and Leonard fifth. Eighteen aged cows filed in, and a most excellent lot they were. The short leet reduced it to nine, when a most difficult job still remained. First honors finally went to Leah of Sumas, the property of A. J. Street, and second place to T. R. Pearson for his La Baladine. This latter cow had some claims for first place, but age is beginning to tell on her, and she had to go down. The third award went to Quick Bros., fourth to Deacon, fifth to Grubb, sixth to Quick Bros., seventh to Street, and eighth to Quick Bros. Remaining placings are: Two-year-olds, first to Quick Bros., second and third to Leonard, fourth to Street, fifth to Quick Bros. Senior yearlings, first to Grubb, second to Leonard, third to Quick Bros., fourth to Deacon, fifth to Quick Bros. Junior yearlings, first to Street, second to Grubb, third to Leonard. Senior calves, first and third to Quick Bros., second to Street, fourth to Leonard. Junior calves, first and second to Quick Bros., third to Leonard, fourth to Street. Aged herd, first to Street, second to Quick Bros., third to Leonard. B. C. breeder's herd, Street first, Quick Bros. second, T. R. Pearson third, Leonard fourth. Young herds, A. J. Street first, Leonard second. Senior champion bull, Street's Prince of Cheam; junior champion bull, Grubb's Lass-

Tamworths were well shown by T.E.M. Banting and W. Bamford, the former securing a majority of the firsts.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, and Essex by the same exhibitor, who was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

Bacon Hogs.—The prizes for best pen of pure-bred hogs suitable for the bacon trade were awarded first to Jos. Thompson, Sardis; second to A. B. Potter, Montgomery.

In a competition for special prizes for the best exhibit of swine, the first award went to Jos. Thompson, of Chilliwack, and second to A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Man.

THE STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

This interesting event resulted in the Reichenbach gold medal going to A. J. Mackay, Maple Lodge, Ont., and the "Farmer's Advocate" medal to Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale (last year's winner), with respective scores of 395 and 368. In heavy-horse judging Thos. Shannon was first (90), Geo. Shannon second (85), Wm. Taylor, Calgary, third (84). In beef cattle, Mackay first (95); J. Gordon Scott, Vancouver, second (90); W. S. Middleton, Vernon, B. C., third (80). Dairy cattle, Middleton 90, Mackay 85, Tom Shannon 80. Mutton sheep, Geo. E. Knight, Sardis, B. C., 95, Mackay 90, Thos. Shannon 88. Bacon swine, Knight 90, Taylor 85, Mackay 55. The test in mutton sheep and bacon swine being rather severe, the ratings were made on a basis of sixty per cent for correct placing, forty per cent. for correct reasons.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

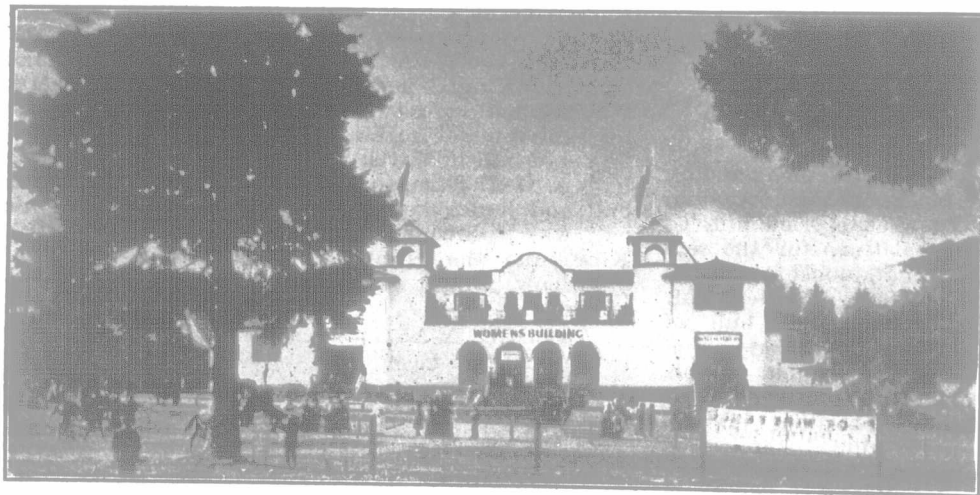
The agricultural hall was given up on the lower floor to displays by the Experimental Farm of the Seed Division, and the district exhibits upstairs. The pomological display was judged by Prof. Van Deman, Bureau of Pomology, Washington, D. C. A jury, working in small sections, decided the district exhibits, as per score given with first-prize winner's score. Five prizes were offered—\$400, \$350, \$300, \$250, \$200—and all

competitors were helped out in the matter of expenses, as explained below. Other big fairs can well afford to follow the R. A. & I. Society's lead, and build up agricultural exhibits worthy of the country and sections they draw from. The largest contributors to any district's exhibits competed for \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5. Another commendable feature in the district exhibits, which are very valuable from the advertising standpoint. The order of placing and points awarded

were as follows: Those districts not winning a prize, if from the east of North Bend or from Vancouver Island, are allowed \$100, and if west of North Bend on the mainland, \$75 towards the expense of making the exhibit. The following show in detail the points awarded for the different classes in each exhibit:

LANGLEY.

	Possible.	Pts. Awd.
Fruits, fresh	300	250
Fruits, preserved, syrups, jellies, etc.....	200	145
Grains and agricultural seeds	250	105
Roots and vegetables for table	250	150
Forage plants	250	185
Dairy products	250	235
Roots and vegetables for stock	250	235
Arrangement	250	190
Total	2,000	1,495
Richmond—200, 140, 123, 225, 200, 220, 170, 185; total, 1,463.		
Armstrong—205, 150, 172, 150, 180, 225, 185, 190; total, 1,457.		
Burnaby—225, 175, 142, 200, 190, 200, 155, 170; total, 1,457.		
Saanich, near Victoria—215, 152, 85, 100, 200, 225, 195, 160; total, 1,332.		
Chilliwack—145, 125, 125, 125, 220, 220, 200, 150; total, 1,310.		
Vernon—195, 80, 112, 125, 230, 190, 170, 165; total, 1,297.		
Kamloops—195, 45, 119, 175, 175, 180, 180, 170; total, 1,239.		
Cocquitham—150, 75, 51, 100, 60, 225, 165, 160; total, 989.		
Ashcroft—200, 80, 82, 75, 108, 140, 170, 125; total, 980.		
Salmon Arm—185, 60, 51, 75, 90, 180, 75, 110; total, 820.		



The Women's Building.

ie's Fox; grand champion bull, Street's Prince of Cheam; senior champion female, Street's Leah of Sumas; junior champion female, Grubb's Golden Calea; grand champion female, Leah of Sumas. Cow and two of her progeny, Street first, Quick Bros. second and third, Leonard fourth. Bull and two of his get, Quick Bros. first, Street second, Leonard third. Two calves under one year, Street first, Leonard second.

A few grade dairy cattle were shown, nearly all prizes going to McCullough, of Steveston.

SWINE.

Nearly all the breeds of swine named in the prize list were represented by a good class of individuals.

In Berkshires, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C., led, winning first for aged boar, boar over 6 and under 12 months, boar under six months, sow over 2 months, yearling sow, sow under a year, and sow under 6 months, also champion boar and sow, and first for herd. John Wade, Mud Bay, won first for yearling boar, H. Webb second for aged boar, and A. C. Wells & Son second for yearling boar.

Yorkshires were strongly shown by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Man.; Jas. Thompson, Chilliwack; W. H. English, Harding, Man., and H. Webb, Sardis. Potter had the first-prize aged boar, yearling boar, yearling sow, sweepstakes boar and sow, and first-prize herd. Thompson won for 6 months and under 12, sow over two years, sow under a year, and second for herd. English had first boar under six months, sow under six months, and first for four pigs under six months, besides several second awards.

Poland-Chinas were exhibited by D. Leneven and W. Bamford, who divided the prize list, the first-named capturing the majority of honors.

Chester Whites were shown by W. R. Austin and Jos. Thompson, the latter winning the majority of prizes.

Kelowna—165, 80, 56, 100, 125, not given, 150, 140; total, 816.
 Nanaimo—140, 40, 76, 50, 100, 150, 150, 100; total, 806.
 Edmonton, Alta.—Not given, 35, 122, 40, 190, not given, 85, 105; total, 577.
 Strathcona, Alta.—Not given, 35, 110, 30, 180, not given, 50, 105; total, 510.

SHEEP.

In some sections competition was strong, and the exhibits of more than ordinary merit, in others the reverse. Taken together, the sheep exhibit was superior to that seen at Canadian shows west of the Great Lakes, and this year included animals fresh from victories at Portland. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of Winnipeg, placed the awards.

In Cotswolds, John Richardson, Ladner, was alone, and secured the leading prizes.

Lincolns were practically a cinch for A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, their sweepstakes ewe being bred by John T. Gibson.

In Leicesters, Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, was the runner-up for the Maple Lodge entries of Alex. Smith, enroute home from the Lewis & Clark Exposition. Smith's Leicesters also won the inter-breed competition, something that might with profit be dropped at the future shows, being of no educational value, besides being provocative of hard feelings or suspicion of bias on the part of the judge. Wilkinson's Southdowns were the strongest rivals for this prize, falling down on account of the lamb of the pen shown. Wilkinson had a remarkably good show of the breed, frequently termed the ideal mutton sheep, but had scared all competitors from the field.

In Shropshires, Turner, Maynard and Bonsall contested, and in some sections the rivalry was keen and the quality good. In shearing rams, Turner's A 153 (home-bred) beat the Dryden 208883, both being good stuff. In ram lambs, Turner was one, two, three, with some good ones, in the order given A 135, A 134, A 133. Aged ewes were not remarkable, it being Turner, Manyard, Bonsall. In shearlings, a good class, Turner was first, Bonsall second and third. In the ewe lambs, Turner led with an extra lamb, second also going to the Calgary flock, third to Bonsall. Turner, with his winning shearling, won the prize for ewe any age, had also first in pens, and first for pen of lambs, Bonsall having the respective second-prize pens.

In Oxfords there was something doing, Vasey and Shannon being the competitors with flocks of entirely different type, the former's sheep being very large and open in the fleece, the latter's more modern, compact and dense in the fleece. In aged rams Vasey had the outstanding winner, Shannon having second and third. The shearling rams were still better, Shannon having first and fourth, Vasey second, and Richardson third. In ram lambs, a hot class, Shannons were 1, 2, 3, Vasey fourth. Vasey had the sweepstakes ram with one of great scale. The aged ewe class was good, Vasey getting second, Shannon first, third and fourth. Competition was still keener in shearing ewes, Shannon duplicating exactly his wins of the previous section, Vasey being second again. In ewe lambs, the Cloverdale entries were first and second, Vasey third and fourth. Shannon had the sweepstakes ewe and the first on flock, Vasey second. In pen of lambs, Vasey had first on a technicality, Cloverdale lambs being short an ear-tag, which the rules decree must be present. The Oxford specials were practically duplications of the above winnings.

The work of the prize-list maker, who fashions breeds into competitions they should not be, so as to have more lure for sections in which he may be interested, was indicated in the throwing of the Hampshires and Suffolks together, a combination neither fair to the breeds involved, the exhibitors, or the judge. In aged rams, Richardson's was first, Thompson (Sardis) second and third. Thompson won practically the remaining sections with his Suffolks, except in aged ewes, where Henderson butted in and secured first.

Dorsets were a fair lot. Maynard (Chilliwack) being up against a hard proposition in tackling the Thorndale flock. Harding had first on shearing ram lambs, aged ewe, and all three prizes on shearing ewes (a good lot), first and third on ewe, first on flock and pen of lambs, Maynard dropping into second place.

In fat sheep Shannon had first on shearing wether and ewe, Thompson on wether lamb, and second on ewe lamb.

A Polled Shorthorn.

A correspondent writing from Bernie, Man., says: "I bought a pure-bred Shorthorn cow last spring, in calf to a registered Shorthorn bull. In May she gave birth to a bull calf. At this date, October 9th, the calf has no signs of a horn, and his head has the appearance of a natural muley. What do you think of the case?"

Ans.—Unless there is some misinformation with regard to the calf's sire, our correspondent has what is known in breeders' phraseology as a "sport"—that is, an animal possessing a char-

acteristic foreign to its immediate and distant ancestors. Instances of this kind are by no means rare in the realm of animal breeding, and the peculiar thing about a "sport" is that they are remarkably prepotent; that is, the progeny of a sport bear the characteristics of their parent, rather than those of a grandparent, which are common to the breed. In time, however, unless care is taken to retain this polled characteristic, it will disappear through breeding continually with horned cattle. If our correspondent is breeding pure-bred cattle for show purposes and, as it were, for the fancy market, the "sport" will not be a very valuable adjunct, as breeders look askance at a freak, but if he is breeding to produce beef steers the hornless character should be no detriment, but rather an advantage. Our readers are aware that there is a race of polled Shorthorns in the United States with a separate herdbook.

Buyers Cannot be Coerced.

The "Scottish Farmer" says: "Not for many years has so large a number of Aberdeen-Angus cattle been thrown upon the market in so short a space of time as during the past three weeks. The principal families of the breed were represented in about equal numbers, but the issue was in every case the same. Trojan-Ericas might sell better than members of other families of equal individual merit, but even Trojan-Ericas did not command the fancy prices hitherto paid for them. Pedigree, as indicated by registration, is as important as ever, but the recent sales show that, given individual merit, pedigree in a fancy sense does not count for so very much. The highest-priced animal of the sales was the short-pedigreed, but high-class Pride of Honor, at Mains of Aberlour. The foreign demand has not at all been a factor in the situation, and the question naturally arises, what would the breeding of pure-bred stock in this country amount to apart from a foreign demand?"

"A breed cannot be forced upon unwilling customers. This is a lesson which British breeders have

be said that farmers act as though the time was not yet arrived when they should feed cattle and milk cows, but it is coming, just as surely as the day of cattle-feeding is coming in Ireland.

Farm.

Suggests Russian Wheat for the West.

Canada has received a visit from three gentlemen through whom trade in Western wheat may be expected to enjoy some expansion. They are T. C. McNab, of Leith, Scotland, director of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society; W. F. Stewart, also of Leith, Manager of the Society's flour mills, and John Gledhill, of New York, American representative of the great co-operative wholesale society of England. The societies own quite a number of flour mills, the Scottish mills, three in number, being at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Leith. These three mills grind 72,000 bushels a week, which, in the form of flour, is used by the retail co-operative societies affiliated with and holding stock in the wholesale. Heretofore, Mr. Stewart says, a large part of the supplies came from Odessa and from Duluth, but the wheat from the Northwestern States is no longer as useful for his purpose, as it shows distinct evidences of exhaustion of the soil, and is becoming softer all the time. Not only so, but not infrequently the price in the United States is such that the wheat cannot profitably be exported.

Mr. Gledhill, who has many years' experience in buying, adds, too, that the big American milling companies and railways have things so arranged that rates on wheat are prohibitive at times when flour from the Western mills is moving freely. In the face of these conditions, the co-operatives have sent out their experts to report on Manitoba wheat, and probably, although on this the delegates are discreetly silent, to establish channels for regular shipment of Manitoba grain direct from the grower to the Scottish and English commissioners' mills.

"There is one thing," remarked Mr. Stewart, "that, as a miller, I would like to say to the Manitoba wheat-growers, every effort should be made to keep up the supply of first-class seed. There was a marked falling off in the quality of Manitoba wheat last year, that was not entirely due to wet and snowy weather following the harvest, though it was a factor. The chief cause was the deterioration of seed grain, which left the berry both soft and moist. Of course, Duluth grain was even softer and moister, but in both cases after being kept a month mites began to show. Now, you must give us as high standard as, say, Odessa and Nikolief, if you are to do the great business opening up. I have seen Nikolief wheat that ran sixty-five pounds to the bushel and yield seventy-five per cent. of flour contents. My own impression is that you should import some of that seed for your Manitoba and Saskatchewan fields, and so prevent deterioration."

Fall Wheat.

The area of fall wheat this year is much larger than last, and, in fact, much larger than it should be, for the laggard in the race is still sowing wheat, though the season for such work is past, and the last of it should have been in the ground long ago. Yet, still they are at it, and it is doubtful if the middle of November will see the work finished. Alberta has the best fall wheat lands in the world to-day, but this isn't the Garden of Eden, nor is it a magic land where every law of nature can be violated with impunity. During a recent visit to Pincher Creek, the writer had an interview with Mr. Dobbie, one of the largest fall-wheat growers in that district. Mr. Dobbie has 1,900 acres this year sown to fall wheat, and last year he harvested 1,100 acres. This experiment in growing the cereal should make his opinion worth quoting, and Mr. Dobbie says that the yield last year varied all the way from 40 to 45 bushels for the early-sown wheat, down to as low as 10 bushels for wheat put in after the first of November. Of course, there is the possibility of sowing too early, but



Alfalfa Grown near Okotoks, Alta.

more than once been taught. The effort to force the Clydesdale on the United States by flooding the markets there on speculation from this side not only completely failed, bringing disaster to those engaged in the business, but it recoiled on the heads of the breeders as a whole. The same thing has happened with the effort to force Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the Argentine and on Ireland. The theories of breeders in those countries regarding the merits or demerits of the breed may be unfounded, but they will not be convinced of this by forcing cattle on their markets which they do not want. The Irish breeder may be mistaken in thinking that the Aberdeen-Angus is not a dairy breed, just as he may be in error in concluding that he cannot breed hunters from Hackney blood, but he is not likely to be convinced of his error by being told that he is ignorant and prejudiced. The truth is that conviction of the utility of the Aberdeen-Angus breed comes at a later stage than has yet been reached in the development of Irish agriculture—that is when the production and feeding of cross-bred cattle of the superlative blue-grey type becomes a feature of the home trade. That such a day is coming in Ireland seems beyond doubt. The extending of the tillage area means the extending of the feeding as distinguished from the breeding area, and when demand for blue-greys arises in the Emerald Isle, then will come the demand for superior Aberdeen-Angus bulls. There is no boycott of black polled cattle in Ireland or the Argentine; there is meanwhile a conviction that the Shorthorn, pure or grade, is better adapted to the present wants of those countries, and more profitable to the breeders there. The lesson is, nurse the breed where it is wanted, and the day will come when the demand will extend and the profit be reaped."

This last sentence is applicable to all pure breeds in the Northwest. Apart from the range country, it might

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there should be reason in all things, and to sow fall wheat as near spring as Nov. first, or even considerably earlier than this, is far too late.

Another important feature is thorough cultivation. The land should be broken early; the surface well cultivated by disk and harrow, instead of the proverbial "lick and promise" which much of the land receives.

What a splendid sight those wheat fields are now, even after the crop is removed and nothing remains but the bright straw and the little granaries scattered all over the fields to tell the story of the bountiful harvest, and what a pity if carelessness on the part of the husbandman, and neglect of the opportunities that such land and climate afford, should be wasted, or a part at least of the fruits of labor thrown away in an attempt to do too much, and, by grasping at the shadow of a large area, lose the substance of a substantial yield per acre.

The Tariff Commission and the Lumber Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The Tariff Commission is having a royal time in the lumbering districts of our sister Province of British Columbia, and heartbreaking are the stories that we hear of mills closed and men begging employment, all because the Government has not so far seen fit to put a duty of two dollars per thousand on sawn lumber. They tell us that the U. S. Government has a duty on lumber entering that country, and the lumberman is thus heavily protected, and when the hard times come—they come over there, despite the high protection—the Yankee "dumps" his product over the line onto the poor Canadian. Think of it, you who imagine you are paying too high for your lumber now; you may some day be using this "dumped" product of American mills at a price away below its real value!

Stuff and nonsense! The total importation of lumber into Canada does not amount to over ten per cent. of our yearly consumption. The remaining ninety per cent. goes to the Canadian mill owners, and to prohibit the importation of that one-tenth would be to enable the lumbermen to charge whatever they pleased for their lumber. Of course, they tell us the usual story that there will be no increase in price, but if the duty will not allow them to increase the price, wherein lies its value to the lumberman? They claim, and with justice in the claim, that their raw material is taxed; so is the raw material of the farmer, and so, in some measure, is the raw material of every producer in a protected country. The farmer is in the same position. The raw material he uses, the machinery and implements of his farm are all heavily protected, yet his products must find a market, and the prices are fixed by open competition in the free marts of the world. Surely, in the name of common equality, that one boon of cheap lumber may be reserved for the man whose labor is building up this prairie country, this land of homes on a treeless plain.

ALBERTAN.

Dairying.

Shelter the Cows in Autumn.

The following is the report of the Innisfail creamery for the month ending Sept. 30th, and for the corresponding period last year:

Week ending.	Cream received.	Butter made.
Sept. 9th	5,986.1	8,274
Sept. 16th	5,525.3	7,477
Sept. 23rd	5,064.0	6,903
Sept. 30th	4,328.8	5,994
Total	20,904.2	28,648
Last year—		
Sept. 3rd	5,394.2	7,203
Sept. 10th	5,272.0	6,749
Sept. 17th	4,897.3	6,380
Sept. 23rd	4,543.6	5,762
Total	20,308.3	26,094

It will be noticed that the last two weeks of Sept. show a marked falling off in the amount of cream delivered. The Innisfail Free Lance hits the nail on the head when it suggests that the leeward side of a barbed-wire fence is insufficient shelter for a milch cow during the cold rains of the fall months. Prices of coarse grains at the present time are low, and the more liberal feeding of the cows at this period of the year, coupled with better housing, would certainly prove both pleasant and profitable to the dairy farmer.

The Cream Separator a "Devil" Machine.

Superstition and extreme conservatism on the part of any people are always ludicrous to those who are a few degrees ahead of them. Canadian or American farmers will read with incredulity and amusement of the difficulty with which modern dairy methods were introduced into Siberia: In the Altai region the superstitious peasantry spoke of separators as "devils," and laid upon them the blame for a famine that occurred and lasted for three years. Towards the end of the third year the people attacked the creameries, owned principally by Danish immigrants, and when not driven off with firearms, carried off the separators, which they threw into the nearest river. Unfortunately, this raid on the separators was followed by the end of the famine, and a harvest much better than that of previous years. This coincidence confirmed the peasantry in their belief that the separators were of diabolical origin, and strengthened their resolution to make an end of them. This singular belief has done much to retard the development of dairying in the Altai country. The forces that oppose progress on this continent seem stubborn, but deliver us from such mediævalism as that!

Horticulture and Forestry.

Carnations.

Will you kindly describe in your valuable paper the proper cultivation and care of the carnation. How many species there are, and will they do well if removed to the house for the winter? I have one plant about eighteen inches high, with fifteen stems containing from four to six buds each. The plant started to bud about six weeks ago, and some of the buds are about to bloom. Are there too many buds for a single plant, and should I cut any of the stems back?

M. E. B.

Ans.—Our correspondent should take his carnations up at once and pot them in six or seven-inch pots in soil of a loamy character. He then should pinch back the branches and remove the buds, so as to develop a stout, bushy growth. Later in the season he can allow them to bloom. Carnations do best in rather a cool room, and may require some support to keep them from falling over. The aphid and spider often bother them, but when there are only a few plants these

B. C. Fruit Land.

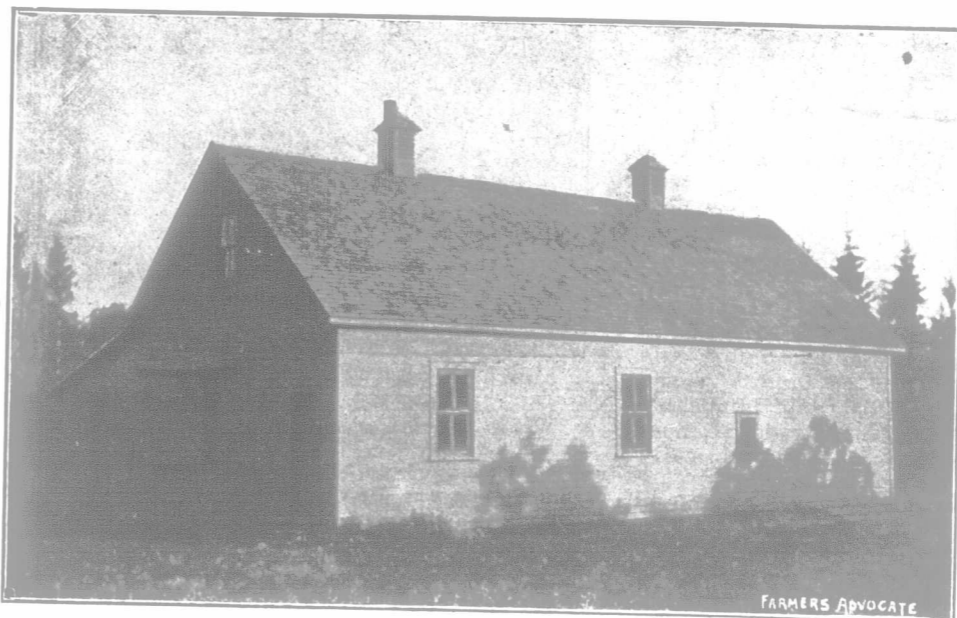
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I observe in a good article on "B. C. vs. Ontario in Fruit-growing," in your issue of 11th October, that the writer says: "Those who do not go in for fruit-growing this year need not be at all afraid but that there will be plenty of land next year quite as suitable for fruit-growing purposes." That remark is perfectly correct. It could be applied equally to the wheat-growing land of the Northwest. It ignores, however, the appreciation of fruit-land values, or, more accurately, prices, which is going on. Any man desiring to raise wheat in the Northwest can find just as much land as he could, say, three years ago. But as good land, and as conveniently situated, would now cost him very much more money than it did three years ago. In one district in British Columbia with which I am familiar, fruit land has increased in value at least 40 per cent. during the last six months, and is finding a ready sale at the advanced prices. This process of appreciation may be safely guaranteed to continue until B. C. lands reach a parity of value with lands of a similar productivity in the State of Washington. They have a long way to go, but they will keep on steadily climbing to that point. In order to illustrate, let me take the case of a man who buys ten acres of fruit land in a portion of the country where he can get a good price for small fruits. I will try to estimate in a rough way how he comes out at the end of five years, allowing him \$3,000 for maintenance during that time, in this form:

ONE ACRE OF FRUIT LAND IN ACCT. WITH J. SMITH.	
To price of land	\$100
To draining, clearing, plowing, etc.	110
To fruit trees	30
To strawberry plants	40
To proportion of maintenance	300
Debtor	\$580
By net proceeds strawberries, three years, at \$100	\$300
Creditor	300
Balance	\$280

From then on his trees are safe to net him one year with another \$150 an acre, or fifteen per cent on a capital value of \$1,000. These figures do not pretend to statistical accuracy.

That is impossible. But they are not by any means visionary. They have been compiled from several actual and more or less typical instances. It will be seen that the "spread" between the value of the land at \$100, and its value improved five years hence, is \$720. But it may be said that nobody is going to pay \$820 for the privilege of working hard for five years for \$600 a year, and then drawing 15 per cent. on \$1,000. That is quite true, but in the \$180 an acre charged against the land is included pay for the labor expended on it, while the returns for sale



Creamery at Content, near Lacombe, Alta.

First prize in E section, camera competition.

can be brushed off by hand. In the spring new plants are produced by making cuttings of the growing side shoots. Set these in clean moist sand until they have taken root, then pot them in small pots in light sandy soil; when well established they can be set outside or put into larger pots. Along in September they should be set in large pots in loamy soil and given plenty of light. Treat them so as to develop strong plants, then let them bloom. They should not be allowed to bloom until a strong, bushy growth is made. In milder climates the carnation is left out all winter, protected by straw or green branches.

There are very many different varieties, and new ones are constantly being produced. Some of the best known are Portia, a deep scarlet; Morello, bright scarlet; Tidal Wave, delicate pink, a very free bloomer; Annazinda, pure white pencilled with scarlet, very fragrant, free bloomer; Flora Hill, pure white, a beautiful sort; Major Pingree, yellow marked with pink and white, a strong plant and a good bloomer; Mrs. Geo. M. Bradt, a "fancy" variety, white striped with scarlet, good size and free bloomer.

of berries excludes payment for the labor expended thereon. The small fruits enable a man to live while he capitalizes the balance of his labor at 15 per cent. a year, deferred a little—not such a very bad bargain. Unproductive fruit land sells in the State of Washington from \$100 to \$700 an acre; in British Columbia from \$50 to \$300 an acre, according to accessibility, popularity, successful advertising and various other factors. These figures come fairly close to my estimate of the "spread" between present and future values, based on probable productivity. What I want to get at is that this enormous difference between present and ultimate productive value cannot continue to exist indefinitely. It makes fruit land too good a speculation for people who never intend to grow a tree. They can buy the land and cheerfully mark it up 20 per cent a year for at least five years to come, and they are doing that in large numbers. Therefore, the man who wants fruit land next year will find plenty for his purposes, but he will pay on an average 20 per cent (in some cases probably more) for it. B. C.

British Columbia Fruit Packing.

Geo. S. B. Perry.

Modern methods of fruit-packing have certainly made an art of the operation. Conscientious effort on the part of painstaking officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and of the Fruit-growers' Associations, has been tending to make an exact science of the art. To acquire any practical knowledge of it even superficially, let alone with scientific accuracy, say these experts, is utterly impossible by mere description. What is wanted is demonstration, the fruit handled by an expert, whose deft motions are accompanied by plain and practical observations. That followed by practice, under the careful eye of the trained packer, is the course necessary to attain a degree of proficiency in this new and useful art.

Western methods of packing and Western styles of packages have been the result of experiment and gradual selection of the fittest. To California belongs the credit, undoubtedly, of initiating the modern fruit package. But there is no "California package" now. British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho have for years been working towards uniformity of method and package, and to some extent have achieved more than California. For, in the latter State, it is yet true that every district has its own package, so far as exact dimensions are concerned.

To describe the packages in use may best be done by taking separately that for each variety of fruit. In general, it may be said that the aim has been to get in each instance the package best suited to the size, shape and character of the fruit. In this process of selection, many experiments have been tried, and many styles of package have been discarded. With all, or nearly all, the cardinal condition must be kept in view, that sorting and selection of the fruit, wherein comes the art of expert packing, is absolutely necessary in using the packages now generally adopted.

THE APPLE BOX.

Perhaps the longest history of development attaches to the apple box. The package which has now been made standard for the apple box throughout the Dominion has been adopted as that of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association for the past four or five years. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho almost the same standard size is recognized, but not legalized. The apple box has been the subject of discussion in the joint association of fruit-growers from this Province and the three States named for a number of years. The Northwest Fruit-growers' Association, as it is called, at its annual convention held in Spokane, Wash., in February, 1899, adopted a standard and a special apple box. Since that time the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association, aided by the B. C. Government's Board of Horticulture, has striven to secure the general adoption in the Province of but one size, uniform throughout. That may now be said to have been accomplished, for the annual convention of the Provincial Association has, for the last four years, confirmed the selection of the size now made standard. More than that, the Fruit-growers' Association of every fruit-growing province in the Dominion in 1903 passed resolutions adopting the B. C. box as standard for apple boxes. The Dominion Government has, by Act of Parliament, also made it standard for the Dominion. The dimensions of this standard apple box for the Dominion are: Inside measurements—Length, 20 in.; width, 11 in.; depth, 10 in. Thickness of material recommended—Ends, 1/2 in.; sides, 3/4 in.; top and bottom, 1/2 in.

It is to be particularly noted that the side pieces are to be 10 inches wide exactly; that is, just flush with top and bottom of end pieces, not overlapping the bottom, as in a packing case. Similarly, the top and bottom are exactly 11 inches wide, and do not overlap the sides. The timber to be used is, preferably, clear spruce, or other similar wood. The dimensions as to thickness will not be suitable if knotty, cross-grained or inferior wood is used. Another point as to material, is that in all cases apple-box lumber should be sawn, not cut with a veneering machine, as experience has shown that the latter cannot be kept from warping.

The top and bottom are made of 1/2-inch clear lumber, because it is desirable in packing to have them of lumber thin enough to be slightly sprung in the packing press when filled with fruit. The rows of apples are placed in the box so that the top row rises slightly over the edge of the box before the cover is put on. As the box stands in the press, it is supported only at the ends. When the cover is put on the pressure is again only at the extreme ends, so that both top and bottom spring slightly in the middle, and, of course, about the same amount. As apples are bound to shrink somewhat, this method has been found to provide for that shrinkage, and the spring in the top and bottom keeps the apples held firmly in the box.

Cleats on the ends, top and bottom, are necessary, as they materially help in keeping tops and bottoms from splitting. The nails used should be the special

box nails in common use in California and in this Province. A good variety is the cement-coated nail. It seems to hold in the wood every time. Another variety in common use is roughed along the sides its whole length. Whatever style is used, the nail is always to be very thin, so that the boards will not split in nailing.

Whether the top shall be of one or two pieces is a point on which experts differ somewhat. All agree that two pieces can be used quite effectively. Some hold, however, that the one-piece cover is much superior, while there are others, equally reliable, who hold that

of pears is much the same as that of apples, with the exception that more delicate qualities, and, therefore, choicer packing is accompanied by the wrapping of the fruit in fruit paper; not tissue, such as is used for oranges, but a paper very similar to common newsprint, of very light weight.

STRAWBERRY CRATES AND BOXES.

There is practical uniformity in the strawberry crate used in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington. The Hallock shipping crate is used exclusively. This crate



A Mixed Collection of British Columbia Fruit.

the two-piece cover has merits which recommend it above the one-piece top. Again, all come together in agreeing that the two pieces, if used, shall be laid on close together.

Packing the fruit, as previously stated, must be done only after careful selection, sizing as well as grading the apples. According to size, the apples are packed in 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 and 5 tiers. To get in a half tier, the tiers are laid with a space between the rows in the tier, and then the next tier nests down between the first. Sometimes the half-tier is described as 4 tiers wide and 5 tiers deep (for the 4 1/2 tier), and 3 tiers wide and 4 tiers deep (for the 3 1/2 tier). But the limitation set in the first sentences of this article steps in to say again, and, emphatically, that the art of packing must be acquired through observation and experience.

In shipping, the apple boxes should be laid and carried on their sides, as the slight swell to top and bottom, sought in packing, is not suitable for setting the boxes top upright.

holds 24 one-pound veneer baskets, and varies in dimensions, there being two styles of pound basket, the deep and the shallow; the former being, perhaps, more used for smaller sorts of berries, and the shallow for the larger varieties. The crate is thus made deep or shallow, to conform to the shape of the basket used. Invariably, there is a middle partition of same thickness of lumber as the two end pieces of the crate. This center partition and the two ends have a saw kerf taken off half the depth. This forms a ledge on which are laid two light pieces of board, after the bottom layer of pound baskets has been laid in the crate. On these strips the top layer of baskets is laid, and the cover then nailed on. In the strawberry crate, cleats across the ends of the cover are preferable in nailing down.

The crate used in California very largely is the "chest," as it is called, holding 75 one-pound baskets. This is similar to the Wilson crate very commonly used in Ontario. For long distance shipment, California berries are often packed in a crate holding but ten of the one-pound baskets.

PLUM CRATE.

Plums are packed in British Columbia exactly as they are in California. A crate holding four square veneer baskets, slightly flaring at the top, is used. These crates hold a total of 20 to 25 lbs., according to the size of fruit. Again, the cleat is used in nailing on the cover. These plum crate tops are always in two pieces, and close together. Sometimes a cleat is put under the top on the edge of the end piece, to keep the fruit from being squeezed. The fruit is packed with a long strip of paper laid between the layers. This paper is very thin, being similar to that used for wrapping pears. It is in a continuous strip for each basket, and is turned back and forth over the layers as they are placed in the basket.

CHERRY BOXES.

It is in boxes cherries are packed as a rule, not in crates. Of recent years these boxes have become very shallow, both California and the other Coast States, as well as British Columbia, having been doing some

experimenting to find the most suitable. From California have come some boxes in which but one layer of cherries was packed, so shallow were they.

The ordinary box, however, has three layers of fruit. The firmness of the Coast cherries makes it possible to pack them in firmly, and very closely and evenly, like apples. A very solid appearance is given the well-packed box, making it extremely attractive. This shall



British Columbia Berries.

PEAR BOX.

There is but little to add, or vary, in describing the package for shipping pears from the description attempted of the apple box. The dimensions are slightly different, being: Inside measurement, 18 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 8 1/2 in.

This package is the same as the California package, the size for pears, being uniform in that State, differing from the apple package in that respect. The packing

low package holds about 8 or 10 lbs., and the dimensions are: End pieces and middle partition, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and 9 inches wide; sides, 3-16 inch thick, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; top and bottom, 3-16 in. thick; 9 in. x 16 in. dimensions.

The California and B. C. packing often has this crate, with eight square cartons of light pasteboard, holding one pound each. This is a very attractive package, the cartons being white, and made with a turned-over edge all round the top, about half an inch wide. This crate applies entirely to the sweet cherries, and it must be said that no uniform package has yet been evolved for the later varieties of preserving cherries.

Strawberry-runner Cutter.

Mr. Robert Wheeler, Tecumseh, Okla., describes in the Western Fruit-grower a tool he has devised to cut strawberry runners. He says: "I bought a light steel hoe blade, ten inches wide and four inches deep. I had a blacksmith heat the shank and straighten it, so that the hoe blade stands in line with the handle, like a grass edger. I then sharpen the blade and cut the handle off, so as to leave the tool about four and a half feet long. I can cut runners very fast with it, and do it well."

Poultry.

Tell Those Newcomers About Your Poultry.

Different people have different tastes with regard to the keeping of fowl, and for the benefit of the many new settlers who are taking up farming for the first time in their lives, we would like to have the experience of those who go in for poultry, on the following points:

1. What breed of poultry should a farmer keep, and why?
2. If possible, send us facts and figures based upon your own experience, showing returns for eggs and dressed poultry.
3. Describe the feeding and care that give you best results in winter eggs and spring hatches.

These questions we would like our readers to answer in about two hundred words, and send them to us as early as possible.

Events of the World.

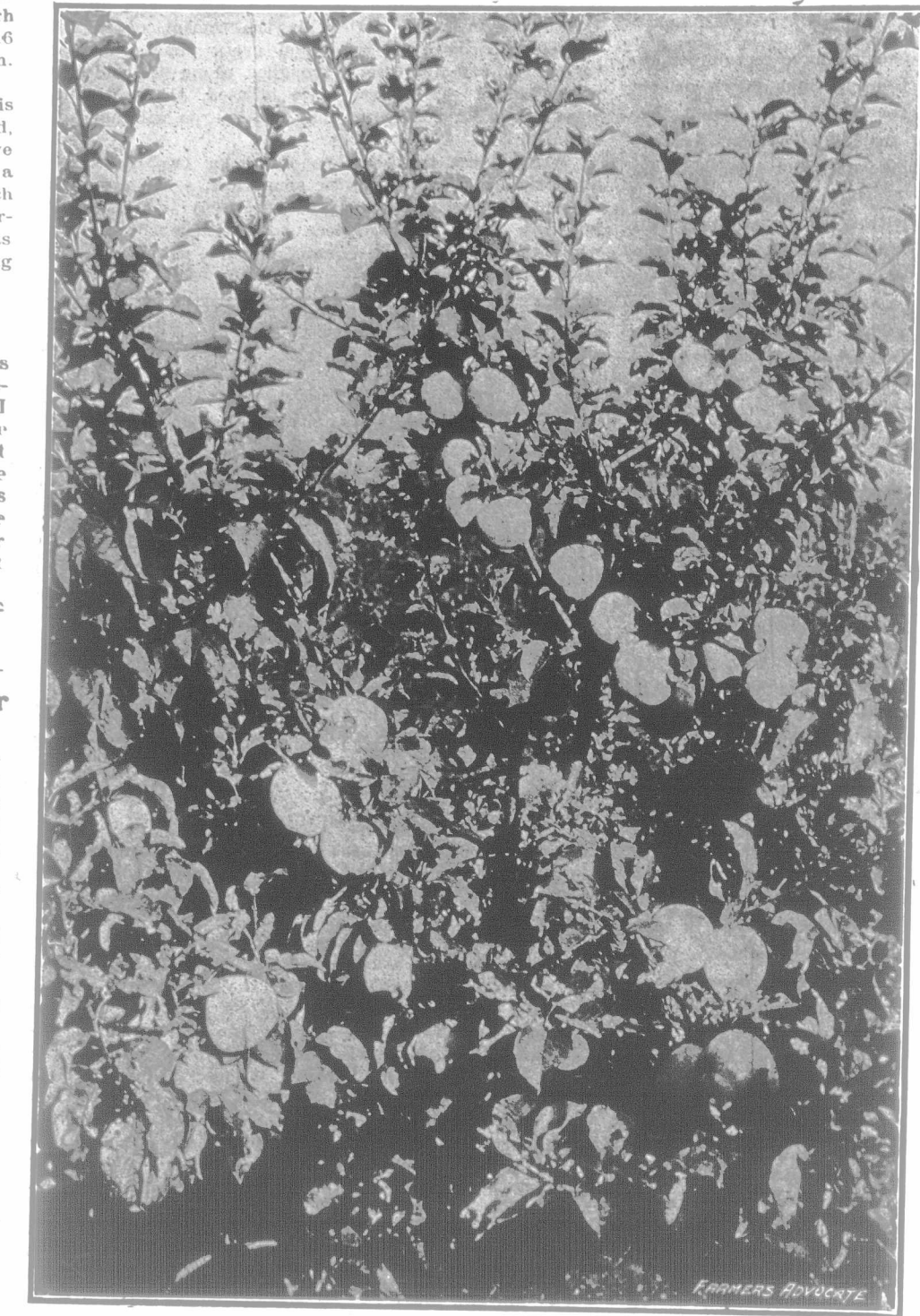
Canadian.

A combine of Canadian starch manufacturers is the newest trust reported.

It is understood that Canada has offered a tenor bell to Nelson's church in Burnhamthorpe, England, to mark the Nelson centenary, provided the other bells are contributed by other colonies.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is said to have chosen Kalen Island, at the Skeena River, as their western terminus. They offer a prize of \$250 for the most appropriate name for the new terminal city. It must be a euphonious Indian name, and must not exceed eight or nine letters.

The retirement of Sir William Mulock from the position of Postmaster-General of Canada is a distinct loss to the Dominion. Sir William has held the office for only nine years, but has accomplished much in that time. When he took the office the Department was in a low condition, with yearly deficits, but in spite of the reduction in the postage rate the Department has become a steady revenue producer. To him we owe the penny postage, both at home and throughout the Empire, and his efforts brought needed improvements in



Apples on the Tree in British Columbia.

the line of money orders and postal notes. He did not, however, look with favor on the institution of free rural mail delivery, for which the country has been asking. Beyond his immediate sphere as Postmaster-General, he instituted the Labor Department, and by his influence a law was enacted for the settlement of labor disputes by conciliation. His thoughtful interest in the unfortunate has already been noticed in these columns. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., has been chosen as his successor, and Sir William, whose health prevents his continuance of his heavy task, will be made Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Ontario.

British and Foreign.

Admiral Togo and his squadron will visit Europe and America next year.

Officers and privates of the Russian army will be granted lands in Siberia. They are entitled to preempt free within two years, farms ranging from 135 acres, with a bonus of \$50 for enlisted men, up to farms of 1,000 acres for higher officers, and a loan of from \$250 to \$2,500, and exemption from taxes.

The International Tuberculosis Congress held in Paris has just closed. The next congress will be held in Washington in 1908. Various measures for the prevention and the treatment of the different forms of tuberculosis have been discussed, but the chief interest lay in the announcement of Professor Behring, that he had found a serum which was a complete cure for consumption. He designates the substance "T. C.," and promises to reveal the nature and methods of use of the new cure.



A Collection of British Columbia Apples.

General Booth's scheme for sending 5,000 emigrants to Australia has collapsed.

At the annual missionary services in the G. o' s' p' e' l Tabernacle, New York City, over \$80,000 was subscribed for foreign missions.

At Yokohama and Tokio, the officers and men of the British squadron which is visiting Japanese waters received an enthusiastic welcome.

The death of Field Marshal Edem Pasha is announced. He was Commander-in-Chief of the victorious Turkish troops in the war with Greece.

The north-west crater of Vesuvius is again active; the stream of lava is widening, and red-hot ashes are scattered over the villages in the vicinity of the volcano.

After three years of fighting against extradition, Gaynor and Greene have been forced to return to Savannah, Georgia, to stand their trial for defrauding the United States Government. They left Montreal on October 7th.

Dr. Theodor Zincke, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Marburg, Germany, was very much annoyed over having to pay the \$2 head tax when he entered the United States to visit his friend, Ira Remsen, the great authority on chemistry in America.

Field Notes.

The official premium list for the Maritime Winter Fair is to hand. Copies may be obtained by addressing President E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S.

Work is rapidly progressing on the new line of railway from St. John's, N.D., to Brandon, Manitoba. Naturally, the farmers in the districts through which the line will run are greatly elated.

Mr. E. Anderson, of Winnipeg, formerly of Springfield, brought into our office some potato vines measuring eight feet in length. The tubers below were a good crop. Variety was not known.

Mr. Young, of the immigration department, Winnipeg, recently dug out of his garden some monstrous potatoes. Two, about equal in size, which he took to the immigration hall, weighed rather more than four pounds.

Mr. Young, who farmed for a number of years near Emerson, but who of recent years has conducted a large stock farm near St. Paul, Minn., is selling out, having been appointed superintendent of Mr. J. J. Hill's large stock farm near the Twin Cities.

The sales of Hudson's Bay lands for the six months ending September 13th amount approximately to £190,900. The cash receipts were £119,200 for 9,400 acres, and £95,600 receipts for the corresponding period of 1904.

The meat famine in Germany is growing greater. Horse flesh has risen in price, and dog flesh is no longer obtainable, and several municipalities are buying carloads of sea fish at the coast towns, and selling them at cost to citizens.

It is said that as a result of the seed selection campaign and practice, the Iowa corn crop will be augmented by 100,000,000. Of course we don't expect anyone to believe such a statement, but it goes to show how evident the improvement is in a crop where the seed is carefully selected and bred.

Mr. M. C. Harstom, representing a colony of colored people, has been in the West some time selecting lands for settlement. About 1,500 acres were taken near Melfort, Sask. In the course of a few years it is expected that the colored people will require much more.

The Globe tells of a report from Mr. A. W. Donley to the Department of Trade and Commerce, that the wheat market in Mexico has become stringent, and that, in his opinion, if samples of No. 2 red from Canada are satisfactory a good trade may be done. Until December 31st, wheat enters Mexico at 70% reduction on duty.

The recent stimulated interest in emigration to the colonies, and the large schemes afoot, are viewed with alarm by many who see Great Britain being drained of her best blood. Joseph Fels, in a letter in the public press, has made an offer that, with the assistance of nineteen others and £30,000 from the Government, he will undertake to place 1,500 families on British farms.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers will be held in Washington, D. C., on November 9th, 10th and 11th next. President G. C. Creelman, of the O. A. C., Guelph, is the Secretary-Treasurer. The annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will be held the following week in the same city.

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, has returned from a visit to the leading dairying centers of Europe. The outlook for Canadian butter on British markets, he says, is more encouraging, and he cites an instance where 120 shillings was realized on Canadian butter where the best Danish received 118 shillings. Some of the European makers excelled the Canadian in attention to details, sanitary conditions and buildings.

J. S. Richardson, an Ontarion who settled in North Dakota in the early days, has invented a machine for loading wheat from the stook to the wagons. The machine requires three or four horses to run it, and will load a wagon in twenty seconds. By the use of this machine a saving of nine men and four teams is effected in a large gang, and of one cent per bushel in the threshing. Mr. Richardson has also invented a shocker attachment for binders, which in trials has given good satisfaction. About ninety of the loaders were built and put in operation the past season. Canadian patents have been applied for for both devices, and it is intended to introduce them into Canada.

Take Care of Your Pump.

The time is at hand when every farmer should give some attention to his pump. The leak-pin should be taken out, and if the well is less than 16 feet, a second platform should be put in the well, about four feet below the surface, and made air-tight. This can be done by covering it over with a couple of layers of good heavy building paper, or old bags; or good clean snow is a good thing, if there is any at the time. The upper cover should be made close and tight, and if the well crib is up above the ground it ought to be banked up. So many never think about the pump until it is frozen up; it is a friend you will need every day through the winter, and you ought to see to it that it is in good repair and taken care of before the winter starts; and it can be done much better and more cheaply now than when it is colder. This should be done not later than the 10th of November.

H. CATER.
Brandon.

The Needs of the North.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased to see that the "Farmer's Advocate" is taking a foremost place in advancing the interests of this new and great country. The articles that appear from time to time on the necessity of improving the character of the agricultural fairs, and of adapting the educational system to the needs of rural districts, are timely and to the purpose. We can get along for a time without a fully-equipped agricultural college, but it would be bad for the country in every respect to have a large number of the youth go without school training and discipline. Conditions generally in this country are not conducive to steady industrial habits, as anyone who is engaged in school teaching soon perceives; and the schools are yet five miles distant from many of the settlers, where the land is all claimed by private parties, but not more than one-eighth of it cultivated. On account of the need for public improvements, and the danger of damage to crops by summer frosts, it is going to be a great loss to the settlers to have so much of the land in the hands of those who may be called land-grabbers, who hold lands unimproved. The settlers are scattering over the whole habitable area, while not more than one-tenth of the land has been touched by the plow. This unbroken land ought to have a double tax imposed on it, and this matter ought to be made a test in the selection of representatives for the Legislature at the coming elections. We have no place for the old party division, but there ought to be difference between the land speculator and the cultivator of the soil, and the latter ought to organize politically for to remove an evil.

Pincher Creek, Alta. S. BURWASH.

well-known Clydesdale horse; J. A. Evans and W. H. McCutchen drafts, and a number of brood mares and foals.

Southdowns were well represented by J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson. Other classes of sheep were fairly well represented.

The show was opened on Thursday, the 21st, by C. W. Munro, M.P.P., who made some very appropriate remarks. Special mention ought to be made of the exhibit of farm produce, arranged in competition by nine schools in the municipality, as they reflected very great credit upon the school children, showing great taste in arrangement. The committee gave a prize for quality and arrangement, and a flag to each school competing.

That New Process of Milling.

A press report has been widely circulated to the effect that a new process of milling had been invented, by which fifteen per cent. more flour may be taken from a given quantity of wheat. When asked about the report, Mr. Black, of the Ogilvie Mills, told the "Farmer's Advocate" that he did not think there could be much truth in the statement, as the mills already took all the flour out of wheat, and any increase in weight that would be possible would be by the use of more of the offal.

Call to the Territorial Grain-growers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As your readers are aware, the Tariff Commission came West to hold sittings in the prairie provinces during the month of September, when the rush of farm work was at its greatest. By wire, and later by personal interview, the President of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association protested against this course, and appealed for sittings later in the season. The Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, we understand, entered a similar protest, and made a similar appeal, and the result is that we are to have sittings of the commission in the prairie provinces during November.

The executive of the T. G.-G. A. have issued a circular letter to all their branch associations, requesting that meetings be called at as early a date as possible, with a view to presenting as strong a case and as solid a front as possible before the commission when they meet at Regina in November.

It is quite evident from press reports, that the manufacturers, the fruit-growers, the sawmill men, and others whose products we consume, are very active, and either have already, or will when their opportunity arrives, put up their very strongest fight to have our prairie provinces kept as a preserve for them.

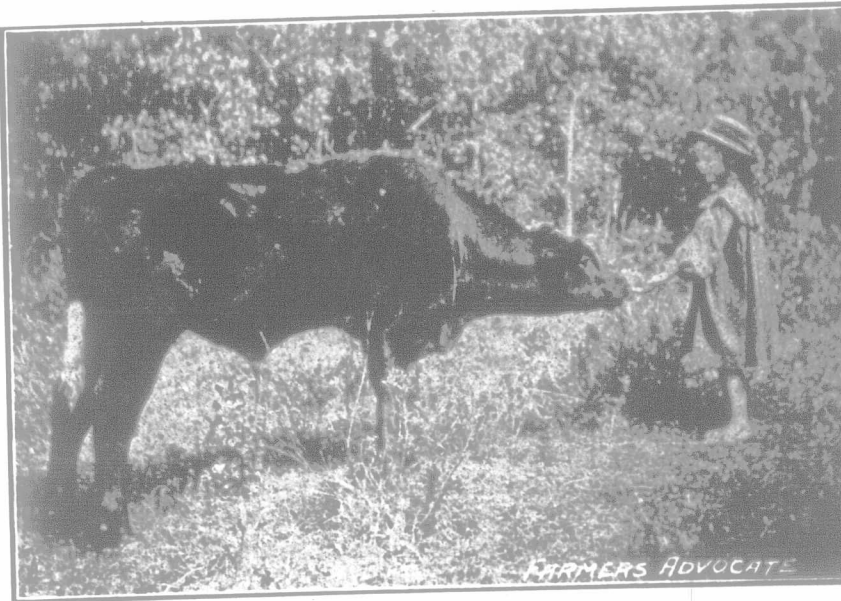
A duty of two dollars a thousand on rough lumber demanded by the sawmill owners would mean a considerable, and, we believe, unwarranted tax on those new provinces. A similar request for higher duty on fruit coming from the States is asked by the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association, and unless the people of these provinces bestir themselves there is likely to be a higher duty all along the line of articles we consume.

We sincerely hope that not only grain-growers, but all whose rights are in danger of being usurped, will awake to the tremendous importance of making a firm stand for those rights.

JOHN MILAR,
Secretary T. G.-G. A.



A Little Bit of Suspicion.



Curiosity.

Chilliwack, B. C., Fair.

The Chilliwack Agricultural Association held their 33rd annual exhibition on Sept. 21st and 22nd. The preparation day was a downpour of rain, and prevented the exhibitors from bringing in their exhibits. The first day, owing to the uncertainty of the weather, was moderately attended; Friday, the children's day, was fairly well attended. Owing to the nearness of the Dominion Exhibition, the exhibit of stock, etc., was not up to the usual number. The vegetables and farm produce was excellent; there were some splendid specimens of squash, weighing 200 pounds. Mangels and turnips were especially fine; in fact, the whole of the various exhibits were well up to the standard of excellence. In stock classes we missed a number of well-known exhibits, the reason being they were reserving them for the Dominion Exhibition. Some excellent ones were shown in the Shorthorn class by J. Sampson, J. A. Evans, and Walker Bros.; Red Polls by J. T. Maynard; Guernseys by J. C. Henderson.

Horses were represented by the following: Heavy-draft Percheron stallion, Rapids, and C. S. Pearson's

The Recording of Brands.

At the annual convention of the Western Stock-growers last May, in Medicine Hat, considerable discussion took place with regard to the registration of brands when the provincial boundary line should be run through the range country. The problem has all the aspects of intricacy, and so far no scheme has been devised whereby each province may proceed to register brands independently. In the meantime arrangements have been made whereby the Government of Saskatchewan will continue recording at Regina all brands for both provinces. This arrangement will permit the work of recording to go on smoothly, and give time to devise some scheme that will be suitable to each province. All applications for horse and cattle brands should, therefore, be made to J. R. C. Honeyman, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., who will administer the brand ordinance of the Northwest Territories until new arrangements are made for each province.

Short Courses in Agriculture.

The authorities of the Manitoba Agricultural College are confident that work will be sufficiently advanced upon the new buildings to warrant them in holding short-course classes the coming winter. The curriculum will include studies in dairying, grain-growing, and livestock judging, and the course will in all probability begin about the beginning of the year. The main college building, the dairy and science building, and the power-house are well advanced toward completion, and for beauty of architecture and substantial appearance are quite superior to anything of a like kind we have seen.

Things to Remember.

FAIRS.
Grenfell Grain Show, Sask. December 7

Markets.

Winnipeg.

The report was freely circulated, and, we presume, with considerable authenticity, that during the first week of October an attempt at a combine was made by some of the wheat exporters doing business on the Winnipeg market. An agreement to hold prices down to certain figures was made, and for a few days was effective, but unexpected strength developed in the trade, which enabled those outside the ring to pay better prices, and when the bear element wanted wheat to fill orders they had to break their agreement to get it.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: There is a good broad, healthy demand for wheat and flour, for both domestic and export trade, and whatever prices may do during the next two months of heavy movement over the American and Canadian Northwest, they should surely see a substantial advance later in the season. Notwithstanding a liberal movement in United States and Canada for several weeks past, the visible supply is still barely as large as it was at same date last year. On the 1st inst., the world's visible stocks were reported at 150,485,000 bushels, against 161,589,000 bushels same date last year, a decrease of 11,124,000 bushels, and the quantity on passage to Europe is 8,240,000 bushels less than a year ago. Along with this there are short crops in Russia, and only moderate crops in some of the other European countries, and very large European requirements during the present crop year; therefore, the situation will easily tend to higher prices later in the season. A large crop in the Argentine would, of course, help to ease the situation, but with moderate crop there, or partial failure, there could be a very strong situation in wheat before next summer. Recent reports from Australia state that rain is needed for the crop there. The winter wheat crop in America is practically all seeded, and has got a very favorable start, with some increase in acreage. Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been very active, and a large trade has been done. The movement

from the country has been liberal, although scarcely so large as expected. Recently an attempt was made by the leading exporters to hold prices down by an agreement to pay only certain fixed prices, and this had the effect of curbing trade at times; but, like most combinations of this kind, the agreement did not last long when the markets became stronger and someone wanted wheat badly. The combine price for No. 1 northern, spot or past Winnipeg, was fixed at 75¢, while small buyers were paying 76¢. Later, when the combine broke, price went up to 77¢, and afterwards to 78¢. Demand now less active, and prices are: No. 1 hard, 81¢; No. 1 northern, 77¢; No. 2 northern, 74¢; No. 3 northern, 73¢.

Dairy Butter—Tubs, choicest, delivered Winnipeg, 15¢. to 16¢; second grade, round lots, 14¢. to 15¢.
Cheese—Manitoba, delivered Winnipeg, 12¢. to 13¢.
Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 21¢.

LIVE STOCK.

Export steers, point of shipment, 3¢. to 3½¢; butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2½¢. to 3¢.
Hogs—Weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250, 7¢; do, 250 to 300, 6¢.
Lambs, 6½¢; sheep, 4½¢.

Toronto.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.40; good to choice, \$3.60 to \$4; fair, \$3 to \$3.40; common, \$2 to \$2.75; cows, \$2 to \$3.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90; good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3 to \$3.40; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75. Stockers—Good, \$3 to \$3.50; rough, \$2 to \$3; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; culls, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10.

Hogs—Selects, \$5.75 to \$6; lights and fats, \$5.75. Horses—The range of prices as reported by Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, and the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, is as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$225
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	125 to 200
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 600
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds	125 to 175
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds	125 to 175
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds	160 to 250
Serviceable second-hand workers	50 to 80
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 85

Chicago.

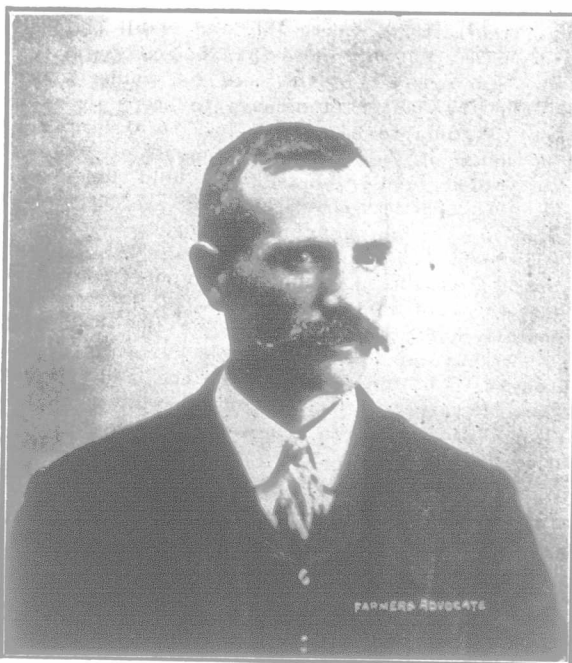
Cattle—Steers, \$3.15 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.80; calves, \$1.75 to \$7.75. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.40 to \$5.55; mixed and heavy packing, \$3 to \$5.37½; light, \$5.20 to \$5.40. Sheep—\$3 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.95 to \$7.90.

Montreal.

Cattle—Prime heaves, 4¢. per lb.; good, 3¢. to 4¢.; common, 2¢. to 3¢. Milk Cows—Good, \$50 to \$55 each; others, \$30 to \$45. Calves, 4¢. to 4½¢. per lb. Sheep, 3½¢. to 4¢.; lambs, 5½¢. to 5¢. per lb. Fat hogs, 6½¢. per lb.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—American cattle, 12¢.; Canadian, 11¢.
Liverpool.—Canadian, 10¢. to 10½¢.; ranchers, 8½¢. to 9½¢.



R. A. McCloughry, V. S., Moosomin, Sask.

Secretary-Treasurer Saskatchewan Veterinary Association.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices.

Oats—No. 1 white, 30¢; No. 2 white, 29¢. to 29½¢.
Barley—No. 3, 36¢; No. 4, 33¢. to 34¢.
Hay—Per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg), \$7; loose loads, \$8 to \$9.
Millfeed—Bran, per ton, \$13; shorts, per ton, \$15.
Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$26; barley, \$18; oats, \$22.
Potatoes—Farmers' loads, per bushel, 35¢. to 40¢.
Creamery Butter—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 26¢; creamery, in boxes, 21¢. to 25¢; creamery, in storages, 23¢.

ESSAY.

An announcement has been made by Major Swinford, of the Northern Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, that commencing the first week in November a series of popular excursions will be run from Winnipeg to California in through tourist cars, operating over the Northern Pacific Railway via Portland and the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles. This will inaugurate the tourist excursions, which proved so popular last winter to those excursionists who annually spend the winter in sunny California.

The tourist cars are operated by the Pullman Company, with porter in charge, and every convenience is furnished similar to the standard Pullmans at only one-half the rate for sleeping-car accommodation, and the fact that the cars will run from Winnipeg to Los Angeles without change, insures this being the popular route for those desiring to make the trip. Announcement of the departure of the first car will be found in the advertising columns, and full particulars can be had on application to Major H. Swinford, General Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.

Horsemen are again reminded of the sale of ten Shire stallions and twenty mares, consigned by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Eng., to Burns & Sheppard, Toronto, Ont., who will sell them by auction at the Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson streets, on Wednesday, November 8th. These horses are forwarded as a sort of trial consignment to the Canadian market, and should prove extra good value to those enterprising enough to attend or be represented at this sale. The flourishing business being built up by the above Toronto firm is evidence of the satisfaction they are giving the purchasing as well as the selling public by their businesslike

methods and enterprise. Anyone wishing to invest in Shires should find this an exceptionally good opportunity. Write at once for a catalogue of this sale. Every horse guaranteed. Remember the date, November 8th. Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TRADE NOTE.

AFTER MANY YEARS.—An establishment that has been in existence for almost fourteen years, and is growing more popular each year, is one that people would pin their faith to if afflicted with any skin, scalp, hair or complexional trouble. In January, 1892, the principals of the Graham Dermatological Institute began the treatment of skin and scalp troubles by mail, as well as personally at their well-appointed establishment. Success attended their efforts, from the start, and to-day there are thousands of men and women throughout Canada who have been treated and cured of such skin affections as eczema (salt rheum), acne (pimples, blotches, etc.), discolorations of the skin, such as moths-patches, freckles, sallowness and muddiness. Ladies afflicted with what many young men pine for, a growth of hair on the lip, or elsewhere on the face, moles, warts, ruptured veins, or other disfiguring blemish, can have it permanently removed at the Institute. Those who know, say that there is practically no pain in connection with the treatment, which is the only one that will permanently remove superfluous hair. Inexperienced operators, however, often cause much suffering. This, it is claimed, is not the case at the Graham Institute. A handsome book describing the work done is mailed on request. The address is 502 Church St., Toronto.

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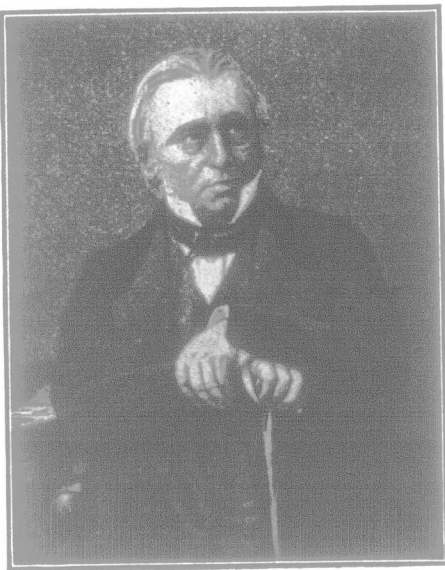
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Life, Literature and Education.

Makers of English Literature.



Thomas Babington Macaulay.

The course of articles on the authors of Canada seemed to be so enjoyed by the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," that it has been decided to carry out the same idea on a slightly different line, taking now the best of English and American authors. But as every individual reader would have his own opinion as to the relative worth of the works of these authors, there will be no attempt made to follow any order of merit, but the account of an author and his work will appear as near as possible to the anniversary of his birth. Each article will contain biographical information, a literary appreciation of the writer, and a typical selection from the writings of the author under review. In pursuance of that method of arrangement, the first writer dealt with in this series is Thomas Babington Macaulay. Readers who do not reserve their copies of the paper would do well to preserve these articles in the form of a literary scrap book.

Zachary Macaulay was an enthusiastic opponent of the slave trade, and he, with Clarkson and Wilberforce, formed the energetic trio to whose untiring opposition slavery in British dominions was finally forced to succumb. He was also a prominent member of the Evangelical sect which had its headquarters in Clapham, the home of the Macaulays. To him was born, on October 25th, 1800, a son, Thomas Babington Macaulay.

The boy was educated at a private school until he was eighteen, when he went to Cambridge. There he found himself surrounded with men of high intellect and attainments, and soon revealed to them and to himself that his keen mind and brilliant ready speech had gained for

him a prominent position in the group. His university course was not marked by an all-round excellence, but numerous prizes and scholarships awarded him for his standing in English subjects showed the bent of his mind. He was called to the Bar in 1826, and two years later became Commissioner in Bankruptcy, but the failure of his father in business compelled him to find some way of supplementing his official income. Fortunately for English literature, he called the pen to his aid. The result was the writing of those brilliant essays to the Edinburgh Review, which were continued for thirty years, to the glory of both writer and publisher. There were forty-one essays in all, and that all should be of equal excellence is not to be expected, but of that number, twenty at least are immortal. Most of these are of an historical nature, but their value as literature far exceeds their worth as history. There are inaccuracies of statement, exaggerations, errors in presenting the matter of the subject that the careful reader cannot fail to notice, but above and around and beyond all these discrepancies is a majesty of style and a splendor of language whose charm will never die.

His was the gift of true oratory, whether he wrote or whether he spoke, and this gift appears in his essays, so that the reader hears what he says, rather than sees what is on the printed page. In Parliament, both in the Commons and the Lords, he gained the ear of the House, and when Macaulay was to speak members hurried to their places, not so much to be instructed by what he said—though that in itself was of no slight value—but for the pure mental enjoyment produced by his manner of saying it. His most famous speeches before the House were on the Reform Bill of 1832, and on the Maynooth Grant of 1845.

His history of England, over which he labored so zealously, was never completed. He had just written to the close of the reign of William III. when death stepped in and called the historian from his labors, in 1859. Perhaps if we get his own idea of what a history should be, we may better estimate aright the criticisms of his work as a writer of history. He says: "History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. It impresses general truths on the mind by a vivid representation of particular characters and incidents. A truly great historian would reclaim those materials which the novelist has appropriated."

"I shall not be satisfied unless I produce something which shall for a few days supersede the last fashionable novel on the tables of young ladies."

History, in his opinion, should combine accuracy of fact with picturesqueness of presentation, and the chief characters must be stars on the stage, with all the accessories and subordinate characters skilfully and artistically arranged by the author, to enhance their importance. That was his aim, and the most carping critic cannot truthfully say that he did not attain it. Keeping this, his own conception of the historian's work, before the mind, it is not hard

to understand some of the charges brought against him. He was inaccurate, sometimes sacrificing correctness to picturesqueness. He was said to be biased in his treatment of his characters from a political standpoint, but he was an ardent Whig, and any man who writes forcibly and sincerely can scarcely help flavoring his statements with the essence of his convictions. The same explanation will account for the insufficient concealment of the historian behind his history, at which the critics have thrown stones. An extract from his essay on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, will give an idea of his clear and vigorous style:

"The Duke of Richmond had given notice of an address to the throne against the further prosecution of hostilities with America. Chatham determined to appear in his place in the House. He was in a state of great excitement. His medical attendants were uneasy, and strongly advised him to calm himself and remain at home. But he was not to be controlled. He rested himself in the Chancellor's room till the debate commenced, and then, leaning on his two young relations, limped to his seat. He bowed, it was remarked, with great courtliness to those peers who rose to make way for him and his supporters. His crutch was in his hand. He wore, as was his fashion, a rich velvet coat. His legs were swathed in flannel. His wig was so large and his face so emaciated that none of his features could be discerned except the high curve of his nose and his eyes, which still retained a gleam of the old fire."

"When the Duke of Richmond had spoken Chatham rose. For some time his voice was inaudible. At length his tones became distinct and his action animated. Here and there his hearers caught a thought or an expression which reminded them of William Pitt. But it was clear that he was not himself. He lost the thread of his discourse, hesitated, and repeated the same words several times. The House listened in solemn silence, and with an aspect of profound respect and compassion. The stillness was so deep that the dropping of a handkerchief would have been heard. The Duke of Richmond replied with great tenderness and courtesy; but while he spoke the old man was observed to be restless and irritable. The Duke sat down. Chatham stood up again, pressed his hand on his breast and sank down in an apoplectic fit. Three or four lords who sat near caught him in his fall. The dying man was carried to his home in Hayes, where, after lingering a few weeks, he expired, in his seventieth year."

As a poet, Macaulay cannot be said to occupy the first rank. He had his limitations—the deep things of human hearts did not touch him closely enough. But he knew his limitations, and respected them. As a writer of ballads and of stories in verse he had no superior in his own generation, and very few since. There is a martial swing and force about his poems that is inspiring, that makes the reader hold his head high and step to the music of military bands when he reads Macaulay's stirring rhymes. Who has not thrilled over the story of how Horatius kept the bridge in the brave

days of old, and gone in fancy to the battlefield under the banner of Henry of Navarre?

The king is come to marshal us, in all his armor drest,
And he has bound a snow-white plume upon his gallant crest.
He looked upon his people, and a tear was in his eye;
He looked upon the traitors, and his glance was stern and high.
Right graciously he smiled on us, as rolled from wing to wing,
Down all our line, a deafening shout, "God save our Lord the King!"
"And if my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may—
For never saw I promise yet of such a bloody fray—
Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day, the helmet of Navarre."

How to Make Happy Marriages.

Marriage, in one sense, is an institution of the state; therefore, she should put it out of the bounds of possibility that people can marry each other in two days or a week, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in Black and White. How many marriages would be broken off if the state required a three years' engagement before people are married? After all, if a woman wants to become a nun in two months, no convent in the world will accept her. She must be a novice for two or three years; during that time she has to make an examination of her conscience every day, and to find out if she has a vocation for a nun. But women and men marry without the slightest preparation, without the slightest thought of the future, while Dame Nature laughs at her most odd pairings. She wants her world peopled—that is her part; the men and women who are ill suited to each other are not her affair.

Girls and boys at school should be taught to look upon marriage as the most beautiful, the happiest, the most desirable and the most possible thing in the world. Boys should be taught to keep their minds and their bodies pure for the state which they will probably enter, and to have a sense of protection and loyalty to girls; and girls should be taught industry, self-sacrifice and responsibility for the married state.

Mr. Dickens at Home.

Charles Dickens once resided in the exposed house on the cliff at Broadstairs that is now called Bleak House, and has been duly tabletted. On one occasion we asked of the keeper of a small shop, who lived on the cliff? He said that he did not know, but once there was a famous gentleman lived there—"Dear! dear! I forget his name," he said, "but he used to write books." "And then to his wife in the back room he called out, "Mary, my dear, who was it who used to live on the cliff—a gentleman as wrote books?"

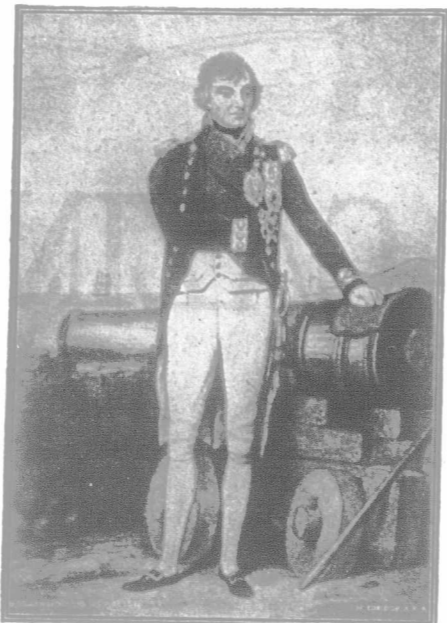
"A Mr. Dickens, my dear," was the reply.
"Ah, yes," said the shopman, "a Mr. Dickens!"

Trafalgar Day.

"On thee shall grateful memory dwell,
And ages yet unborn shall tell
How Nelson fought, how Nelson fell
In the hour of victory."

On October 21st, 1805—just one hundred years ago—Britain rejoiced in the winning of a great victory and mourned the loss of a great leader, as she has had cause to do many times in her history, both before and since that time. That victory was of the most immense importance to the little isle—defeat would have meant almost certain ruin, for France, having subdued, if not conquered, the European armies, was pressing hard to overcome the one barrier to continental supremacy. A series of brilliant though dearly-won battles, culminating in this the greatest of all, marked the steps by which Horatio Nelson made the British navy mistress of the world's high seas, and Holland, Spain and France, who had measured strength against her before, have never disputed her title since.

Southey tells us that so great was the confidence in Nelson's power established in the minds of his countrymen that, when he was alive and the enemy still undefeated, they felt as safe as when the enemy's power had been completely crippled, but Nelson was no more. For in him were the qualities developed upon which Britons most rely—his unflinching courage rising higher as danger increased, the bull-dog tenacity that refused to know retreat. These were not merely physical qualities, but the working out of a high purpose, for



Lord Nelson.

as boldly as he fought France he fought the evils of smuggling and corruption in England. And that boldness and courage, that meeting danger more than half way, won the hearts of his men so that their bravery was equal to his own, and they were ready to follow to the death that little insignificant-looking man with but one eye and an empty sleeve, whose body was so poor a casket for the spirit within. "They minded shots no more than peas," he said of them, but it was because he himself held the bullet so lightly. "England expects that every man

this day will do his duty." So came the signal message to his ships from the flagship Victory that October day, and the message was received with cheers and hurrahs, and the spirit of the men soared high, for to many of them the message came in another form, "Nelson expects every man to do his duty," and they loved him too much to disappoint him. No English general, perhaps, was more terrible to England's enemies, nor more beloved by his own men for his tenderness and sympathy.

But his duty was almost done. From the French ship, the Redoubtable, upon which he had ordered his men to cease firing, supposing that she had given up, as her flag was down and her guns silent, he received the death blow. Nothing could be done for him, and so he lay, suffering intensely, but a gleam of joy crossed his face as the men hurraled over each French ship that struck colors. Three hours of physical agony and mental anxiety and then came peace. His death was to England more than a public calamity—to each man it meant the death of a friend, rather than the loss of a naval hero.

How marvellous the changes wrought in a century! It seems a strange coincidence that in 1905, exactly one century later, French and English armies—all the deadly hatred forgotten, and the loss of lives and money remembered no more—should meet peaceably in Portsmouth, England, in a friendly review, and the ancient Victory should salute in friendly fashion the ships of that nation which in 1805 she saluted in

grim earnest. The great general could not have foreseen that.

Preparations are being made on an extensive scale in England for the celebration of this anniversary; the British and Foreign Sailors' Society hope to receive sufficient funds to endow Nelson hospital beds, scholarships, reading rooms, a Nelson memorial at Malta, and a Nelson medal for heroic acts at sea, thus to perpetuate in practical helpfulness the memory of one to whom the British Empire owes so much. And as part of that British Empire, it is befitting that Canada should not let this anniversary of a great man's death pass unnoticed, but should have a share in keeping green the memory of his unselfish greatness. In New Zealand, the ladies of the Navy League are making all the flags necessary to the hoisting of Nelson's famous signal, which is to be made on Trafalgar Day.

Beecher's Prophecy.

In regard to the future of Canadian literature, Mr. Thompson-Seton reminds us that more than twenty years ago Henry Ward Beecher, after a trip to the Northwest, including Winnipeg, delivered a lecture in New York, in which he said, in substance: "Keep your eyes on the Northwest. Great writers will come out of that country some day. It is a great environment, and the very fact that the people have long winter evenings to spend with books is a guarantee of a thinking people. The climate can be depended upon to ensure their physical vigor."

Thanksgiving Hymn.

By Mrs. Gallagher, West Montrose.

We thank Thee great Jehovah,
Blest Triune, "Three in One,"
For all Thy gracious benefits,
Through Father, Spirit, Son.
For shelter, food and raiment
Thou dost provide for all,
While countless drops of mercy
On just and unjust fall.

We thank Thee as a nation
For peace upon our shores,
For seedtime and for harvest
With its abundant stores.
For life, health, hope and freedom,
Church, state, discipline's school,
That over all our Father
Who erreth not doth rule.

Then what have we to offer—
All things to Thee belong—
Naught but our hearts and voices
Raised in Thanksgiving song.
So humbly we implore Thee
That for Thy Harvest Great
Thou'lt garner through the blood of
Christ
Our souls for that estate.

Come thank Him all ye nations,
Ye people all give praise
To Him, our kind Creator,
The great "Ancient of Days."
Lift up your hearts and voices
In true Thanksgiving songs
To God who rules the universe,
To whom all praise belongs.

Worrying.

Every mortal has burdens and discomforts. By picking the burden up fifty times a day and weighing it, it becomes no lighter, but rather produces an increased sense of heaviness. By worrying over the discomforts they become none the more comfortable, but are harder to endure and give cause for more and more worry and complaint. To ignore them may be impossible. We are not called upon to do that. But by turning the sunlight upon them and greeting them with the merriest laugh we can raise, we can lighten them and make them as cakes of ice are melted in the noonday sun, so that when we look for them we find they are gone, and wonder who has carried them away. Blessed be the sunshine that comes with its benediction to the weary and lightens the burden of the heavy heart.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

And How to Make Them.

Written especially for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."



Fig. 1.

The giving of gifts is essentially appropriate to Christmastide, and although many follow in a perfunctory way the widespread custom of gift-giving at this season, few there be, perhaps, who find the true joy in giving. Giving because we think we ought to give, or giving because we think we shall be expected to give, are, no doubt, better reasons than none at all; but surely it is the gift that is sent with loving heart, and it may be from a slender purse, that brings the maximum of joy and peace and good-will to the recipient.

To those who are not waiting for the inspiration which seems to breathe in the very air of Christmastide before deciding upon what particular gifts to send their several friends, we now give a few very practical ideas, which may be turned to account.

Figure No. 1 depicts an extremely

useful and pretty hairpin holder, which can be made in a very short time. The material required is one yard of satin or firm silk ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and one yard of fine white hemp rope. Cut the rope exactly in two, and make a fringe five inches deep at both ends of each piece. Then wind ribbon around the unravelled portion of the rope, double together as shown in the illustration, and sew firmly. Tie the remainder of the ribbon in a generous bow, and sew it firmly, also.

No. 2 gives a pretty idea for a flower-pot cover. Secure a strip of birch bark large enough to cover



Fig. 2.

the flower pot decided upon. Sew together up the sides and tie wide baby ribbon around the outside. Holes punched and the ribbon strung through, will also serve as a fastener.

The hair-receiver in No. 3 is made of a quarter of a yard square of huckaback, worked in any desired



Fig. 3.

pattern in silkoline. Line the square of huckaback with selisia, turn in the edges and finish them all neatly. Form the square into a cornucopia, as shown in the illustration, sew a crocheted ring to the top to hang it by, and decorate with bands and bows of wide baby ribbon.

A. E. HAND.

Note.—In our next issue we shall publish more illustrations of gifts, equally pretty and attractive, prepared by the same artistic hand.

"Where are the Nine?"

And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine? These are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger.—S. Luke xvii: 17, 18.

"Of whom what could He less expect Than glory and benediction, that is, thanks?— The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense From them who could return Him nothing else."

Ten miserable lepers had come as near the Great Healer as they dared, crying aloud for the help which only He could give them. Their piteous prayer was granted, and the hideous disease, which had cut them off from all fellowship with healthy men, was cured. How full of delight they must all have been, but only one took the trouble to hurry back and thank the Good Physician. And our Lord's sad question, "Where are the nine?" shows how this thoughtless ingratitude hurt Him. Anyone who has read that wonderful description of leprosy in "Ben Hur" must feel that such a cure of a poor outcast leper would be almost overwhelming in its relief from misery. But surely we have far more reason to be thankful that we do not know, by terrible experience, anything of leprosy. If we had been blind for even a week, how thankful we should be to anyone who should cure us; but we have far more reason to thank God if we have been blessed all our lives with the sight of the sunshine. If, for a few months only, we had been helpless and had been forced, reluctantly, to have everything done for us, how we should rejoice when our own feet and hands could again obey the bidding of our will. Then let us thank God all the more if we are strong and well, if our lives are pleasant, if we have plenty of good food, fresh air and sunshine, warm clothing and good friends.

Canadians have especial reason to be



thankful for what we call "common blessings," just because they are common to us, though they are by no means so common in every other country. Good harvests are "common" here too—should we not keep our Thanksgiving Day all the more heartily, because the word "famine" is absolutely meaningless to the average Canadian farmer. But when the Giver of our many bountiful harvests looks for crowded congregations on Thanksgiving Day, does He find a larger proportion of men coming to "give glory to God" than were found in the company of lepers? How is it generally in your part of the country? I have never seen the church crowded on that day.

Oh, we are ready enough to grumble when God lets us see how easily He can withhold from us the good things we are so apt to accept with cool indifference and without a word of thanks. One who sleeps soundly every night will probably never think of thanking God for restful sleep. But let him experience a few years of broken rest, and then he will learn to thank God every morning for the very "common"—common gifts are very valuable—blessing of sound sleep.

Anyone may be rich if he will. Now, don't think I am talking nonsense—I don't mean that anybody who chooses may become a millionaire. Millionaires are by no means always rich; in fact, they are often terribly poor in deepest reality. Of what use is it to be able to handle a lot of gold if you cannot have happiness with it, and happiness can never be bought with gold. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it," says Solo-

mon. A ship with a cargo of Spanish dollars once struck on the rocks off the coast of Brazil. Some of the barrels of coin were brought on deck, but the ship was sinking so quickly that they had to be abandoned. As the last boat pushed off, a man was found on deck with a hatchet in his hand. He was breaking open the casks and heaping the money around him. When urged to give up his mad task, he only answered: "I have lived a poor wretch all my life, and I am determined to die rich." We can see the utter folly of such conduct as that, but is it not really just as foolish to spend our lives in the business of heaping up money, so that we may apparently "die rich," but really go out of this world desperately poor, because all the treasures we have been so busily gathering together must be left behind. At least, let us not be so busy that we can't spare time to thank God for all the health, happiness and, most of all, the love He has showered down so freely on us. Try to grow even one grain of wheat without His help, and you will find it is impossible. All the men in the world could never turn one seed into two real, living seeds. Your part is not very difficult—to put the seed into the ground—but God is the working Partner, and without His active co-operation not one seed could increase. If a farmer really worked, without God to help him secretly and silently, he would soon find that the words of the prophet Joel were true: "The field is wasted, the land mourneth; for the corn is wasted. . . . the harvest of the field is perished. . . . the seed is rotten under their clods. . . . the corn is withered."

And when we come to thank God, let us show our gratitude by a real thank-offering. Hosea complains that Israel is "an empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself." May God never have to say that of Canada. His command, repeated over and over again, was: "None shall appear before ME empty." When a heathen captain was healed of his leprosy, he not only went a considerable distance to thank his deliverer, but he also "urged" him to take a valuable present as some token of his gratitude. Surely we should be much more grateful, because we have never been afflicted with such a terrible disease—and for all our other good things—and we also should present our thank-offering not grudgingly but joyfully. A poor blind woman in France once went to a missionary meeting and put twenty-seven francs into the plate. When asked how it was that she could afford so much, she said it was because she was blind. Her fellow workers spent that sum every year on oil for their lamps, while she could work in the dark. If she could find a season for thankfulness, even in blindness, how much more thankful should we be for our sight.

Indeed, we have good reason to thank God, not only for the things which seem good at the moment, but also, perhaps, even more, for the trials which brace our souls and keep us close at His feet.

"Thanks for the disappointments
That oft our hopes assail,
They teach us to look forward
To joys that cannot fail.
We thank thee for the shadows
That often cloud our way,
Our hearts are prone to wander,
Our feet are prone to stray.
Our trials keep us humble,
We feel the need of prayer,
While bending at Thy footstool
We find a blessing there.
And so, though tears are falling
O'er joys forever flown,
We thank Thee for the sorrows
Our human hearts have known."
HOPE.

The Lil' Brack Sheep.

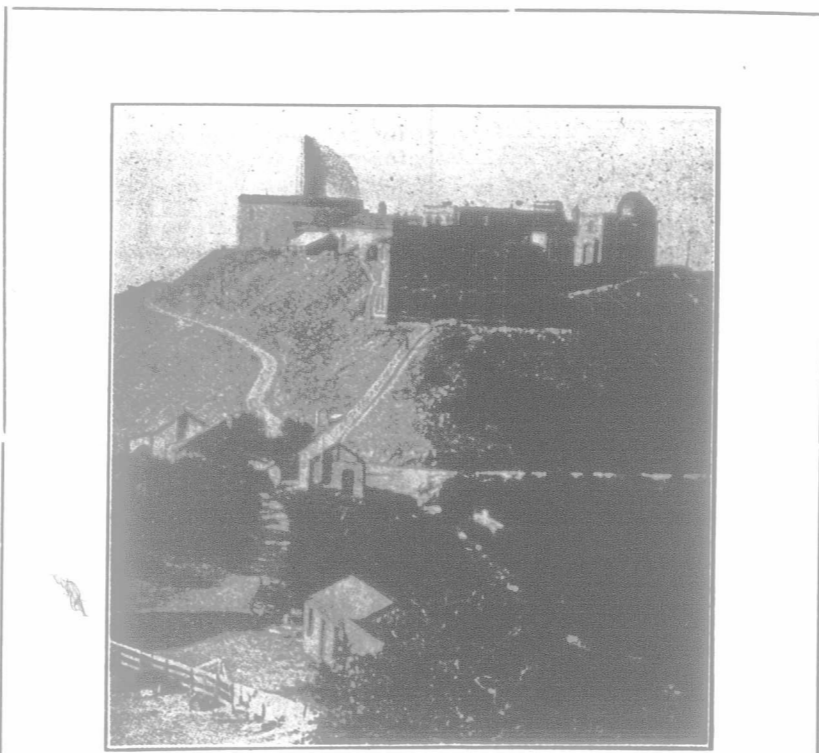
During one of the regular London song services which are held at the conclusion of each afternoon meeting, says The Christian Guardian, Mr. Alexander said that he had heard a darkie version of the famous song, "The Ninety and Nine," which had brought a blessing to many, and which he and his wife had printed on a little card, and sent to many of their friends. He then requested his wife to come upon the high red dais and recite the poem to the audience. This she bravely did, and in her clear, soft voice recited, as follows, the beautiful poem:

"Po' lil' sheep dat strayed away
Done los' in de win' an' de rain—
And de Shepherd he say, 'O hirelin',
Go fin' my sheep again.'
An' de hirelin' say, 'O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am brack an' bad.'
But de Shepherd he smile, like dat lil'
brack sheep
Wuz de onliest lamb he had.

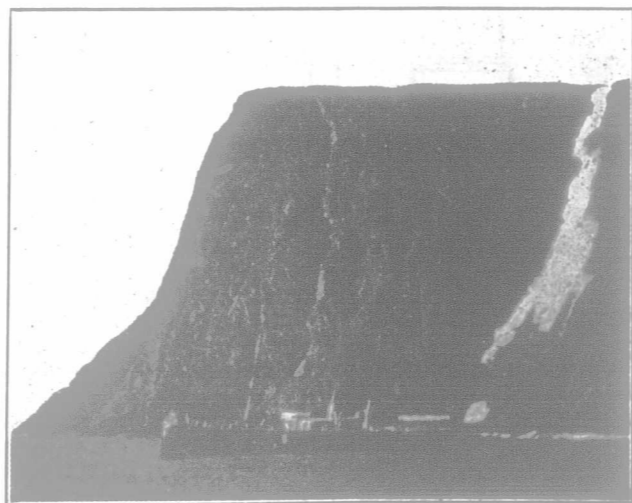
"An' he say, 'O hirelin', hasten,
For de win' an' de rain am col',
An' dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome
Out dere, so far f'um de fol'.
But de hirelin' frown, 'O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am ol' an' grey!'
But the Shepherd he smile, like dat lil'
brack sheep
Wuz fair as de break ob day.

"An' he say, 'O hirelin', hasten!
Lo! here's is de ninety an' nine;
But dere, way off f'um de sheepfol'.
Is dat lil' brack sheep ob mine!
An' de hirelin' frown: 'O Shepherd,
De res' ob de sheep am here!'
But the Shepherd he smile, like that lil'
brack sheep
He hol' it de mostes' dear.

"An' de Shepherd go out in de darkness,
Where de night was col' an' bleak,
An' dat lil' brack sheep he fin' it,
An' lays it agains' his cheek.
An' de hirelin' frown: 'O Shepherd,
Don't bring dat sheep to me!'
But the Shepherd he smile, an' he hol'
it close,
An'—dat lil' brack sheep—wuz—me!"



Lick Observatory.



North Cape.

Lick Observatory.

On Mount Hamilton, twenty miles from San Jose, California, is the celebrated Lick Observatory. James Lick, of San Francisco, who left \$700,000 for its erection, is buried in the foundation pier of the telescope. Some of the most important astronomical discoveries of recent years have been made here. The object glass of the telescope is thirty-six miles in diameter, the largest in the world. The view from the Observatory on clear days embraces the Sierra Nevadas, the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, and the distant Pacific Ocean.

North Cape.

This huge rock on the Norway coast, rising abruptly out of the Polar Ocean to a height of nine hundred and sixty-eight feet, is the famous place where travellers go in the month of June to see the Midnight Sun. The twenty-first of June is the best day of the year on which to witness the spectacle. Not being accessible by rail, the trip is done by voyage from England, the tourist steamers working up the Norwegian coast, taking in the magnificent fjords and picturesque little fishing villages, until they reach this northernmost point of land. They anchor close to the cliff, allowing three hours for passengers to make the climb. A well-cut path, with guiding ropes on iron stanchions, and plenty of resting seats, makes the undertaking comparatively easy. It is commonly the practice on these tourist ships to furnish fishing lines for the passengers. Cod and haddock at the base of the rock are plentiful. Crowning the summit of the Cape is a granite obelisk, erected to commemorate the ascent of King Oscar II. in 1873. The view from the precipice, extending far away to the north over Arctic solitudes, is one of impressive grandeur.

"Gracious, Elsie!" exclaimed the girl's mother, "why are you shouting in that horrible fashion? Why can't you be quiet; like Willie?"

"He's got to be quiet, the way we're playin'," replied Elsie. "He's papa coming home late and I'm you."

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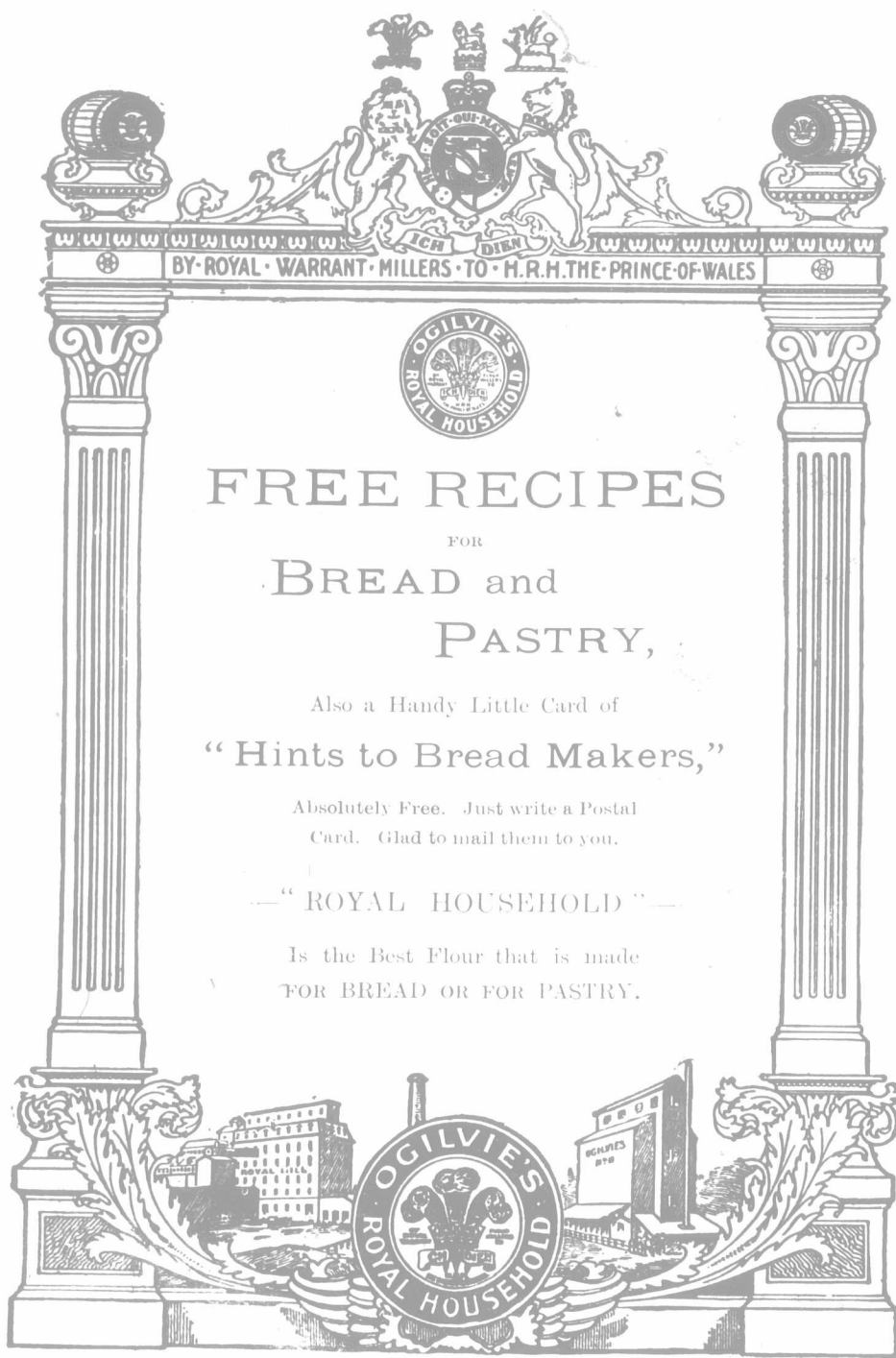
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□ A Seasonable Greeting.

A cold in the head gives you the maximum discomfort and the minimum of sympathy. A creature with bleary eyes and a red nose, who is redolent of turpentine, and whose mind is as responsive as a rubber sponge, is surely not an object of interest to other human beings, and when they have recommend a few unpleasant remedies which are gently accepted, but never taken, their duty is done. I've learned all that by experience the last two weeks. First came the preliminary shiver, and that was treated to six grains of quinine; then it passed beyond preliminaries, and with weeping eyes I sang "Id the good old subber-tibe" with more force than melody. Another dose of quinine struggled strenuously with the cold in my brain, until every faculty crept in fear and trembling to the attic and cellar and closets of my thought, house, and feared to creep out again, even when the warfare was over. However, the worst is past, and I'm now sitting, clothed, and at least partially in my right mind. Really, though, all nonsense aside, in these fall days, when a cold is liable to pounce upon you without warning, like a highwayman, and demand your comfort, if not your money or your life, a box of three-grain quinine capsules is a splendid thing to have on hand. Almost everyone, unless troubled with a weak heart, can take them, and two capsules, a hot bath, and a hot drink of lemonade or milk each night, with a quick cold sponge bath and vigorous rubbing in the morning, will limit a cold to days that otherwise would be prolonged to weeks. Don't go and get a cold, ye dwellers in the Ingle Nook, on purpose to test that remedy, but if you should be so unfortunate, then— But we'll hope for the best, and the heartiest wishes for your freedom from the nuisance will be Dame Durden's.

From a Canadian Yankee.

Langenburg, Sask., Sept. 21, '05.
Dear Dame Durden,—I have thought a great many times that I should like to be able to give some helpful advice to the readers of the Ingle Nook, but I am afraid that what little I know would not be worth putting in, when so many others are writing better letters. But as you suggested that you would like to have the readers give a few rules of conduct toward friends, I will send these:

1. Be kind and charitable to them at all times, or particularly when they are in trouble.
2. Do not try to show them that you are better than they are.
3. Do not flatter them.
4. Do not criticise them or the work they do.
5. Never do to them what you would not wish them to do to you.
6. Try each day to do some secret good for them, if nothing more than to pray for them.

Do you not think it would be both helpful and interesting if you asked the Ingle-Nook readers to point out a few of the rules (after they have all been printed and read) which they think are the best ones, and give their reasons for so thinking? But perhaps this would occupy too much space.

1. Can any one tell me how to clean a drab Henrietta dress with ammonia, or anything that will do as well. Benzine and gasoline have both been tried by rubbing it on the spots, but it does not take out all of the spot. It always leaves a mark.

2. Does any one know what to do for fingernails which turn up around the edge and have a tendency to-

ward growing away from the flesh?
3. Is there any way of pickling green wild tomatoes so they will not have a strong taste?

A YANKEE GIRL.

[You are too modest, Yankee Girl, Just give the Chatterers a chance to decide whether what you know is worth anything, will you? What a host of good friends you should have! Have you ever tried this recipe for removing spots? It is said to leave no stain: Make a soap jelly of shavings of some pure white soap. Mix some of this jelly up well with gasoline, and clean with the mixture. As to the difficulty with your nails, I am sorry I cannot help you, except to advise you to consult a specialist, as it is an unusual trouble, and an amateur might do more harm than good.

Can any of you answer Yankee Girl's last question satisfactorily? If so, will you, please?—D. D.]

A Friend from New Ontario.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been feasting on the bright ideas presented by the Ingle Nook Chatterers, and now the subject of friendship has been introduced, I just can't keep still any longer. This is a subject that has height, depth and width. We have been isolated back here in the forests of Rainy River Valley for seven years, and can fully appreciate the "golden links" of friendship. If we have our confidence betrayed sometimes, is this sufficient reason to suspect every person that advances friendly relations? Sad, indeed, is the condition of those who allow the chilling blasts of indifference to so deaden their affections that they try to live independently of others. Did you ever meet an otherwise attractive-looking person whose face betrayed icicles round the heart?

Thalms says, "We should possess ourselves with a calm, clear mind" as a good basis for friendship, but if some others, like myself, seem to fail in this effort, and are intensely impulsive, we are those who are apt to "repent at leisure."

One rule for obtaining friends is to believe that everyone you meet is possessed with a better nature, and in a measure let them understand that you consider them trustworthy. With prudence, we can do this without sacrificing any of the "Whatever things are pure or lovely or beautiful," and will often inspire them to a sense of the great need of sustaining a high standard of sincerity. But, of course, we must wait longer before we can submit to them the "key to the side-door of the chamber of our confidence."

It is astonishing how little some value a true friend. One way to retain our friends is to appreciate them, not expect too much of them, and always speak a word of praise when we can. Someone has truly said, "More taffy and less epiphany."

When we are almost persuaded to think some one has not been true to the trust we have given them, we might often get enlightened by exercising a little patience, and enquire if the "partial truths, or embellished truths, or exaggerated truths" have not got a wider circulation than was necessary; also turn a flashlight on our own transgressions as well as on those who "trespass against us."

Our lives would be more to us and have more influence for good if we could manifest more of that charity that Abraham had when he said to Lot: "If you go to the left I will go to the right; if you go to the right, then I will go to the left." In the lonely hours of isolation, with little opportunity to mingle with the

A Farmer's Boot

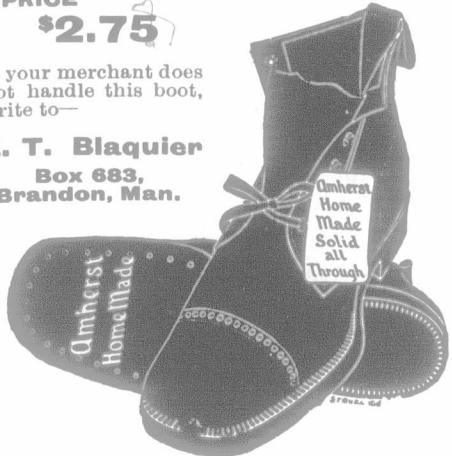
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outside world, there is nothing more helpful to cheer us than pleasant memories, and those I prize most and those which gather round like ministering spirits, are the kind deeds and words of sympathy of dear friends. They seem almost as essential as food for

Algoma, Ont. JULIA.

[You must often feel terrible lonely, Julia, and when the next lonesome spell comes on, bring your knitting to the Ingle Nook and have another chat. There will always be an extra cosy-corner for the lonely people.—D. D.]

Dear Dame Durden,—Could you name any books or papers by which a young girl wishing to become a trained nurse could study the subject at home before going into a hospital? I will be grateful for any advice?

W. S.

Ans.—I do not think there is any book that would give you much that would be an advantage to acquire before going into a hospital. It would likely result in your having to unlearn a great deal after entering. But outside of instruction in actual nursing you can read a good deal along general lines, practice the preparing of food for invalids, and those many little arts of neatness and quietness that every nurse must have. Above all, build yourself up physically for your expected work, for no other profession requires such perfect health as that of the nurse. As a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" you will find help in the second series of papers written by a trained nurse, which began with the first issue of this month. The writer, Miss Owen, is a first-class authority, having had a wide experience in all branches of nursing.

From a Scotch Cook.

The following recipes have been given to me by an old Scotch cook, and, having tested them frequently, I can vouch for their excellence. "Come down to the kitchen again, dear, and I'll give you some more," were her parting words. The most delicious of all her works of art is the steamed fruit pudding, which literally melts in one's mouth:



The Baby's Bottle.

The market is full of foods of all kinds, and many of them are of great value under certain conditions and for particular cases. Not one of them, however, is the proper thing for all babies; nor, perhaps, for any baby under all circumstances. If the baby cannot take milk, then, of course, something else must be found, and this is where foods are of service.

Condensed milk is often invaluable, and is used alone, and sometimes added to cow's milk. Sometimes a proportion of some of the foods is added. There is no rule about it, and the kind of food given depends entirely upon the baby, and its special needs. A baby's whole business in life is to eat and sleep, and it will not do well unless it gets the right kind of one and the right amount of the other. If it does not have the right food it will be hungry, fretful, full of colic, and will not have enough sleep.

After a suitable food or milk mixture is found the whole situation hinges upon the care of the bottle. This is of the utmost importance. The baby should not be allowed to play with it, but be made to finish it within a reasonable time, after which it should be taken away, the mother or nurse noting how much is taken at each feeding, and during the twenty-four hours. The bottle should then be washed out with borax and a brush—such as is made

for the purpose; one that has a good tuft at the end, to wash out the corners and the angle formed by the bottom and sides—and then be filled with cold water and allowed to stand in a cold place for half an hour, or until it is convenient to attend to it. Cold water is used instead of hot, because cold checks fermentation, which would be encouraged by heat under the boiling point. Further care consists in putting it into a pan of cold water and boiling it for ten minutes or more. It is then emptied, stood in the upright position, and covered securely with a perfectly fresh, clean towel.

Nipples should be placed in a solution of baking soda and water, and allowed to soak for fifteen minutes. They are then boiled in the same solution, which is finally drained off, fresh, plain water put on, and the nipples boiled again. They stand in this water, covered with a clean towel, until needed. They must be cleaned immediately after use.

Food should be given regularly, every two, three or four hours, as directed by the physician. A little baby requires food every two hours, and ordinarily not less than two ounces at each feeding, day and night. As the child grows older, and is doing well, more food is given, increasing it gradually up to four, six or eight ounces every three hours during the day, and every four hours at night. If the baby is not satisfied, either it is time to increase the

Stewed Pudding.—One egg, one tablespoon butter, three-quarters cup sugar, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup milk, one-quarter teaspoon salt. Beat well together the egg, butter and sugar; then add the milk, and finally stir in the flour, baking powder and salt, which have been sifted together two or three times. Flavor slightly with vanilla. Grease a pudding dish well, put in a good layer of fruit, either raw or preserved, pour in the batter, and steam for not less than half an hour, nor more than three-quarters. This will make a pudding for five people.

Gingerbread.—The following proportions will make a large pan of the delicacy, but it will keep easily for a week: Three eggs, one cup butter, or half butter and half dripping or lard, one teaspoon baking soda, one heaping dessert-spoon of ginger, one, teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, a grating of nutmeg, three good cups of flour, one cup blackstrap, sour milk, one-half teaspoon salt. Have the butter softened, but not oily. Beat together butter, sugar, eggs, then add the blackstrap. Dissolve the soda with one-half cup sour milk, and add. Sift the flour, spice and salt several times, and then stir it into the batter. If stiff, add more sour milk. Pour into a well-greased bake-pan, and put in a moderately quick oven.

Caraway Cake.—One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, three eggs, one cup sweet milk, one dessert-spoon caraways, three cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt. Cream the butter and sugar to a foam; add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs and the milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt three or four times, add the caraways (lemon peel, chopped raisins or chopped nuts will do as well). Stir the whole into the batter. Finally fold (not beat) in the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and bake three-quarters of an hour in a loaf, in a moderate oven.

The cook advises housekeepers to buy their baking powder, baking soda and flavorings at a drug store, rather than in tins at the grocery. D. D.



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food (at regular intervals only) or some little change is necessary, or the child's bowels are not working properly, or it is thirsty and needs water, which should be given once or twice during the day in any case. It is always safe to give, in a clean bottle, an ounce or two of water when the child is fussing, and let it take what it will. Never have recourse to "baby comforts," they are abominations. It is a foolish thing to be too economical with nipples. They are not expensive, and are a source of great danger if not perfectly clean, and I think they should be thrown away on general principles after two or three weeks of use. Enough should be kept in use and sterilized to provide for accidents. Some babies make a point of throwing their bottle out of the bed or carriage whenever they want to rest in the course of a meal, and a fresh nipple should be put on before it is given back to them. Nipples are supposed to be turned inside out, scrubbed, turned the right way again, and left to soak in baking soda and

water; and this is a good thing to do: boiling them morning and night, but it takes considerable time with the kind of nipple in general use, is apt to be skimpy, when it might as well not be attempted, and the same result is attained by boiling in soda, the great point being to put them to soak immediately after using. In getting the bottle ready, handle the nipple as little as possible, and do not let it touch anything at all. It is well to pour a little food into a clean spoon and taste it to see that it is all right, but do not suck the nipple for that or any other purpose, for by so doing you make all your care in sterilizing absolutely worthless.

To prevent soreness in the baby's mouth, wash it out morning and night with boracic acid and water, and a soft, clean rag, and if soreness is already present, do this after each feeding, and it is a good plan to keep the nipples (after sterilizing) between feedings in a solution of boracic acid and water.



Tommy's View.

By Susan Hubbard Martin.

Turkey in the pantry,
Chicken in the pot,
Mother choppin' apples,
Oven roastin' hot.
Grandma seedin' raisins,
Molly mixin' splices,
Gracious, but the kitchen
Smells uncommon nice.
Cranberries a poppin',
Pies all in a row,
Gee, but don't that mince meat,
Tempt a feller, though.
Silver spoons a shinin',
Cake with frostin' thick,
Say, I think the Governor's
A regular old brick.
Givin' us a holiday,
No lessons to be done,
Kinfolks here to dinner,
Havin' all such fun.
Wish it would come often,
Best of all, I say,
Is this October Thursday
Folks call "Thanksgiving Day."

Jimmy's "Club."

A TRUE STORY.

A gentleman sat in a plain office, puzzling his head over a perplexing question. He was the agent of a benevolent society, organized to help the poor of a great city. The trouble was this: Thanksgiving was at hand, and he had not money enough to do all that he wished to do on the coming day. He knew, too, many families who lived at starving-point, to whom Thanksgiving gave little apparent reason for thanks.

He knew young men who did not hesitate to spend three dollars on a single rose. He knew young ladies who thought nothing of wasting more or less dollars a week on candy. Twenty-five cents would buy a sumptuous dinner for a starving child.

Many hundreds of the extremely poor looked to this man for one good dinner at Thanksgiving time. For one day in the year they hoped to have enough to eat. How was he to give it?

Suddenly three or four dirty faces peered through the window; a timid knock followed. Five street boys and two somewhat tattered little girls trooped in. The agent recognized them as members of a mission Sabbath-school. He said, pleasantly:

"Well, children, what can I do for you to-day?"

"Nothin'," answered the children, vaguely.

"You, Jimmy, you tell," said one of the girls, giving the tallest boy a shove. Jimmy fumbled in his ragged pocket, and slowly produced a large handful of pennies and small change.

"We are a club," said Jimmy, with a

grand air. "There's twenty of us, mister."

"We girls are in it, too," interrupted the girl who gave the shove.

"We come from Cummin's Alley, and we're a club to help Thanksgivin'. Here's—here's—nine dollars and ninety cents."

The agent stared at the large sum, collected at what cost of self-sacrifice only the givers could say.

"It's for them that can't git no dinner," explained the little spokesman.

"Is it?" exclaimed the good man. He hardly knew what to say as he glanced at the poor clothes and shrunken cheeks of the "club."

"Yes," said Jimmy, stoutly, "there's plenty poorer than us, mister; we're a club to help 'em. We didn't care if we didn't have a dinner for two or three days so'st we might give real poor folks one."

"How many dinners will nine dollars and ninety cents get?" asked a little girl, rather hungrily.

"What kind of a dinner?" inquired the agent, with a perceptible weakening in his voice.

"Oh—turkey and stuffin', and—and puddin'!" cried the children, eagerly.

"That will cost perhaps twenty-five cents apiece," said the agent, "and your money will give a fine Thanksgiving dinner to as many as thirty-five hungry people. You have done nobly, children, and I am delighted that you have been so kind and thoughtful for others."

The dinners were bought. "The club" distributed them. The children's first plan was to put a cabbage in with each dinner, the agent says. But there were not cabbages enough to go around. So they cut each cabbage into quarters, and put one piece into each bag.

"That club of twenty poverty-stricken children worked until nine o'clock at night on the day before Thanksgiving, distributing thirty-five dinners to people 'poorer than themselves.'"

This is a true story, and one that should make our easy blood tingle with something akin to shame.—Selected.

Who Ate the Dollies' Dinner.

"Why can't dollies have a Thanksgiving dinner just as well as real folks, mamma?" asked Polly Pine.

"I don't know why," said mamma, laughing. "Go and dress them in their very best clothes, get the dolly house swept and dusted, and the table ready, then I'll fix their dinner before we go downstairs."

"Oh, lovely!" cried Polly Pine.

The dolly house stood in the nursery. It was very big and very beautiful. It was painted red, it had tall chimneys, and a fine front door with "R. Bliss" on a brass plate. There were lace curtains at the windows, and two steps led up to the cunning little piazza. Polly Pine swept the rooms with her tiny



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broom, and dusted them, then she set the table in the dining-room with the very best dishes and finest silver. She set a teeny vase in the middle of the table, with two violets in it; and she put dolly table-napkins at each place. When the house was all nice and clean, she dressed Lavinia in her pink muslin, and Dora Ann in her gray velvet, and Hannah Winch in her yellow silk, then she seated them around the table, each one in her own chair. Polly was just telling them about company manners, how they must not eat with their knives or leave their teaspoons in their cups as they drank their tea, when the nursery door opened, and in came mamma with a real Thanksgiving dinner. There was a chicken leg to put on the platter before Hannah Winch, for Polly always made her carve. There were cunning little dishes of mashed potato and cranberry sauce, and some celery in a tiny tumbler, and the cutest squash-pie baked in a patty-pan.

Polly Pine hopped up and down with delight when she saw it. She set everything on the table, then she ran away to put on her nicest muslin frock with the pink ribbons, and go down to dinner. There were gentlemen there for dinner, gentlemen Polly was very fond of; and she had such a nice time visiting with one of them. He could change his table napkin into a white rabbit, and she forgot all about the dolly's Thanksgiving till they were eating the nuts and raisins. When Polly did remember, she jumped down from her chair, and asked mamma if she might go upstairs and see if the dolly had eaten their dinner. When mamma told about the doll-house Thanksgiving, all the gentlemen wanted to go, too, to find out if the dolly had enjoyed their dinner.

The front door of the house was open; but Polly opened it all out, and there sat the dolly just as their little mamma had left them, only they had eaten up nearly all the dinner. Everything was gone except the potatoes and cranberry sauce. The chicken leg picked bare, the bread was nibbled, and the little pie was bitten all around.

"Well, this is funny!" said papa. Just then they heard a funny, scratchy noise in the doll-house, and a little gray mouse jumped out from under the dining-table. He ran out at the front door down the steps; and, before you could say "Jack Robinson," he had gone, nobody could tell where. There was another tiny mouse under the sofa in the doll-house parlor, and a third one under the bed, with a poor, frightened, trembling little tail sticking out. They all got away safe. Papa would not allow mamma to go for the cat. He said, "Why can't a poor little mouse have a Thanksgiving dinner as well as we can?" —[Good Housekeeping.

Two Mary Smiths and One Thanksgiving Dinner.

By Mrs. Susan M. Griffith, in the Christian Herald.

It was the breakfast table of Miss Mary Smith No. 1, and a very little breakfast table it was in every sense of the word. Little as to size, and exceedingly small as to the meal spread upon it. Also, Miss Mary Smith herself was a diminutive woman; so much so, that she was commonly known in the suburb of Riverdale, where she resided, as "Little Miss Smith."

Of course, Miss Smith was poor, or she would have had more for breakfast than a slice of baker's bread, a pat of butter you could cover with a good-sized thimble, a tablespoonful of meat hash, and a very weak cup of coffee without sugar or milk; especially when she was as hungry as she was that cold November morning, just three days before Thanksgiving. Yes, the little gray-haired lady, fifty-five years old next Christmas, was much in want of a sufficiency of this world's goods, but her poverty was of a most respectable kind. It never was allowed to trouble anyone but herself. If her breakfast was meagre and unsatisfying, she ate more largely of the Bread of Life, sang more blithely and talked more gaily with the young folks who passed her door. Indeed, she was as cheery as her own sweet song-bird, the golden canary who swung in his cage in the south window and poured forth a flood of melody all day long.

Little Miss Smith had lived in the beautiful suburb of Riverdale for many years; ever since her parents died, in fact. "It was quieter there than in the city," she said, and that was true; but it was cheaper, also, much cheaper, and little Miss Smith was obliged to bring her expenditures within the narrow compass of the hundred dollars a year allowed her by her only living relative, a well-to-do brother residing in a distant city. How she managed to exist on so small an annuity no one knew, though the question was often asked and pondered over. That she did live, and seemed to live well, was what the public, easily satisfied by a respectable outward appearance, said, and the decision of the public always settled everything; but perhaps the questioners might have understood the matter better had they seen the one small slice of baker's bread, the tablespoonful of hash, the tiny fire which was expected to heat both rooms—for Miss Smith used a small oil stove on which to cook her meals—and the carefully-preserved twelve-year-old gown.

Although Miss Smith's circumstances were not known, she was well known and loved and respected, not only in the suburb of Riverdale, but in the city to which it belonged. She had many

friendly acquaintances and some good acquaintances among the more wealthy families; to be sure they were a little inclined to be patronizing, but they remembered Miss Smith's father and mother when they occupied a very enviable social position, and when he was judge of a circuit court; and, remembering her as a part of their fallen fortunes, sometimes drove out in their shining carriages to see how she got along, and instead of seeing her poverty—which, indeed, was always hidden as far away as it could be—saw her two eminently respectable rooms, adorned by the excellent, old-fashioned furniture which had descended to her from the parental home, wearing rather an aristocratic air, and herself in her black dress, so carefully darned and sponged and pressed, with the neat linen collar and cuffs, and their verdict was that, "Really, Miss Mary was very nicely fixed indeed. So comfortable and cozy; and they understood that her brother sent her, regularly, a hundred dollars a year. Really very good of her brother; extremely considerate and generous."

At church, too, where she always worshipped each Sabbath, always in the same black silk dress, she had worn for twelve successive years, the same bonnet with the velvet ribbon and purple violets, the same shawl folded in a triangle, they thought her very ancient in fashion and peculiar in manner, but quite well enough off to sign subscription papers, which, of course, she did, going without any breakfast at all, to pay them, oftentimes. If you had asked about her, almost anybody would have said: "Little Miss Smith? Why, no, she isn't poor. She is odd and old-fashioned—the queerest little body you ever saw. Everybody likes her though, she is so nice and kind." And that would have been the end of it.

After this lengthy introduction you ought to know little Miss Smith pretty well; and you will not be surprised to learn that, being of a social turn, and having few to talk to in the course of the day, she not only directed much conversation to her bird, Fluff; but also talked much to herself, or, if you like it better, mused aloud. So it came to pass, that this morning, as she ate her slender breakfast, she gazed out of the window and kept up a pleasant chatter regarding her neighbors.

"Dear, dear, dear me!" she exclaimed, all of a flutter, "Parson's grocery wagon is stopping at Mrs. Bascom's for the second time this morning, and there is Rogers going to Peterson's with a load. They must both be making extensive preparations for Thanksgiving this year. My, my! what a monstrous turkey! It weighs from fifteen to twenty pounds, I'll venture, Fluff. And there goes a bushel basket loaded to the

top. There is a great deal of money in that basket, Fluff. I should like you to count it up if you could. A great deal of money to be eaten in one dinner. Ah! with a tender little sigh, "I didn't use to think much of it myself, once, Fluff, in the good old days when I lived at home with my dear old father and mother. Before they died, and the property was found to be—well, not at all valuable—that is, you know, Fluff, quite involved. I'm not intending to complain, Fluff; not at all. I should be ashamed to do that when I think of all the blessings the dear Lord has given me; but I do confess that I would dearly love to taste one of those good old dinners once more. I do wonder if I can afford a chicken for Thanksgiving this year—a very little chicken. A chicken and dressing and gravy would taste mighty good, together with a bunch of celery and a dish of cranberries. It may be a wild, extravagant thought, Fluff, but I have a mind to look in my pocketbook and see if I can afford it," and away she went to the upper bureau drawer and brought forth her terribly thin little purse.

Pouring out the few pieces of small change on the table, she carefully counted it over some half-dozen times to make sure, then she gravely shook her head.

"I guess we can't do it this time, Fluff, dear. I guess we'd better not. I haven't quite as much change as I thought, and the rent is to be paid next week, you know. I'll get a nickel soup-bone. Soup is nourishing and goes further than chicken, and I can make a very thankful dinner on it, very. And there will be the celery and cranberries. I really think, Fluff, I can manage them."

A knock at the door, causing little Miss Smith to spring out of her chair with a nervous little scream. But it was only the pleasant postman, who seldom brought her anything but her weekly religious paper and the semi-annual check from her brother in Chicago. He now held out a dainty embossed envelope, upon which was her name in the daintiest of handwriting.

"Looks like a good one," said the cheery postman. "It's a good time to get letters now—so near Thanksgiving. There's generally a big turkey dinner enclosed in 'em." And then he laughed cheerily as he ran down the steps and whistled for the next house.

In the flutter of strange excitement, little Miss Smith took the letter into her inner apartment and opened it with the utmost care. Sure enough it was a formal invitation to the Montagues in the city to Thanksgiving dinner. The Montagues—old acquaintances, and one time quite intimate friends of her family, but far removed by the force of

circumstances and the lapse of years. Dear, dear, dear me! That they should think of her! She would write a grateful acceptance at once on some of the scented paper she kept for very special occasions, in her very best style—which was a very good style, by the way—and then she must look to her silk dress and bonnet. As she needed no Thanksgiving dinner now, she would buy a few little trifles to freshen up her old garb and help it to pass muster.

While she is doing this in such a glow of happiness as she had not experienced for many a year, we will introduce to you the second Miss Mary Smith, of Riverdale, for whom—alas! the invitation was really intended. This Mary Smith was a young lady, one of Fortune's favorites, an heiress in prospect, of more than a million, and a resident of Riverdale for only a few weeks, as yet. Her father had recently purchased a fine property on the Heights, about a mile from the centre of the village. The postman's route did not reach there, and the mistake was made in this way. This Mary Smith, repudiating her name as old-fashioned, spelled it sometimes Marie, and oftener Mae. Mrs. Montague, not being well instructed upon this point, and very anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of the wealthy resident of Riverdale Heights, had written the address in what she considered the proper way. There was a discussion among her daughters when the note of acceptance arrived. There were two married daughters home for Thanksgiving, besides the two single ones, and they remarked upon the missive in special terms.

"It doesn't look like Mae's writing one bit," said one of the single daughters. "It is nice enough, but so precise, and—"

"The paper is handsome, but old,"

said another. "At least it looks so. How funny!"

"It is strange there is no monogram on it," said another. "Miss Mae is always so particular about that. Mamma, you wrote the invitation; how did you address it?"

"Why, Miss Mary Smith, to be sure. Isn't that all right?"

"I don't know," said one of her married daughters, "I am much afraid it is all wrong; but there is no time to rectify mistakes now."

"If it should be that little Miss Smith that lives at Riverdale, I should die," said Miss Isabel. "We used to know her, you know; at least papa and mamma did. Oh, goodness!—Such a little, dried-up old maid as she is. What would we do with her—where would we put her, in such a company as ours? The Vances, and Howards, and Professor Hollister. Just think of it!"

"What are you talking about?" demanded Mr. Montague, a silver-haired old gentleman approaching seventy-eight years of age; "what nonsense! I knew the Smiths in their plamy days, and let me tell you there are very few ladies of the present day who can at all compare with Mary Smith. Why have you dropped her, my dear?" turning to his wife, who was nearly eighteen years his junior, "she ought to be invited. Nothing would suit me better. The Howards remember her very well, and so do the Sharps. Judge Sharp was speaking of her just the other day. If you have made a mistake of this kind, I say it is a good one—one of the mistakes that Providence has a hand in."

This was a great deal for Mr. Montague to say, and it gave a thoughtful turn to the discussion. If papa considered little Miss Smith all right, of course she

was, and one and all agreed that, on no account, must she ever be allowed to know there had ever been a mistake; but should their surmises be correct, she was to be treated as an old friend, and with special consideration.

I presume Fluff must have whispered it abroad, being the only little bird in the secret, but before Thanksgiving Day dawned, almost every one in Riverdale knew that little Miss Smith had been invited out to dinner to the Montagues in the city, and treated her with a new kind of respect. And in what a glorious state of excitement she was, to be sure, when she took the Oak Street car into the city Thursday morning. She had the air of a well-dressed lady, too, if her silk gown was a dozen years old, for she wore the gold watch that had been her mother's wedding present, and the pair of lilac kid gloves that she kept for great occasions.

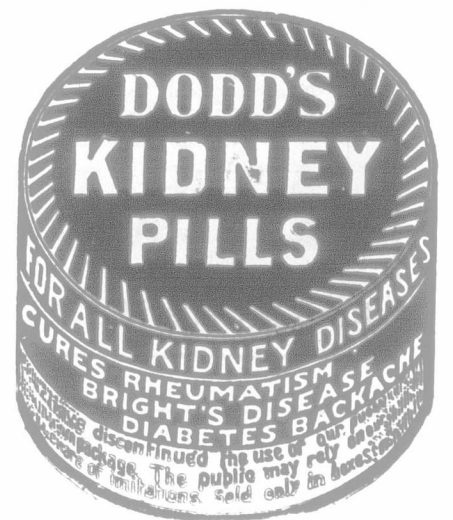
She was received with distinguished courtesy, especially by old Mr. Montague, who had many reminiscences of the old days, when he and her father, the Judge, were well acquainted, to talk over, and as she was recognized and remembered by this one and that one of the company, the sparkle returned to her eye, the music to her voice, and her tongue was loosened, pouring forth a continual stream of wit and intelligence, for which she had once been greatly noted. Judge Sharp, a contemporary of her father's, engaged her in an animated conversation, and, remembering her once rare accomplishments, would have her sit at the piano, and revive the songs of long ago. In fact, it was a merry, jovial, genial day with all; little Miss Smith enjoyed it no more than the rest. Indeed, Judge Sharp was so delighted over the revival of this old acquaintance, that he, then and there, without consulting his

wife, invited her to eat Christmas dinner with them. I suppose Riverdale never had a more thankful heart than little Miss Smith's that night. She was so happy that she kept breaking out in hymns to that extent as to surprise Fluff into an ecstasy.

A few days after, as Isabel Montague and her father stood by the window of their residence, the splendid coach from Riverdale Heights rolled by. In it was a single occupant, a rather plain girl, wearing a spoiled air of pride and luxury.

"There, papa," said Isabel, "the Miss Mary Smith we really invited to our Thanksgiving dinner. They say she is heires to more than a million."

The old gentleman looked at her as she passed, then putting up his glasses, he said, emphatically, "I wouldn't give our Mary Smith for a dozen of her. What if she is worth a million? Our Mary is worth her weight in gold."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

RECLAMATION OF EFFECTS.

Last January I had a box of settlers' effects sent to me from Ontario by C. P. R., but the box never arrived. After reasonable time I billed them with contents, which they had previously asked for, and now, after much correspondence has passed, they offer to pay me half of my valuation, but state that legally they are only liable for five dollars, while my claim calls for eighty dollars. What action should I take, as the articles were all necessities? J. B. G. Alta.

Ans.—It would be impossible to give you an opinion without seeing the shipping bill. We think, however, you had better see some solicitor in Alberta, as, no doubt, you will have to take action, and such action must be commenced in the N.-W. T.

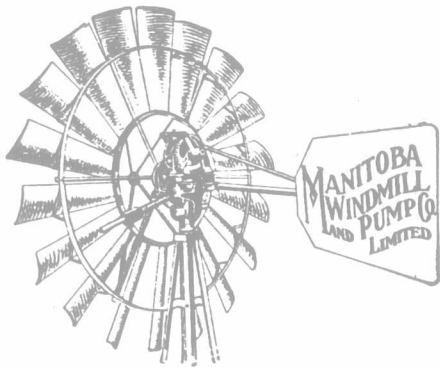
Veterinary.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Have a horse that has been doing practically nothing for the past eight weeks and is not doing well. His coat is dull and he passes wind through throat; he seems in low spirits, and frequently grinds his teeth together, also his eyes are dull; have been feeding him about three oat sheaves a day lately; his hind fetlocks swell a little over night when standing in stable; also there is a lot of rumbling in stomach. J. R. W. Sask.

Ans.—You should have mentioned the age of your horse. The animal is evidently suffering from chronic indigestion. Feed exclusively on small bran mashes for at least sixteen hours, and then give, as a drench: raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, two ounces. When that has operated on the bowels, give: sulphate of iron and nux vomica, of each two ounces; bicarbonate of soda and nitrate of potash, of each three ounces. Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one powder morning and evening in food until all are given. A change of diet is very essential. Instead of oat sheaves, give hay of good quality, with moderate rations of good sorghum oats twice daily, and a mash made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, once daily.

YOUR CROP IS NOW SAFE

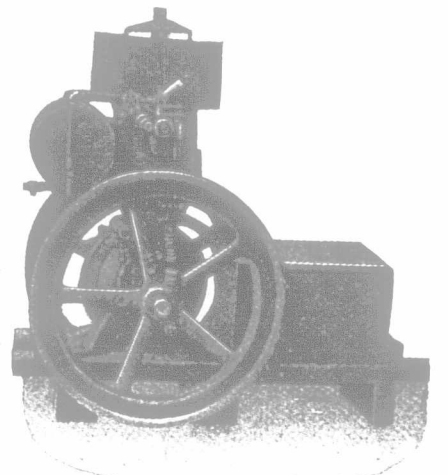


Manitoba Steel Windmill—all sizes

Fitted up with one of our Grinders, Steel-frame Wood-saws, Steel Tanks and Pumps. We erect them ourselves—and sell on their merits—at prices and terms to suit all. The Manitoba line is the People's Favorite, being highly recommended by every purchaser.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—WE WANT YOU TO HAVE IT.

The MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP CO., Limited
Box 301. BRANDON, MAN.



Manitoba Gasoline Engine—2, 4 & 6 h.-p.

MR. FARMER:

Having reaped a very fine harvest you naturally "feel good," feel like putting in improved appliances to lighten your labor and increase your profits. We will be happy to supply you with any of the following:

Windmills for power or pumping; Pumps—all sizes; Toronto Grain Grinders; Steel Saw Frames and Saws; Stikney Gasoline Engines—all sizes; B. Bell & Son Horse and Tread Powers; Feed Cutters, Root Pulpers; Empire Cream Separators—they get all the cream.



Write for our new catalogues, free for the asking.
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—A new book for florists and amateur gardeners, "The Chrysanthemum," by Arthur Herrington (Orange Judd Co., New York), makes its appearance at a most opportune time since the beauty of this "golden flower" of the Greeks is about to burst forth to cheer the proverbially chill and gloomy month of November. This new book on the Chrysanthemum treats of the propagation and all details of culture, classification and selection of varieties for special purposes and a history of the plant. The book will be welcomed by both professional and amateur florists, for the comprehensive and practical nature of its contents cannot fail, if followed, to bring about the desired results, namely, large flowers and a profusion of bloom. This would be a valuable book to add to a village or agricultural library. Price, through this office, cloth bound, 50 cents.

Pianos AND Organs

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Write for catalogue and prices.

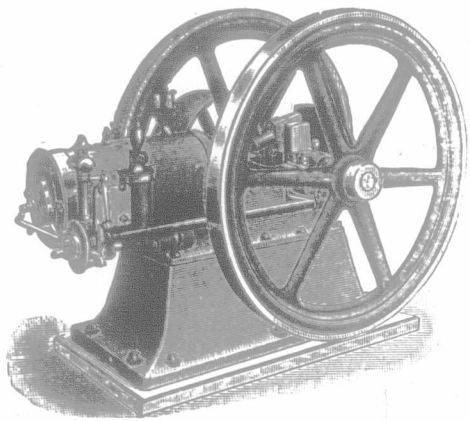
LAYTON BROS.
144 Peel St. Montreal.

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

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

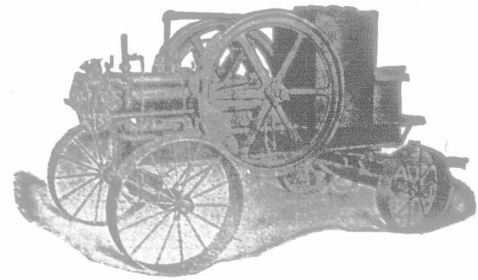
R. K. BENNETT,
Box 95. Calgary.



The OHIO Gasoline Engine

Portable for threshing and Stationary for cutting wood and chopping.

They are the best engines in the market to-day for general use. Easy to start. We have a large number in use in Manitoba, giving the best of satisfaction. Write for catalogue and prices at once.



BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., Limited

152 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

EXPERIENCED married farmer wants position as working manager. Would rent good farm, with horses to work same. G. Managan, box 1, Franklin, Man.

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

FOR SALE—One hundred and thirty acres of land, two miles from Dominion Farm and C. P. R. station. For information apply Fooks & Probert, Bella Vista Hotel, Agassiz, B. C.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Lincoln Rams and Ewes. W. T. Lytle, Bridewell Farm, Beaconsfield, Man.

FOR SALE—320 acres, mixed farm at Arden, about 100 acres cultivated, hay, wood and good house and outbuildings, stock and implements, all fenced, good water; reason for selling, owner retiring. Apply Alex. McKenzie, Arden, Man.

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

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.

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.

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.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

"What part of the chicken will you have?" asked the polite hostess. "Oh, I'm not very particular," said Pat. "Give me a couple of wings, a couple of legs and a bit of the breast."

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.

LIPTON, Sask.—Bay gelding, thirteen years old, about 1,400 pounds weight; bay mare, white face, right hind foot white. Reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. John Kansier.

ADAIR, Sask.—Lost, gray mare with halter on when last seen, and with spring colt. Mare branded E H right flank, and cross on right shoulder. \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. Berry Crittenden.

ESTRAY.

SEMLEY, Sask.—Since September 23, 1905, pony mare, bay, white on forehead, branded R on right shoulder, rope around neck, black mane and tail. Jno. O. Scott.

GRENFELL, Sask.—Bay broncho mare, about 900 pounds, white star on forehead, white feet, branded on left front shoulder, branded P on left hip. Joseph Trundell (34-12-7 w 2).

ZORRA via Roblin, Man.—Since early in the summer, light bay horse, white star on forehead, hind feet white, no visible brand; dark bay mare, little white on forehead, hind feet white, branded D on left hip and horseshoe on left shoulder. John L. Anderson.

LONGLAKETON, Sask.—Since spring, bay stud horse, yearling, black mane, black feet. Carl Grand.

Tyvan, Sask.—Since October 1st, 1905, bay broncho mare, about 1,200, right hind foot white, branded S on left hip and 7B, monogram, on right hip. E. E. Lufkin.

LOON CREEK, Sask.—Bay mare, white stripe down face, no brand, both shoulders scarred, about 900 pounds weight. R. L. Ashdown.

WAUCHOPE, Sask.—Since September 24, 1905, gray broncho gelding, about six years old, wearing leather halter, branded TC, monogram, on right shoulder. George W. Orser.

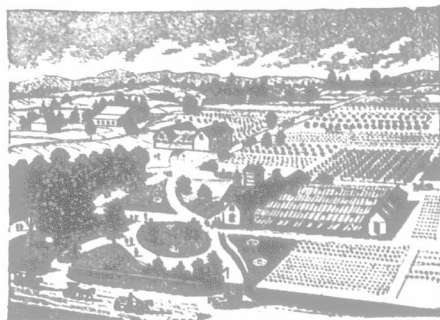
IMPOUNDED.

REGINA, Sask.—Brown gelding, about twelve years old, large star on face, collar marks; sorrel gelding, about twelve years old, small star on face, light mane and tail, white feet. S. Beach.

RUDY, Sask.—Two-year-old heifer; one steer; two-year-old steer; two-year-old steer; light red, spotted, red with white face, branded O 7 on left rib, M, bar under, on left shoulder, indistinct brand on left hip, brand resembling mushroom, with bar under, on left hip; five steers; three yearling steers; one heifer; spotted and red, black, dark red, branded F M, quarter circle under, on left hip; no brand; one steer has white head; cow with suckling calf; one steer; red, red, black, dark red, short tail, branded I D on left hip, hole in right ear, brand resembling harness buckle on left hip, indistinct brand on right rib. Red cow has foregoing brand on left hip. Two steers; two steers; one steer; two steers, spotted, red, one roan and the other blue, branded anvil on right hip, indistinct brand on left shoulder and right hip, branded B on right hip, indistinct brand. F. Rouleau (S. E. 20-30-9 w 3).

HAZELWOOD, Sask.—Sorrel stallion, two years old, broad white stripe down face, gray mane and tail, white feet, no brand; roan mare, white star on face, white on right hind foot, branded HL, monogram; brown mare, white stripe down face, no brand; bay mare, left hind

Canada's Greatest Nurseries



Salesmen Wanted

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

HARDY TESTED STOCK FOR WESTERN PLANTING.

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

START NOW AT BEST SELLING SEASON.

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

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

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

foot white, white on end of nose, branded R U; gray mare, branded O on left side of neck; buckskin yearling colt, mare, hind feet white, dark mane and tail, no brand. O. M. Rolufs (S. E. 6-11-6 2).

CRATK, Sask.—Eleven black mares, two to twelve years old; eleven bay mares, two to twelve years old; five sorrel mares, about three years old; four roan mares, three to ten years old; six iron-gray mares, two to eight years old; bay stallion about twelve years old; six suckling colts, five bay and one roan, about six months old. Horseshoe brand, with bar under, on right fore shoulder. Adam Nelson.

CARON, Sask.—Red and white steer, about three years old, dehorned, ring in nose. James Campbell.

YELLOW GRASS, Sask.—Bay horse, no brand; bay horse, branded lazy B, half diamond; bay horse, branded V on thigh; seven bay horses, branded U, bar under; sorrel horse, branded U, bar under. R. Burnside.

INDIAN HEAD, Sask.—White heifer calf; red-roan heifer calf; red heifer calf; red bull calf, white spots; red and white bull calf. Louis Arnold.

BUFFALO PLAINS, Sask.—Dark bay mare, left hind foot white, no brand; yearling colt, dark bay, hind feet white, no brand. Elias R. Covey.

GRAYSON, Sask.—Two gray brood mares; dark sorrel horse; light sorrel mare; bay horse, about three years old; dark brown or black colt, about one year old; six suckling colts; two black-brown brood mares; four brown brood mares, several of which are branded R, lazy T, on shoulder. W. S. Smith.

OXBOW, Sask.—Bay pony mare, about 800 pounds weight, left hind foot white, marked I on right hip, forelock roached, wearing leather halter. W. J. Morrison.

BELLE PLAINE, Sask.—Dark gray gelding, aged, crippled on right hind hip and lame, no brand; bay gelding, branded VF, monogram, on left thigh, lame on left hind leg, about 900 pounds weight; light gray gelding, aged, branded lazy H on left shoulder, about 1,000 pounds weight; black gelding, about three or four years old, white stripe down face, three white feet, no brand, about 1,200 pounds weight, bad wire cut under right shoulder. J. Schuler.

FORT QU'APPELLE, Sask.—Roan

yearling heifer; red and white yearling heifer; red and white yearling steer; black steer, yearling; four red steers, branded R D I on right ribs, yearlings. W. J. Prizeman.

MEOTA, Sask.—Bay mare, branded J H on left shoulder, with new hobbles and halter on. Patrick Burke.

NUTANA, Sask.—Bay horse, branded I, with anchor under, on left shoulder, 14 1/2 hands high, eight years old, branded J on right shoulder and anchor on left thigh, white stripe down forehead, white legs, 1,000 pounds. DeWitt Fletcher.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Bay horse, aged, about 1,100 pounds, branded V, bar over, on left thigh and lazy N, over dumb-bell, over arbitrary sign, on left shoulder. D. Copeland.

NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Bay mare, star on forehead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white, spot on each side of ribs, branded R on left shoulder. H. A. Esplen.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Dark gray gelding, two years old, blind in right eye, branded O on left flank, left hind foot and right front foot white, little white on forehead; bay filly, two years old, blind in right eye, branded O on left flank. D. Copeland.

DUNDURN, Sask.—Bay mare, good, 1,000 pounds, star on head, branded M on left shoulder, five years old. F. W. Dubois.

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. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

In a certain home where the stork recently visited there is a six-year-old son of inquiring mind. When he was taken in to see the new arrival he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it hasn't any teeth! Oh, mamma, it hasn't any hair!" Then clasping his hands in despair, he cried: "Somebody has done us! It's an old baby."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

- A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- A. D. McDONALD**, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
- A. D. GAMLEY**, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
- C. W. TAYLOR**, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
- C. O'BRIEN**, Dominion City.—Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
- ELTON & WATT**, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man.
- E. T. GRIFFITHS**, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- H. V. CLENDENING**, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendenning.
- HENRY NICHOL**, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.
- J. COFFEY**, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns. Yorkshirewines of all ages and both sexes.
- J. G. WASHINGTON**, Ninga.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
- JOHN GIBSON**, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
- JOHN WISHART**, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- JAMES DUTHIE**, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- LAKE & BELSON**, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- L. E. THOMPSON**, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
- PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM**—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem P. O. Ont., and R. A. telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
- RIVEREDGE FARM**—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
- REGINA STOCK FARM**—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
- ROBT. SINTON**, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R. P. STANLEY**, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
- SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales** Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
- SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families**. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
- TRAYNOR BROS.**, Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
- THOS. ELLIOTT**, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
- THOS. DALE**, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- W. M. LAUGHLAND**, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.
- W. S. LISTER**, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 104B.

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

Is Cancer Hereditary?

Some physicians say no, but those who have treated the disease extensively say that it certainly is hereditary. Dr. David M. Bye, of 436 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, a Cancer specialist of ability, says that in his experience of nearly thirty years he has treated many thousands of cases and from his records he can trace an hereditary tendency in 50 per cent. of the cases. With his **Combination Oil Cure**, recently discovered by him, he has treated and cured Cancer in almost every situation of the body and in all stages. He says there is no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. **The Combination Oil Cure is soothing and balm, safe and sure.** (22)

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE** made at Essex Centre, Ont. **NO DUTY TO PAY.** Send to Main Office for free catalog showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address **Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 155 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.**

Birtle Fair.

The 25th annual exhibition of the Birtle Agricultural Society was held on Oct. 5th, in ideal summer weather. Owing to previous heavy rains, the attendance was not on a large scale; farmers, generally, preferring to take advantage of the fine day to further threshing and stacking.

Mr. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, discharged the duties of judge for both cattle and horses, to the satisfaction of exhibitors. Shorthorns were first to come into the ring, and in aged bulls H. Bied and S. Larcombe took the prizes, with animals which have been winners in previous years. Hodgson Bros. were successful in yearling bulls, with a very nice, straight, red bull, which also took the special prize for best bull of any age, and Chas. Craig had the best bull calf, a nice red, which looks like growing into a valuable animal. Hodgson Bros. carried off firsts for cows, heifers (two and one year olds), and the herd prize, with nice cattle. Grade cattle were more numerous than Shorthorns, and contained many choice animals. S. Larcombe and E. Dickin were winners for cows of dairy and beef type, respectively; Hodgson Bros. taking second place in both classes, also first and second for two-year-old heifers, one-year-old heifers and calves, and first for steers one year old. Chas. Wilson took the remaining prizes with very good black cattle.

Hereford cattle, of which there are some good specimens in the neighborhood, were conspicuous by their absence.

The show of horses was not large, but agricultural and general-purpose exhibits especially were good, and showed an improvement on former years. For agricultural, S. Cochrane and W. Cartmel took the prizes for brood mares and foals; the former also winning the Solsgirth syndicate's prize for foals. B. Dutton, W. Lidster and H. Bied were successful with young horses, and A. Seebach won with a good, well-matched team of bays. W. Lidster, G. Lidster, B. Dutton and Hodgson Bros. were most successful exhibitors of general-purpose horses. In light horses Mrs. Leckie, S. Larcombe and T. and J. Hodgson were to the front. Hodgson Bros. won for saddle horses, J. M. Stewart for single driver, and W. Dodge and Rev. J. Hellyer for teams. Miss Hodgson and Mrs. Taylor took the prizes for best lady drivers.

Some nice sheep were exhibited by E. Wilson and A. Craig, of Miniota, who divided the prizes. Pigs were a larger and better exhibit than usual, Chas. Wilson and H. Bied being the successful exhibitors. The show of poultry was small, but contained some choice birds, especially the White Leghorns. Birtle has long been noted for its exhibition of roots and vegetables, and this year's display was fully up to the mark, and the judges had no easy task in making their awards. Messrs. Larcombe, Lane, Dutton, Brown, Thompson and Bied upheld their reputation, while A. Cottingham and C. J. Mickle made a very successful beginning, and showed they will have to be reckoned with in future. Mr. Larcombe's collection was fit to meet any competition. There was a large and excellent display of butter, which would have appeared to better advantage in cooler weather.

There was a choice display of needlework and fine arts, and the house plants and garden flowers of Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Larcombe were again a great attraction to visitors.

A very successful banquet was held in the evening. Provincial Treasurer Agnew, C. J. Mickle, E. A. Burnbank, President Larcombe and others were on the toast list.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

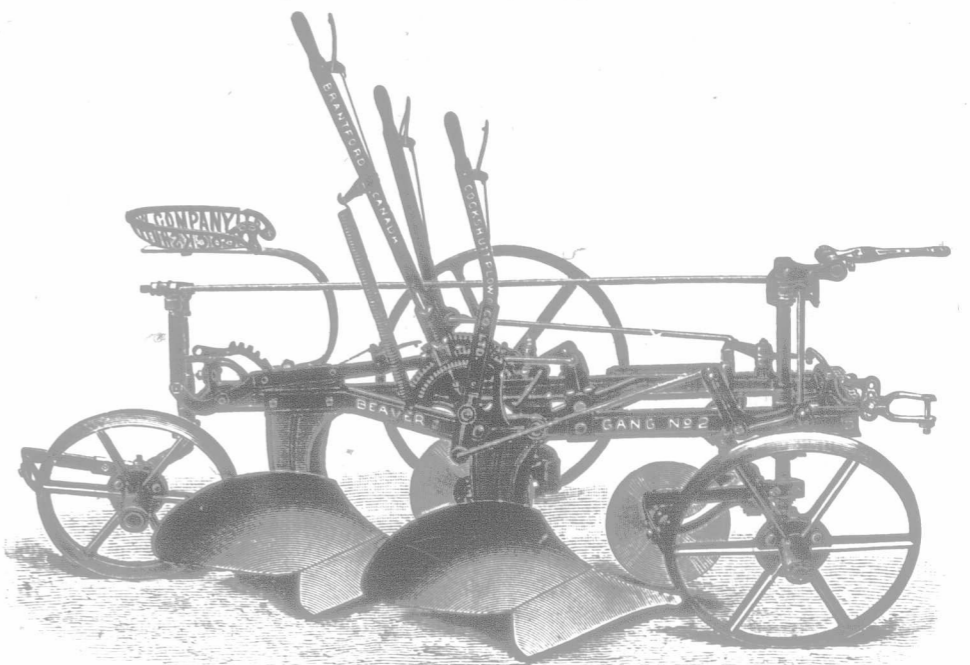
Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of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

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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HIGH-GRADE PLOWS, DRAG and DISC HARROWS, SINGLE and DOUBLE DISC DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, etc.



THE NEW BEAVER GANG.

This cut represents our Beaver Gang, an entirely new, light riding plow which we are placing on the market this season.

WHEELS—The wheels are dust-proof. The furrow and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. The land wheel is extra large and set well out from the plow, which makes the plow run steady and easy.

FRAME—The frame is strong and rigid, and is made after the style of our famous Empire Gang.

BOTTOMS—The bottoms are the important part of a Plow. On the Beaver we are using the same bottoms as are used on our 12-in High-Lift Jewel, and which have proved themselves exceptionally good cleaners in sticky soil.

LEVERS—The lever arrangement is new and most complete. The landing lever is a great advantage to the operator and perfectly controls the plow. We can also supply this plow with adjustable beams which can be quickly set for wide or narrow work.

If you are looking for light-draft riding Gang Plow which has all the advantages of a High-Lift Plow, but much cheaper in price, buy the BEAVER.

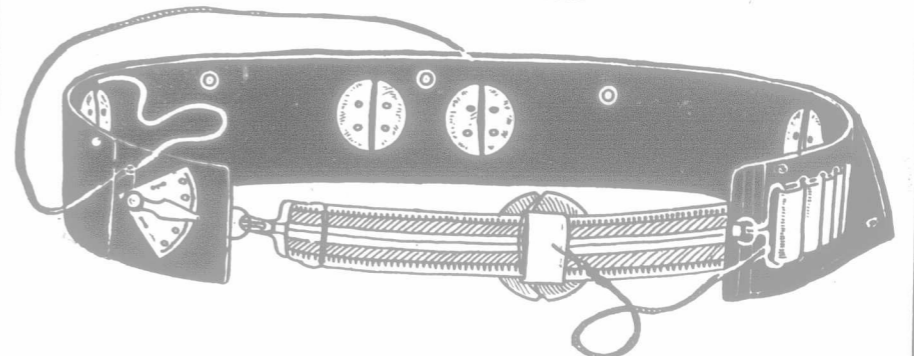
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PATERSON PATENT



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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.

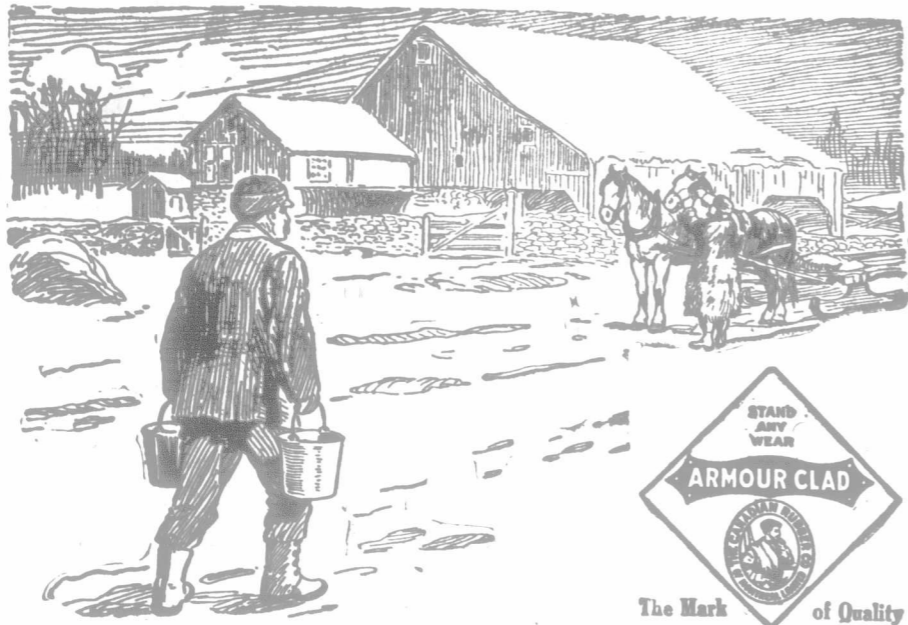
We make all repairs free of charge.

THE ZENITH ELECTRIC BELT CO.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Threshing Clover.

Throughout the country there are several plots of red clover which have formed seed, and which would be threshed if some suitable means to do so were known. Some have suggested putting a board behind the cylinder, leaving an opening at one end and another in front, with the opening of the opening cut, so that when threshing the clover would be winnowed from one end to the other. This scheme might be worth trying with the ordinary grain thresher. Mr. W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, who threshed alfalfa last year, writes us that they used a grain thresher, by setting the concaves up close, and that most of the seed was ribbed out, and came out below where one usually finds the weed seeds. We are inclined to think this plan would work with red clover on a clear, frosty day, but it should be fed slowly.



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" on the genuine



Coughing Hogs CANNOT THRIVE

It will pay you to have your hogs ready for the market before prices drop.

CARNEFAC WILL DO IT.

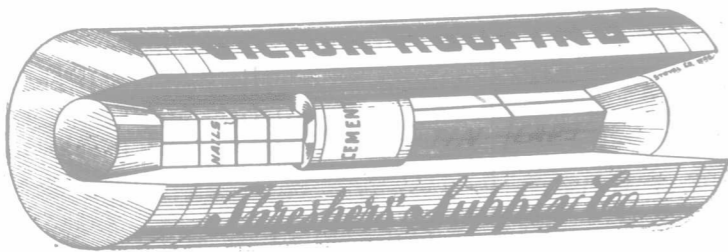
The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.
 Dear Sirs,—I have used Carnefac Stock Food for my herd of Yorkshire swine and think there is nothing can beat it. My first acquaintance with Carnefac was when recommended by a breeder to use it for a number of hogs I had suffering from a severe cough. The result was a speedy and permanent cure. This alone established my confidence. I have since used it extensively in feeding, fitting for the show-ring, etc., and always with the best results.
 I am, yours faithfully,
 R. F. DUCK & SON.

Messrs. Duck & Son are among the best known and most successful hog breeders in Canada.

Do not hesitate. Write at once for trial pail sent F.O.B. your station.

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 AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

If You Want to Buy or Sell a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results.
 Address: Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.



She—Which would you rather lose, Jack, me or my money?
 He—You, sweetheart.
 She—Oh, Jack!
 He—But I would; because, don't you see, dearest, if I lost you I would have the money to offer large rewards for your recovery and get you back again.
 She—Dear Jack!

Two neighbors were conversing the other day, when one said to the other: "By the way, how is Mrs. Hogg, the invalid, getting on?" "Oh," replied the other, "they do not call her Mrs. Hogg now." "Why, what do they call her?" "Oh, they call her Mrs. Bacon now: she's cured."

Sir Henry Irving tells that at one time, visiting Shakespeare's birthplace, he had a slight experience with a rustic of the vicinity. Being in a quizzical frame of mind, Sir Henry addressed a few questions to the fellow, and in reply obtained some illuminating information. "That's Shakespeare's house over there, I believe," Sir Henry innocently remarked.

"Ees."
 "Have you ever been there?"
 "Noa."
 "I believe Mr. Shakespeare is dead now. Can you tell me how long?"
 "Dunno."
 "Let's see, he wrote, did he not?"
 "Oh, yes, he did summat."
 "What was it he wrote?"
 "Well, I think it wat the Boible?"

A young Virginia woman who recently moved to New York with her husband brought with her a typical colored servant. The lady was quite ill, and one morning after the physician had left, the servant appeared, much concerned for the welfare of her mistress. Approaching the bedside she said: "Miss May, mah mothah dun had a cousin what hed de same ailments what you dun got."
 "Is that so, Cora?" replied the lady.
 "Yessum," responded Cora, encouraged, "but mah mothah's cousin she died, 'deed she did."
 "Well, Cora," said her mistress, angry that she should tell her such a tale at such an inopportune time, "if that's all you have to say to me you can leave the room and don't come in again. I don't want to hear such stories. You haven't the sense you were born with, and that was mighty little."

Cora was thoroughly frightened at what she had done and wished to ameliorate her ill-chosen story, so she thought for a moment, and, turning to go, said: "Well, Miss May, mah mothah tole me she died mighty easy."

SHEEP IN ARGENTINA.

The class of sheep best suited to high-priced land and mixed farming is that whose frame and early maturity meet the demand of the mutton market. Argentina will, therefore, continue to produce a large parcel of strong cross and lofty fiber derived from crosses between the Down breeds and long-wooled white-faced sheep. The dry uplands of the southwest zone, and the land of similar description to the south of the rivers Colorado and Negro are well suited for breeding Merino sheep. This is the prevailing type to be found in these territories. Distance from the market renders the wool parcel more important than the production of mutton, and the Merino sheep, being more gregarious than the English breeds, is more easily shepherded in these large runs. The type of Merino is of a low grade, producing a short staple of only medium quality. The breeders who are entirely tenants of limited means are discouraged from raising their flocks to a higher standard of quality and wool production by the narrow policy of the land owners, who seldom grant a lease of more than three years in extent, and refuse to assist their tenants by fencing, well making, or other improvements. In all these territories, the breeding of sheep is the first method of exploring the virgin land; their total exceeds 200,000,000 acres, and it is, therefore, not an overestimated forecast to state that Southern Argentina will reach a capital of 50,000,000 sheep before her Central Pampa, Rio Negro, and Patagonian territories are fully occupied.

If you could only see the Easy Running

EMPIRE Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.
 Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our **Catalogue No. 12.**

Empire Cream Separator Co.
 of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.
 Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"Favorite" Churn

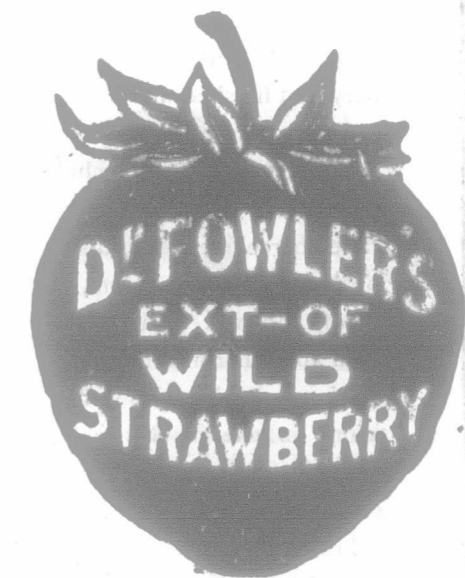


In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons

Improved Steel Frame. **Patent Foot and Lever Drive.**
tent 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.

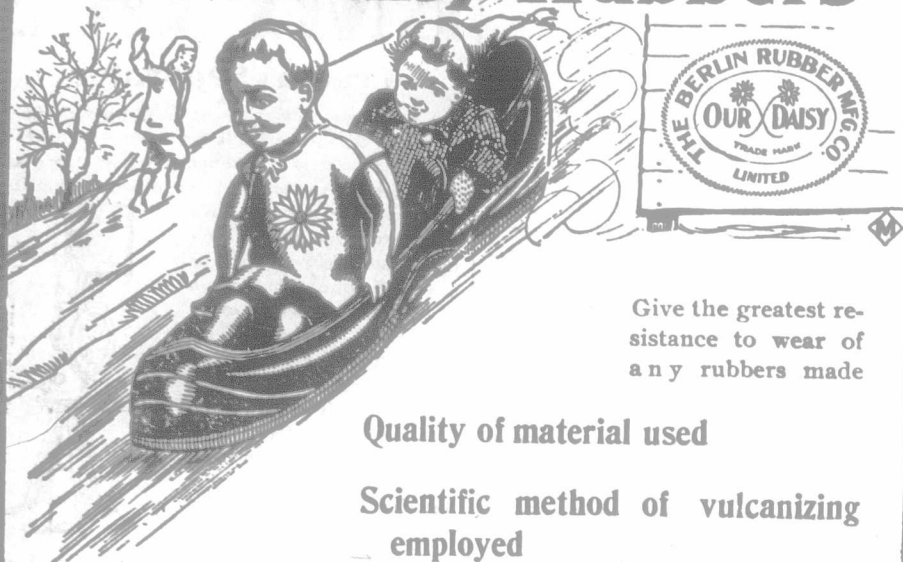


CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

Our Daisy Rubbers



Give the greatest resistance to wear of any rubbers made

Quality of material used

Scientific method of vulcanizing employed

Special reinforcing at wearing points

Ensure the good old time wearing quality and abundant satisfaction

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Last Mountain Valley

Saskatchewan.

Selections may be made from 30 Townships controlled by us.

OPEN PRAIRIE OR PARK LANDS.

C.P.R. now running first-class passenger trains to Strassburg.

Get in ahead of next year's extensions of C.P.R. and G.T.P. Steamers to Arlington Beach.

Excellent openings for all kinds of business in the Town-sites of Strassburg, Bulyea, Earl Grey and Arlington Beach.

For all information apply to:

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"Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide — not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co. Limited Toronto Canada

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



GOSSIP.

"Oh, John!" she exclaimed, "now that you've seen my new bonnet you simply can't regret that I got it. Isn't it just a poem?"

"Well, if it is," replied John, "I guess a proper title for it would be Owd to a Milliner."

\$200.00 IN PRIZES.

For the Best Memorandum of Events Kept in Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac for 1905—Be Sure to Get Your Almanac in Before January 15, 1906, as the Contest Closes on That Date.

The special feature about Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac, which makes it so popular among the people, is the space left on each calendar page for memoranda.

Thousands of persons throughout Canada have formed the habit of setting down opposite the days of the month certain items of interest, such as dates of births and marriages, of receipt and payment of money, of promissory notes or notable purchases, of the time of planting, or hiring help, of setting hens, or when the mare is expected to foal, etc.

In order to encourage this custom, which is not only of interest, but of considerable value to the person keeping this diary, we have decided to give prizes amounting to \$200 in gold and to be divided as follows:—First prize, \$100 in gold; second prize, \$50 in gold; third prize, \$25 in gold; fourth to ninth (each), \$5 in gold.

Anyone who has kept a memorandum of events in Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac during 1905 is eligible for a prize. The preference will be shown for the record which is most likely to prove useful for future reference.

The competition will close on Jan. 15, 1906, and it will be necessary for your almanac to reach our offices on or before that date.

The awarding of prizes will be entrusted to a committee of three well-known newspaper men, and the names of the winners announced in the newspapers throughout Canada.

It is not necessary to send a letter, but be sure to write your name and address on the front cover of your almanac and mail it to Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. If you desire, we shall return your almanac, at our expense, as soon as the competition is closed.

If you have not been keeping a record of events during 1905, you will be interested in this contest next year, as the prizes will be of the same value.

Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac for 1906 will be mailed to every name on the voters' lists throughout Canada, and if you do not receive a copy by the 1st of January, it will be sent free on receipt of your request.

An American writer concludes a eulogy of mules by remarking that their failure to breed is regarded by many as indicative that in them the climax of animal perfection has been reached.

We quite often hear, says the St. Paul Farmer, of outbreaks of a peculiar nature among swill-fed hogs, kept near or within the outskirts of villages or small cities. The deaths are usually attributed to hog cholera, on account of the similarity of certain symptoms; for example, diarrhoea, partial paralysis, and high percentage of mortality. An enterprising farmer investigated the circumstances connected with an outbreak he experienced, and traced the trouble to the soap used in washing dishes. The swill, including dish water, had been collected from three small hotels. In a short time the animals began to sicken, and many of them died. Upon inquiry it was found that in the hotels large quantities of powdered soap were used in washing the dishes. In view of the danger it would seem better to abandon altogether the habit of giving dish water to hogs. Although the feeding of garbage is generally condemned, the scraps of vegetables and table refuse could, perhaps, if properly collected, be used with safety. But certainly pure water is a much more wholesome drink, even for swine, than dirty dish water. When the subject of "swill feeding" as a business is studied, and the conditions as they exist are understood, the wonder is, not that some of the pigs die, but rather that so many of them live.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

IT SAVES TROUBLE

and annoys many times to have

ABSORBINE

handy in case of a Bruise or Strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and you can work the horse. No blister, no hair gone.

ABSORBINE cures Lameness, allays pain, removes any soft bunch quickly. \$2.00 per bottle delivered or of regular dealer. Book 6-B Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Badly Strained Joints or Ligaments. Kills Pain.

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

For Sale

The Clydesdale Stallion, Activity, No. [2438] Vol. X. Dark bay, white stripe on face, off hind foot white, weight 1800 lbs.

Activity won 1st in three-year-old call, Calgary, 1901; also Clydesdale Horse Association Cup. Has never been beaten in a show-ring Sure foal-getter.

For further particulars apply to

D. C. GOURLEY, Secretary,
Lacombe Horse Stock Co., Lacombe, Alta.

"Looke here, young feller," said Deacon Korntop, "you bin a-makin' up to our Berthy for some time."

"Yes, sir," replied the bashful young farmer.

"Waal, I want to know ef you're goin' to marry her."

"So do I; but I jest hain't got the spunk to ask her."

HE OWES A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

Tells of Benefit Derived from
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Cures of Rheumatism and Dropsy by
Canada's Great Kidney Remedy.

Yellow Grass, Assa., N.-W. T., Oct. 23. —(Special).—"I think I should let the public know the benefit I derived from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. John White, well-known here, and he voices the sentiments of many a man on those Western prairies who has been relieved of his pains and misery by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for years," Mr. White continued. "I tried doctors and medicines, but never got anything to do me much good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. What they did for me was wonderful."

"I also know the Harris family, and I saw their little girl, Edith, who was cured of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I know that to be true. I tell you I feel like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills even stronger than I talk."

There is no Kidney disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure.

America's Leading Horse Importers

The only shows in France in 1905 where all Percheron horses were permitted to compete are the following:

GREAT ANNUAL SHOW OF FRANCE.

1st-prize 4-year-old—Vercingetorix (51912) 40541.
1st-prize 3-year-old—Fusain (53895) 40544.
1st-prize 2-year-old—Doyen (57661) 40577.

GREAT PARIS SHOW.

1st-prize 4-year-old—Ravissant (46514) 40539.
1st-prize 3-year-old—Fusain (53895) 40544.
1st-prize 2-year-old—Monaco (58631). Remains in France.

GREAT ANNUAL SHOW OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE.

1st-prize 4-year-old—Ravissant (46514) 40539
1st-prize 3-year-old—Flambart (54628) 40543.
1st-prize 2-year-old—Monaco (58631). Remains in France.

Every first-prize winning Percheron stallion at each of these great shows, with the exception of Monaco, has been imported by us, and is now in our stables. At each one of these great shows a group of our horses won first prize in collection.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

Our horses won the following prizes, in strong competition, at the recent Fairs:

WINNIPEG

Clydesdale Stallions, aged class—
First, Second and Third prizes, also Championship.
Three-year-old Stallions—
First and Second prizes.
Clydesdale Mares—
First and Championship.
Percheron Stallions, aged class—
First prize.
Three-year-old Class—
First and Second prizes.
Clydesdale Stallion and three of his get—
First prize both at Winnipeg & Brandon.

BRANDON

First and Second in three-year-old Clydesdale Stallions.
First, Second and Third in aged Percheron Stallions.
First and Second in three-year-old Percherons.
First for pair of heavy-draught Mares or Geldings.
First for three-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and Championship over all ages.
The First-prize yearling Filly; First-prize yearling Colt, and First and Second prize two-year-old Colts were all sired by our horses.

If your district requires a first-class Stallion, write immediately to

Alex. Galbraith & Son,
BRANDON. JAS. SMITH, Mgr.

A REPUTATION!



50 YEARS SUCCESS

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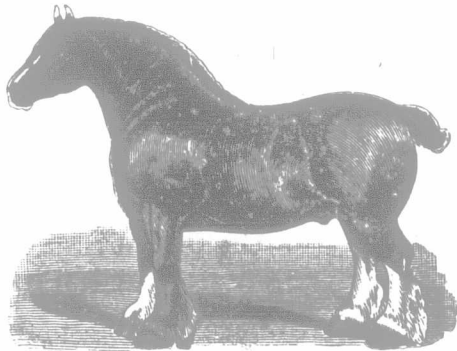
as used in the Royal Stables, has 60 years' reputation! Can you afford to neglect it? It will surely cure

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, etc.

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price \$1 small, \$2 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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



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. om

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys

JUST LANDED, INCLUDE:

2 four-year-old and 5 two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions; 2 three-year-old and 3 two-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and 1 Hackney Stallion.

Among them: are winners in the Old Country; also winners at Toronto.

Correspondence invited.

T. MERCER, New Westminster, B. C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HARD HOOF.

What is the best thing to do for a horse's hoofs that are so hard that they can scarcely be cut? E. J. B.

Ans.—The following is a good dressing for hard or brittle hoofs: Stockholm tar and mutton tallow, of each two pounds; beeswax, eight ounces. Mix together, and stir while melting. Apply this ointment to the soles and walls of the hoofs two or three times a week, until horn becomes sufficiently soft. An animal with abnormally hard hoofs should stand on a moist, earthen floor.

CALF AILING.

I have a calf, when five or six weeks old I noticed its navel running a white matter. I washed it twice a day with carbolic acid and warm water, but it has got no better. Kindly let me know, through your paper, how you would treat it. W. L. C.

Ans.—Throw the calf down; wash all encrusted discharge away from the parts; find the opening from which the suppuration is proceeding; syringe into the opening peroxide of hydrogen until it is thoroughly cleansed, and then dress with the following once every alternate day until suppuration ceases: Peschloride of mercury, one dram; muriatic acid, two drams; spirits meth., four ounces; water, one pint.

THRUSH.

Two weeks ago I noticed my three-year-old mare had thrush. I treated with bluestone and thought she was all right until to-day, when I noticed her lame, and on lifting the foot I found the thrush was worse. Give a speedy cure, as we are working her all the time, and she is very valuable. R. C.

Ans.—The speed with which a case of thrush can be cured depends upon the stage it has reached, and the care taken to carry out instructions in treating. In order to cure as quickly as possible, it is necessary to place the patient in a thoroughly clean, dry stall, and care must be taken to keep the feet perfectly dry. Clean all dirt out of the cleft of the frog, and then work a little calomel well down to the bottom of it every second day until all odor disappears and discharge ceases. V.

EDEMA—CEREBRAL TROUBLE.

Have a horse, ten years old, that went off his feed suddenly about two weeks ago, seemed very dull and weak and stiff in joints; about a week later began urinating very often and sheath began to swell; now the swelling extends along the belly to near front legs, and water drops from him all the time; is getting very thin. Also have another horse, six years old, apparently in good health, but takes stupid spells; eyes will stare, and keeps his head lowered with nose near the ground; feeds well. The spells last from one to three days, and occur sometimes once a month, and sometimes once in three months. Took first one about a year ago. E. C.

Man.

Ans.—1. (Edematous or dropsical conditions arise from various causes, such as disorders of the heart, liver, lungs and kidneys. If there is serious organic disease of any of these organs, it is not amenable to treatment. If the horse is not dead before you read this, we would advise you to give three times daily in a drench or in food: iodide of potass. and carbonate of potass., of each one ounce; digitalis, four ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and give as above directed.

2. The symptoms indicate some obscure brain affection, and under the circumstances we do not feel justified in prescribing any line of treatment. Would advise you to secure the personal services of a good veterinarian.

He opened the door cautiously and poking in his head in a sort of suggestive way, as if there was more to follow, enquired, "Is this the editorial rinktum?"

"The what, my friend?"

"Is this the rinktum—sintum—sanctum or some such place, where the editors live?"

"This is the editorial room; yes, sir. Come in."

"No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what an editorial sactum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

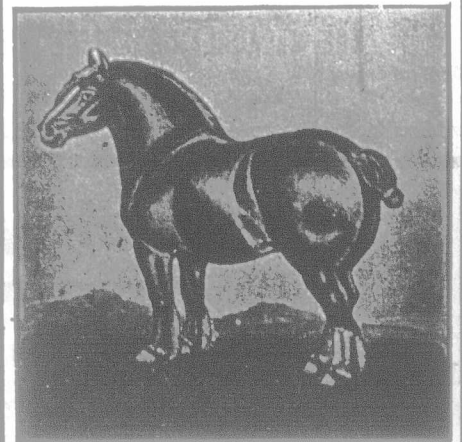
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

THE REPOSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.

Corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, TORONTO.



GREAT SALE OF REGISTERED

Shire Stallions and MARES

ON

Wednesday, Nov. 8th

at 1 p.m.

By instructions from MESSRS. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England, we will hold a special sale of Shire stallions and mares, consisting of 10 stallions and 20 mares. These high-class horses are an exceptionally fine lot, and are being shipped from the best Shire mart in the world. Messrs. John Chambers & Sons are sending this lot with a view of testing the Canadian market, hence are bringing the choicest animals obtainable. These gentlemen are well known over Canada, and they guarantee every horse they ship will be genuine. Catalogues mailed on application.

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Auctioneers & Props. om

Shire Horses



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

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

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

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,

Holdenby, Northampton, England.

KELWOOD STUD FARM

Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to 1 sure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

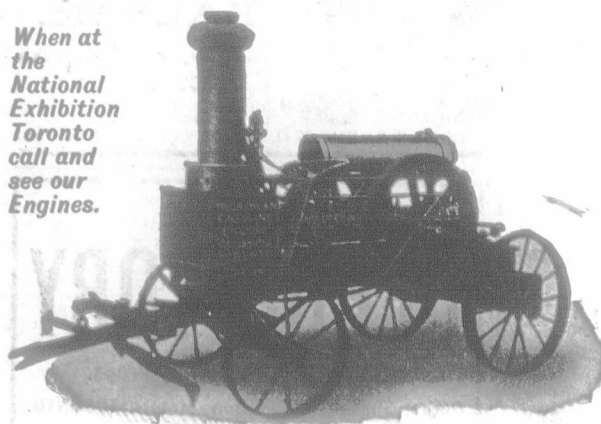
TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

All the best fat, thin represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from birth imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable, in S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

Threshing Engines

When at the National Exhibition Toronto call and see our Engines.



The threshing season will soon be here. You should not delay if you intend purchasing an Engine this season. If you have investigated the merits of

McLachlan Engines

you should send your order in at once. If you have not done so, a post card will bring you our catalogue. State about what power you think you require

**STATIONARY
PORTABLE
TRACTION
MARINE**

Gas and
Gasoline
Engines.

THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Mail address, 1500 King St., W. Office and factory, Lakeshore Road
W. C. WILCOX & CO., Box 818, WINNIPEG (our Western Agents).

The Weekly Telegram's New Premium Now Ready.

THE TELEGRAM HOME LIBRARY CHART

FREE With Subscriptions 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.....

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The opening lecture of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, was delivered by the Principal, Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Oct. 11th. The college opened under most favorable auspices. A large and intelligent class of students was present from the various parts of the Dominion, the United States, Argentine Republic and the West Indies.

Miss Paula Edwards, who spent the summer travelling in the Far East, says that the Mohammedan religion permits of more evasions than does the Raines law.

"The faithful are forbidden to paint any live object," she relates, "and yet I frequently saw in Constantinople pictures of birds and animals. One day I commented on this fact. The guide and I had stopped before a canvas showing two doves.

"Here is an artist," I remarked, "who has allowed his enthusiasm to get away with his scruples. His picture represents something alive.

"Not at all," returned the guide. "If madame will look more closely she will see that these birds are not alive. A bullet hole has been painted in the breast of each."

PUT THE "RIGHT COWS" IN THE LIMELIGHT.

If "the most important factor in economical production lies in the feeding and milking of the right cows," then the most important factor in the production of profitable dairy animals consists in breeding from the right cows. The only way to locate the right cows is to test. There are "right cows" in many herds—there is no reason why there should not be. The owner can learn which of these are "right" by testing them, but his duty is only half done there; he owes it to the dairy world to put these "right cows" in the limelight. The dairy people ought to know where they are. Progressive breeders are looking for them. Their records should become history, and there are places where they may be published.—[Jersey Bulletin.

ENGLISH ROMNEY MARSH SHOW AND SALE.

The ninth annual show and sale of the English, Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep-breeders' Association, was held at Ashford, Kent Co., on September 29th. The entry was 364, as against 320 last year, and the average of merit was fully maintained. The attendance of buyers was large, and the demand keen. Quite a number of export buyers were on hand. The highest price ever made at these sales was the 56 gs. paid for J. E. Quedsted's champion ram, by the Liebig Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. In all 347 rams were disposed of, at an average price of £11 18s. 10d. The names of the contributors are: J. E. Quedsted, F. Neame, C. File, A. Amos, J. B. Palmer, W. Millen, Lord Harris, G. Farmer, J. D. Blount, G. Buley, Capt. S. Webb, H. Rigden, S. Kingsnorth, F. de B. Collard, F. File, W. E. Long, E. Hambrook, G. E. Hawkins, and Messrs. F. A. and E. H. M. Denny.

A MARVELOUS ANIMAL.

She was a pretty little thing, and it was plainly to be seen that she had not been married long. She tripped into a Chelsea cheesemonger's and said to the proprietor:

"My husband (there was a great emphasis on the word 'husband') bought a couple of hams here some time ago."

"Yes, ma'am," said the shopman, emphasizing the "ma'am."

"They were very nice, very nice indeed."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Have you any more like them?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the man of cheese and bacon, pointing to a row of ten or a dozen hanging suspended from the ceiling.

"Are you sure they are from the same pig?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the shopkeeper, without a quiver.

"Then you may send me two more of them," and she tripped out of the shop as she had tripped in, and the Chelsea cheesemonger laughed a wicked laugh.

"What Are Piles?" You May Ask.

AND WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS RELIEVED AND CURED BY THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The itching, burning sensations of piles or hemorrhoids, the feelings of uneasiness and discomfort, and the loss of blood, are familiar to many who may not know the name or nature of their ailment.

Piles are small tumors, which form at the opening of the rectum, and are described as itching, bleeding or protruding, according to the symptom that is most prominent.

The cause of greatest suffering is the intense itching, which is an almost constant symptom, while the greatest danger arises from loss of blood. You can scarcely imagine one in greater misery than the victim of a severe case of piles.

By reason of its remarkably soothing effect, Dr Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the dreadful itching. It heals the ulcers, stops the loss of blood, and makes a thorough cure of this obstinate and loathsome disease.

The old idea of a surgical operation, with all the accompanying pain, expense and risk, as the only cure for piles, has given way before the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has demonstrated its power in thousands of cases where operations had failed.

Do not make the mistake of dropping this treatment as soon as the itching stops. Make the cure lasting by persistent use. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DON'T BUY Herefords



Until you write me for prices.

— 20 —
BULLS

All in A1 condition and fit for service this coming season. Females all ages. Over 60 head to select from.

H. D. SMITH,
Ingleside, Compton, Que.



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

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.

MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ont.



POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Leading Herd of Western Canada.

Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and

PURE-BRED

Shetland Ponies

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Herefords

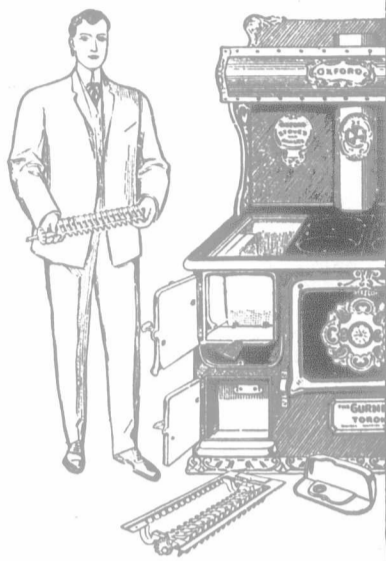
Females and a few bulls may now be had at slaughter prices or in exchange for horses. Intending purchasers met at train. Farm convenient to station.

E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.

Oxford Chancellor Range

When equipped for hard coal burning the Oxford Chancellor Range is fitted with a patent duplex grate.

This grate is composed of a frame containing two separate grate bars. A slight turn of the handle cuts off all dead ashes and leaves the fire clear. When it is desired to dump the grate a complete turn of the handle does it. The duplex grate may be removed from the range, when repairs are required without disturbing the fire-box linings, thus greatly prolonging their life.



We would like to send you full particulars about the Oxford Chancellor Range and where you can see it. Drop us a post card.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto Montreal Calgary Vancouver

618

A Business Proposition

Do you want to make more money from your cows? Are you now trying to skim cream the old way, with crocks and pans, or a "tin-can" separator? If so, you are losing money every day. Would it not be simply "good business" to invest a moderate sum in a U. S. Separator which, by getting practically all the cream, turns your present daily loss into a daily gain? Consider the actual experience of one farmer who learned such an investment was "good business."

DENTER, IA., July 7, 1905.
We have been using the U. S. Cream Separator for over three years, and are more than pleased with it. It skims clean and runs easy. From nine cows it paid for itself nearly four times in one year. I recommend it to my neighbors, and believe the time is near when more of the U. S. Separators will be used by those who have seen mine. In regard to the wear of the machine, I think it is ahead of any other.

Mr. Jones' case isn't exceptional, for in our illustrated book, No. 550-C, we have gathered some of the thousands of letters received showing similar experiences, varying only in degree, depending upon individual conditions. Many thousands of milk producers have found it extremely "good business" to invest in an Improved

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Which holds World's Record for close Skimming.

Send at once for this book. Free. Tells all about the U. S.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt Deliveries from 18 Distributing Warehouses throughout United States and Canada.



GOSSIP.

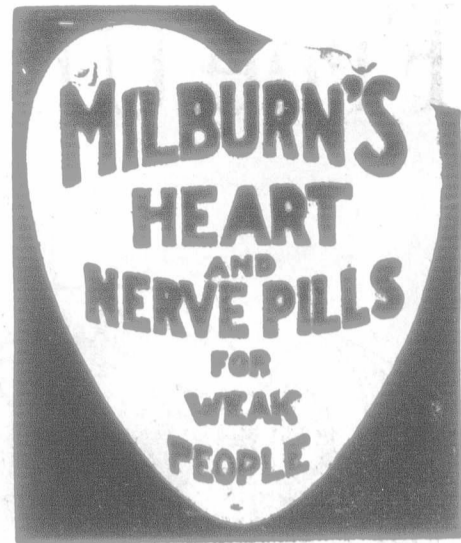
B. H. Bull & Son, proprietors of the Brampton Jersey herd, Brampton, Ont., sold to E. Paradis, Cumming's Bridge, Ont., Brampton Arcola 70498, by Brampton Monarch (imp.). They also sold, by mail order, a young bull to J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que., who writes to express his entire satisfaction with the purchase.

The last report of our Canadian Commercial Agent in Japan mentions the safe arrival in Yokohama of Mr. Kozu's recent importation of Jersey and Ayrshire cattle. In all, Mr. Kozu purchased 7 bulls and 38 cows, and of these 3 bulls and 14 cows are from Canada, the remainder having been secured from the United States. Mr. Kozu is highly pleased with his purchase, and reports that they arrived in excellent condition. He also expresses his appreciation of the attention and assistance he received from our Minister of Agriculture and his officers, and commends very highly Canadian methods and their results.

An amusement which is now quite obsolete in Iceland, says Nelson Annandale, in his recent book, "The Faroes and Iceland," is horse-fighting. The peculiar pastime was in vogue up to the seventeenth century, having been introduced from Norway or the Hebrides. A picture in the National Library at Reykjavik, the Icelandic capital, shows three horse-fights in progress at once. Two horses take part in each, and others are held by the bystanders, evidently in readiness to take their turn in the "ring." The fighting horses are shown on their hind legs, biting at one another, and among the spectators are two men with long sticks, with which to separate the combatants. In one case the men are shown grasping the horses by their tails. Some day, in the more or less distant future, historians will describe the cock fights, athletic sports and pugilistic encounters that prevailed among the Anglo-Saxon pagans of the twentieth century.

MULTIPLYING PEDIGREE REGISTERS.

"It is a matter for regret," says A. B. Alexander in the Farmers' Review, "that some of our breeds of animals are represented by more than one pedigree register and that lack of harmony exists among importers and breeders interested. Such a state of affairs hurts the welfare of the breed in question, complicates registry matters, leads to difficulties that are troublesome or impossible to remedy and creates doubt as to authenticity of pedigrees, which drives beginners and others to abandon one breed and take up another before good work has been done with the one first handled. There is something seriously amiss when a private individual or firm can organize and practically own a pedigree registry concern, despite the fact that there is existent a reputable and established registry association for the same breed. Personal interests and selfish ends are evidently considered more important than those of the general public when such things can occur, and it is to be hoped that by some means or other private and semi-private stud or herd books may be done away with, harmony prevail among breeders and all work together for the interests of a single properly-managed and honestly-protected pedigree registry for each breed. Unless this can be brought about, it would seem proper that the Government should take a hand in the matter and refuse to recognize stud and herd books that are not wholly national and impartial in their scope and methods of management. The average buyer of stallions, for instance, is uninformed regarding fine points of pedigree registry at home and abroad. He should be protected, seeing that he is persuaded to join his neighbors in forming a company and paying a sensational price for a stallion whose chief asset is an alleged pedigree "made in Europe" and registered there and here in studbooks perfectly and intentionally adapted for the purpose. If the Government will not see to it that imported stallions are sound and admirable individuals, it should at least certify to the buyer that the alleged pedigree of each is honest, true, and recorded in a studbook of national character and beyond question free from the possibility of individual control."



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Trembling, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or \$ for 61.25, at all druggists.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask

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

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

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.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEMORNER. All over in 30 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, Picton, Ontario, Can.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28876—and General—30390—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. m Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SHORTHORNS

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

GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN. FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie Chief—29832—and "Orange Chief"—52965—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe Alta.

Advertise in the Advocate

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Shorthorns

SEVENTY HEAD

Drawn from the herd of T. W. Robson, will be sold at MANITOU, MAN., on

Tuesday, October 31st, 1905

6 two-year-old bulls, by Royal Judge.
15 yearling bulls, by Challenge.
15 bull calves, by Royal Sailor and Challenge.

22 cows.
5 heifers, two to three years old.
8 calves.

SALE WILL BEGIN AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP.

TERMS:—Twelve months' credit on approved notes. Five per cent. off for cash. Secure a catalogue by applying to

T. W. ROBSON, - - MANITOU, MAN.

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

The Alberta Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

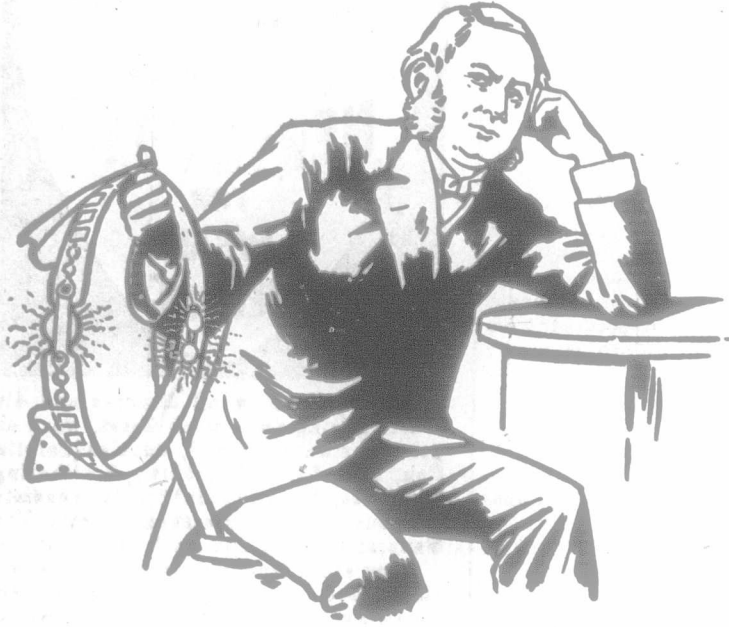
Head Office: EDMONTON, N.-W. T.

The oldest Incorporated Farmers' Mutual in the Northwest Territories. Agents in unrepresented districts wanted. Correspondence solicited.

FARMERS, INSURE IN A HOME INSTITUTION.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Free Until Cured



Not
One
Penny
in
Advance
or on
Deposit

Forty years ago, when I first discarded drugs and devoted my whole attention to the study of Electricity, I could not afford to do business on to-day's basis, but I have so perfected my Electric Appliances, and the knowledge I have gained from all these years of experience and research is so great, that I will now give my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, to any man who suffers from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Losses, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, absolutely

FREE UNTIL CURED.

I don't ask you to pay or deposit one cent until I convince you. Simply call or write for a Belt and wear it for two months, and if cured pay me the usual price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If not cured, return the Belt, and that ends the matter. If you prefer to pay cash, I give you the usual wholesale discount. Be sure you get the genuine. My great success has brought forth many imitators, and I must caution the public against their worthless, blistering imitations.

Call to day and take a Belt along, or write for one and my two valuable books on Electricity and its medical uses. Sent, sealed, free by mail.

DR. C. T. SANDEN,

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.
Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays, until 9 p. m.

24
YEARS
WEAR
NO
REPAIRS

**SEPARATOR
FACTS**

43
YEARS
WEAR
75¢
REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over.

On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs		43 Years' Work—75c Repairs	
Hours run.....	1,200	Hours run.....	2,150
Pounds separated.....	1,080,000	Pounds separated.....	1,985,000
Turns of crank.....	8,155,760	Turns of crank.....	5,652,070
Turns of bowl.....	1,152,000,000	Turns of bowl.....	1,864,000,000
Oil used.....	8 quarts	Oil used.....	5½ quarts
Time oiling.....	About 4 min.	Time oiling.....	About 7 min.
Time adjusting.....	None	Time adjusting.....	10 min.
Repairs.....	None	Repairs.....	75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-186 tells about them. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.
CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited
Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA.

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

TEETH REQUIRE DRESSING.

Horses' mouths seem full of frothy, slimy stuff, and they salivate freely. In July one would not eat, and he had lumps in his throat. I rubbed the throat and the soreness disappeared, but the lumps remain.

I. A. S.
B. O.

Ans.—The horse had a slight attack of laryngitis, but recovered. The lumps are enlargement of the thyroid glands, and will not interfere with him. They can be reduced by the daily application of compound iodine ointment. The salivation is due to irregularities of the horses' teeth. Get your veterinarian to dress their teeth.

MEGRIMS.

Young Clydesdale mare, fed hay and six quarts of oats three times daily, takes spells. She loses control of her actions, stubs toes, stumbles, etc.; at other times, she lifts feet very high. The attacks last from five to thirty minutes, and appear only when working.

C. H. B.

Ans.—This is called megrims, an affection of the brain, usually resulting from stomachic trouble. Some horses are greatly predisposed to it. You are feeding your young mare too much grain. Reduce the ration to four quarts. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and draw about six quarts of blood from the jugular vein. Give her a week's rest. The symptoms are due to a congestion of the vessels of the brain, hence bleeding will relieve in case of an attack. Give her one dram iodide of potash twice daily for two weeks, then cease for a week and repeat, etc., etc.

ERUPTIVE LEG TROUBLE.

I bought a nine-year-old, 1,700-lb. mare last spring. Her fetlock joints on hind legs were enlarged all around. About a month ago the off one swelled and broke in two places. The leg is still swelled up to the hock, and stiff, and has broken out in two fresh places at the joint. When it first breaks, blood escapes and later blood and matter. The fore legs are slightly affected in the same way. She lost her foal before I got her, and is in foal again. I need her to work at once.

J. McA.

Ans.—The trouble is chronic. She was diseased when you bought her, and probably is predisposed to leg eruptions. It is impossible to effect a speedy cure as you desire. On account of pregnancy, it will not be safe to purge her. Feed lightly, and give 2 ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic on chopped oats or bran, night and morning, every second week. Dress the sores once daily with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, for 3 days. Inject into the opening a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water, three times daily, and apply warm linseed meal poultices. Recovery will be slow.

Love used to sit in bay windows and write twenty-page letters; now it travels and sends post cards.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., the well-known breeder of Lincoln sheep, is offering in this issue some surplus stock, which should be snapped up quickly by farmers or breeders in need of this big, long-wooled English breed. His stock is the best, and he is strictly reliable. Write him for prices.

At a highly-successful sale of Short-horns, a selection from the Buscot Park herd, England, the property of Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart., M. P., was disposed of. The average for 46 cows and heifers was £80 4s., and for 10 bulls, £137 6s. 9d., the average for 56 head being £90 8s. 3d., total £5,063 2s. Mr. C. H. Sandford, of Buenos Ayres, purchased thirty of the animals at a cost of 3,124 gs. One of the bulls made 370 gs., and one of the cows 210 gs. Mr. E. N. Casares and Messrs. Torrome, Son & Co. also bought for South America, and other purchasers included the King, Lord Moreton, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Rothschild, Sir Oswald Mosley, Mr. R. W. Hudson, Mr. Scott Murray, Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Mr. W. T. Garne, Mr. Hickling, Mr. J. A. Peter, Mr. Foster Harter.

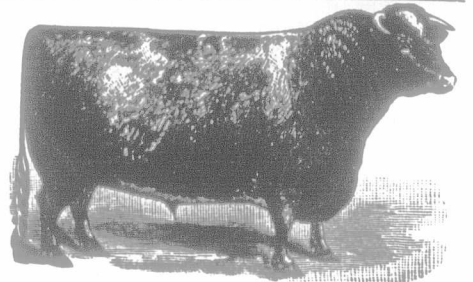
Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

**Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.
Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, 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, om Manager. Cargill, Ont.

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

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2367, at head of stud. Farms 3½ miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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 broad naves. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

GOSSIP.

PROTECTING PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

The question of protection for the prairie chicken appears to have been increasing in complexity to the champions of the bird and our law-makers, and the opening of each successive hunting season has only seemed to materially confound the theories of the wise sport as to what effective protection really is, since the number of birds at certain seasons does not seem to be materially influenced by prohibitive shooting measures.

There appears upon the face of it but one explanation for this complexity, and that is the one-sided knowledge which has constantly controlled and influenced legislation, conscientiously enough, no doubt, but I can but say ignorantly, or, more mildly, without sufficient knowledge of the required conditions to favor the bird's increase, or of the natural and unnatural obstacles in the bird's course. In fact, the economic and scientific side of the question has been almost overlooked.

In the first place, now, there are few of our influential sportsmen and fewer of our legislators who appreciate that in Manitoba we have two distinct species of prairie chicken, and that these birds are so very different in habits as to make the requirements of protection different in every case.

Previous to the general settlement of the Province, and the cultivation of the land, the bird which was commonly called the chicken was the sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediocetes Campestrisphesianellus*). This bird bred on the wild scrubby land, and wild fruit, seeds and insects constituted the entire food of young and adult. The clearing of the land scattered the birds and caused them to retire farther afield, only a few, comparatively, adapting themselves to civilization's vicinity or breeding in cultivated fields.

In their place, following the wake of cultivation, came the pinnated grouse (*Tympanuchus Americanus*) locally called the "Minnesota or Dakota chicken," or "grouse." These were educated birds, acquainted with man and his ways, readily adapting themselves everywhere in his presence, and extending their range as he did, and while wild fruit and insect life constituted also a large portion of their food supply, wheat and other grains were more acceptable than to the aboriginal species. *Tympanuchus* was also always much harder to hunt than *Pediocetes*, and an examination of the bulk of the bags of chicken taken by sports all over the Province will show all of 75 per cent. of the old sharp-tailed chicken, even to-day, notwithstanding that "the grouse" is much more numerous in many districts. And why? Because *Tympanuchus* is a wily bird and we and our dogs cannot find him, though he is there, so we say he is not there and is decreasing in numbers, because we can't find him with the same agents with which we discover the old sharp-tail.

Now, the point is just here, that eventually the pinnated grouse will be the prevailing form in settled Manitoba, and will with reasonable protection during the severe winter season increase everywhere as it is doing. While the bulk of the old chickens will retire to the unbroken fastnesses of the further north, or extend, as it is now doing, through that wild and unredeemable district of rock and scrub to the east of our Province, where ample food supply and protection from the severity of the elements—both rain and frost—is afforded.

So much as a result of man's advancement over the prairies.

Now, as regards the necessities of the grouse and those of the chicken which remain with us, a few remarks:

Every year brings to me numbers of enquiries as to what should be done with prairie chicken nests plowed up in the spring. I am certain that more bird life is destroyed in this way every year than is killed by the gun in the fall. Yet we never hear a suggestion as to a remedy from the wise circle of protectionists who have the pull. The wolves become numerous in certain districts, and begin to carry off the poultry and live stock of the residents.

In the matter of the settler's attitude to the chickens, it must be understood that if these birds are to continue to increase with us they must receive some of

GUARANTEE

DR. HESS & CLARK

ASHLAND, O.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

We guarantee that Dr. Hess Stock Food fed to Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will increase the powers of digestion so that a larger percentage of the nutrition in the food will be digested and converted into profit; also that it will cure and prevent stock disease.

We guarantee Dr. Hess Stock Food to cost less than a penny a day for Horses, Cow or Steer, and that it will require but one tablespoonful (1-24 of one pound) per day for an average hog.

We guarantee that three pounds of additional live weight per average hog will be gained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food one month.

We guarantee one pound of additional live weight per average hog will be gained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food one month.

We guarantee to refund every cent paid us if Dr. Hess Stock Food does not pay for itself many times over besides curing and preventing diseases, and authorize every dealer in our preparations to do likewise.

Remember this farm paper is back of our guarantee.

It Means What It Says

Dr. Hess Stock Food is always sold under a positive written guarantee. If it does not do all we say it will, your money will be refunded. This guarantee is not a "grandstand play." It is not put out with the belief that anyone who is disappointed would rather say nothing than ask for their money back. If anyone is not satisfied with the results obtained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food, we ask and expect that they will get their money returned. We issue our guarantee to show that we, who know Dr. Hess Stock Food better than anyone else, believe thoroughly and sincerely in its efficiency.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

was formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), who is a physician, a veterinary surgeon and a stock feeder of long experience. The prescription was used by him in his private practice with great success before the food was placed upon the market. Hence our faith in this preparation is based, not upon theory, but experience. It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, that enables the system of the animal to convert a larger portion of the nutrition of the food into solid flesh and fat. It shortens the feeding period of any animal 30 to 60 days. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Feed your hogs Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens, bedding and feeding places once a week with Instant Louse Killer, and if you have any loss from disease, this positive written guarantee says that your money will be refunded.

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

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

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

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Parasite and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

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

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, Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

REGINA STOCK FARM. Young bulls by my famous sire "Burnside"; also the sire himself. Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages. The blood of the world-renowned Dalmeny herd in all my hogs.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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.

Lincoln Ewes

Bred to Imported Ram. Also a few prizewinning yearling rams for sale. **om**

In **Shorthorns, Scotch Cows & Heifers.** **J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

GLEN CLAIR KENNELS offers for sale **Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep**, at reasonable prices. **om 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. **om BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.**

those considerations from the farmer that his own stock receives, as they constitute a portion of his lot in common with us all, and are not the least valuable of our assets. Upon the face of it, it appears reasonable to expect that the farmer should show interest enough in the bird to take those eggs which he has disturbed in plowing, and which will be deserted by the parent, home with him and place them under his own hens to be incubated, and allow the chicks their liberty when hatched, as they are soon able to look after themselves. This would guarantee him some shooting close to his home in the fall, and he now has the privilege of preventing shooters from hunting on his land without permission or interfering with the birds he has helped to rear. This is one point I think favorable, if acted upon, alike to chicken and to settler, which I have not heard suggested.

There is no doubt that the opening of duck season concurrent with chicken season has had a doubly beneficial effect on the chicken in reducing the number of shooters who would go after the birds on the opening day, and also in preventing their shooting before their time by the gunner ostensibly after ducks. Still, prohibitive shooting is but one side of chicken protection, and is ineffective in their perpetuation unless this other side is considered and steps taken to offset those conditions at present unfavorable. Disturbance of nests, wet seasons and diseases contracted, do much more to keep down these birds' numbers than guns and dogs can ever do, and measures must be taken to offset them if we wish to save the birds. Differently from ducks, or any other game, the chicken demands our respect in its requirements, and the farmer who thus assists in maintaining the bird should receive every consideration for his work at the hands of the legislature when game laws are under consideration.—Geo. E. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., report the sale of the two-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion, **Baron Hunter**, Vol. XXVIII., got by the noted Baronson (10981), he by the noted Baron's Pride, to Mr. David Nairn, Shakespeare, Ont. This colt should take well, as he has size, quality, and the best of breeding. They also report the sale of the imported two-year-old stallion, **Imperial Rozelle** (12605), by the prizewinning Rozelle, he by the noted Baron's Pride, to Messrs. F. Tremin & Co., Aylmer, Ont. This colt is of big size, quality, and the best of breeding.

Hides, Furs SHEEPSKINS, etc.

Consignments Solicited. Top prices

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

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of Large English Berkshires

For the fall trade I have to offer about 80 young April sows, of the up-to-date type; these will be bred to a prizewinning boar for early spring litters. Also 10 nice young spring boars fit for fall service. I have some nice September pigs that I am offering at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Address, **J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.**

PRIZE-WINNING

Berkshires

I will sell my show herd at startling prices. No reserve on anything. Sows all in pig, October and November farrow. Boars of all ages, including champion at Brandon.

Write quickly and get the pick.

JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Farm, Minnedosa, Manitoba.

YORKSHIRES

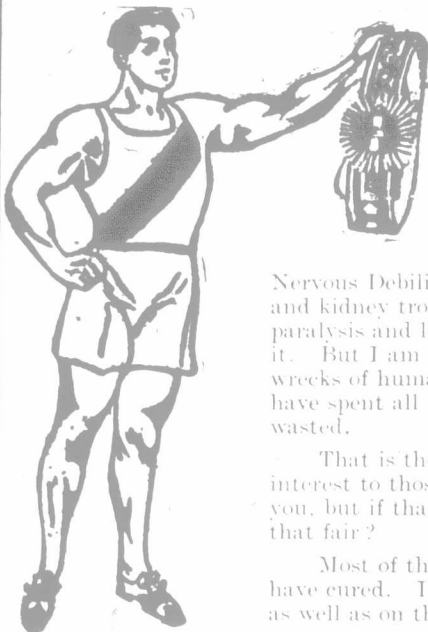
We are now able to ship young stock, six weeks and two months old, out of imported and Canadian-bred sows, at prices that should appeal to you, if you want to get some well-bred young stuff. We can supply pairs or trios, not akin. Write us for prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba.

TWO PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOARS

7 months old, for sale. Apply to **J. H. FRENCH, Summerberry Sask.**

I MAKE THE WEAK Strong and Powerful



Let any person who is weak, broken down, old and decrepid in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any person who wants to be stronger and younger than they feel—let them come and tell me how they feel, and if I say that I can cure them they can depend upon it. This to those who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, who get up tired in the morning, have backache, rheumatism, stomach, liver, bladder and kidney trouble, who are constipated or suffering from nerve or muscle affliction or some forms of paralysis and locomotor ataxia. I don't want money that I don't earn, I don't need it and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—drugs that is paralyzing their system—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent interest to those who invest it. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of people right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to people who have been sent to me by friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side. I have restored strength and health to thousands of weak people with my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

with its special attachments for all parts of the body. My appliance brings the grand curative power of electricity within the reach of all suffering people. Electrical treatment at a physician's office, sanitarium or hospital is beyond the reach of most people, both as regards time and money. My prices are reasonable, and my appliance is used without loss of time.

"I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble, contracted in South Africa, and was discharged from the hospital as incurable. Six weeks' use of your Belt and I was able to go around, and am now able to work. I attribute my cure to the use of your Belt."—WM. F. BROADSTOCK, Clarkson, Ont.

"I have found a complete cure of sciatica, rheumatism and back trouble from the use of your Belt, after three and a half years' suffering and doctoring. I am also restored completely from that tired feeling."—JOSEPH C. ARMSTRONG, 173 Rectory Street, London, Ont.

"After a short trial of your Belt, I firmly believe that any one wearing one as you direct, cannot fail to receive the most gratifying results."—ALEX. GRAHAM, Gosport, P. E. I.

I know how sceptical people are, after paying out hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and know that many would pay after they were cured. To those I say, set aside those prejudices, give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security for the Belt. I will arrange it with necessary attachments suitable for your case, express it to you, and you can

MR. WM. G. BIRDSELL, Clinton, Buckeye Creek, B. C., says: "Your Belt cured me of lame back in two weeks' use, and I cannot say too much for it. It was far beyond my expectations."

"I am very much pleased with your Belt, and think it is a grand remedy. I feel well in every way, and shall always recommend it."—CHRIS. WILLIAMS, Cranbrook, B. C.

"Your Belt cured me of rheumatism and sciatica almost two years ago, and I have never felt any of it since. I can recommend your Belt to any one suffering with rheumatism in any form."—MRS. J. L. HYNDMAN, 501 Young Street, Winnipeg, Man.

"Your Belt cured my weak back, and I will recommend it to all suffering as I did."—FRED. COX, 450 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Wear it Until Cured and Pay Me When the Work is Done.

FREE BOOK

Write me to-day for my beautifully illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "the noblest work of God," A MAN. Enclose this coupon and I will send this book, sealed, free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.:

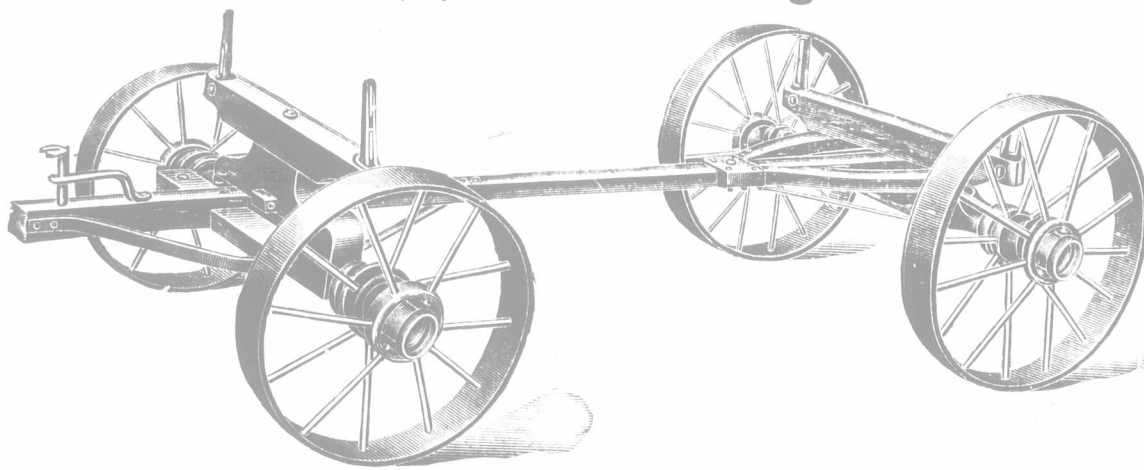
Dear Sir, Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

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The HANDY WAGON, Made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



A cheap wagon for the farm, made with wide-tire iron wheels, and built low to facilitate loading and unloading. Carries a heavy load, runs easy, and won't cut into the ground.

For the convenience of our Manitoba customers, we have opened an agency in Winnipeg, and always carry a full stock there. For particulars and catalogue, write

H. F. Anderson & Co.,
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Our Western Representatives

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN."

all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost; portable, stationary extraction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 16th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME, NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 212 1/2 Bank of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

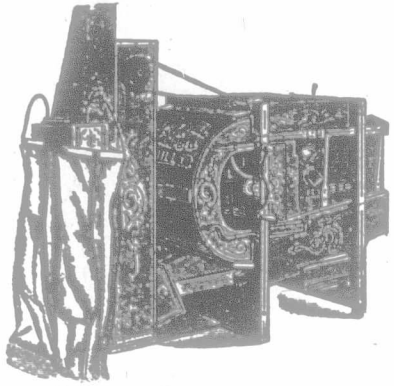
Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future. **THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited** Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc Northern Furs and Senega. Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AGRICULTURE.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Largely owing to the efforts and initiative of Sir Horace Plunkett, agriculture in Ireland is being raised to something of the status that it enjoys in such countries as Denmark. Sir Horace believes in the system of travelling lecturers and demonstrations. At a meeting of the County of Armagh Committee of Agriculture recently, he said he did not think that any objection would be taken to the proposal for the allocation of £350 for itinerant instruction because the Department paid no less than £283 6s. 8d. of that sum, so that even if it were true, as the chairman had said, that the value of agricultural instruction was doubtful and hypothetical, it would at any rate cost the ratepayers of the county very little to continue it. The experience of the Department throughout Ireland was that every county that was making any progress was each year taking more and more enthusiastic interest in the scheme of agricultural instruction, and they were suggesting to that committee—and it was at the option of the committee to adopt that suggestion or not—the desirability of entering upon a second stage of agricultural instruction in County Armagh. It was explained five years ago that the proposal of the Department was for the employment of an itinerant instructor—an extremely competent official in the case of that county—to go through each county giving assistance in various ways; and, above all, that he should interest the farmers in agricultural education in order that they might be induced to give the rising generation opportunities which they themselves had not enjoyed; and it was in pursuance of that policy that they now suggested to that committee that they should add to their programme a scheme for agricultural classes, the cost of which, as they had heard, would be £180 for the year, of which sum the Department would contribute £100. He hoped that the chairman would change his opinion that agricultural education was of doubtful value to farmers; and he (Sir Horace) would ask the chairman to tell him of a single country in Europe in which agriculture was in an advanced stage where they did not attach, not only importance, but paramount importance to agricultural instruction, and where they did not put education far above flax schemes and show subsidies and every other kind of scheme. It was only because Ireland was a backward country that they had to begin at the other end and give premiums to bulls and nominations to mares and other substantial inducements in order that they might see immediate advantages; they had not reached the stage where they saw the great benefits of science and education—far greater than the innovations of private enterprise or the allocation of money in other schemes and modes. Therefore, he did implore that committee, as being an advanced community in other matters, to say that they at any rate will give a lead to other parts of Ireland in trying at that very important period in their history to follow in the wake of other countries in Europe, which, since the universal competition from foreign lands set in, had managed to raise themselves from a state of comparative backwardness to a state of comparative prosperity. He did not wish to take up unduly the time of the meeting, which he saw would be fully occupied in discussing other schemes, but he would ask them before they voted away all their money to schemes which, no doubt, were more easily understood and more easily appropriated, that they would take what he might call the long view, and profit by the experience of other countries which had succeeded where they had failed. He would suggest to them the wisdom of following this advice—not his own advice merely, but the advice of all the experts in the Department and add to their scheme of itinerant instruction, as other Irish counties had done alone, a scheme for the establishment of agricultural classes. The suggestions of Sir Horace Plunkett were agreed to.

INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%



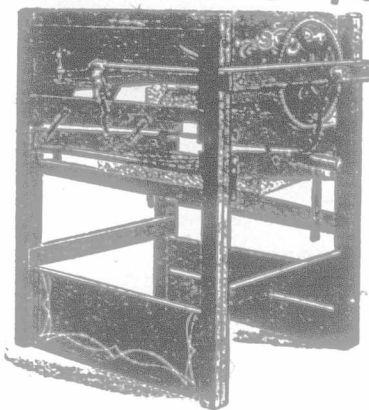
CHATHAM FANNING MILL. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



CHATHAM SEPARATOR For separating Oats from Wheat

PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Only One Example

Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N.Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Chatham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years

Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill is fully paid.

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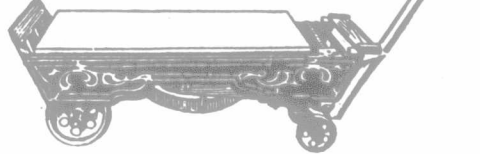
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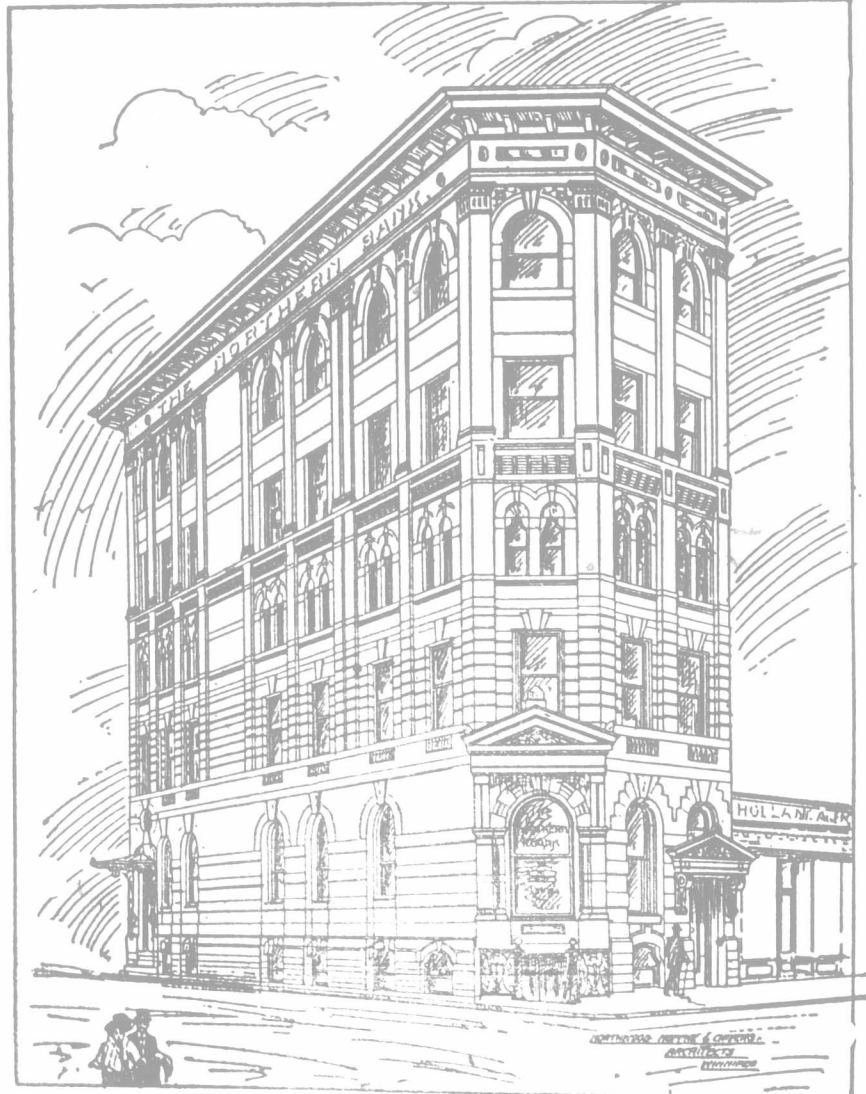
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