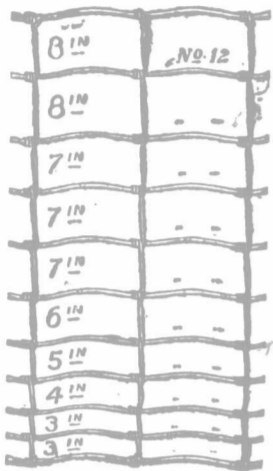


**PAGES
MISSING**

Why do "Page Fences Wear Best"?

BECAUSE—They are made of wire 50% stronger than Common Spring Steel Wire, so called.
BECAUSE—The horizontal wires are **COILED**. Mind you, **COILED**, not **CRIMPED**. A **COIL** gives several times the elasticity that does a crimp. This **COIL** is what enables Page Fences to do with posts long distances apart.



Our prices are very low, as you can judge for yourself when we tell you that we can furnish an 8-wire, HIGH CARBON FENCE, for not to exceed 50 cents per rod. All of our other styles in proportion, some for less money and some more.

We have all kinds, some close mesh (19 bar, 57 inch), some light (5 bar, 36 inch), some heavy (all No. 9 gauge.)

The railroads use Page Fencing in large amounts. Practically every road in Canada is using it. Look at this list, the first four of which each have from 100 to 1,000 miles in use, and the others each have from 10 to 100 miles:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Grand Trunk Ry. | Prince Edward Island Ry. | Central Vermont Ry. |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. | Chateauguy & Northern Ry. | Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Ry. |
| Intercolonial Ry. | Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry. | Bay of Quinte Ry. |
| Canadian Northern Ry. | Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. | Algoma Central Ry. |
| Canada Atlantic Ry. | Michigan Central Ry. | Baie des Chaleurs Ry. |
| Great Northern Ry. | Halifax & Southwestern Ry. | |
| Quebec Southern Ry. | Cape Breton Ry. | |

Now, you know railroad corporations do not buy large amounts of goods, and keep on buying the same kind year after year unless they prove by use to be good value. Railroad men now acknowledge that PAGE FENCE is the best and cheapest.

NOTE.—All Page Fences are now painted **WHITE**—our special distinguishing mark. Get the **WHITE** brand and you will have our make of fence.

Also Page Gates, from \$2.50 up. Ornamental Lawn Fence, from 25c. per running foot. Also Poultry Netting.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

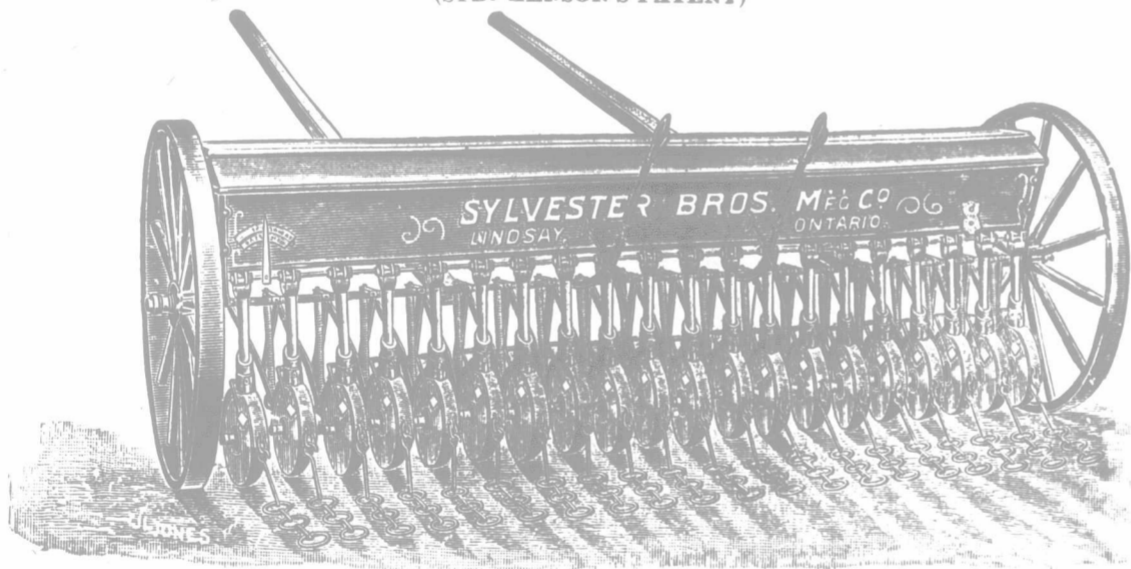
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

The Sylvester Double-disc Drill

(STEPHENSON'S PATENT)



Wide seed-bed, light draft. ONLY drill that gave UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION this spring in the wet sticky soils of Regina and Indian Head Districts. RECORD FOR 1904: 30% MORE SALES. NOT A DRILL RETURNED. NOT A SETTLEMENT REFUSED. Represented everywhere.

FARMERS—Use Sylvester Double-disc Drill, and get your seed in early and escape the rust and frost.
SYLVESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BRANDON, MANITOBA.
 Winnipeg Transfer Agents: H. F. ANDERSON & CO.

SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US

AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

We handle consignments from farmers promptly and satisfactorily. Write us.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS,

KINGSTON.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

TORONTO.

Until recently represented by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Wild sheep by the thousand, and of a strange species, inhabit the little Island of Secorro, 300 miles off the coast of Lower California, so says Captain Linbridge, of the Josephine, which arrived at San Francisco recently.

These sheep are of small stature, and have no wool on their sides.

Secorro is an island of volcanic origin, and the vegetation is so thick that it is almost impenetrable. The trees are alive with mocking birds and parrots.

An old Scottish lady was told that her minister used notes, but she disbelieved it.

"Go into the gallery and see," said her informant.

She did so, and saw the written sermon on the pulpit desk.

After the luckless preacher had concluded his reading of the last page, he said: "But I will not say any more."

The old woman called out from her lofty position: "Ye canna, ye canna, for your paper's given oot."

BRAINS NOT NEEDED.

Sir Conan Doyle once told a story of an English officer who was badly wounded in South Africa, and the military surgeon had to shave off that portion of his brain which protruded from his skull. The officer got well, and later on in London the surgeon asked whether he knew that a portion of his brain was in a glass bottle in a laboratory. "Oh, that does not matter now," replied the soldier; "I've got a permanent position in the war office."

A rather rich story is told of a woman who was suffering with chapped lips and face and was using a salve put up in a tin box, which she put under her pillow at night to use whenever she awakened. One night after she had made an application or two, she complained that the salve felt awful funny on her face, and had her husband get up and strike a light. Her husband hasn't got over laughing at the sight that appeared before his vision—the lady, by mistake, had taken a box of blacking to bed with her.

"Talk happiness; the world is sad enough
 Without your woes. No path is wholly rough;
 Look for the places that are smooth and clear;
 And speak of these to rest the weary ear
 Of earth, so hurt by the continuous strain
 Of human discontent and grief and pain."

The history of a remarkably long-lived and prolific Southdown ewe, named Old Favorite, is chronicled in a late issue of the London Live-stock Journal. She was born in 1890, and remained in the flock of her breeder, Mr. Wm. Brown, Rottingdean, till 1904, when she was sold as one of a draft of 100 ewes, at a fair, to go into the flock of the late Col. McCalmont, where she produced 21 lambs in 10 years, in addition to those she bred during the three years she was in the flock of her breeder. She died last November, aged 14 years, full of years and honors, owing no man anything and proving a profitable investment.

A writer has discovered that many of the worst foes of the horticulturist begin with "W," and he instances worms, weevils, wind and other workers of wickedness. This suggests a question as to whether there is any natural grouping of good or evil things under particular letters. Take "b" for example, and consider how many boons and blessings to man begin with it. The baker, butcher and brewer bring him bread, beef and beer.

For additional foods he has bacon, beans, bloater, broccoli, broth, bivalves, bananas, berries, biscuits, buns and butter. After a banquet of *bonnesbouches* he may bring out his briar and blow his baccy while he bestrides his bicycle. These are but a few of the beneficent things included under that blessed letter "b." Now, as a contrast, take "d," and among the first words we think of are damp, dark, diary, dismal, dirty, depressed, departing, dead, drunk, and so on, the very sound of which is enough to drive one into desolate dumps.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS and SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

MAHON, M^cFARLAND & MAHON,
Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.

Good Paint Good Policy!

Paint and Varnish for every purpose is made by the **Canada Paint Company**. Each tin is guaranteed to be the best procurable.

Buyers are requested to insist that each package bears the name of

: : the : : om

Canada Paint Company, Ltd.

The Choicest Wheat Lands of Eastern Assiniboia

are in the

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

along the surveyed line of the

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

\$9.10 per acre - Present Price - per acre \$9.10

The C. P. R. is already there, and, with the steamboat service, the transportation facilities will be perfected.

"At least equal to the Portage Plains"

Read the signed opinion of over two hundred of the new settlers. Send for free maps, books, etc.

WM. PEARSON & CO., Winnipeg

FARMERS!

We have taken over the business of the Independent Grain Co., and for 1c. per bushel we will dispose of your grain in car lots and secure for you the highest market price as well as government weight and inspection. Ship to our order, Fort William or Port Arthur, mail the shipping receipt to us, and by next mail we will advance you up to 75 percent of value, and will pay you the balance promptly when the car is sold and out-turn for it is received.

Office: 365 Main Street.
P. O. Box 442, Winnipeg

References: Bank of Hamilton or Merchants Bank of Canada.

THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON

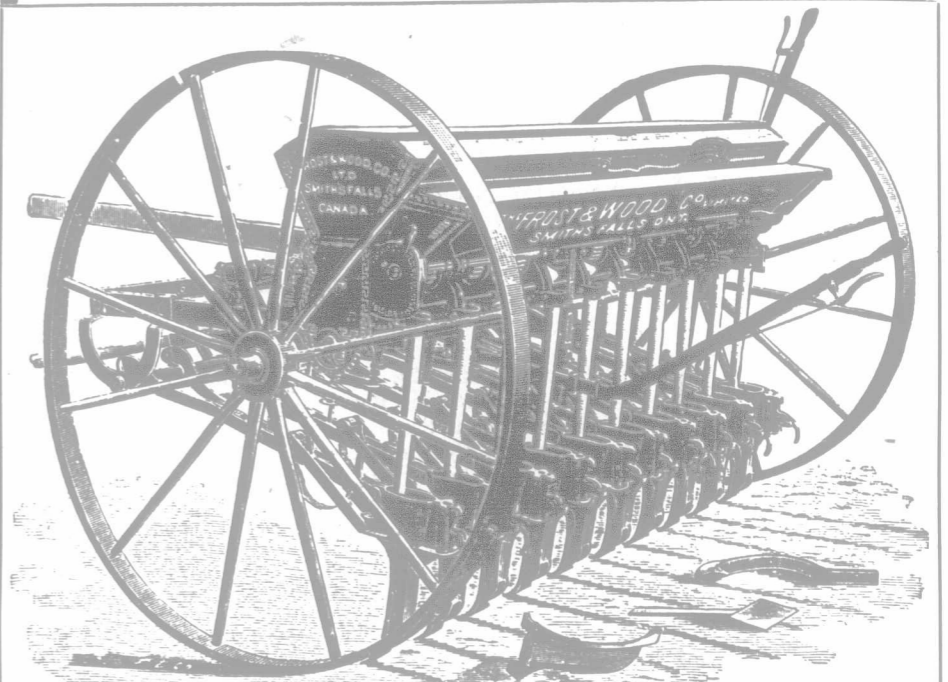
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Increase Your 1905 Crop

You can do so by using the right Seeding and Cultivating Machinery.

FROST & WOOD SEEDERS, DRILLS and CULTIVATORS

WILL PROVE "THE RIGHT ONES."



F. & W. Champion Hoe Drill.

Farmers all over the country now recognize the fact that grain drilled yields a far better crop than grain sown broadcast.

The "CHAMPION" Sows the grain in an evenly-regulated flow. Sows accurately and according to index. Sows ALL the grain—none wasted or destroyed.

Get posted by reading our Catalogue "F"—it's free.

We are the oldest PLOW manufacturers in Canada. Experience always counts.

The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.,
Head Office and Works, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Branches: Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hull Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.

416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.
Licensed, Bonded. Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

Calgary Business College

Open all the year round for thorough commercial instruction. TOUCH-TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply

W. H. COUPLAND,
Box 205. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

\$1,500.00 AWARD

For the production of a hardy apple and plum. If interested, write for our catalogue of hardy nursery stock. Apple, crab and plum trees, currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes, strawberry plants, ornamental shrubs and trees, hedging and wind-break trees, etc. Trees that will grow in Manitoba and the Territories. Address: BUCHANAN NURSERIES, St. Charles, Man.



Crop
CULTIVATORS



drilled yields a far

ated flow.
index.
or destroyed.

ee.
ce always counts.

O., Ltd.,
S FALLS, ONT.

all Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

ories.

Canada

500,000.

Live-stock Insurance
TOBA.

GRAIN
COMMISSION.

on, Exchange Branch.

Business College

ound for thorough
ction. TOUCH-
GRAPHY, BOOK-
For terms apply

UPLAND,
MARY, ALBERTA.

AWARD

hardy apple and plum.
for our catalogue of
Apple, crab and plum
erry and gooseberry
ts, ornamental shrubs
wind-break trees, etc.
in Manitoba and the

ES, St. Charles, Man.

your grain in ear lots
order, Fort William or
alue, and will pay you

& SON

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 646.

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

Editorial.

Horse-racing at Fairs.

At the recent meeting of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association, a resolution was introduced with reference to a reduction of the number of agricultural shows. In the discussion that ensued, the speakers commented adversely on the Department of Agriculture's restrictions against horse-racing at fairs.

It seems that to make many of the fairs a success, some form of amusement, to attract both town and country people, is necessary to get good gate receipts and insure the financial success of the show. We believe the main objection to horse-racing at fairs is due to the, unfortunately, too well-founded suspicion that many of the races are not straight, and to the ruffraff that follow these events or are attendants on the horses. We believe that the present system of horse-racing has resulted in a loss of stamina in horses, and, therefore, has been an injury to horse-breeding. Horse-racing was originally intended to be, and is, if conducted on right lines, a test of endurance and stamina, but through the practice of short spurts, one-half and one mile for the trotters, and a mile or less for runners, has degenerated into a mere pastime and opportunity to gamble. Where it is impossible to make the fair pay without some speed contests, it has been suggested that the grants to such associations be made by the Departments of Agriculture, with a few stipulations, namely, that the grant must be duplicated by the association, the total amount to be used entirely for prizes for agricultural products, and that none of the grant be used for attractions or horse-racing; also, that the races shall be for long distances, three to five miles. Such races could be arranged so that prizes for the first horse at one, two and three or more miles, could be awarded, as the case might be, no horse being allowed to win the final mile unless well up in preceding miles. Under such conditions the weedy sprint horses would disappear, crooked work would be harder to plan and carry out, and the roadster horses of the country would be improved.

Under the present system of horse-racing, so much encouraged by the agricultural show, the weedy, undersized stallion gets a lot of notoriety and advertising that he does not deserve, and is helped to patronage at the stud by his wins, which, under the longer distance idea, he would not get, and the horse with more stamina would survive.

The gentlemen's road-race is something that may help to improve the quality of the horses, but should be for longer distances. People who drive want horses hitched to carriages and buggies, not sukies or skeleton rigs. To-day, the complaint is that really good harness horses are hard to procure, and the blame can be laid quite largely to the short-distance racing so much in vogue. The ten-mile-an-hour horse who can go fifty to seventy miles a day is, generally speaking, far more valuable than the two-thirty horse whose day's work is, say, five heats of a mile each. Horse-breeders' associations might well give some thought to this problem, as to how light horses may be used as an attraction at the shows without the detrimental effects which result from crooked work, betting and paying money prizes to horses lacking stamina and ability to go a good day's journey.

The University Discriminates Against Farmers' Children.

People of almost any country expect to see the doctrine of fair play exemplified by a university, and equal justice shown to weak and strong, and look for such an institution to inculcate high ideals. To such a standard the Provincial University does not, in our opinion, seem to measure up. A short time ago, the Right Honorable John Morley, when given the degree of Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.) at the University of Toronto, gave utterance to the following words:

"If I were asked to define the elements that a university may be expected to strengthen in character, it would be in the two simplest lessons in all the world, but simple though they are, in my experience of life, which has now become long and varied, no two lessons are more constantly forgotten by most men, and even by women, and you will be, perhaps, curious to know what they are. The first is, there is a relation between cause and effect, and, second, there is a difference between right and wrong. In great public affairs, great national affairs, which touch the relations between people and governments, to talk of right and wrong—I do not say expediency and in expediency—is to be held guilty of a kind of irrelevancy. Ladies and gentlemen, nations have paid dearly for that error, for that oversight, that severance of considerations of right and wrong from public actions."

In the Provincial University at Winnipeg, we have an illustration of the abuse of power by an institution supported by public funds, and a demonstration of class legislation entirely out of place in Canada. This institution is, unfortunately for the interests of true education, apparently run in the interests and for the benefit of four denominational colleges, and not for the advantage of the Province as a whole.

In previous issues we have objected to any university domination of the proposed agricultural college—a stand taken as a result of our acquaintance with the malefic effects of university influence on agricultural education in similar colleges to the south of us, and also because we are convinced that the farmers' college is merely desired by the university as a sort of tail to be wagged, and not because of any interest in the cause of agriculture.

That the university is not sincere in its task as custodian of advanced education in this Province, is shown by its treatment of the Brandon College, an institution doing good work, patronized largely by people who, also as residents of the Province and taxpayers, are entitled to equal consideration to that meted out to the Winnipeg colleges at the hands of the university. Recent regulations passed by the university council (composed of fifty-five men, of whom all but five are residents of Winnipeg), read as follows: "Examinations up to the end of the second year in arts, may also be held at such centers in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, as the Board of Studies may from time to time approve of, it being understood that this does not apply to the practical examinations in the natural science subjects of these two years"; which means, in other words, that farmers' children desiring education in natural science or third year college work, are to be forced to go to Winnipeg, and thereby made to incur heavy expenses for railroad fare and board, so much so in some cases as to prevent the farmer's son or daughter of limited means getting as good an education as he otherwise would.

The university would lose nothing by dealing more fairly with a college in the Province that supports it; and the governing body of the university can be assured that if that institution

is to be popular with the farmers of Manitoba, it must practice the principle of equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. We believe that the scope of the university might be broadened, its influence widened, if the representation of the denominational colleges was cut down, and the professions of agriculture, dentistry and veterinary medicine given representation in its governing body.

The News, recently, in commenting on matters connected with Toronto University, says: "Important defects in the constitution of the University may be pointed out: The senate is an unwieldy body, composed of sixty-five members. It, therefore, is a fit center for wire-pulling and factions. In McGill, on the contrary, the control of the University is in the hands of a board of six members, a much preferable system." The statement submitted supports our contention for a lessening of representation from the colleges. Further support to our views in the following editorial comment on the question of giving more power to laymen in the running of separate schools in Ontario, which is as follows: "To get them into the hands of laymen who are more practical in their ideas than the clergy."

The three professions mentioned have many members qualified to represent them. Agriculture is the great profession of the prairie people, yet, for all, is unrepresented either by farmers or graduates from agricultural colleges, whose advice would be valuable, and which if taken, would save the grave and reverent seignors from mistakes by which they might become the laughing-stock of the community. The university is not true to its mission so long as it persists in the unfair discrimination by which the education it claims to foster is made more difficult, on account of the expense, for the farmer's child to get. Neither can it claim to be furthering the cause of education; it is all right to be anxious for the culture of the Territories and B. C., but such anxiety is no excuse for neglect of home mission work amongst the people who pay for it.

More Tests of the Milling Values of Wheat to be Instituted.

Fired by the example of the Territorial Grain-growers' and the Department of Agriculture at Regina, the Executive of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association requested the Dominion Department of Agriculture to institute a series of tests to determine the milling values of the different grades of wheat. The Minister granted the request, and instructed the Director of the Experimental Farms to start the experimental work. Dr. Saunders is, we understand, now securing representative samples of ten pounds each, graded by Dominion Inspector David Horn. These experiments, should they back up the findings of Prof. Robt. Harcourt (O. A. C.), will be of great value.

Some farmers we find who have not interpreted the Territorial experimental tests aright. While from the various grades a flour of about equal quality can be made, it is not correct to assume that the grades are equal in milling value. The higher grades should, and will, produce a greater quantity of flour per bushel, even though that flour be in no way superior to that obtained from a lower grade. The difference in milling values is a matter of quantity of flour per bushel of wheat, and not quality of flour. The miller able to handle the lower grades will, undoubtedly, with the spread existing, make a lot of money milling those grades. The local mills have had a great opportunity this season to secure these grades for a slight premium over the market price, but in only one or two cases, so far as we have heard, has the country miller been sharp enough to see and grasp his opportunity.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNK, BUSINESS MANAGER,
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITOR.
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

OFFICES:

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

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

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

Horses.

It is known that of the 2,400 stallions standing in Ireland only about thirty per cent. are pure-bred.

The old-fashioned racing cutter is never used on ice any more, the bike sulky being considered three or four seconds faster, as the rubber tires do not slip and slide going around the turns of a half-mile track. It is pretty cold though, riding in a bike sulky.

Because the brood mare is content to stand in the stable is no reason she should be allowed to do so. Keep her outside several hours each day. There must be plenty of outdoor exercise and good feeding to produce a rugged foal.

It is just as well to remember that there is a better market for the produce of big strong road or carriage stallions, even though they never won a race, than for that of the wind-splitters that are attracting crowds at the ice races these days.

It has truthfully been said that the race-track does not improve the breed which performs there, or that there is not a horse in the country that is better for any purpose but short speed spurts because of race-tracks. There is ample need for the encouragement of the breeding of the heavy harness, heavy hunter types of horses.

Has Noted a Steady Improvement.

Dear Sir,—You will find enclosed \$1.50, renewal subscription to your valuable paper. I have been a constant reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" for the past fifteen years, and have noted with pleasure its steady improvement with each succeeding year.

Caron, Assa.

Yours truly,
EDWIN CROSS

The Irish Draft Horse.

The first authentic reference to the Irish draft horse must date from the close of the eighteenth century. At that time, a very great increase in the area of land under tillage took place, and this created a demand for a bigger, stronger, and more docile horse than was required when the land was chiefly devoted to the rearing of flocks and herds. Though there are historical references to the importation of draft horses from England to meet this demand, there are reasons for believing that these horses failed to serve the purpose for which they were intended. The prejudicial influence of the cross of the heavy English draft on the Irish horse seems to have been recognized even at this early period. The cross was found unsuitable, and the effort to effect a change in this way was abandoned. The people were, therefore, compelled to rely on the selection of the heavier of their native horses for the production of animals of a type suited for farm work. The animal produced in this manner must have been a farm horse of good quality, for he filled that position when Ireland was largely engaged in tillage. He was also a harness horse of sufficient merit to suit the requirements of a farming population, and though too coarse for hunting, he had a natural liking for the game, as shown by his high spirit and the readiness with which he took to jumping. The most valuable and prominent characteristic of the Irish draft horse was his suitability for mating with the Thoroughbred. To this cross we owe the Irish hunter, which has established for Ireland a world-wide reputation.

During the past fifty years, Irish draft horses have steadily decreased in number and quality;



F. S. Jacobs, B. S. A.

Who joined the "Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff on February 1, 1905.

at the present moment they have almost disappeared. The increase of tillage at the close of the eighteenth century was mainly responsible for their evolution. Its regrettably large decrease, especially during the last twenty-five years, is mainly responsible for their present scarcity. The decrease in the area under tillage began on the large farms of the country, and by degrees the draft horses passed almost exclusively into the hands of the smaller farmers. The agricultural depression which set in about 1879, and which has continued up to the present time, so crippled these small farmers that they were compelled to part with their good colts and fillies, to meet the urgent calls made on them. Consequently, after a drain of twenty-five years, we have left only some very old and degenerate specimens of a very valuable breed. This must be regarded as a national loss. The great demand for Irish hunters, and their increasing value, as years passed by, resulted in their widespread and general production. Given the Irish draft mare to mate with the Thoroughbred horse, hunter-breeding was simplicity itself, but when breeders were compelled to couple the Thoroughbred sire with mares possessed of two or more crosses of Thoroughbred blood the result was by no means so certain. The hunter being a cross-bred animal, it is obvious that the maintenance of a definite type depended largely on the balancing of the two factors which produced him. But breeders were compelled, owing to the disappearance of the old draft type, to rely more and more on Thoroughbred blood. It is true that the best and

most valuable hunter is the Thoroughbred hunter, but the production of animals of this class is so very uncertain that it can never be recommended for general adoption.

Horse Courage.

JUDICIOUS AND KINDLY EDUCATION WILL INCREASE IT.

On account of the prevalence of electric cars, automobiles, traction engines, steam road-rollers, and other objects calculated to alarm horses while on the city streets or country roads, it is becoming more and more requisite—in fact, necessary—in order that there may be a reasonable degree of safety in driving, that our horses should have "courage."

The question that confronts us is, "How can we engender courage in our horses?" Is courage an inherited trait, or the result of environment and education? I think it is influenced by both, but especially by the latter. The alarm or fear shown by horses the first few times they behold an object unfamiliar to them cannot be said to be due to a want of courage. We all remember a few years ago, when the bicycle first came into general use, that mostly all horses became excited at the sight of a man or woman moving along at speed without "visible means of support." Many horses were quite unsafe, and unless the rider dismounted from his wheel, and either stood or walked along, there was every probability of an accident. Horsemen used to grumble and swear at these machines, and claim that they had no right on the roads or streets. Wheels became very plentiful, and many of the said horsemen were soon seen riding them, either as a convenience or pastime. In fact, they became so common that a horse had not time to take notice of them, he met so many, and now, even though they are comparatively seldom seen, it is exceedingly rare for a horse to take any notice of them. Have we any reason to claim that our horses of to-day have greater hereditary courage than those of eight or ten years ago? I think not. What, then, has brought the change? We must, I think, attribute it to environment, or the familiarity that "breeds contempt." Bicycles are seen by most colts during colthood, and by all during their first lessons in harness on the streets or roads, and they, from the first, treat them with indifference. It may reasonably be claimed that heredity has some action in the matter. There is no doubt that colts are influenced by the habits of their ancestors, probably more particularly by those of their dams during pregnancy. Hence, if the sire is accustomed to certain sights without experiencing any particular emotion, and the dam the same, and especially if so during pregnancy, it is reasonable to suppose that the progeny will naturally have no aversion to the same. This law of breeding, I think, has an action, but I think education and environment has more. We may say that a bicycle is not to be compared with an electric car, automobile, traction engine, etc., as a means of instilling fear into a horse, and there certainly appears to be reasonable grounds for the contention. At the same time, the fact remains that horses which are accustomed to these sights become as indifferent to them as to the former. None of the objects named is so formidable as a locomotive engine going at good speed and blowing off steam, with a train of cars behind it. At the same time, it is quite a common thing to see a horse who will stand quietly at a crossing quite close to a train while it passes, or drive quietly along the road going parallel with the railway track, while a train is going either way, become practically unmanageable at the sight of a trolley car or an automobile approaching. Can we call the exhibition of fear cowardice or want of hereditary courage? I think not. It is due to want of familiarity. The horse has become accustomed to seeing and hearing locomotive engines since colthood, and has learned that they will not injure him, but the other sight is that of an object to which he is not accustomed, hence his fear. It will be noticed that horses used in large cities, where they meet these objects frequently, with very few exceptions, are perfectly indifferent to them, but those in small cities or rural districts, in which such sights are not frequent, continue to fear them. There certainly is a great difference in the quickness or readiness with which horses lose their fear of such sights. But even this, I think, is not altogether due to the degree of normal courage they possess. It is largely due to the manner in which their familiarity with such sights is attained. Great care should be exercised in educating horses in these matters. There are few that do not show fear at first, and if we attempt to break him, or, more properly, to educate him at once, force him to go close, and whip him if he refuses, there is a great danger of spoiling him. In such cases, he soon associates the sight with abuse and a

red hunter,
class is so
recommended

ION WILL

electric cars,
load-rollers,
farm horses
roads, it is
fact, neces-
reasonable
our horses

"How can
Is courage
environment
formed by both,
arm or fear
they behold
be said to
I remember
came into
ame excited
g along at
t." Many
the rider
or stood or
bility of an
and swear
they had no
els became
d horsemen
a conveni-
me so com-
take notice
even though
is exceed-
ice of them.
our horses
urage than
think not.

We must,
at, or the
Bicycles
and by
ess on the
first, treat
sonably be
ion in the
its are in-
ors, proba-
their dams
e is accus-
encing any
same, and
reasonable
rally have
of breeding,
education
say that
an electric
as a means
e certainly
he conten-
ains that
sights be-
e former.

able as a
and blow-
behind it.
n thing to
a crossing
or drive
with the
ither way,
e sight of a
ing. Can
e or want
It is due
as become
ocomotive
that they
ht is that
med, hence
es used in
bjects fre-
e perfectly
d cities or
e not fre-
ertainly is
readiness
ch sights.
er due to
ess. It is
r familiar-
reat care
horses in
not show
k him, or,
force him
there is a
cases, he
se and a

whipping, and becomes practically unmanageable. While, on the other hand, if he is carefully handled, allowed to view the object from some distance, and, if he shows fear, is petted, instead of spoken sharply to, and whipped, he, in most cases, decides that there is no danger, and a little care, intelligence and kindness will usually be successful in his education. Of course, there are some horses that cannot be educated to tolerate certain objects, notwithstanding all the patience and kindness that can be practiced on the part of the driver. In some cases, this is due to a bad fright the first time the object was seen, while in others it may be due to normal want of courage. In either case, the animal is unsafe and practically useless in a section where the particular object is liable to be seen, and the only wise thing to do is to dispose of him to go to a section where he will not meet it. There are peculiarities in horses that are very hard to account for. Some have a decided aversion to certain objects, as a pig, a wheelbarrow, an umbrella, a trolley, an automobile, a traction engine, a perambulator, etc. etc. They will treat with indifference all objects except the one, and cannot be reconciled to that. Why such animals will exhibit courage in facing everything but some particular one, and exhibit gross cowardice or fear of that, cannot, in some cases, be understood, but must be due either to an unaccountable inherent dread of the sight, or to some injury or extreme fright caused by it at a former period. Again, some horses will not tolerate certain objects under certain conditions, and are indifferent to the same under others. For instance, a horse may be practically indifferent to the trolley when standing or moving slowly, but become very unsafe if it is moving fast; while others are indifferent to it at any rate of speed, but will not go near it when standing still. Some become very much excited and hard to handle when a car is coming behind them, and pay no attention when they are meeting one, while others are the reverse. The same or other peculiarities exist in regard to other objects, and are very hard to understand. When we consider matters carefully, we cannot be surprised that we meet such cases, and it certainly is cruel to punish an animal so afflicted. If we consider a minute we can all call to mind many women and some men who become very much alarmed during a thunder-storm. They cannot bear to be alone, and, in some cases, become hysterical, or insist upon having the blinds drawn and the gas lighted, etc. They cannot help acting in this way. We know there is little danger, that company and artificial light are no protection, but, all the same, they cannot act calmly. Let us, then, be charitable, and attribute to horses the same unconquerable dread that exists in some human beings. I think my arguments go to prove that courage in horses is engendered more by education and environment than by heredity, although the latter operates to some extent. In breeding, it certainly is wise to select as parents, animals of known courage, when possible, but we must intensify such courage by education, and make sure of their safety when in the presence of all the sights and noises they are liable to meet, before we can trust our wives or children to drive them, as a horse that is liable to act badly under any such circumstances or other conditions not mentioned is unsafe for general driving, except in the hands of an experienced and courageous horseman. I would again like to emphasize the fact that education is the main point to be considered, and that many horses are made cowardly and unsafe by cruel, timid, passionate or incompetent drivers.

"WHIP."

A Bouquet for the Farmer's Advocate.

"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Canada:
Gentlemen,—Having read your paper from time to time, and finding more than ordinary merit in its contents, we can truthfully say that there is but few, if any, in the States that equal it. There are three articles in one issue of more than ordinary merit; they commend themselves to my mind very strongly: one, "The Farmer's Son's Position"; the other, "An Old Settler's Advice to the Tenderfoot"; the other, "Why the Boys and Girls Leave the Farm." These three articles are worth their weight in gold. I was a farmer's son, and think I am capable in forming good judgment in such matter.

Wishing you all success in all your work, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
W. J. BURNETT,
Manager Northwestern Hide and Fur Co.

Would Carry the Gospel of Up-to-date Agriculture to Others.

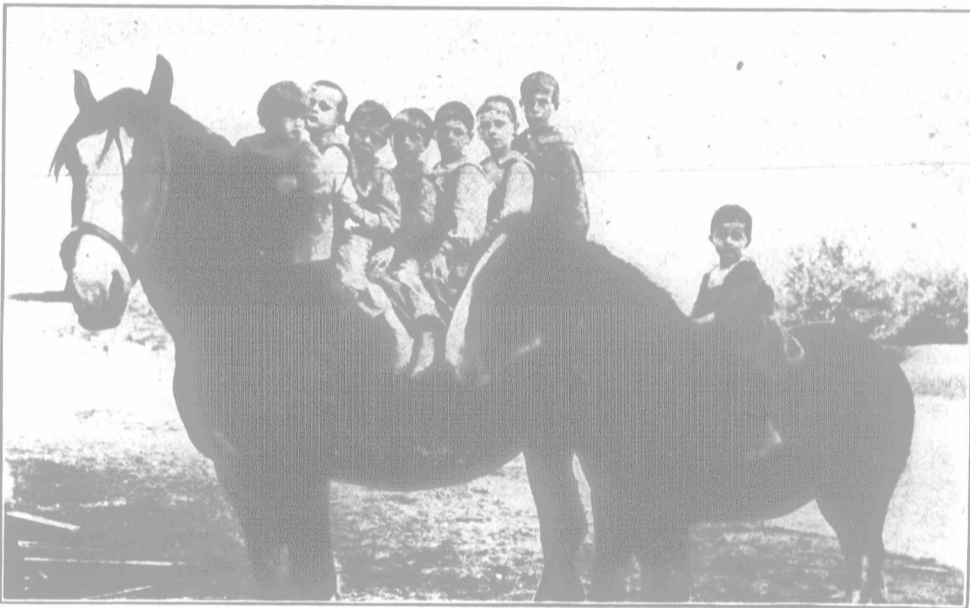
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$1.50 to cover my subscription for 1905. I will try to get you some new subscribers, as I love your valuable paper, and I want more farmers to have it.

Yours truly,
E. BOTHAMLEY,
Innisfail.

Stock.

The Territorial Dept. of Agriculture, and Live-stock Improvement.

It has long been evident to those studying the live-stock industry of the West, that in order to place that industry on a sure foundation, a vigorous campaign of education is needed, and that the fat-stock show is, as the final court of appeal, a valuable aid to the work. Western bees are not uniform, and when they arrive in Great Britain are nothing to be proud of, for which the rancher is not alone to blame. He is handicapped by distance, yet there is a lot of room for improvement by the rank and file, some of whom do not yet sufficiently appreciate the fact that all horned cattle do not make high-class beef. The fat-stock shows are the thing, and we are glad to see a start being made, and are of the opinion in this connection that there should be a live-stock association formed for Assiniboia, or they should join with the more convenient Association of Manitoba, so that the men in the eastern part of the Territories may get together more frequently. The present Cattle-breeders' Association of the N.-W. T. is practically an Alberta association, arising, no doubt, out of the assumption that the eastern part of the N.-W. T. was given up solely to grain-growing, and the western part to stock-raising, which all know is not the case. In Assiniboia are to be found studs and herds equal to any in Western Canada, and in Alberta the development of cereal-growing, fall wheat and oats, shows that to dub Alberta as fit for ranching alone is to do it great injustice. The programme mapped out below shows how thoroughly the work is being taken



Champion Clydesdale Mare and Foal.

At New Westminster, B. C. Exhibition, 1904. Owned by H. M. Vasey, Ladner, B. C.

up by Commissioner of Agriculture Dr. Elliott and his deputies:

A most helpful programme of meetings is being arranged to take place during the shows. There will be stock-judging schools for horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

An expert will give talks on poultry-raising, and will also give demonstrations in killing and dressing birds for market.

Evening meetings will be held, at which addresses will be given, and the stereopticon used to illustrate animals, insects, weeds and fungous diseases.

Delegates from the various agricultural societies will meet to arrange dates for fairs, so that expert judges can pass from one to another with the least loss of time; also to discuss matters pertaining to the general work of the agricultural societies.

Weed inspectors will be asked to meet at the same time, and a school of instruction and identification of weeds organized.

The weeks of these shows will be ones presenting such opportunities for gaining information about things pertaining to the farm that no one can afford to miss attending.

Arrangements are being made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for reduced railway rates, so that it will be possible for those at a distance to attend the fat-stock shows.

The following are the rules and regulations governing the fat-stock shows.

1. Exhibitors must make entry for the show nearest to their place of residence.

2. Entries close as follows: For the Eastern Show, at Regina, March 15th; for the Western Show, at Calgary, April 15th.

N. B.—This rule must be complied with, in order that the necessary arrangements for transportation may be made. Exhibitors will confer a favor by forwarding their entries as early as possible. Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to either of the secretaries.

3. In the case of pure-bred animals, the name of the breeder, the age and record number of the animal, must be given at the time of making entry if the animal is recorded. In the case of steers, wethers and barrows, if not recorded, the names must be given at the time of making entry; also the name and record number of the sire and dam.

4. In the case of grades, if possible, statements giving the number and kind of crosses, and the name and record number of the sire, must be given at the time of making entry.

5. All animals entered in the pure-bred classes must be recorded in records recognized by the Territorial Department of Agriculture.

6. The registration certificates of cows, heifers, ewes and sows must be produced in the show-ring when demanded. A statement of breeding, signed by the breeder, must be produced in the case of pure-bred steers, wethers and barrows when demanded. This statement must give the name and record number of the sire and dam.

7. The age of all animals will be computed to the first day of the show.

8. All animals must be the bona-fide property of the exhibitor, and must have been owned and fed by the exhibitor for at least three months previous to the first day of the show.

9. No animal deemed unworthy by the judges shall be awarded a premium, but no prize shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.

10. No animal shall compete for a championship prize that has not been shown in a regular class, or is not eligible to be shown in such a class.

11. All animals must remain in the ring for a few minutes after prizes are awarded, where the public will be given an opportunity to examine them.

12. All animals must be shown alive before being eligible to compete in the block test, for which special entry must be made in the carcass classes, but no fees will be charged.

13. Where there are no more than two entries in any section, the management reserves the right to consolidate such section with any other section of the same class.

14. Diligence will be used by the officers in charge to prevent injury to or loss of property, but neither they nor the Department of Agriculture will be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur.

15. All animals must be on the ground at least two hours before judging commences, as advertised in the official programme for the week, and no animal shall be removed until the close of the show.

16. Cattle must be well halter-broken. No

vicious animal will be admitted.

17. All animals shall be judged from a feeder's and consumer's standpoint.

18. All dressed carcasses will be judged from the consumer's standpoint.

19. The decision of the judges will be final.

20. The management of each show will endeavor to have buyers present to purchase all animals shown, also the dressed carcasses, but each exhibitor will be at liberty to dispose of his animals as he thinks best.

DISTINGUISHING COLORS OF PRIZE TICKETS.

- 21. First prize Red.
- Second prize Blue.
- Third prize White.
- Highly commended Orange.
- Commended Green.
- Championship Magenta.

TRANSPORTATION.

22. In order to place the exhibitors at a distance from the place of the show on the same footing as those nearby, the management of each show undertakes to transport exhibits to the place of show, at a uniform rate of \$2 per head for cattle, and 50c. per head for sheep and swine. These charges must be forwarded along with the entrance fees.

23. The management of each show reserves the right to refuse entries, if carload shipments cannot be made up along the line or route over which the exhibit must come.

ENTRANCE FEES AND FEED.

24. Entrance fees will be charged as follows:
For each head of cattle\$2 00
For each head of swine or sheep. 75

No extra fee will be charged for the dressed carcass competitions.

Hay will be supplied free, but exhibitors will have to provide their own grain for feed.

25. Applications for entry forms should be made

and all entries must be sent, accompanied by the necessary fees, to the respective secretaries, as follows:

For the Eastern Show, Regina, April 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, Geo. Harcourt, Regina, Assa., Secretary.

For the Western Show, Calgary, May 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, C. W. Paterson, Calgary, Alta., Secretary.

The prize-list is given on page 198.

Re The Importation of Mexican Cattle.

To the Breeder:—Have you not gone to considerable expense in trying to get your herd up to a good standard, with the expectation of supplying some of the Western demand for good grade cattle?

Farmers and ranchmen, are we to hold the proud position of breeding and feeding good beef cattle? If so, why do we allow the free importation of inferior Mexican cattle? If I am rightly informed these cattle can be purchased and laid down in the Western country at from eight to ten dollars per head, ranging from two to five years of age. Also, that you can ship thirty head per car, and that about one per cent. of those cattle are fit for export purposes. Is this encouraging? Our Provincial and Dominion Governments have been assisting and encouraging mixed farming, and feeding cattle is one of the things they advocate very strongly. Is it to your interest to have this class of cattle put into our local markets, instead of our winter-fed cattle?

Very recently the C. P. R. distributed a number of pure-bred bulls throughout a great number of districts in the West, to assist the farmer and ranchman to improve his herd. Should we, then, as stockmen allow the importation of these Mexican cattle to graze upon the pastures which better beef breeds of cattle should be grazing upon? A great many of you will remember the stand that was taken very recently by the Horsebreeders' Association to stop the importation of the mongrel-bred horse. Through their instrumentality this has largely been overcome; we have been the dumping-ground for inferior horses, not omitting stallions; are we still to be the dumping-ground for an undesirable breed of cattle? I would suggest that the Breeders' Associations, soon to meet in Winnipeg, Brandon, Neepawa, Regina and Calgary, take a stand and denounce the importation of such inferior stock; also that the Agricultural Societies pass resolutions, asking the Dominion Government to pass such legislation as will hinder the importation of such stock.

Hoping to have the matter fully discussed in your journal.

J. H. IRWIN.

[Note.—The question raised by our correspondent is a very timely one. The Mexican we have heard stated repeatedly is a great rustler, so much so that in mixed bands, dogies, western-bred and Mexicans, he will lead the others such a pace as to keep the flesh off them. Others again claim that the Mexican mother is the best natural protector of her offspring on the prairie. No one has, so far as we know, testified to the Mexican's value as a maker of good beef; in fact, it turns grass into the cheapest variety of beef put on the market. The craze for hardy cattle, really an excuse to allow neglect of the cattle, has gone too far, and when the stuff comes to market will effectually and permanently brand in the Old Country markets, Canadian range cattle as the worst rubbish to be got anywhere. The chief offenders in the importation of this class of stuff are said to be the big meat purveyors of Western Canada; their object is none too apparent.—Ed.]

Territorial Swine Breeders Meet.

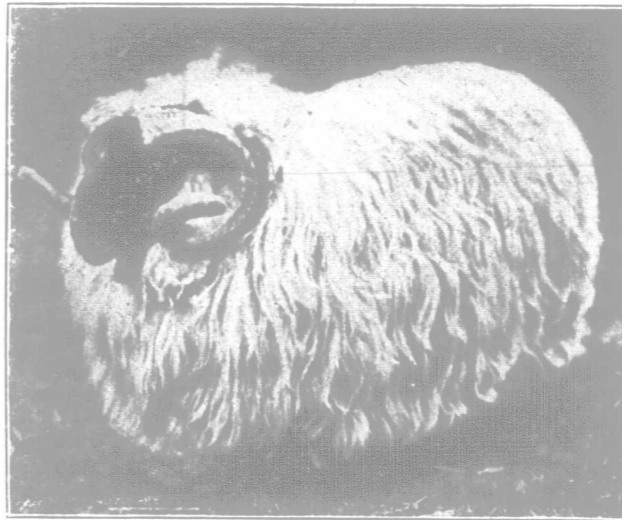
The annual meeting of the Territorial Swine-breeders' Association was held recently, in the offices of the Live-stock Associations, at Calgary. The meeting was called to order by J. A. Turner, Calgary, who occupied the chair, in the absence of the President, Dr. Harrington, of Lacombe. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were adopted unanimously. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, F. B. Harrington, V. S., Lacombe, Alta.; First Vice-President, C. E. Brown, Calgary, Alta.; Second Vice-President, J. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta. Directors: P. Talbot, M. P., Lacombe, Alta.; J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.; J. B. Bright, Macleod, Alta.; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; W. R. Adamson, Moosomin, Assa. Official Auditor, F. R. Exham.

The proposed fat-stock show to be held in the Territories then came in for discussion, and the following resolution was passed: "That this association desires to commend the Territorial Department of Agriculture for taking steps towards organizing fat-stock shows in the Territories, believing that such action will result in great benefit to the swine industry of the West."

The association recommended the Territorial Department of Agriculture to provide classes in the fat-stock shows for bacon hogs only, and to give prizes for sows and barrows under nine months of age, and nine months and over. It was also decided that the association should offer grand championship silver medals at both the Eastern and Western Shows for the best bacon hog of any breed and age.

Blackfaced Mountain Sheep.

Although best known in connection with the Highlands of Scotland, it is doubtful whether this breed is of English or Scotch origin. It is known with some certainty that they first obtained a footing in Perthshire and Dumbarton about one hundred and twenty years ago, and it seems probable, so say the books, that they travelled northwards from Yorkshire or Northumberland across the border. There are many traditions as to the origin of the breed. Youatt says: "It is a common belief in Scotland (1837) that the Blackfaced sheep are of foreign origin. The Spanish Armada has had the credit of bringing them. Many other views have been expressed of a contradictory character, but these have little interest for the present-day reader. Suffice it to say there is evidence of much improvement in the maturing qualities of the breed, which is largely the creation of its environment, the sheep under better care and treatment becoming more compact and capable of carrying better proportioned mutton. This has been largely brought about by what many regard as an unnatural method of dealing with the rams in winter. They are housed and kept going like house plants, a system that is denounced by many who proclaim the decadence of the breed, but there can be no doubt that it has conducted to the production of a better mutton sheep. We may be certain that the Blackfaced breed possessed properties which fitted it for the bleak, exposed situations of Scotland,



Blackface Shearling Ram.

and it maintains its position better at the present time than at any former period, being now the principal sheep of the Scottish Highlands. It is a very hardy breed, and thrives well on scant pasture or the rough herbage of the mountains, and the mutton is of the finest quality, only exceeded by that of the Welsh Mountain breed. The dressed weight of matured sheep of this breed in ordinary condition may be put at about twenty pounds per quarter, but those fitted for the shows exceed this weight very considerably. At the late Smithfield Show a Blackfaced yearling wether, in the carcass competition, weighed, alive, 193 lbs., and dressed 122 lbs., or 30½ lbs. per quarter, while a lamb weighed 125 lbs. alive, and dressed 78 lbs. The points now looked for in a perfect specimen of the breed are a thick, broad face, nostrils full, horns low-set at the crown and turned backwards rather than forwards, and with a division or clear space between them. The color of the face should be mostly black, but may have white spots, as, indeed, most of the breed have. The wool grows very long, and is very coarse, suitable only for the manufacture of carpets. The specimens shown at the fairs, we presume, carry, as a rule, more than one year's growth of wool, the fleece reaching almost and in some cases quite to the ground. High-class Blackfaced rams sell for high prices at the annual autumn sales in Scotland. At the Lanark show and sale last year a ram from the flock of Messrs. Sandilands brought the great price of £125 (\$625), and the average for the rams of this flock sold was over \$150. The top price of those sold from another flock at the same sale was £65, and the average £25. Very few of this breed have been imported to America. A few were shown at the Pan-American Exhibition. We are not aware of the existence of any of the breed in Canada at present.

Cannot Find Words to Express Her Appreciation.

Dear Sirs,—I cannot find words to tell how much I appreciate the "Farmer's Advocate." It improves every week.

Yours sincerely,
DALRYMPLE, ASSA. MRS. DAVID REED.

Homemade Ice—An Ice-house.

No farmer who has ever known the benefits of an ice supply through the summer can afford to neglect the opportunity of getting out at least a small portion of the wintry harvest before its season is over. Fresh meat, firm butter, sweet cream, iced "raspberry" in the harvest season, are only a few of the luxuries which it brings, and which go so far, in a very material way, to erase the dividing line between the country and the city life. To the dairyman, it goes without saying, a supply of ice is a veritable necessity.

Many are deterred from getting in ice during the winter months by the fear of not being able to keep it well through the hot weather. Making an ice-house is, however, neither a very difficult nor a very expensive matter. Others, again, have a long distance to draw the supply, or are, perhaps, nervous about venturing out on a frozen lake or river surface, as so often has to be done with a team. Necessity, however, is the mother of invention, and a convenient plan for manufacturing ice at home has been suggested by Mr. W. C. Bradley, in the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute report just issued by Supt. Geo. McKerrow. "Make a trough," he says, "of three sixteen-inch planks, sixteen feet long, surfaced, and joined on the edge. These are held together by a frame of two-by-fours, fitted with keys and wedges to make it tight; the inside covered with paraffine wax, making it water-tight. This box can be filled at the well, and when frozen solid the keys can be knocked out of the frame, the sides fall off, and you have a nice cake of ice to cut into the lengths desired."

An Ice-house.—"In building an ice-house," Mr. Bradley says, "it should be built square, or as nearly so as possible, for this reason, the more compact the pile, the better it will keep. For the average farmer, a house twelve feet square, with ten-foot studding, would be plenty large enough. It should be built on a stone foundation, and if stone is scarce, deeply-set posts placed in the ground to keep the building from spreading. The studding should be of two-by-six, placed sixteen inches apart, and sided with good lumber, which should then be painted. Between the studding, from plate to sill, should be placed a strip of tar paper, sixteen inches wide, fastened on the sides with lath. This makes two dead-air spaces. Line the inside with rough boards, and put on the roof last of all. The best material for a floor would be broken stone or gravel, for drainage, about four inches deep, with about six inches of sawdust on the floor, this to freeze deep before filling, as this takes longer time before thawing from the bottom.

"When the ice is from sixteen to eighteen inches thick is the proper time to fill. Try and have it cut as uniform as possible, so that the cakes will fit snugly together, filling all the crevices with dry snow. Before putting on the second tier, leave from eight to twelve inches on all sides for sawdust, and when full put twelve inches of the sawdust on top."

In regard to the kind of sawdust to use, Mr. Bradley is of the opinion that the coarse pine material is best, hardwood sawdust being too fine. A ventilator should also, he says, be placed at each end of the ice-house, a small opening right under the gable answering the purpose very well.

Goitre in Lambs.

Please describe the disease named goitre in lambs. State cause, prevention and cure. Is it hereditary? W. J. S.

Goitre causes considerable loss in some flocks in some seasons. When present, the thyroid glands of the neck are more or less enlarged, and in some instances so as to form lumps of considerable size on each side of the throat. These are movable, and something like small kidneys in form. It would seem to be fatal only in lambs, and usually at birth or a short time after. Sometimes the lambs are dead at birth. At other times they are so low in vitality that they die within a few hours. In yet other cases, the swelling gradually grows less, and finally disappears, but not infrequently it remains, though relatively reduced in size. The cause or causes which lead to the trouble are not certainly known. It has been claimed that it is due to the character of the water drunk, an excess of lime being supposed to cause the trouble, but this contention has by no means been satisfactorily established. The consensus of opinion among experienced breeders is that the chief causes are lack of exercise on the part of the pregnant ewes, and the feeding too freely of roots. It seldom occurs in early lambs, in which case the ewes have had exercise in the fields for the first months of pregnancy, and it rarely, if ever, appears when the ewes have been kept mainly on dry feed and are not overfat. Most flockmasters prefer to feed but few turnips or other roots to in-lamb ewes, until about a fortnight before they are due to lamb. Others feed turnips whole, scattered on the ground, so that they are eaten slowly, and exercise is thereby induced. And some prefer to feed hay or pea straw in racks in open yards. In

ouse.
e benefits of
an afford to
out at least
t before its
utter, sweet
vest season,
h it brings,
aterial way,
country and
oes without
necessity.

a ice during
t being able
ther. Mak-
a very diffi-
thers, again,
ply, or are,
on a frozen
t to be done
the mother
a for manu-
sted by Mr.
mers' Insti-
McKerrow.
ree sixteen-
l, and joined
y a frame
d wedges to
with parafin
box can be
lid the keys
ne sides fall
to cut into

house," Mr.
quare, or as
n, the more
keep. For
feet square,
plenty large
one founda-
ly-set posts
uilding from
t two-by-six,
d with good
l. Between
ld be placed
ide, fastened
wo dead-air
boards, and
est material
avel, for
about six
freeze deep
time before

to eighteen
. Try and
so that the
ng all the
ting on the
e inches on
put twelve

to use, Mr.
coarse pine
ing too fine,
e placed at
pening right
very well.

l goitre in
cure. Is it
W. J. S.
some flocks
he thyroid
larged, and
nps of con-
at. These
small kidneys
al only in
time after
birth. At
y that they
cases, the
ally disap-
ms, though
e or causes
t certainly
is due to
n excess of
le, but this
atisfactorily
among ex-
causes are
gnant ewes,
It seldom
e ewes have
months of
ears when
y feed and
prefer to
to in-lamb
ey are due
attered on
slowly, and
e prefer to
yards. In

winters of deep snow especially, some such measures are necessary to encourage the taking of exercise. Goitre usually occurs when lambs are late, and the ewes are closely confined, liberally fed, and become very fat. Treatment seems to be of little avail. Sometimes, however, iodine has been applied with apparent effect. It is thought that goitre is, to some extent, hereditary, and, as far as possible, breeding from affected animals should be avoided.

Farm.

Seeding Clover.

To get a good crop of clover, one of the primary essentials is to secure what is called a good "catch"—a strong, healthy, early growth. With this secured, there is little trouble in having a successful crop, as clover is a vigorous grower when well started, and makes every effort to maintain its position. In parts of the country where clover is largely grown, one of the conditions that operate most frequently against securing this early growth is a lack of humus in the soil. When this condition is corrected no difficulty is encountered. In Manitoba, the soil is usually sufficiently virgin to have a good supply of humus—decayed vegetable matter—and may thus more readily be got into good condition for seeding. Clover seed is small, and the soil on which it is sowed must, therefore, be well prepared by cultivating and harrowing, in order to give the tiny young plants an opportunity to early take root and support themselves by the nourishment obtained from the soils.

Clover has been grown so very little in this country that there are many points regarding its culture on which we have no definite information. In starting to grow it, therefore, it is very important that good conditions of growth be provided. We should furnish the best possible conditions, for a few years at least, until the best means of growing it are found out, when we may find that so much care is not necessary to successfully grow a good crop. One of the points to be considered is the advisability of sowing with or without a nurse crop; that is, a crop of oats, wheat or barley. To sow with one of these crops is the usual method followed where clover is grown extensively, but where one is particularly anxious to insure a good catch, he usually sows it without a nurse crop on well prepared soil. The young plants then have a better supply of moisture and plant food, and do not suffer from the lack of shade that they are supposed to require. As a matter of fact, however, they more commonly die from a lack of sunshine than from too much of it. The better way is, then, either to have no nurse crop whatever, or else to sow barley very thinly, so that it will not furnish too much shade, nor take away all the moisture from the clover plants.

A very great deal of the success of a crop of clover depends upon the quality of seed used, and too much care cannot be taken in getting the very best quality, regardless of price. A high price is not, of course, a guarantee of quality, but cheap seed is almost invariably of poor quality, containing a great many weed seeds, and of low germinating power. Neither is expensive seed necessarily of good quality, but at present we have no regulations regarding the composition of such lots of seed, and a person is reasonably sure of getting a good class of seed by purchasing the highest grade a dealer has in stock. It has been proven beyond question that the cheaper grades of seed are usually foul with weed seeds, many of them not common in Manitoba, and no one should buy such mixtures for any purpose, as they are sure to give unsatisfactory returns. Besides being pure, it is essential that a good sample of seed have a high percentage of vital seed. Ordinarily, the vitality is not so much at fault as the purity, but it costs nothing to have it tested, when one may sow the seed more intelligently, knowing the amount that will grow. In buying the seed, look for large, uniform seed, with a dark purple color predominating. If any seeds are present that you cannot identify, the safest way is to regard them as undesirable.

The quality of the seed bears a very close relation to the amount to be seeded per acre. If only half of the seed is vital, double the quantity must be sown to insure a stand, as compared with a sample in which all the seed is capable of growing. The amount of seed sown may vary very greatly—all the way from eight to twenty-four pounds per acre. If the soil is thoroughly prepared, and the seed of good quality, eight pounds per acre should be ample. But the best conditions are frequently not existent, and an increase in the amount of seed is necessary. Under ordinary conditions, from twelve to sixteen pounds should insure quite a thick enough stand of plants to enable them to grow strong and vigorous. It is very essential that there be a vigorous growth, as the severity of the winter will, otherwise, bring disastrous results to the clover catch. J. M.

Some Suggestions for the Man. G.-G.'s Convention.

Resolutions Passed by the Portage la Prairie Grain-growers' Association.

1. We recommend that the railway companies should take over the elevator system of the country, own and operate it.
2. An applicant, ordering cars, should receive a car to suit his requirements, or his order should be allowed to remain on the order-book until the same is filled.
3. That the attention of the Warehouse Commissioner be drawn to the fact that the standing instructions of certain elevator companies to their local agents provides that a certain percentage, say, from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the car, is ordered to be held out of each shipment made for a farmer, contrary to the provisions of the Grain Act, which provides that an elevator company receiving a farmer's wheat into its elevator, upon payment of storage charges, is compelled to load every bushel into the car or cars when ordered to do so, and, in the event of their refusal, they are liable to prosecution under the Act.
4. That the use of portable elevators be permitted on platform or track loading.
5. That the Executive Committee of the Central Association interview the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company to secure through rates on cars transferred from one road to another, and, in the event of their failing to secure the same, that they bring the matter before the Railway Commission, to deal with it at an early date.
6. That we strongly urge on the Central Association the appointing of a representative at Winnipeg, to look after the grading of all cars of grain belonging to members of the Grain-growers' Association only, and that a fee of twenty-five cents per car be charged for the same, and that he have full power to ask for re-inspection and a

season, though sown and cut early, much disposed to rust. I may add, that in the event of a recurrence of the pest, I would not make hay of the crop.

J. WENMAN.

My Experience of Black Rust on Wheat, 1904.

Although I have farmed here for 21 years, this was my first experience of black rust, and I hope it will be the last.

I was one of the earliest to sow here, and I think this is one of the earliest points sown in the Province. I mention this because I think it has something to do with the rust. I sowed 110 acres to wheat in one field, mostly old land, but ten acres was backsetting, and the crop made splendid growth—the best and most even crop I had ever grown—not rank, but just a splendid, even, vigorous growth. When headed it looked good for 40 to 45 bushels to the acre. It took nearly three pounds of twine to the acre, and threshed just 16 bushels to the acre, and went No. 5. This land was a prairie quarter-section.

I then sowed a river lot that joins it at one corner, but runs for a mile to the river—heavier land. The river land went about 18 or 19 bushels to the acre, and graded No. 2 northern. There was no delay between the sowings; I went from one to the other the same day, and sowed about 17 acres a day. The wheat on the prairie was very largely bearded wheat, and on the river nearly 90 per cent. beardless Red Fife. On cutting, I stooked myself, and examined scores of heads, and I found that it was the bearded wheat that caught the rust bad. I would find fairly good wheat in the heads of beardless wheat, but not one good head of bearded wheat, and this is the experience of others here to whom I have spoken.

There is another thing I would like to mention, and it was general round here, that where wheat was infested with wild oats there was very little rust on the wheat, but plenty on the wild oats. I have heard dozens of farmers here speak of this. I myself have noticed that wild oats are always more or less rusted with red rust. With regard to cutting: The wheat

stood without much change for about ten days, and then ripened with a rush; the weather had not been favorable to ripening, then we got two or three hot days, and it all ripened at once, so that I had to put three binders in, and then the straw was mostly dead ripe. I did not cut any green. The ten acres of backsetting was the worst in the field, not worth cutting, the sheaves just like feathers to handle. My experience with rusted grain is that if the heads have matured at all, it is nonsense letting it stand. Of course, if the grain has hardly formed, you might just as well let it stand, because there would be nothing in it, and perhaps by letting it ripen you might get something. In conclusion, would say, if rust struck my crop again I would be guided entirely by the shape the wheat was in at the time the rust struck it, and the kind of weather we were having. To cut wheat too green in hot weather is useless, because in this dry climate in a hot time the straw dries out in very short time, while if cloudy, cool weather, it will fill and mature in the stook better than standing. T. W. KNOWLES.



Registered Shelties at Poplar Grove.

survey, if instructed by the shipper to do so, and he deem it advisable.

7. That the Central Association protect Mr. John Ferris' interests in the case of Ferris vs. The Canadian Northern Railway Company, for shortage on a car of wheat at Port Arthur, as we consider the interests of all grain-growers are identical, and it is important that railway companies should be held liable for wheat loaded into cars.

8. That we recommend the threshers of the Province to engage all their help with the understanding that they be paid a certain wage, and be charged for their board at a nominal rate.

9. We are of the opinion that the chemical test used by certain milling companies is a more perfect one than the present system of grading, and we recommend that the Central Association make a thorough examination of the chemical system, and if the result prove satisfactory, we recommend that it be adopted.

10. That the question of rural mail delivery be taken up by the Executive of the Central Association.

Some More Testimony re Rust.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You ask for individual experience of rust in last season's wheat. I found early portion of crop but little affected by rust. Summer-fallows were the worst with me. Once the early crop was in stook there seemed little prospect of cutting for two weeks. However, the season being late, and rank crops, considerably attacked by rust, looked like going down should stormy weather set in. We began cutting in a desultory sort of way, finishing in fine weather, and am now satisfied the bulk of crop was prematurely cut. I found ten days' delay in cutting made all the difference between two and four northern grade; also found that a few acres of rye grass sod, broken and backset previous

A Close Observer on Rust and Wheat-growing.

Referring to the question of wheat-growing, history repeats itself, but not always, I hope, as I would be sorry to see a repetition of this year's universal damage from rust. I was particularly referring to an experiment being made this year, and which was commented on by our agricultural papers as being of great interest. I mean, sowing spring wheat too late in the fall for it to commence to grow, so as to let it get a big start in the spring. Personally, I tried this just thirty years ago, and was very pleased with myself for thinking of it, till I saw the result. A very small proportion of it grew, and that was weak and late in maturing. I never tried it again, but some friends of mine did several times, and found the result so unsatisfactory they gave it up. In some years, with a favorable spring, it came all right, but generally the bulk of the seed perished and the crop was miserable. It is a great mistake to suppose that the very early sown wheat is the first to mature. My experience is that it is very frequently the last field the binder goes into, and is often not by any means the heaviest crop, but a great deal depends on the season. Last year, when crops had every chance to come away in the spring, the first field cut was the last one sown. Taking different fields on the farm, with land about the same

class (I am writing of fairly heavy loams), sod land, not backset, will generally be the first to mature, and also give the best sample. Next, stubble land, with barley stubble most satisfactory for crop and sample, unless it is the class generally sown to barley, too dirty and worn-out to give a crop at all. And, latest of all, summer-fallow. You ask for information as to rust in last season's crop. I had rust in all my wheat, but on a field of seventy-five acres I threshed all the way from what should, in my opinion, have gone No. 1 northern, down to a bin that I am feeding to the hens. Even here, however, I think we have a lesson. The best wheat was on the newest land, which lies high, and is inclined to be light. The straw was stiff and bright, and not too long, though the crop was very heavy, with a good head. The worst was on land which is in good heart, but lies low and takes the drainage from the rest of the field. The previous year it was in wheat on fallow, and for want of rolling, and rain, was hollow and dusty all summer, and had only patches on it worth cutting at all. One part has been heavily manured with fresh manure at different times, and within the past five years has been rusty in the straw, but with fair grain. Another field, half fallow and half barley stubble, lay in the center of the farm. It was the first wheat sown, and on parts of the headland was ripe early. The fallow was an extremely heavy crop, and badly rusted early. I cut a few rounds, and left it. This shrunk to nothing. Whenever we passed that field with the binders, either way, we cut a swath. This happened twice each way, and the field stood another week; first cut August 25th, last cut September 8th. The wheat improved most of the time, but did not alter the last day or two. On one end of this was a few acres which was in timothy several years ago. The line of the timothy sod was plainly discernible, the wheat being bright yellow, both straw and head. I think two valuable lessons are to be found here: DON'T WASTE YOUR MANURE, AND GROW MORE GRASS.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

The Education of the Young Farmer.

By D. Lawrence.

Quite a number of years ago I had the privilege of hearing the Hon. G. W. Ross, then Minister of Education, deliver an address at the opening of a Collegiate Institute, in which he remarked that while the Education Department was no doubt anxious to teach the three "R's," yet he felt that the principal object was to train the youth to think for themselves, and to weigh every question in their own minds. He believed that the bondage of one mind to another was the principal cause of the too prevalent partizanship in politics and religion, and a cause of great ignorance. The farmer's son who is to be the coming farmer should remain at school until he has passed the entrance examination, and, if possible, should take a year or two at a Collegiate Institute. He should by all means take up Latin, because so many of our words are derived from that language that it is almost a necessity to have the groundwork of the Latin language in order to understand our own. The young farmer should avoid trashy novels, but since he is so dependent upon the God of nature, he should delve deep into nature study, and take up chemistry and botany. The chemical formation of the different soils should be closely studied, and as we are now so much interested in the work of the different kinds of bacteria and microbes (some helpful and some harmful), the young farmer ought to know all about these almost unseen forces around us. He is so dependent upon the animals that he ought to be a diligent student of their wants and requirements, and should find out with what conditions and rations they will best grow into money. He should also study the best works on veterinary surgery. Every farmer should be able to treat all ordinary cases of sickness, and should always keep in mind the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." A course at the Veterinary College would be very good to those who can afford it, but a young man can get to be very well informed by reading, careful study, and intelligent observation. Above everything, he should learn to be kind to the animals—they respond very much to kind treatment.

It would be a good idea for the young farmer to work for a good carpenter for a few months, to learn to be handy with tools, and be able to make repairs. He should be a close student of the "Farmer's Advocate," which, beyond all controversy, is one of the very best agricultural journals. He should not only read the articles from the pens of experienced and successful men, but he should think and experiment for himself along the lines indicated. Another point I would strongly urge is that of perseverance in any given line. So many try one line, say dairying for a time, and perhaps change to keeping steers, and perhaps after a further number of years take to raising pure-bred cattle; now he will not be nearly as likely to achieve success in that way as if he made a careful selection of a system and stuck to it.

Doctors and nurses take what are called post graduate courses, and so should the coming farmer. He should learn to do all kinds of work thoroughly well at home, and then should go and hire out for a year

at least, with the most successful farmer that he can find, who follows the system of agriculture or breeding that he is intending to pursue. It would be better to go a considerable distance from home, so that he could see a change in conditions. He should learn to do everything well. He should be a very close observer, make a note of all experiments, and keep a diary whether working for himself or others; he should train his mind to retain the different facts ascertained—there is so much in the training of the mind! The education is not completed when he leaves school; in a sense it is only beginning. At school his powers of thought and observation have just been developed, so that he is prepared to go out into the world and learn.

It has been said very truthfully that "agriculture is the noblest profession of man." Why? Because the agriculturist is a co-worker with the Mighty Maker of all. The God of nature sends the frost and snow; the farmer prepares the soil and sows the seed, and God sends the rain and the sunshine, and the harvest rewards are just in proportion to the perseverance and zeal displayed in complying with the stern and inflexible laws of nature. As a man sows so shall he also reap. [Note.—An agricultural-college course furnishes sufficient instruction in veterinary science for a farmer's son.—Ed.]

Dairying.

The Dairy Situation.

In the issue of Jan. 25th I note with interest your editorial on the above. This is a question which is receiving too little consideration by the people of the West at the present time, because even with its many cited objections, impossibilities and insurmountable difficulties, it is an important industry, and one that has been, is, and will be, beneficial to our country.

The fact that our butter production is declining—at least, the production of good butter—is regrettable, in more than a general way, because the falling off is almost wholly caused by creameries discontinuing operations, and the best of home buttermakers seeking a more desirable occupation. The result is doubly against our interests, in that the supply is not only reduced, but it is of a much inferior quality, and if purchased on its merits, as it should be, the ruling price of dairy butter would be considerably less than is now quoted. The greater portion of dairy butter in the West—and I would place this at about 80%—takes its origin from communities inhabited by the poorer settlers, many of them being foreigners and people who have had little experience and no teaching as to the best methods of conducting the work. Creamery co-operative work commands respect because of past benefits, but conditions are now entirely different to those existing when organization was first instituted. Methods adopted then, and which were commendable, would not meet the requirements of to-day, and it would be folly to recommend such. For some time past our Department has discouraged further organization for creamery work, particularly in Assiniboia, and wholly on the ground that present conditions and circumstances do not warrant such a movement. But because such is the case now it does not follow that the establishing of creameries throughout the West during the nineties was an unwise policy. True, people were little fitted for intelligent dairying, such as is conducted in other parts of the Dominion to-day, but it cannot be justifiably denied that its inauguration was the means of benefiting and assisting many an individual and the country in general. Farmers who to-day are comparatively well off will tell you that during the hard years the creamery was responsible for what available money they had in their possession. No other system of dairying could have been instituted at that time which would have so effectually benefited the country as a whole, and because we have been visited with prosperous times which has diverted general interest towards other channels, and co-operative dairying is receiving only a secondary consideration, it is not evidence which would condemn the system inaugurated in previous years. In the Territories this fact will remain permanent, even if all creameries should become silent and remain sad monuments of past methods. The work was the means of tiding many over a difficult period when crops were a failure; markets for all farm produce and stock low, and money exceedingly hard to get. Notwithstanding this, however, the work under present circumstances calls for different means for its development, and in the writer's opinion this must necessarily be undertaken along educational lines, and in such a manner that people will be shown and taught how to select, feed and care for the dairy cow; the many important points connected with milking and caring for the milk and cream, and the final making of a neat, attractive and superior quality of butter, which will command the best market price. This work should not be planned indiscriminately, or undertaken in a community simply because some interested party should suggest or request its introduction. All rightly deserve assistance, but efforts should be spent in such settlements where the greatest number of people are interested, and can and will be benefited thereby, and the greatest good be accomplished. Such work will eventually lead—though slowly, of course—to a thorough interest in dairying, and a system of co-operation where maintenance cost will be reduced to a minimum, and a uniform article offered for sale which will secure and retain the best markets. Education of this nature might be advantageously adopted in conjunction with

the winter institute work and the autumn exhibitions. The lectures at the former could be demonstrated in some interesting way, such as having a chart of a combined churn and worker of the dairy size, and one of a cream separator showing the interior parts, and from those different systems the means of working might be explained to advantage; or, better still, a small-sized separator could be carried along and exhibited at each meeting, and the principles of milk separation explained therefrom, as well as the proper means of operating to obtain maximum returns. Following such remarks, methods pertaining to the production of milk, its care, and, subsequently, making into butter, could be outlined. Having visible objects from which to speak, and towards which the speaker's remarks can be directed, has the effect of centering the attention and interest of the audience on what is being said, and information will thus be more readily imparted and remembered. The exhibitions afford an excellent opportunity for the judge to point out proper methods relating to the manufacture of butter. A man qualified to do this could be appointed to attend a series of exhibitions similar to the stock judging, and one would always be assured of a large and interested audience. By those two methods, and the travelling dairy at certain seasons of the year, when meetings could be attended because of leisure on the farm, the standard of our western products would be more commendable.

One other feature worthy of mention is the indiscriminate buying of dairy butter by the merchants. This is doing more to-day in preventing improvement and progress than all other forces combined. With many farmers, if any means of improvement be suggested whereby a more salable article would be forthcoming, the price they receive from the local merchants is usually cited as proof of their ability to make butter; and the fact remains that, owing to the keen competition among merchants, and their desire to secure the farmer's trade, so that the money may not be sent out of the country, they, regardless of quality, pay top prices for—shall I say all butter presented? So long as a similar price is paid for good and bad butter, so long will the producer remain indifferent to the many important features relative to milk and butter production. The merchant is turning over his stock by securing the farmer's trade in this way, but his profits are meager, if not entirely obliterated, by the excessive price paid for inferior butter, and for which he finds it difficult to find a market at any price. Would it not be advisable, therefore, to buy this butter on its merits, similar to what merchants have to recognize when disposing of same? Merchants might easily effect an organization whereby a system of grading would be instituted and prices fixed for the various grades of butter. This would not deprive any farmer of his just due, but, on the contrary, would establish his rights. The poor and indifferent buttermaker would receive a low price for his butter, yet get all it was worth; while the good buttermaker would be benefited by an advanced price, and which the quality of the butter would justify demand. The merchants, too, would be relieved from the odious task, by having an independent grader, of accepting poor butter and paying a high price therefor, or of being obliged to tell a good customer that the butter was inferior. The grader's certificate would indicate this. Neither would he be a stumbling block and hindrance to raising the standard of our butter. Whether such a step will be instituted remains to be seen, but the sooner it is effected the sooner will progress and improvement be in evidence, and if some such move is not manifest ere long, our markets will be in the hands of Eastern producers; or, worse still, in the hands of those who bring in Eastern dairy butter and repack it for local and fancy trade. If a cow census were taken for Manitoba and the Territories it would be astonishing to most people to know the number being milked, and I venture to say that if all the milk were manufactured into first-class butter, thus doing away with disposing of butter (so-called) to soap factories, there would be sufficient to supply the local demand, and also the demands of our sister province to the west of us, and manufacturers and dealers to the east and south would have to seek markets elsewhere.

W. WILSON,
Supt. of Creameries for Assa.

The Cream Separator Recommended by a Professor.

Prof. Echles, the Missouri dairy expert, recommends the cream separator to the farmers in the following words:

"The handling of milk constitutes one of the problems of farming. Hence it may be profitable for me to call attention to the advantages to be gained by the use of a cream separator. The cream separator is one of the modern inventions which increase the profits and lighten the labor of the farm. The genuine cream separator, not the tin-can kind, removes practically all the cream from milk. By using the separator, from one-fourth to one-third more butter can be made than when the cream is raised by gravity in the common crock or pan. That is to say, four cows with a separator are equal to five similar ones without one. The separator gets enough more cream just about to pay for itself in one year where ten cows are kept. The quality of butter made of separator cream is always better, and often sells for two cents or more per pound more than butter made from cream secured by the old gravity process. The labor of caring for the milk

is no small item for the farmer's wife. With the separator, this is greatly reduced. When milking time comes, the milkers take separator pails with them, milk the cows, separate the milk, feed the skim milk to the calves or pigs, and bring the cream to the house, along with the separator bowl for washing. The warm, sweet milk secured from a separator is in the best possible condition for feeding calves and pigs, and is of great value for this purpose. The initial expense is practically the only one attached to a separator. On the Missouri Agricultural College Farm, a separator has been used to separate the milk of twenty-eight cows twice a day four years, with less than a dollar of expense for repairs."

The separator is an implement the farmer milking cows and raising calves cannot do without, and, in fairness to the women folk of the house, should not try to be without.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Our Experiences with Hardy Apples and Other Fruits.

(Read by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., before the Western Horticultural Association.)

The following are a few notes and observations gleaned from our orchard and garden at Nelson, Manitoba, during the past summer, which, I trust, may be of some interest to those present who are interested in this subject. The past winter was the most severe in several years, and bore rather heavily on some of our half hardy varieties. The snowfall was excessive, and on this account the spring revealed a considerable amount of damage done by mice. In connection with this matter it was noticed that where the trunks of the trees had been hilled up in the fall with earth, no damage was done. But the trees, where this precaution had been omitted, were invariably injured to a greater or less extent by mice girdling, even although the snow had been tramped firmly around the trunks during the winter on various occasions.

The weaklings among the standard apple trees showed up last spring very prominently among a few varieties; such as Barovinka, Titus and Revel—these lost all of their previous year's wood, and considerable of the old, and their vitality very much weakened. These trees were 14 years planted, and had borne a number of specimens of fair apples.

No winter-killing or injury was noticeable among any of our other standard varieties. All our summer and fall varieties were covered with an immense amount of bloom, and set an average amount of fruit. With the winter varieties only about a quarter crop was harvested. This I attributed to the excessive cold, wet weather that prevailed during the blossoming period, washing off the pollen; little fruit set, although a fair amount of blossoms appeared. It was satisfactory to notice that the apples on all trees during the past summer were, on an average, larger and more highly colored than in previous years.

A number of seedling apple trees came into bearing this year with us for the first time. This growing of apple trees from seed is a very interesting work, and one of the most important from a pomologist's point of view. We cannot emphasize this matter too forcibly; that everyone who is interested in fruit-growing in this Western country should sow the seeds of any hardy apples they may get hold of.

By all taking a hand in this good work the hardy apple tree, fit for general planting in this country, will be sure to be forthcoming. Let us profit by the successful experience of the Minnesota horticulturists along those lines. The seed of the apple trees referred to was sown in the Spring of 1896, the seed being that of the Martha crab, received from Cen. Exp. Farm, Ottawa. Three seeds were planted to a hill, and the hills twelve feet apart in the row. The seedlings soon came up, and after the second year the most promising tree was left in the hill; all others were removed. These seedlings are now from 12 to 14 feet high. Some of them are extra healthy and vigorous; others, again, already show signs of decay, and will, without doubt, reach the brush pile by another year. All have borne heavy crops of fruit, but no two trees carry the same description of fruit. Some have sported back to the original wild crab, with worthless fruit; a few are as good as the parent Martha, but one tree has made a decided spurt forward. This tree is one of the most healthy and vigorous of the bunch; the leaves are thick, large, soft and glossy, giving promise of something superior in the way of fruit. From its infancy up I have watched over this seedling, expecting something extra from it, and I have not been disappointed. It came into bearing last year for the first time. The fruit was large too, extra large, some of the specimens measuring 10 1/4 inches in circumference; season, early fall; fruit, deep red color; quality, fair, with slight crab flavor, but good for cooking purposes. Another strong point in favor of this apple is its tendency to hang well to the tree.

It might appear rather remarkable that so large an apple would grow from crab seed, but we are told that the Weather apple, one of the best Minnesota seedlings, sprang from Siberian crab seed. We have 200 seedlings of our own growing, from two to four years old, planted out; these may in the future develop something of value. The extended reference to the above-mentioned seedlings is merely to show how interesting the

work is, and anyone with a garden can engage in it.

Before leaving this subject of apple seedlings, I might say that we have 21 named varieties of Minnesota seedlings growing in orchard form that are evidently quite hardy and full of promise. Scions of all these varieties were kindly sent for trial to us by various members of the Minn. Hort. Society the writer met while acting as this society's delegate to Minn. Hort. Society four years ago.

One hundred and nine Russian apple trees of 34 varieties bore fruit last year. The varieties still worthy of special mention are: Hiberna, Ostrekoff Glass, Antonofka, Wealthy, for winter; Anisette, Gipsy Girl, Charlamoff Amism, for fall; Blushed Calville, Repka Kislag, Volga Anis, for summer. In orchard form there are 62 Russ. apple trees of 14 varieties that have not yet borne fruit; of American seedling apples, 13 trees of 8 varieties have borne fruit. Those worthy of special notice are Peerless, Patten's Greening and Okabena.

The crab-apple crop was extra heavy last year; 113 trees of 9 varieties bore heavy crops of fine, clear-skinned fruit. Without doubt the Transcendent variety is one of the best, if not the best, for Western planters. Two late-keeping varieties of some promise, viz.: Meader's Winter and Tracy's Winter, have not yet fruited with us, but may do so this year.

The plum crop was above the average; 10 varieties of the Improved American plum carried fruit. Cheney, Wolf and Wyant are our leading varieties and heaviest croppers. The first-named variety is one of the best, neatest and most prolific for Western planters.

We can report but little of a favorable nature in the way of successful cherry-growing. A variety known as the Compass cherry is attracting considerable attention at the present time; it is a hybrid, being a cross between our native sandcherry and plum. We have been fruiting this new creation for the last five years; it is perfectly hardy with us. We have found it an early and abundant bearer, carrying fruit sometimes when only two years old from the graft. The fruit is dark red, of good flavor, both for eating and canning. The Homer cherry is a Minnesota variety of promise, but not yet having fruited with us, we can give no opinion of its merits.



No Time to Loiter: Everybody Hustles!

Russ. Doyle's outfit at work near Beulah.

For some years past we have had under test a few varieties of the earliest and hardest varieties of the cultivated grape; our chief difficulty being to get the fruit to ripen in the fall. Our hardest and earliest ripening variety is the Beta; this is a cross between the Concord and the native wild grape. We had considerable fruit of this variety last fall, which ripened up fairly well. In size and flavor of the fruit, it is about midway between these two varieties.

B. C. Apples Abroad.

In connection with the display of fruit at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show in London last month, the Agent-general reported:

"The Nova Scotia apples were, I thought, excellent, but British Columbia came far ahead; there was much more of it, and the apples looked wonderfully attractive. As you know, the fruit had been lying here a month, and I felt a little nervous about it, and personally saw most of the cases, and a selection made from each for the tables. It really was the great feature of the show, next to the West Indian display of tropical fruits of all kinds. It is really quite remarkable what an attraction there seems to be about British Columbia fruit here now; our section was crowded all day. When it was known that British Columbia had again received the highest award, the gold medal, we were heartily congratulated on all hands. I am confident there will be many going from here to take up fruit land in our Province next year. But now the London fruit merchants have got strongly interested. The Secretary of the Army and Navy Stores informed me that they would like to make arrangements for obtaining regular shipments next year. Now, this is of great importance, as if the Army and Navy stores make a specialty of our fruit, the other big concerns, such as Har-

rod's, Whitley's and others, must have them."

M. Garcia, the largest London fruit-dealer, complimented British Columbia on the quality and condition of the fruit. The distance from England, however, is so great that he advises only two varieties of apples are likely to give sufficiently remunerative returns to the grower or shipper to England, namely, Newton Pippins and Spitz Heads.

"The Newton Pippins at the show were certainly some of the finest that I have ever seen. We are in the habit of receiving many thousands of boxes of Oregon Newtons, and I feel sure that yours, if managed by experienced people, will be able to compete with them."

Begin to Think About Planting an Orchard.

Some useful hints dropped at the Minnesota Horticultural Society's annual meeting are subjoined, which may be of use to people about to plant an orchard.

Only the hardiest fruits recommended by the above Association are listed here, but if in doubt write Supt. Bedford, Brandon, or Supt. Mackay, Indian Head. The nurseries advertising in our columns can supply you with the trees. You will get better results from patronizing them than if you bother with the tree agent of eastern nursery stock.

Apples.—Of the first degree of hardness for planting: Duchess, Hiberna, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening. Of the second degree of hardness: Wealthy, Tetofsky, Malinda, Okabena, Peerless, Northwestern Greening.

Crabs and Hybrids.—For general cultivation: Virginia, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Minnesota, Sweet Russet, Gideon No. 6, Briar Sweet, Florence, Transcendent.

Plums.—For general cultivation: Desoto, Forest Garden, Cheney, Wolf, Rollingstone, Wyant, Surprise.

Raspberries.—Red varieties: Turner, Marlborough, Cuthbert, Brandywine, Loudon, King.

Currants.—Red Dutch, White Grape, Victoria, Stewart, Long Bunch Holland, North Star, Pomona, Red Cross.

Gooseberries.—Houghton, Downing, Champion, Pearl.

Strawberries.—Perfect varieties: Bederwood, Enhance, Lovett, Splendid, Mary, Clyde, Senator Dunlap, Imperfect varieties: Crescent, Warfield, Haverland.

Native Fruits.—Valuable for trial: Dwarf Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffalo Berry.

For an orchard to be a success on the prairie, a wind-break is absolutely essential.

It is useless to attempt to grow fruit without it. For such purposes, the native spruce is A1, and is a relief to the eye when other trees are leafless. The shelter should be on the west, north and south.

For commercial purposes only a few varieties should be planted, such as will give a succession, yield well and sell readily. For home use, a greater variety may be desired, and varieties of good quality as well as hardness should be selected. Purchase trees that are not only thrifty, but on as good a root system as possible, and from home or other responsible northern growers. Apple trees should be planted at least twenty feet apart both ways, or in rows two rods apart and trees 16 feet in the row. The depth of planting will depend on the soil.

In clay soils, trees should be planted only a few inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, while in lighter prairie soils some successful growers advocate planting as deep as eighteen to twenty-four inches. In all cases, the soil should be firmly packed about the roots and the orchard kept well cultivated for several years. Where orchards are planted on hillsides, they cannot be cultivated to advantage, but in such cases basins should be made about the trees and trenches dug so as to connect the trees, and thus conserve much of the water that would otherwise run off. By this method of treatment and occasional applications of fertilizers, some very choice crops of fruit may be raised. If hogs are allowed to run in the orchard, or all windfalls picked up and fed to them, it will greatly lessen the liability of diseased fruit and the necessity of spraying. Orchard trees should be cultivated, at least, until they reach a bearing age, and then, by seeding down to check the growth, fruit-bearing is induced. We must have growth before we can have fruit.

Fertile, retentive soils will stand seeding down for a long period and still produce good crops, but most of our soil gives up its moisture too readily to follow this practice. Hence, we must cultivate as much as possible.

Paper on How to Grow Roses.

Read before the Western Horticultural Association by ex-Alderman Robert Barclay.

I think everyone will admit that the rose is the favorite flower with people of many nationalities, and more especially with the English-speaking portion. Under these circumstances, it is, to say the least of it, galling to hear so many in this country, and principally visitors from the south and east, and also from across the Atlantic, frequently telling you that so many things can be raised here successfully, and finishing up with "but what a pity it is that you cannot grow roses in this country." Now, I wish to tell all who say so, that their ideas, opinions and statements are thoroughly erroneous, as roses will grow in this country, and produce better-petalled and truer-colored bloom than can be had in any other land; and I hold that I have a perfect right to do so, having been successful in the culture of this flower right in the center of the City of Winnipeg during the last eight or nine years. I have much pleasure in giving you a list of some of the varieties which have succeeded well with me, some of which have held a place in my garden for nine years, braving every winter since their installation. They are as follows, viz.: a pink one, very much resembling the Old Country June rose for grandeur and for blooming, is as hardy as a willow, and very easily propagated from shoots. In fact, if it were allowed it would run over the whole garden in a very short time. Hybrid Perpetuals, John Hopper, Dr. Christie, General Jacqueminot, Magna Charta, Mrs. Jno. Laing, Madam Plantier, American Beauty, Paul Heron, Margaret Dickson, La Reine, Ulrich Brunner, Coquettes des Alps, Giant des Batailles, and a few others, the names of which I have lost. All of these I found easy of cultivation, but to those who are desirous of trying their hand at rose-growing, I would recommend the first nine as being thoroughly hardy and healthy growers, especially American Beauty, which has done well every year and blooms constantly throughout the season. I may just say to corroborate this that last year I plucked the bloom of this famous variety on the first of June, and was wearing blossoms in my coat from the same plant throughout the month of October. There are many other varieties which I am persuaded are hardy enough to stand this climate, such as Marie Beaumann, Marshall P. Wilder, Dinsmore, Anna De Dirsbach, Jules Margottin, Alfred Colcomb, Madame Chas. Wood, Jubilee Prince, Camille du Rohan and Baroness Rothschild—all first-class roses.

In purchasing for this northern climate, the plants should be in the dormant state on their own roots, as if by chance they got frosted down to the ground they will invariably throw out new shoots, which grow vigorously and bloom well throughout the season. This is specially the case with that magnificent rose, American Beauty. However, plants on their own roots can only be had in the States [We are reliably informed the Canadian nurserymen can supply roses on their own roots.—Ed.], and there is considerable trouble in getting them from that quarter, on account of the Government restrictions with regard to fumigation, duty, etc., and also, the fact that their season being earlier than ours, the dormant plants are very apt to be sprouted before they arrive here, in which case they are almost certain to be destroyed by the fumigation process. But if the plants on their own roots are not available, the next best are those budded or grafted low down on the Manetti stock, and these ought to be planted so that the part where the bud is joined to the stock will be from three to five inches (I prefer the latter) below the surface, and all shoots which develop from below the junction of the stock and scion should be removed. Planted in this way, the rose will in time throw out roots for itself, and, in many cases, the Manetti stock will die out, but in others it will still survive and throw out shoots of its own, which detract from the strength of the rose plant if not removed. In cases of this sort I have removed soil and cut away the stock, and then I had all bushes upon their own roots, which no frost will ever kill outright. There are cases where the rose proper did not root itself. In two such, I removed the soil, made a slight incision under the lowest eye or bud on the twigs of the rose itself, covered them, first, with some wet sand, and filled in the soil again, tramping it down firmly after about ten days. Both cases were successful.

The Persian and Harrison Yellows are both perfectly hardy, grow well, and bloom very freely, more especially after being planted for a couple of years, and as for moss roses, there is no difficulty in growing the following varieties successfully, viz.: Capt. Ingram, Blanche Mignon, Common Pink, Glory of Mosses, Crimson Clove,

and Henry Martin. I find the hard winter has no effect on these, except in cases where there are exceptionally strong growths, which have not matured sufficiently before the advent of severe frost. Now, there is one thing I would like to say here, viz.: that some plants may be dormant during the season in which they were planted, and start in the following spring. Both Henry Martin and Capt. Ingram played this trick upon me, and the latter has for the last two or three seasons carried from one hundred and fifty to two hundred blooms upon it each year.

Culture and Treatment.—Dig your border deeply; in other words, trench in rich, old manure. The best, if you can get it, is the manure and offal about a slaughter-house, for you must remember that the rose plant is, like the vine, very fond of strong feeding, after the soil has had sufficient time to settle and get packed. Plant your bushes deep enough to have two of the eyes or buds on the twigs of the rose proper covered, and firm the soil round about them tightly with your heel, so as to pot-bind them, for if you do not, they will run to wood, and you will have little or no bloom. Instead of giving them a fresh supply of manure each year, just remove the earth from around each of the bushes yearly, and put in some bone meal, putting back the soil and tramping it in firmly, and only apply well-matured manure once in every three or four years. My reason for advising this is that vegetation in this country is inclined to be rank, and by applying strong manure every year, which is necessary elsewhere, you would have too much wood and too little bloom, and also because I find this method has given the most satisfactory results.

As to the protection in winter, I say it is absolutely unnecessary. If protection is required,



The Ideal Shelter and Ornamental Tree.

The native white spruce (*Picea alba*).

it is only when nature's protection, viz.: the snow, disappears, and the bright sun and the dry winds of early spring take effect, and although I have never tried it, I believe shading the plants with straw or some other material would act beautifully. I am strongly opposed to what is termed mulching, and my theory (!) (practice) has been against it ever since I came to the country about a quarter of a century ago. I am strongly of the opinion that the winter itself does not kill the plants, but the damage is done by the coddling, nursing and overkindness in mulching. The frost of the winter cuts back only a portion of the twigs of the hybrid perpetuals and the yellows, and the mulching finishes the job, by the snow melting under the brilliant March and April sun, dampening the covering, and the frost of twenty or thirty degrees below zero freezing it solid during night. This repeated day and night for some time, ultimately destroys both the root and stem. Yes, it is not the winter, but the early spring which kills roses by this treatment, and I say so very strongly, because I tested it on one of my borders four years ago, and that is the only season and the only border in which I lost any plants by severity of climate, but by doing so I proved beyond a doubt that my theory was correct.

Pruning.—This, in other countries, is generally done in the fall, but here it must be done in the spring, and I have found it most advantageous to leave it until the very end of April or the be-

ginning of May, and the most to be done then is to remove all the dead wood, but some pruning may be necessary in the early part of July in cutting back to a few eyes some of the strong growing shoots, and thereby perpetuating the bloom.

The Western Horticultural Society's Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the above society was held in Winnipeg, January 24th and 25th, and brought out a fair attendance of parties interested in the growing of fruits and vegetables, ornamental trees and trees for shelter, and also those interested in the work of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Prof. Baird, Manitoba College, as President, occupied the chair at the City Hall, and at the Wednesday meeting in the Auditorium, Y. M. C. A. Several well-known horticulturists addressed the convention, notably Prof. Waldron, B. S., Agricultural College, N. D., on "Cultivation of Small Fruits"; H. L. Patmore, Nurseryman, Brandon, "Some Branches of Horticulture Necessary and Profitable to Western Settlers"; A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., "Apples Hardy in Manitoba"; H. Brown, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Brandon, "Some Notes on the Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Manitoba"; ex-Alderman Robt. Barclay, Winnipeg, "Roses and Rose-growing"; P. Middleton, Brandon, "Horticulture"; W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on "What the Horticultural Society can do for the Farmer"; Jno. Caldwell, nurseryman, Virden, Man., "Forestry in Assiniboia"; and Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, E. Stewart, on "Forestry, What It Is Doing, and What We Hope It Will Do for the Country," the last lecture being lighted up by stereopticon views. We intend presenting for our readers' edification some of the papers read, from which a great deal of useful information may be extracted.

The retiring president, in his address, referred to the distribution of plants to members, of the proposed experiment stations, and the project of an independent exhibition. The latter was the cause of a lively debate, and the question of holding a show was, on motion, left to the directors.

Dr. Hopkins suggested that the society take steps to see that the teaching of horticulture be given a proper place in the new agricultural college.

On motion by Messrs. Birch and Thompson, V. S., it was resolved that the directors prepare a resolution with respect to a horticultural department in the college, and send it to the advisory board, and that the co-operation of other societies in the matter be secured.

A nominating committee, composed of Messrs. Jno. Caldwell, G. H. Greig and A. P. Stevenson, were appointed by the president, which reported the following names as directors for 1905: D. W. Buchanan, W. G. Scott, Robt. Barclay, Geo. Batho, W. A. Farmer, S. A. Bedford, Brandon; A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; Jno. Caldwell, Virden; Angus Mackay, Indian Head; Professor Baird, W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie; S. T. Thompson, D. W. Buchanan is the new president; A. P. Stevenson, 1st Vice-president; S. A. Bedford, 2nd Vice-president; Geo. Batho, Secretary-Treasurer; W. G. Scott, representative to Winnipeg Fair Board.

Prof. Waldron's address to the Association was much appreciated. Excerpts from it are given below:

At the North Dakota Experimental Station, he said, they found greater necessity for deep planting of trees and constant cultivation; also, a far greater necessity of mulching, especially strawberries and other fruits. The result was very gratifying. The site was rather forbidding, a hard, shaly subsoil. By making a deep excavation they got, one year after, a fairly good crop. By following this method he would guarantee to grow strawberries anywhere in the Northwest where the rainfall is ten inches. Last year, with no rainfall, he had produced strawberries seven inches in circumference, twelve of which would fill a quart bottle. It was simply a matter of mulching. He recommended that the rows be six feet apart, and the plants three feet, in winter mulching heavily with straw, and during the summer piling the straw up between the rows two feet in height, so that the winds failed to find the plants. Last year an experiment was made in setting strawberries in September. They started the year before as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and continued every two weeks until September. "In the northern country, we have a short season for the plants to grow." The runners will not extend until July or August to strike root; further south, they do so in April. When planted in September they began sending out three or four runners early in the spring, the rest are kept cut. These runners become fruitful the following season. They had only about forty varieties, thinking it better to spend their money on cultural methods than in many varieties. These results were obtained in the southern part of the State, where the soil is comparatively dry

and light, corresponding with the land immediately west of the Red River Valley, where the rainfall is rather insufficient.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer. P. Middleton, Brandon, in an interesting paper on horticulture, showed that the development of the race and the evolution of the art of plant-culture were synchronous. He thought that independent exhibitions were very much needed, and advocated introduction of the subject into elementary schools, and using also the experimental farms, the press, and horticultural colleges, and establishing small experimental stations. A paper by Rev. C. S. Harrison, York, Nebraska, on "Peony Culture" was also much appreciated, the society voting its thanks for the paper and information contained therein. The readers of other papers received votes of thanks, as did the Minister of the Interior, in the following resolution, which was passed by the society:

"Resolved, that this Society desires to express to the honorable the Minister of the Interior, its approbation of his work, as shown in the creation of a forestry branch in connection with his department.

"Also desires to express its conviction that the educational work carried on in the encouraging of tree-planting has been of great value in helping the settlers to build for themselves comfortable homes.

"And further, that the demonstrations made by his officers of the possibilities of tree-culture on the great plains of Western Canada will render even more inviting to the prospective settler the fertility of the soil, and also convince him of the healthfulness of the climate."

It was also resolved that the Provincial Minister of Agriculture be asked to print the proceedings of the societies and the papers presented, so that much valuable information should not be lost.

Poultry.

Exaggerated Profits from Hens.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 11th, there appeared an article by Mr. R. Sparks, of Mackinaw, Ill., under the head of "A Profit of \$3.60 per Hen Yearly!" From his deductions, one would imagine that such a profit was easily obtainable, but I propose to show from his own figures that such a statement is misleading, and that had he continued his experiment for twelve months his profit, per hen, would have been nearer \$1.75 than \$3.60.

Mr. Sparks experimented with 13 White Wyandotte hens for 81 days (Dec. 1st, '03, to Feb. 19th, '04). The hens laid 54 dozen of eggs during that time, and the feed bill amounted to \$3.19. The eggs sold at an average price of 28 cents per dozen, or a total of \$15.12. Thus there was a profit of 92 cents (nearly) per hen for the 81 days. So far, so good. But from this basis Mr. Sparks proceeds to build up the mythical \$3.60 profit, per hen, yearly. He reckons 81 days as being the one-fifth of a year, and multiplies 92 cents by 5, to give the yearly earnings of a hen—\$4.60. His multiplier should have been 4, unless 405 days are reckoned to a year in Illinois. This reduces the yearly earning of a hen to \$4.14. He goes on to say that poultrymen estimate the yearly cost of keeping a hen at \$1.00, and deducts this amount from \$4.60, thus arriving at the conclusion that a hen can be made to pay a profit of \$3.60 yearly. As one of the "chicken-keeping fraternity," I am aware that it is possible to keep a hen for a year in some parts of the country for \$1.00, but it is fair to stick to Mr. Sparks' feed bill, \$3.19 for 81 days. At this rate, each hen would cost \$1.10 per year to feed. Deducting \$1.10 from \$4.14, and we have the \$3.60 reduced to \$3.04. This would be good profit were it possible to obtain it, but the errors in calculation that I have pointed out are not the only ones to be found in the article. The fact is, that the writer's conclusion that because a hen makes a profit of 92 cents for a certain part of a year, she will make a proportionate profit for the remainder of the year, is entirely fallacious. The reason for his dropping into error is not far to seek. In blissful forgetfulness, he sets on one side two stubborn and incontrovertible facts: (1) That Wyandottes are of the incubating variety of fowl; and (2) that nature supplies them with a new suit of clothes every fall. In these periods of "brooding" and "moulting," it is safe to assume that from 75 to 80 days will be occupied, during which few, if any, eggs may be expected. Also, with two-year-old hens, I am doubtful if he could have kept up the average of 8 eggs per day; and, with summer eggs at a much lower price, he would have found his receipts for sale of eggs drop so considerably, that if at the end of 12 months he came out with a profit of \$1.75 per hen he would have been one of the fortunate ones. There is money in fowl properly fed and tended, but not the enormous profits that the article would lead folk to suppose, and it is my experi-

ence that such "boom statements" work much harm to the industry they are intended to help along.

J. ALLEN.

A Breed That Lays.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to give you my own experience with poultry, and will be very glad to read letters from others. I often wish that the Poultry Department of the "Farmer's Advocate" was twice as large. It is always good what there is, and we always look for that special page, and wish there were more of it.

I consider the White Wyandotte is by far the best and most profitable fowl for the farmer, because I have found them to lay more WINTER eggs than any other breed. They carry a very heavy coat of feathers, and so are not so susceptible to cold, and in the cold weather, when eggs are forty or fifty cents a dozen, the White Wyandotte is the hen that is in the egg business. They are good sitters and good mothers. The chicks grow very fast, and can be placed on the market as broilers at twelve weeks old, or even less, in an attractive and plump condition. We bought an incubator on March 1st, 1904, and had our first chicks out about April 1st. These were sold June 18th for \$1.00 a pair. Later hatched chickens, of course, sold for less, but our average was 85c. a pair all round. This year, we intend to have the first hatch out by the first of March. We had forty-five hens, and kept a record of eggs gathered each day from January 1st to October 10th. Altogether 435 dozen eggs were laid, and the average price was 20c. a dozen. Eggs used for hatching were charged up at market price. The old hens were sold October 10th to make room for pullets. Altogether, we sold 150 pairs of dressed chickens, average price 85c. a pair. The feed cost \$108.00, and we have now 70 pullets from last spring fed out of the same expense as the hens and chickens up to November 1st. The 70 pullets are now laying three dozen eggs a day. The first pullet laid October 25th, at just six months old.

We feed laying hens: Morning—Wheat, barley or buckwheat. Noon—Mash, consisting of corn meal, moistened with the water that the meat was boiled in, or skim milk. Evening—Wheat, all they will eat. Green bone or meat twice a week; oyster shell, grit, fresh water and vegetables always within reach.

CHAS. A. GOULDING.

Field Notes.

Prices for Seeds.

CORN.

Ensilage—Flint Varieties.

	Per 56 lbs.
Pearce's Prolific, yellow	\$1 85
Longfellow, yellow	1 80
North Dakota, white	2 00
Compton's Early, yellow	1 90
Red-cob Ensilage	1 56
Canada Yellow	1 75

Ensilage—Dent Varieties.

Early Mastodon	\$2 00
White Cap, Yellow Dent	2 00
Extra Early Huron	2 00

PEAS.—Canadian Beauty, Black-eye Marrowfat, White Marrowfat, Golden Vine, Prussian Blue, Prince Albert, \$1.76 to \$2.00, per bushel, 60 lbs.

TARES or VETCHES, \$2.25.
 SPRING RYE, \$1.10 per bushel, 56 lbs.
 FLAX.—For seed, \$1.65.
 EMMER.—Spelt, \$1 per 50 lbs.
 BUCKWHEAT.—Japanese, \$1.70; Silver Hulled, \$1.60, per 48 lbs.

SPRING WHEAT.

	Per bus. 60 lbs.	10 bus.	20 bus.
Red Fife	\$1 75	\$1 55	\$1 50
White Fife	2 00	1 75	1 75
Preston	2 25	1 95	1 86

OATS.

	Per 31 lbs.	10 bus.
Tartar King	\$1 00	\$0 90
Newmarket	90	80
Ligowo	1 00	85
Banner	85	75
Tartarian Black	1 25	1 15
White, unnamed	50	50

BARLEY.

	Per 48 lbs.
Mensury, six-rowed	\$1 00
Canadian	90
Odessa	75
Duck Bill, two-rowed	1 46
New Beardless Success, six-rowed	1 25

Per 60 lbs.
 White Hulless and Black \$2 00

CLOVERS.—Red—Common or Medium, \$18.00; Mammoth Red, \$19.00. White—Choice Quality, \$23.00; Prime, \$20.00. Alfalfa or Lucerne, \$23.00. Alsike—Choice, \$21.00; Prime, \$20.00. Alfalfa—Turkestan, \$25.00; per 100 lbs.

GRASSES.—Timothy—First quality, \$7; second

quality, \$6.40, per 100 lbs. Hungarian, \$2.00; Millet, common variety, \$1.90, per bushel 48 lbs. Beans, first quality, \$14; Western Rye, first quality, \$10.50, per 100 lbs.

RAPE.—Dwarf Essex, \$6, per 100 lbs.
 POTATOES.—New Manitoba Wonder, \$4.50; New Northern Light, \$4.50; Oval Beauty, \$2.50; Bova, \$1.85; Rose of the North, \$1.40, per bushel.

Subject to variation as the markets fluctuate.

On the Relation of Food to the Production of Butter-fat.

Two interesting bulletins from the Wisconsin Experiment Station are to hand on this much debated question. Space will not permit of more than a brief reference in this issue. The following conclusions were arrived at:

1. Economic production of milk and butter-fat by dairy cows, as regards food consumption, is dependent on a number of factors, chief among which is the capacity of the cow for converting considerable amounts of food materials into milk without, at the same time, gaining in body weight.

2. Other factors are, the stage of lactation period, the age of the cow, the amount of feed eaten, and the character of the rations fed, as to succulence and nutritive ratio.

3. The amount of nutrients consumed over and above maintenance, requirements per 100 pounds of milk, ranges in the case of different cows, at least, between 26.8 and 80.2 pounds of dry matter, and per one pound of butter-fat between 6.8 and 18.6 pounds of dry matter. The amount of net digestible protein consumed has, in the same way, been found to range from 3.16 to 9.07 pounds per 100 pounds of milk produced, and from .76 to 1.70 pounds per pound of butter-fat.

4. Good dairy cows have the power of producing a unit of milk or butter-fat from a smaller amount of dry matter than cows of less pronounced dairy capacity.

5. The production of a unit of rich milk calls for a larger supply of valuable food components than is required in the case of poor milk. For every per cent. increase in the fat content of the milk, the amount of net dry matter required for the production of 100 pounds increases about 8 pounds, and the amount of net digestible protein increases about .8 pounds. The amount of nutrients consumed per unit of butter-fat produced decreases slightly with an increasing fat content of the milk, viz., about .6 pounds of net dry matter, and .08 pounds protein for each per cent. of fat in the milk.

6. The amount of food materials required for the production of a unit of milk or butter-fat, is nearly three times as large towards the close of the lactation period as at its beginning.

7. Heifers require a larger proportion of nutrients for the production of a unit of milk or butter-fat than do older cows. Optimum results as regards the efficiency of the food consumed are obtained when the cows have reached about seven years of age; the period of usefulness of cows depends on their constitutional strength, and the system of feeding and handling to which they have been subjected.

8. Recent evidence goes to show that the food of the dairy cow influences the quality of the milk produced to this extent that the cow will yield a maximum flow of milk of the highest fat content which she is capable of producing, on rations relatively rich in nitrogenous substances. The productive capacity of the prices of feeding stuffs and of the milk products are the main factors that will determine how highly nitrogenous rations can be fed to advantage. Under ordinary conditions in the north central States it will not, as a rule, be advantageous to feed rations containing over two pounds of digestible protein a day, and of a nutritive ration narrower than 1:6-7 to cows of average dairy capacity.

The author, Prof. Woll, remarks: "An increase in live weight in the dairy cow is antagonistic to milk production, and our main aim should be to feed such foods and combinations of foods as will stimulate a large secretion of milk without at the same time causing a material increase in body weight above normal."

Score Cards for Live Stock Revised.

A committee, composed of S. J. Thompson, V. S.; G. H. Graig, A. O. A. C.; W. J. Black, B. S. A.; A. P. Ketchen, B. S. A., and A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., met recently in the offices of the Secretary of Live-stock Associations of Manitoba, and revised the score-cards to be used in the work of elementary live-stock judging at the approaching live-stock conventions. The draft-horse card will now be the heavy draft-horse card, the minimum weight being made 1,600 pounds; an additional point to be added for each additional hundred pounds up to a ton weight. Attention will be directed by means of the cards to the proper use of the same; namely, to show the location of the various points, the relative values of those points, and the benefits to be derived by the adoption of a system of judging (analyzing) an animal. Endeavor has been made to have the descriptive terms the same as in common use by horsemen. It is insisted that the score-card be not used in the show-ring or for comparison work. It was also agreed that the tendency of new instructors to score an animal high was harmful to the live-stock industry, as tending to place an exaggerated value on any animal, and thus inculcate a low standard of ideals. Speaking generally, it is an extremely good animal that will score 90 points; and also that the average of the stock presented for work will run between 70 and 90.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Decides.

The Chicago Live-stock Exchange won its fight against the railroads before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, so the Live-stock World says recently:

This in effect rules that discrimination in rates by the railways in favor of the packer and against the small shipper is unjustifiable. The effect of the decision will be to force railroads to put the live-stock shipper on a plane of equality with the packer. Unless they decide to ignore the decision of the commission they must reduce live-stock rates to the same level as the present tariff on packing-house rates. In the present condition of public sentiment on this matter it is doubtful if the interested railroads will deem it policy to ignore the decision. The Stickney contract with the packers was to run for seven years.

The desire of a carrier to secure additional business for its line of road does not justify a change in the relation of rates resulting in a higher rate upon cattle and hogs, the raw material, than upon live stock products, the manufactured article, where, as in this case, the articles are in sharp competition with each other in markets of purchase and sale. It is not justified where it appears that upon other lines and in other sections rates are generally no higher, and in many instances much lower, on the traffic prejudiced than on that favored by the change, and where numerous and important industries, which have been built up and maintained under the former adjustment, and those interested in such industries, will be injuriously affected by the action taken.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In live-stock circles this is known as the "Products case." It was the result of special privileges given the packers by the Great Western several years ago. Mr. Stickney made contracts to haul packers' products from Missouri points to Chicago at 20 cents, and when billed through at 18½ cents. Live-stock rates from the same territory, and, in fact, over the entire Western half of Iowa, were proportionately much higher, the rate as far east as the longitude of Marshalltown, Ia., being 23½ cents. Announcement of the Great Western contracts provoked a howl of disapproval. Other roads were forced to carry packers' product eastward from the Missouri river at the Stickney price, but only the Santa Fe cut live-stock rates in proportion. The result was that the packer had an unfair advantage over the shipper, and has been enjoying it ever since.

A Farmer's Experiments with a Rusted Crop.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In response to your request for the experience of one hundred farmers in handling the rusted wheat crop of last season, I, for one, cheerfully give mine.

The anxious suspense preceding last harvest was unprecedented in my experience. "If your crop is rusted cut it at once, or it will be ruined." "Frost is liable to come any night." "The experts say 'cut the crop as soon as the rust strikes it.'" "Foster predicts an early frost." Such statements as these put farmers on the ragged edge of anxiety. Some commenced cutting at the word of command of the so-called experts. Others hesitated, commenced, stopped, commenced again, stopped; but finally we all got in line, except a few, who stubbornly refused to cut till the crop ripened.

I have long since discarded farming on "The old man and his ass" principle. I did not heed the alarmists, nor those who would not cut till the grain ripened. I cut half an acre on a plot formerly used for vegetables early, to see what the drying process would indicate. It indicated a very considerable shrinkage. I examined the standing crop frequently, split the straw from top to bottom, and as long as the inside was absolutely free from rust I concluded that the source of supply was not entirely cut off.

However, it soon reached a stage when the rust had in places eaten its way through the straw. At the same time I noticed that a few straws broke down a few inches from the ear, and an occasional grain showed signs of rust. At this stage I cut as soon as possible, and set up in capped stooks. The next aggravating feature was the length of time the grain took to harden. The alarmists in this case, as in the case of cutting, could not wait, and had tough grain as the result. The first grain I cut by way of experiment, and the last I cut graded No. 3 northern. What I cut at the stage of rust, when I thought it should be cut, graded No. 2 northern. My summer-fallow, which was badly rusted, yielded 28 bushels an acre, and graded No. 2 northern. It seems to me that, generally speaking, early cutting meant shrinkage, early stacking tough grain, and late cutting pig feed. The last, however, was partly owing to frost. If wheat rust should appear again, I would be inclined to commence cutting at such a rust stage that I would have at least half my wheat down when it reached the stage at which I commenced last season. Stonewall. A. M. C.

"P. S.—I shall write you again when I have a little spare time in regard to what I noticed about the wheat grown on certain soils being more affected with rust than on other soils. Wheat rust was never before a matter that I had thought of, and there appears to be something difficult to understand about it." A. M. C.

Dear Sirs,—I could not get along without the "Farmer's Advocate." It gets better all the time. RICHARD METCALFE
Bowsman.

Conference of Agricultural Societies Wanted.

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba has issued an invitation to the societies to send representatives to Winnipeg, February 24th, and in the letter calling the body together submits the following questions:

Shall your fall or summer show be grouped with others in your district, for the purpose of employing competent judges in the live-stock or other departments?

Shall your prize-list be revised, and if so in what particulars?

Shall new and educational features be introduced at your show, and if so to what extent?

In his letter it is announced that the regular winter institute campaign will not be carried on, but that he hopes to have some good work done after seeding. The work to be done along these lines is stupendous, and the early grappling with the problem augurs well for the future work done by the department.

Representatives of the various societies are instructed in the letter to purchase single fare tickets to Winnipeg, and get the regular receipt certificate from the ticket agent at the station where the purchase is made. On presentation of this certificate, duly signed by Secretary G. H. Greig, of the Live-stock Associations, it is believed that free transportation for the return journey will be had.

Short Interviews with Advertisers.

1.—John Leslie.

"The truth of the maxim that 'Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten,' has again been illustrated in the marvellous growth of our business during 1904. The growth has been steady and permanent, due to an ever-widening circle of satisfied patrons. They came to us at first because they were of the opinion that material, workmanship, finish and artistic shape counted for more than cost when the



Mr. John Leslie.

home was to be beautified. Now they know that 'quality for quality' our goods are the cheapest that are dependable in workmanship and materials.

"We have spent considerable money in letting Western people know of the class of goods we carry, not only in newspapers and magazines, but also in our large new catalogue, which places our stock no farther from you than the nearest mail-box.

"This catalogue has received much publicity in all Western periodicals, but the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine' has brought us more enquiries and has effected more sales as a direct result of our advertisement than all other publications combined."

Birtle Agricultural Society Alive.

Miss Edith Larcombe writes the "Farmer's Advocate" that the above society held its second annual meeting a short time ago, and that it was a great success, both from the literary and musical standpoint. The society is to be congratulated on its popularity in the district to which it belongs, and where its work has to be done.

Grain-growers' Associations Multiplying.

Twelve new organizations under the constitution of the Manitoba Grain-growers have been organized since the new year. R. C. Henders was the sponsor for the Robs, Roland, Orr and Rosebank societies at their inauguration. The provincial meet of the G-G's is at Brandon today and to-morrow.

B. C. Gets the Dominion Exhibition.

A despatch from Ottawa announces the gratifying fact that the Dominion Government has decided that the grant of \$50,000 towards the purposes of a Dominion Exhibition for 1905 shall go to British Columbia, and that the New Westminster Exhibition Association shall receive the grant, to assist in the enlargement of their prize-list and otherwise adding to the interest and influence of their already excellent show, one of the best managed and successful in Canada. The Pacific Province is fairly entitled to the show this year, and the well-known enterprise, energy and public-spiritedness of the people of the city, of the management, and of the officers and directors of the "Royal," may be depended upon to make the most of the opportunity to advertise and exploit the splendid and varied capabilities of the Province by the Western Sea, which only need to be known in order to be acknowledged and appreciated. It is to be hoped that the local management will commence at an early date to make the necessary improvements in the buildings and grounds, so that long before the date of the show everything may be in ship-shape for the greatest show in the history of the Province.

Manitoba Wants More Territory.

The Provincial Legislature recently unanimously supported a memorial to the Dominion Government to extend the boundaries of Manitoba to the north and west. It may be interesting to note a few facts with regard to the former boundaries of Manitoba. In 1870, when created, the Province consisted only of townships one to seventeen in ranges one to eleven east and west of the First Meridian. In 1881 the boundaries were extended so as to comprise townships one to forty-one in ranges one to twenty-nine west and east to the westerly boundary of Ontario, which at that time was understood to give the Province a port on Lake Superior. Shortly afterwards, as the result of litigation as to the boundary, Manitoba lost upwards of 100,000 square miles. The Province at present consists of sixty thousand square miles, exclusive of water. The desire of the Local Legislature at present is to have the western boundary embrace a portion of Eastern Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and northward to Hudson's Bay.

What the Weekly Farm Paper Does.

Mr. Geo. Mott, of Lapeer Co., Mich., writing to an exchange says:

"What has been accomplished by, and what is the mission of the agricultural press? What has it done in the past? What is it doing today exclusively for the farmers? Edited and published in the interests of the farmer and his family, it comes a welcome guest week after week to such farmers who have the good sense to be subscribers, laden with golden kernels of the ripe experience of the most successful agriculturists, horticulturists, dairy-men and stockmen of the world. Every week it comes with some new discovery in some branch of farming, which, if utilized, may add to the farmer's wealth. It may be the very thing he has for years and years, without success, been trying to find out. It brings to the fireside in practical form the results of years of experience in raising the different kinds of grain known to agriculture. It does more than this. It tells you how to put the soil in the most productive condition with the least expense, and in every community there are scores of farmers who might now be doubling the volume and value of their farm products did they but heed its teachings. I iterate and emphasize it, the agricultural paper is peculiarly a home paper, and should meet a cordial greeting in every rural home."

New B. C. Railway.

Mr. John Hendry, President of the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway, announces that plans are sufficiently advanced to ensure the construction of this road northward from Vancouver, B. C., at an early day. The general route to be followed will be through the Squamish Valley to Lillooet, and thence through the Chilcote and Cariboo regions to the northern boundary of the Province. Junctions will be effected with the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, which will both cut through the northern part of British Columbia from east to west. The new line will be the means of facilitating an interchange of traffic between the Canadian lines which are coming to the north and the Canadian Pacific and United States trunk lines which already enter Vancouver.

Single Tax Advocated at Virden.

Councillor Menlove, a well-known poultry-breeder of Virden, introduced a resolution into the municipal body there to change from the present system of taxation, by which improvements are taxed, to the single tax, or a tax levied on the land alone. The council decided to leave the matter as it was for the present.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The C. P. R. will spend \$4,000,000 on improvements this year, chiefly in the West.

During December last 305,700 acres of free grant lands were taken up in Western Canada.

Hon. Thos. Greenway has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Greenway represents Lisgar, Man.

The Executive of the Eastern Ontario Live-stock Association has decided to hold the Fat Stock Show in the Central Canada Exhibition buildings, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of March.

The results of the Provincial elections in Ontario were as much of a surprise to the most sanguine Conservative as to the most optimistic Liberal. The final results are: Conservatives, seventy seats; Liberals, twenty-eight. Three constituencies were gained by the Liberals and twenty-six by the Conservatives.

British and Foreign.

M. Rouvier has formed a new French Ministry, in succession to that of M. Combes.

The Czar has received a deputation of thirty-four representatives of the working people at Tsarskoe-Selo palace, and has assured them that an investigation of the demands of the people will be made through legal channels.

Serious outbreaks have occurred in Poland. In Warsaw the strikers went from house to house and shop to shop, looting at will, until checked by the soldiers, who fired on them, 160 being killed or wounded. Terrible rioting has also been reported from the Crimea. Grand Duke Vladimir, Commander of the Imperial Guards, now announces that the number killed in St. Petersburg at the time of the first outbreak was 126. He claims that the sternest measures were absolutely necessary in order to save the Winter Palace from the violence of a mob that would have taken affairs into its own hands. A constitution, he declares, is out of the question for Russia as yet, and although reforms are necessary, these, he says, will be granted by the autocracy. In Russia the strike is looked upon not so much as a strike, as a disturbance raised by the Socialists, and such complications as are feared are mainly political.

Added to Russia's misfortunes, comes the news that her recent offensive movement in Manchuria has practically failed. To General Gripenberg, Commander of the second Manchurian army, it appears, was entrusted the success of the undertaking, and he determined upon securing Sandepas, an important fortified Japanese position at the junction of the Hun and Shakhe rivers, as a key to future operations. Although he succeeded in driving the Japanese from the outer line of entrenchments, he was not able to hold the position, and was compelled to retire after several thousands had fallen on both sides, the Russians losing about twice as many as the Japanese. The latter then followed up the advantage, by a general offensive movement along the Hun River, and engagements occurred at several points. At Pehowski 600 Russians were taken prisoners by the Japanese. To all appearances, General Kuropatkin's army has entered upon the crisis in its misfortunes. His soldiers have become completely discouraged, and their dejection is being made capital of by the Japanese, who throw letters and papers into their lines, tell-

ing of the recent occurrences in Russia. On account of dissensions at home, the Czar can send fewer recruits to the front, and to make matters still worse, the announcement has been made by Prince Hilko, Minister of Railways, that, under present conditions, it will be utterly impossible to double-track the Great Siberian, and that the utmost that can be done will be to increase the number of switches. In the meantime, Marshall Oyama's armies are being rapidly increased by the soldiery who are arriving from Port Arthur. With disaster in the Far East, violent disruption in the home land, Poland in open revolt, and Armenia and Finland on the verge of it, the Czar is surely proving the truth of the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: In the actual wheat situation of the world; that is, in the demand and supply for bread and seed, present prices in present circumstances are probably high enough. While stocks are moderate, and there is no large prospect of big supplies during the coming twelve months, neither is there any alarming scarcity in prospect. It so happens that there is a different distribution of supplies to what we have been accustomed to for many years. Crops on the North American continent have been moderate compared to increase in consumption thereon, and stocks are moderate. Crops in the Southern Hemisphere and India, on the other hand, have been large, and thus the supply to importing Europe has undergone a great change in the last two years, and especially during the present season. It will probably swing round again before another two years are over, for the present high prices, which will doubtless prevail to more or less extent during the coming twelve months, will lead to a very large increase in wheat growing, and given a large increase in acreage, and a good wheat season, crop yields will aggregate a very large quantity. Other economic problems will also probably develop to alter the general wheat situation. Therefore, it seems to us unwise for holders of wheat to set their standard of price very high. It would be prudent to be ready to sell any time when a fair spurt of strength comes to the markets, giving a moderate advance over present prices. The movement of wheat in all parts of the world is just about what has been counted on for some time. There is moderate primary movement in the United States just about as much as last year at the same time, and no larger exports from America than has been for some time past. World's shipments have fallen off compared with last year, but they would have been as large if America had been shipping as much as last year. Europe has somewhat larger visible stocks than last year, but she must depend principally for her needed supplies during the ensuing seven or eight months on imports from abroad. There is not much change in crop news. The condition of the American winter wheat crop is fully maintained, and European crops with slight exception, are in good condition. Argentina is now beginning to ship freely of her new crop, and less is heard about damage to it, and the Indian crop continues to promise well. The visible supply decreased 202,000 bushels last week, against a decrease of 681,000 bushels the week previous, and an increase of 257,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 7,056,000 bushels, against 7,232,000 bushels the previous week, and 10,233,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 2,668,000 bushels, against a decrease of 3,507,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 331,000 bushels last year. There is good demand for Manitoba cash wheat, as well as for wheat for future delivery, and while there is naturally a certain amount of speculative business, prices seem to be on the solid basis of consumptive demand. The movement of wheat from country points

is now very moderate, and while a fair quantity still remains to be shipped from some country points, many districts are reported as cleaned out, and do not expect any increase in movement from this date until the yield of a new harvest is ready to move. We quote current prices, as follows: No. 1 northern, \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 northern, 98 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 92 1/2c.; No. 4 extra, 84c.; No. 4 wheat, 83c.; No. 5 wheat, 68 1/2c.; feed, 57c.; No. 2 feed, 54c.; spot or February delivery. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats—The demand for white oats has had the effect of hardening the market. No. 2 are quoted at 33c.; No. 3 at 32c.; feed grades, 30c., on track, Winnipeg.

Barley—No. 3, 39c.; No. 4 brings 37c. to 38c., on track here.

Hay—Steady, under the influence of heavy stocks. New baled, in car lots, \$6 to \$6.50; loose, farmers' loads, \$5 to \$7 a ton.

Flaxseed—95c. per bushel, Fort William; very little offering.

Potatoes—70c. to 75c. a bushel here.

FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS.

Flour—Best quality, \$2.95; seconds, \$2.75; strong bakers, \$2.15.

Mill Feeds—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$16; both being good purchases at these prices when compared with barley chop at \$20, and oat chop at \$26 a ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is little to report regarding creamery butter; prices, steady, at last week's quotations. In dairy butter much the same is the case, prices to the producer being small compared with those paid by the consumer.

Eggs—Storage, 26c.; glycerined, 24c. to 25c. a doz. Dressed Meats—Beef, 5c. to 6c.; mutton, 7 1/2c. to 8c.; pork, 6c. to 6 1/2c., the latter for abattoir killed.

Hides—The market is weaker, at 6c. to 6 1/2c. pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—The demand is said to be improving under scarcity of A1 stock, reports being made that 3c. has been paid; general run of prices, \$2.25 to \$2.75, off cars here. It is a question whether there will not be a falling off in production of beef, similar to that of pork. Farmers generally consider that there is no chance to come out, even at present prices.

Sheep—\$3 to \$3.50 per hundred.

Hogs—\$5 per hundred, selected weights (180 to 220 lbs.), off cars, Winnipeg.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal—Best cattle, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; butchers' cattle, 4 1/4c. per lb.; pretty good animals, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; common stock, 2c. to 3c. per lb.; calves, \$2 to \$4 each. Sheep, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; lambs, 5c. to 5 1/2c. Fat hogs are advancing in price; good lots sell at 5 1/2c. to a little over 5 1/4c. per lb.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Market steady; good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Market strong, to 5c. higher; mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.87 1/2; good to choice, heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; rough, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; light, \$4.55 to \$4.75.

Sheep—Steady; lambs, shade higher; good to choice wethers, \$5.10 to \$5.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.90; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.65.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per lb.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

F. S. Jacobs, B. S. A. 178
Champion Clydesdale Mare and Foal. 179
Blackface Shearling Ram 180
Registered Shelties at Poplar Grove 181
No Time to Loiter: Everybody Hustles! 183
The Ideal Shelter and Ornamental Tree 184
Mr. John Leslie 186
EDITORIAL.
Horse-racing at Fairs 177
The University Discriminates Against Farmers' Children 177
More Tests of the Milling Values of Wheat to be Instituted 177
HORSES.
Has Noted a Steady Improvement 178
The Irish Draft Horse 178
Horse Courage 178
A Bouquet for the Farmer's Advocate 179
Would Carry the Gospel of Up-to-date Agriculture to Others 179

Contents of this Issue.

STOCK.
The Territorial Dept. of Agriculture, and Live-stock Improvement 179
Re The Importation of Mexican Cattle 180
Territorial Swine Breeders Meet 180
Blackfaced Mountain Sheep 180
Cannot Find Words to Express Her Appreciation 180
Homemade Ice—An Ice-house 180
Goitre in Lambs 180
FARM.
Seeding Clover 181
Some Suggestions for the Man. G.-G.'s Convention 181
Some More Testimony re Rust on My Experience of Black Rust on Wheat, 1904 181
A Close Observer on Rust and Wheat-growing 181
The Education of the Young Farmer 182
DAIRYING.
The Dairy Situation 182
The Cream Separator Recommended by a Professor 182
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Our Experiences with Hardy Apples and Other Fruits 183
B. C. Apples Abroad 183
Begin to Think About Planting an Orchard 183
Paper on How to Grow Roses 184
The Western Horticultural Society's Convention 184
POULTRY.
Exaggerated Profits from Hens 185
A Breed that Lays 185
FIELD NOTES.
Prices for Seeds; On the Relation of Food to the Production of Butter-fat; Score Cards for Live Stock Revised 185
Inter-States Commerce Commission Decides; A Farmer's Experiments with a Rust Crop; Conference of

Agricultural Societies Wanted; Short Interviews with Advertisers; Birtle Agricultural Society Alive; Grain-growers' Associations Multiplying; B. C. Gets the Dominion Exhibition; Manitoba Wants More Territory; What the Weekly Farm Paper Does; New B. C. Railway; Single Tax Advocated at Viriden 186
MARKETS 187
HOME MAGAZINE 188 to 194
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.
Sexual evidences in abeyance; probably blackleg—obstruction of the gall 195
Carbolic acid in infectious abortion; periodic ophthalmia—retention of afterbirth; heaves; ringworm—lice; nasal gleet 201
Itchy skin; non-appearance of oestrus; cow with cough, etc.; debility in colt; multiple abscesses of udder 202
Miscellaneous.
Trees to plant; confining hens in summer; seeding to grass on low-lying meadow 195



"Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens."—Douglas Jerrold.

"Happiness consists in activity; such is the constitution of our nature; it is a running stream and not a stagnant pool."—John M. Good.

"Happiness pursued is never overtaken, because, little as we are, God's image makes us so large that we cannot live within ourselves, nor even for ourselves, and be satisfied."—Geo. W. Cable.

"Happiness is the natural flower of duty."—Phillips Brooks.

"Wherever life is simple and sane, true pleasure accompanies it, as fragrance does uncultivated flowers."—Chas. Wagner.

"Happiness is a condition attained through worthiness. To find your life you must lose it."—Lilian Whiting.

"To watch the corn grow, or the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over plow-share or spade; to read, to love, to think, to pray; these are the things that make men happy."—John Ruskin.

"He who is virtuous is wise; and he who is wise is good, and he who is good is happy."—Boethius.

A \$30,000 Pink.

Man is a many-sided, complex creature. Take Thos. W. Lawson, the Boston, Mass., broker, who, as a twelve-year-old schoolboy, walked from Cambridge to Boston, and got a three-dollars-per-week office job, and before seventeen years old had "cleaned up" \$30,000. Lately, he has created a nine-months' sensation by telling tales out of school of how the U. S. public has been fleeced out of millions by the big stock speculators, who buy up legislators, and juggle with the funds of great financial concerns. For recreation (and business) Lawson runs a 600-acre farm, and keeps 300 horses and 150 dogs. But what we were especially going to mention was the fact that he once paid \$30,000 for a pink carnation of remarkable beauty and vigor which a Boston experimental florist had named after Mrs. Lawson. He bought the flower originally as a matter of sentiment, but the sum he offered was comparatively small. However, a Chicago man bid \$25,000 for the "Lawson pink." When Lawson heard this bit of news he sat down with a florist friend, and figured out what the flower might be worth as a business proposition. He closed the matter in a few minutes by paying \$20,000. Later on, the florist bought back the right to the variety for \$20,000, and gave Mr. Lawson \$15,000 profit, according to agreement. This was not the first time that sentimental considerations have been figured out on a cash basis.

The Speaking Hand.

Helen Keller, whose wonderful life and achievements were recorded in the Dec. 28th, 1904, number of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," writes a "Chat About the Hand," in the Century Magazine. Herself blind and deaf, and at one time speechless, she says: "Not only is the hand as easy to recognize as the face, but it reveals its secrets more openly and unconsciously. People control their countenances, but the hand is under no such restraint. It relaxes and becomes listless when the spirit is low and dejected; the muscles tighten when the mind is excited or the heart glad; and permanent qualities stand written on it all the time. The beauties of the hand are many. Touch has its ecstasies. The hands of people of strong individuality and sensitiveness are wonderfully mobile. In a glance of their fingertips they express many shades of thought. Now and again I touch a fine, graceful, supple-wristed hand which spells with the same beauty and distinction that you must see in the handwriting of some highly-cultivated people. I wish you could see how prettily little children spell in my hand. They are wild flowers of humanity, and their finger motions wild flowers of speech."

Archibald Lampman.

There are many dangers which threaten people in this mercenary age, in which life for so many seems to have become resolved into a mad rush, here for dollars, there for fame, and there again for pleasure. Probably the search for happiness is at the bottom of it all, and happiness is a good thing to aim for, or, rather, to deserve it. Life cannot give anything much better, for where there is no happiness, there is little likelihood of useful or effective living. The great trouble is that by a mistaken mode of attaining it one runs the risk of plunging one's self into a maze in which one becomes bewildered and spends one's life in a fruitless quest.

There have been many formulae given for securing happiness. One recommends one thing, and another another, and possibly a mixture of all are needed. It is the fruit of goodness. Of late years, there have arisen many apostles of the "Simple Life," and these have been, to some extent, true prophets. Of necessity, however, in prescribing the way to happiness, one must take into account the temperament of the one for whom it is prescribed. There are, doubtless, those to whom the strenuous life, and that alone, can bring satisfaction. At the same time, it must be recognized that those to whom the quiet life, the appreciation of little things and the love of all nature and humanity appeal most strongly, are the men and women in the world to be most envied. The devotee of truth and beauty has had unlocked to him mines of satisfaction never to be found by him whose eyes are shut to all but material gain and artificial pleasure.

In recent magazines there appeared the print of a medallion which has been executed in memory of Archibald Lampman. One looked at it

with the pensiveness with which one ever looks at the portraits or the tombs of the mighty dead, for Lampman, although not a giant among the thinkers of the past, was one of whom we had expected much, having learned what his genius was capable of giving us. As an apostle of truth and beauty, his place was marked. He has been called the greatest of our descriptive poets, and if beauty of word imagery, keenness of observation, and an appreciation of nature, which finds pleasure even in the white dust of the country road, and the weeds that grow beside it, make up the constituents of a descriptive writer, then of our descriptive poets, Lampman is the most eminent. He did not write voluminously. Three little collections of poems, "Among the Millet," "Lyrics of Earth," and "Alycane," contain the best that has been placed to his credit. His



The Late Archibald Lampman.

complete poems, edited with a memoir, were published in 1900, under the supervision of Duncan Campbell Scott. Like the birds, he has sung spontaneously, for the sweet joy of living and seeing. He has told us of the "soft white cloud of heaven," of "daisies tossing in the meadow," of "sullen cloud fringes," of "dim as smoke," of "snowy trilliums on the forest floor," of the sun "soaking" in the grass on a hot summer's day, and of the "rain of ruined leaves" of October, and in every touch he has helped to clear our vision as his was clear, and to teach us the sweetness there may be seeing and loving every whit of nature. To so see and so love is no childish thing. If so, then of childishness have the poets, and the artists, and the philosophers, almost to a man, been convicted. Of that in which these have found pleasure and inspiration need no man be ashamed.

Lampman seldom philosophizes, neither has he made any systematic attempt to teach, yet his poems are full of suggestion, and his views of life are not far astray. Seldom has a better definition of the reason for living been given than his:

"So to address one starts to the light
And so to address one starts to the light
That the great world is not a vast
light
And the great world is not a vast
soul;

To have done this is to have done
though far from the best
Remember us with a friendly glance

Born at Morpeth, Ont., November 17th, 1861; educated at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Trinity College, Toronto; teacher for a time in the High School at Orangeville, Ont.; later, employed in the civil service, Ottawa; died in February, 1899. Such is the brief outline of the events in the life of Archibald Lampman. And yet, were these not his life. In his written works we may read the man, and these live on.

Parents and the Rural Schools

The question of public-school education is more important than the average farmer is apt to think. In reality, the school is an integral part of the home. To the school teacher, the parent delegates, to a great extent, the duty of preparing the children to become familiar with and to appreciate the best thoughts of the wisest men and women who have ever lived. The parents have, in many cases, a hard struggle to get on, and can ill spare their children the bright days they spend in school. How important, then, that every school day, and every hour of every school day, should be used to the limit of its opportunity! That this is not done is due very largely to the indifference of parents to the school and its affairs. Like parents, like school trustees, and like trustees, like teacher. While many farmers value high-bred stock, their lack of interest, in many instances, indicates that they care very little about the sort of man or woman their children associate with for seven hours in the day and for five days in the week. The result is the deplorable work done in too many of our schools. Boys of fourteen are only too easily found who cannot read aloud intelligibly a newspaper paragraph, who are utterly useless at keeping accounts, who cannot spell commonly used words correctly, who are ignorant of the duties of the secretary of a public meeting, and who are hopelessly at sea if asked to write a business letter. Worse still, his critical faculty is left undeveloped, thus leaving him utterly unable to discern between the true and the false in literature, art, politics, religion, or anything else.

If the pupil, in many cases, escapes the charlatans who, like their master, the great adversary, are ever seeking whom they may devour, they must thank Providence, and neither the public-school trustees nor the teachers they hire. Parents and trustees may not be judges of a teacher's academic attainments, but they can, and should, sit in judgment upon his personal habits, his morals, and the business methods upon which he conducts his school. A good teacher is a joy forever, but a lazy, uninspiring, unenthusiastic teacher is, of all nuisances, the worst, and the most vulgarly out of place. If the undeserved reproach of harshness is ever to be lifted from our agriculturists, a class who, in point of natural intelligence, industry, and opportunity, are the peers of any class of men in the world, the hand of the public-school teacher must have its small share in lifting that reproach, and the nerve that feeds

the teacher's hand must be intelligent interest on the part of the ratepayers. Let parents but be in earnest, and see that the school is the liveliest and best-conducted organization possible, and the reign of the low-grade "scrub" teacher will soon be over. J. M.

Courage.

Courage is a true word to hug one's soul with. It is no mere platitude. It has won many battles, saved many possible wrecks, brought dawn to the blackest night, and has turned grief into joy. It is a good word, a true contention, a happy assurance that if we have lost all else, we still have courage close at our elbow, quick to our call. Is it then too much, even after disappointment, failure and defeat, within and without, to still desire to play the man? Yea, who shall dare laugh at the maimed cripple who still would answer to the battle call? After all, what is better than to look life squarely in the face, to question all challenge, to live strenuously, love well, hate righteously, and die bravely?—[William Wilfred Campbell.]

Childhood to Girlhood.

When the daughter is stepping from childhood into girlhood, it is not only, as a rule, a period of awkwardness and uncertainty for the girl, but it is a moment of great anxiety for the mother. It is an age when a child is ungainly and angular and less lovely than at any other time in her life. A time when a certain shyness begins to manifest itself and raise a faint veil between the young developing mind and the parents or friends of childhood. It is a time when the mother should try to retain the fullest confidence of the child, and constant watchfulness regarding mind and body is most essential. At this period of transition girls should not indulge in any over-violent exercises, or gymnastics or skipping, running or any extreme physical exertion, for they are easily fatigued. Cold bathing should by all means be avoided, for an ill-timed shock to the system may cause a life-long misery.

It is extremely unfortunate that just at this age, from fourteen to sixteen, the hardest educational work is usually pressed upon girls. Unwise pressure of study at this age may do much mischief. It would seem as though some reform in the educational system at this period was a crying need. Indeed the health and welfare of the mother and daughter of the land depend upon it in no small measure. Too many mothers shirk the responsibility of this trying time; but let me urge you as mothers, and as you love your children, leave them not to ignorance, but with gentle, kindly lessons, give them simple but invaluable lessons from the great book of life, which you have learned from experience.

Sweetmeats for Children.

The simple little word "candy," is to the childish mind a magic word, which conveys a picture of such depths of blissful joys, as is quite impossible for a man or woman to comprehend. Beyond question, the abuse of candy in childhood is responsible for many a broken constitution, impaired digestion, and a mouthful of decayed teeth. Many examples of this kind have made some, who have seen it, declare that their children should never suffer through such carelessness or cruel kindness. But while an excess of sweetmeats is doubtless injurious, a judicious use of them not only gives much happiness to the little ones, but is beneficial. Only the simplest and purest confections should be used, as peppermints, or plain chocolates, or that like, and never highly colored, sugary sweets. There is no reason why children should be denied a moderate allowance, but if the parents would but purchase the best, and give only a small amount at certain times, it would soon be much more appreciated than where they are allowed to have change and purchase indiscriminately at the confectioners'.



The Reading Lesson.

"Now, Peter, don't you wriggle so! It's time you learnt to read, Louise and I will teach you, but you must keep still, indeed. You needn't learn 'bout A B C. Nor even X Y Z. Round O, straight I, or crooked S.— We'll teach you words instead. This word, you see, is really 'CAT'— Now, don't begin to growl! It will not scratch your eyes like Puss, And make poor Peter howl. This word is 'DOG,' so wag your tail, It's not a bit like you Or any dog I ever saw.— But then words never do Look like the things they're meant for, Pete. They're not like pictures, dear, I'm sure the man who drew them first Must have been very queer. If he had written 'CAT' and 'DOG' With four legs and a tail, Why, reading would be only play, And we should never fail To get high marks in our exams.— But, as it is, you know It's very hard to learn to read A thousand words or so."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Florence Nightingale.

"A child's kiss Set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad; A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich; A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong, Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense Of service which thou renderest." Some time ago one of our readers asked me to put the life of Florence

her, and it was plain from the first that God had called her to be a nurse. She was never so happy as when waiting on sick people, and the story of how she bathed and bound up a poor dog's injured leg is well known. She often bound up the wounds of men who were injured in the quarries near her home, but, just because she was a born nurse, she was determined to learn her business thoroughly. In those days, it was an unheard-of thing for an English lady to choose that profession. There were no training schools for nurses, and the only women who undertook the work were uneducated, untrained, and generally dirty and slovenly in their dress and habits. But where there is a will, a way can always be found, or made, and Miss Nightingale found and attended a training school in Germany. She threw herself, heart and soul, into her profession, not working for money, for she was already rich, but from a passionate love of nursing. After twenty-five years' experience, she said: "The happiest people, the fondest of their occupation, the most thankful for their lives, are, in my opinion, those engaged in sick-nursing." She certainly did not think herself a self-sacrificing martyr.

Miss Nightingale had proved herself the queen of nurses before she began the work in the Crimea which made all the civilized world ring with her praises. When the appeal for nurses to go to the war came, it seemed like a direct call from God, saying: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for ME?" Having obeyed God all her life, it was not strange that she should answer at once: "Here am I, send me." But what was strange was the fact that Miss Nightingale's letter, offering her services, crossed one from the War Office telling her that she was the only person in England able to undertake the work of choosing nurses and superintending the hospitals at Scutari.



The Reading Lesson.

Nightingale into our Corner. It was a natural request, for what English woman is held in greater or more well-deserved honor, but it is hardly possible for me to gratify it. We might as well try to put the ocean into a mill-pound as try to crowd such a life as hers into our limited space. But I can tell you a little about this great woman. She was born in Florence in 1820, and named after that "City of Flowers." Her father was a rich man, but little Florence soon found out that true riches come from "giving" rather than from "getting." Her whole life was spent in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ, and, like Him, she "went about doing good" from earliest childhood. A life of selfish pleasure had no attraction for

Having received both an outward and inward call to the front, she responded grandly. Women who would turn faint at the sight of ghastly wounds, or who were too fine to scrub floors, wash clothes or do any other hard and disagreeable work, would be worse than useless. It was no easy task to find thoroughly well-trained nurses who were ready and able to undertake this tremendous and dangerous work. But in a few days Miss Nightingale, with her noble band of 38 helpers, sailed for Scutari, arriving there Nov. 5, 1854. "Looking cheerful and pleasant, and oh, how welcome!"

If you go through a hospital in these days, you will wonder at the perfect cleanliness and order everywhere, but

very different was the sight which met Miss Nightingale. Sick and wounded men were lying, dirty and miserable, on mattresses crowded close together on the floor. Water for drinking purposes was scarce, and, when found, was hardly fit to drink, but no attempt was made to wash anything. The bread was sour, the butter horribly bad, the meat was salt pork as hard as leather, there were no potatoes, and the tinned food was tainted and poisonous. The men who had been doing the cooking used to tie meat and vegetables up in nets, all together, and boil them. No wonder most of the patients died. The condition of the bedding and clothes of the poor fellows must be imagined, it was too loathsome for description. But Miss Nightingale did not sit down and cry—that was not her way—she went to work instantly, and "in ten days had a kitchen fitted up, from which nearly a thousand men drew daily supplies of well-cooked food and medical comforts, and such as jelly, chicken broth, beef-tea, rice-pudding, chickens, etc." No wonder the men thought an angel had come amongst them. Now they got good meals, served at regular hours, instead of having to go sometimes two days without food, and then perhaps only getting a hard biscuit or a piece of salt pork.

Miss Nightingale soon started a laundry in connection with the hospital, and the nurses made pillows, bandages and other necessary things in every spare moment. Before they arrived, the poor fellows used to take the shirts off the dead men and tear them up to dress the wounds of the living. Think what luxuries cleanliness and decent meals must have seemed to those poor forlorn soldiers. They almost worshipped their kind nurse, and would often turn to kiss her shadow as she passed along the wards at night, with her little lamp in her hand, seeing that all was well. She never spared herself, and has been known to stand "twenty hours" sometimes, when there was an extra amount of work to be done. And, besides the actual work done by herself in personally waiting on patients, she superintended eight hospitals in which were about 5,000 sick and wounded men. Of course, more nurses had been sent out to help, but the weight of responsibility fell on Miss Nightingale. She seemed able to think of everything and everybody—except herself—praying with the sick men, writing letters to their friends in England, and keeping up the spirits of patients and nurses with her bright words and smiles, for she was not a doleful Christian by any means, and enjoyed a joke as much as anybody.

She went on to Balaclava to visit the camp hospitals, and, while there, nearly died of the Crimean fever. But her brave spirit was as eager as ever over her work, and instead of going home to get strong, she went back to Scutari while still so weak that the soldiers had to carry her to the vessel—and glad and proud they were to do it, too. When the war was over she slipped into England under the name of "Miss Smith," and so avoided the magnificent welcome which a grateful country had prepared to give her. £50,000 was subscribed by the nation for the Nightingale Training Home for nurses, which was the only memorial she wanted; and in the hall was placed a marble statue of Florence Nightingale, with her lamp in her hand, as she used to walk through the hospital at night.

"A lady with a lamp shall stand In the great history of the land; A noble type of good Heroic womanhood."

But her work did not end with the war. Even when her health failed, after many years of loving service, she lay on her sofa writing, advising, helping in every way possible, and said herself she had hardly ten minutes' idle time in the day. When she was seventy-two years old she started a health crusade among the people of the Buckinghamshire villages, writing papers to teach them the great value of fresh air, pure water and cleanliness of mind and body.

In conclusion, I would say that Florence Nightingale would never have won the admiration and respect of the world if she had been seeking for it. Her aim was to serve God and her fellows, not to seek happiness or fame for herself, and there may be just as great and noble

men and women among us whose names are written in the Book of Life, although they have no place in history. Would you like to be one of them? If so, then begin at once your life of loving service. Begin, as Florence Nightingale did, by doing "little kindnesses," and when God wants you to do great things (or what the world calls great things) He will certainly let you know and help you to do them. Your life is before you—don't throw it away.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Oriental Interior.

Just one bar of sunshine to illumine that vault-like interior. Is it a hostelry? Is it a place for barter or sale, or even for gambling? Certainly not a place, according to our western ideas, for social intercourse. The only faces in which appear a spark of interest or speculation are those of the couple in the foreground. In the man's face there is cunning, in the woman's hesitation and doubt. What may be her stake in the game, who can tell? Outside is the market place, where probably voices may be heard chaffering over their wares, or in words of friendly greeting. At any rate both buyers and sellers have God's blessed air and sunshine, which cannot penetrate to those within.

H. A. B.

The following hair tonic is recommended for falling hair, also for dandruff:

Castor oilone ounce
 Bay rumtwo ounces
 Best brandytwo ounces

Breathing exercise should be taken each morning upon arising. Breathe deeply, sending the breath down to the waist line. Place the hands at the waist line and when inhaling force the hands apart. This will fill the bottom of the lungs. The majority of people are said to use the full lung in breathing but seldom. Deep breathing will develop the chest, lungs and throat and build up the entire system.

No one can be healthy who wears tight shoes and high heels. The tight shoes impair the circulation, while the high heels strain the muscles of the back and cause nervousness. The sensible shoe has a low, flat heel.

- I. Cor., 3: 11, 12, 13.
 11.—For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.
 12.—Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble.
 13.—Every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire, and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is.

Every man chooses his own profession or business in life. One man says, I will be a farmer, another a doctor, another a lawyer, and so on, but there is one special work laid upon every man, namely, "the building up of character." As we travel the streets of yonder city, our attention is arrested by the beautiful buildings on our right hand and on our left, and we stand and gaze in amazement at the beautiful architecture in those cathedrals, and wonder at the skill and ingenuity of man; but the greatest superstructure that has ever yet been erected is the "cathedral of the soul." Of what does this superstructure consist? It may consist of hay, wood, and stubble; or it may consist of gold, silver and precious stones. It is possible to erect a very beautiful structure of imperfect bricks, by using a great deal of paint; and so it is possible for a man's character to be walled with false pretensions, deceit, etc. He may rise very high in the social world and appear very religious, but like the building of imperfect bricks, will not stand the test. One thing essential toward a good building is a sure and solid foundation. The foundation for a life that will stand the test must be built upon the "Solid Rock."

We look at some lives, sunken, low, degraded—mud huts, as it were—and we say, "How terrible to reach such a low state as this"—but beware! Every act in life goes to permeate that structure in either one direction or the other. The poet has well said:



"Sow a thought, reap an act;
 Sow an act, reap a habit;
 Sow a habit, reap a character;
 Sow a character, reap a destiny."

Having therefore chosen that sure and solid foundation, let us build thereon something that will stand the test; not only our character, but our whole life work, whose influence never dies, but goes on and on into ever widening circles as long as the world shall last. Why, then, waste our time in building those things that shall so soon crumble and decay, when we are capable of doing the things that shall abide forever?—I. John, 2: 17. The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.

What we do for self cannot last; the fabric will crumble, no matter how imposing the structure may be, but what we do for God and our fellow men shall abide.

A man lives seventy years in lowly Christian living. He makes no success in the world's eye. While other men have been fighting for office and scrambling for position, he has lived faithfully toward God and his fellow men. When he dies he leaves nothing behind him—no wealth, no property; but there is another world in which results are rated not by dollars and cents, but by moral values, and it is there that the cup of cold water given in His name will not be overlooked, and will count for far more than piling up of a fortune for one's self.

May we then take heed how we build, for the day will declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire, and the fire shall try every man's work. MRS. H.

A Failure.

(Mrs. F. Johnson, in Christian Guardian.)

You say your life is a failure,
 And I ponder the words you say,
 As I gaze on your deep brow, care-lined,
 And your dark hair streaked with gray.

For I see in your eyes, new troubled,
 Earnestly bent on me,
 That the soul knows nought of failure,
 As it looks forth strong and free.

You say your life is a failure;
 What then do the words convey?
 I always thought that failure
 Should be feared until to-day.

But I see, down the years swift-passing,
 A man in his earnest youth
 Turn aside from the mad world's honors,
 To bow at the shrine of Truth.

With his deep brow, reverent, thoughtful,
 Aglow with the ages, light,
 And his pained heart, tremulous, yearning,
 Aflame with its new-found right.

The unquenchable fire-seed burning,
 Through the frosts of the night of time,
 That he brings again to his brothers,
 And offers in faith sublime.

Had they met not his prayers with laughter,
 Nor trampled his pearls again,
 This earth were indeed the Eden
 It never has been to men.

Oh, we give our praise to the martyr
 Who died while his faith was aflame,
 We bow at his shrine as an altar,
 And homage we pay to his name.

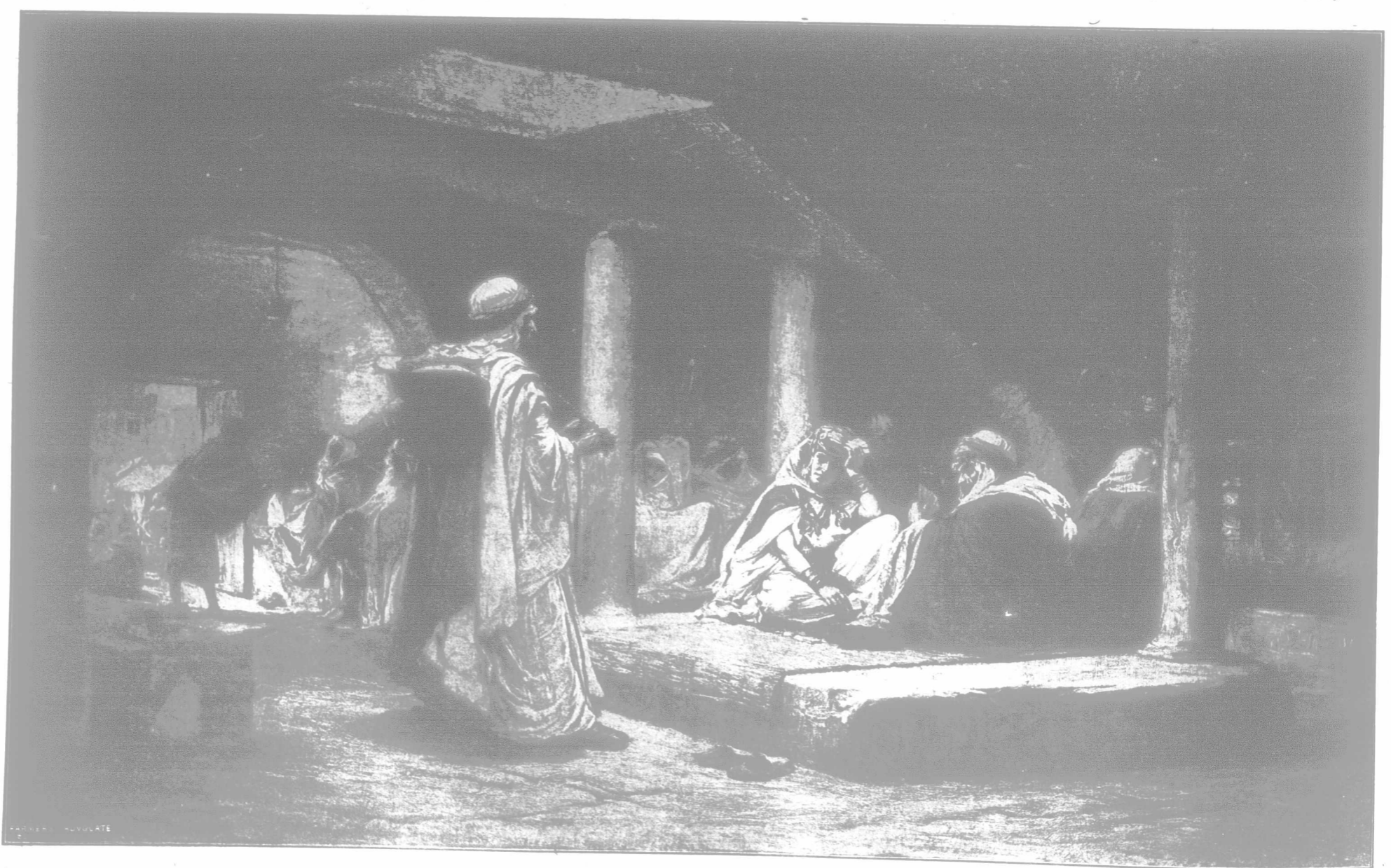
But a greater than he is the brother,
 Through the chill of the frost of the years,
 Who soweth the seed of the faithful,
 And reaps but a harvest of tears.

'Tis the seed that dies in the furrow
 To usher the harvest hour;
 'Tis the cross of shame that is carried,
 Ere it cometh enthroned in power.

O holy and sacred failure!
 O God, with the world at strife!
 Would we measure thine infinite greatness
 By the poor inch-rule of our life!

Let the building reach outward and upward,
 Though we see but a part of Thy plan;
 We will wait for its crowning triumph,
 Till Thou crownest thine offspring, man.

We will wait, though the years drag slowly;
 We will work, though the centuries stay;
 For we know that the centuries' failures
 Are the light of the world to-day.



Oriental Interior.

With the Flowers

The Awakening.

There is an experience, common, I believe, to all true garden lovers at this season of the year, when the back of the winter has been broken and the lengthening days point steadily towards spring. It may be stirred in one suddenly some day by the fit of a bird past the window, a drip of water from the roof on a sunny day, or an unusual softness and brightness in the midwinter sun. More likely, however, it is inspired by the arrival of the first seed catalogue, gaudy with asters or peonies or dahlias on the one side and a wonderful medley of turnips, beets, radishes, meons, celery and tomatoes on the other. However indifferent one has been feeling, the first glimpse of this bewilderment of coloring causes a little throb of lively interest. Life seems half as much again worth living as it did five minutes ago, and visions of summer days and waving grasses drive away the frost on the pane and the howling winds without.

Now, when the inspiration seizes you, is a good time to plan for your next summer's garden. True, the memory of your last year's failures and disappointments may rise up before you armed with the proverbial wet blanket; but never mind that. In gardening, as in all other departments of life, we may make of our mistakes stepping-stones to better things, and so there is nothing to prevent us from once more picturing to ourselves the fairest garden that ever was, which shall take form and grow and blossom under our hands.

To be practical, however, much, very much, toward the actual success of our garden may be done at this time of the year. The subject is one well worthy of thought, of forethought, for we cannot afford, in a thing that must last so long, a continual approval of or reproach to us, to dash in our flower seeds and sketch out our beds at random. "Hit-or-missness" in a flower garden never yet gave anything like satisfaction. So let us plan, and, still better, see to it, when the proper time comes, that we carry out our plans. Whether our garden shall be small or large, whether it shall be filled with rare and gorgeous flowers, or just bordered with a few of the dear, old favorites that have come to be almost a part of us, or whether it shall be a little nook brightened by the gayest flowers of the fields and woods, or sweetened by the "silent places" own breath of hepatica and fern and delicate bloodroot, must, of course, depend on our circumstances or on our taste. But there are so many other points to be balanced. What flowers must I plant, in order to have a succession of bloom all summer long? How shall I plant my flowers, so that the colors may not clash? Shall I attempt formal beds and borders, or just put in a few clumps here and there, with a bed or two snuggling away in the cosy-corners that I must pass on my way to the well, or in and out at the kitchen door? Shall my garden be mainly for "effect from the road," or shall the best of it be in just that spot which will be most appreciated by the family? These, and a score of other questions, will suggest themselves.

In trying to help you with your garden, I can say little, not knowing your circumstances. I can only reiterate the injunctions—well worth reiterating, by the way—which are given continually by those artists in gardening whose work has been proven good: (1) Do not cut up your front lawn with beds; a few flowers or plants there will be sufficient, and these, for the most part, massed against borders of shrubbery, or about the house to conceal its foundations and make it seem less an extraneous part of the lawn. (2) If possible, have your flower garden proper at the side or rear of the house. (3) Never plant red flowers beside pink, blue or purple ones,

or yellow ones beside those of an orange so deep as to make their paler companions seem colorless. Use magenta flowers very sparingly, if at all. Magenta quarrels with almost every other color, and is, at best, not a very pleasing hue. (4) Use white plentifully. (5) In beds or borders of flowers which bloom a long time, but one variety is preferable. Nature always masses varieties. Where it seems advisable to plant different kinds, however, be sure to put the tallest at the back of the border, or in the center of the bed, as the case may be. (6) Try to avoid having large gaps bare of flowers during any considerable part of the summer. (7) Plant tall varieties, to shut out an unattractive prospect, and use vines to cover unsightly walls and outbuildings. (8) Round out sharp corners with masses of tall plants or shrubbery, putting lower-growing plants along the outer edge of these. (9) Never use whitewashed stones, sea shells or painted teapots as garden ornaments, and be chary about rockeries. A rockery that is a failure is nothing short of a caricatured stonepile.

In subsequent papers, we shall try to give some hints on flowers for succession, flowers for show, for perfume, for delicacy; on "tropical" plants; plants for shade and for dampness; for borders, and for the old-fashioned garden. In the meantime, study the catalogues, and receive all the inspiration you can, and if you know of any especially beautiful and uncommon plant, or if you have any good, sound, practical ideas worth passing on to someone else, write us all about it, and we shall gladly give you room for your little "say." Kindly address all letters intended for this department to FLORA FERNLEAF, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Father and Son.

"I must look to the sheep of the field,
See that the cattle are fed and warm;
So, Jack, tell your mother to wrap you well,
You may go with me over the farm.
Though the snow is deep and the weather cold,
You're not a baby, you're six years old."

Two feet of snow on the hillside lay,
But the sky was as blue as June,
And father and son came laughing home
When dinner was ready at noon—
Knocking the snow from their weary feet,
Rosy and hungry, and ready to eat.

"The snow was so deep," the farmer said,
"That I feared I would scarcely get through."
The mother turned with a pleasant smile—
"Then what could a little boy do?"
"I trod in my father's steps," said Jack;
"Wherever he went I kept his track."

The mother looked in the father's face,
And a solemn thought was there;
The words had gone like a lightning flash
To the seat of a noble care;
"If he treads in my steps, then, day by day,
How carefully I must choose my way!"

"For the child will do as the father does,
And the track that I leave behind,
It will be firm, and clear, and straight,
The feet of my son will find;
He will tread in his father's steps and say,
'I'm right, for this is my father's way.'"

Oh! fathers, treading life's hard road,
Be sure of the steps you take;
Then the sons you love, when gray-haired men,
Will tread in them still for your sake;
When gray-haired men their sons will say,
"We tread in our fathers' steps to-day."

—Plank and Platform.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR

Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

It is beautifully illustrated with 600 cuts of fine furniture at prices like the following:

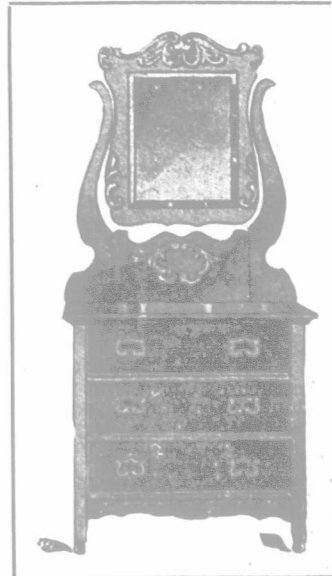
This No. 54-5 Dresser is of golden elm, top 16x20, German bevel mirror.

Price F. O. B. Winnipeg, \$10.20
F. O. B. Factory - 8.50

Washstand to Match

F. O. B. Winnipeg, \$4.25
F. O. B. Factory, - 3.25

Shock Mirror, 75c. less.



Cobbler Rocker

This No. 30-57 Rocker has a mahogany finish, cobbler seat.

Price, F. O. B. Winnipeg, \$2.50
F. O. B. Factory, 2.10

WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE.

JOHN LESLIE. - 324-28 Main St., Winnipeg.



CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Thousands of miles may separate you from our school, but cannot hinder you from getting the benefit of our training by mail in

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND OR PENMANSHIP AT YOUR HOME

If you would like particulars of our training by mail, write for Catalogue M. If you would like to attend at Chatham, write for Catalogue A. Eighteen of the latest students we placed were placed at the following salaries: One at \$500, three at \$525, five at \$600, one at \$700, five at \$820, one at \$1,000 and two at \$1,200. Five of these were students who had taken training from us by mail. Their salaries are now \$525, \$600, \$720, \$1,000 and \$1,200. DID IT NOT PAY THEM TO USE THEIR SPARE MOMENTS IN THIS WAY? Three of the latest calls ask us to supply help for positions worth \$600, \$900 and \$1,000. Why not take this training and get ready for one of these openings? Write for the catalogue you want, addressing,

D. M'CLACHLAN & CO., CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

Drink Drink! drink! If a member of your family drinks, drive out the curse! Samaria Tasteless Remedy cures without patient's knowledge. Sample free. All letters confidential. Samaria Remedy Co., 42 Jordan St., Toronto. Sample sent in plain sealed envelope.

TO FARMERS

And others who may be interested:

We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind. If your grocer does not keep them, write direct, and we will furnish you with price list of different kinds to choose from, and send them direct.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

"High-priced, but Worth the Price."



STYLE No. 15.

An Etruscan design in Mahogany or figured Walnut, with refined hand-carvings, all chisel-work, not stucco or pressed work or machine carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 5 ft. 2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 2 1/2 in.; 7 1/2 octave overstrung; trichord scale; best ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronze metal plate to top of piano, with heavy flanged bearing-fitted into non-varying end-wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

Sent Direct to You

Right from the factory, at a price free from all agents' commissions, the GOURLAY PIANO, Canada's finest instrument, will be sent. Eight different arrangements for easy terms of payment will be fully explained if you write us for the particulars. You may choose the lowest first payment—\$15. The instrument is then shipped to your address—carefully selected and packed—and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned at our expense. Write for catalogue and full particulars.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
TORONTO, ONT.



NATURALLY

One's complexion gets somewhat coarser or loses its freshness as one gets older. Especially in this the case with neglected skins. A short massage nightly, as per directions, with

Princess Skin Food

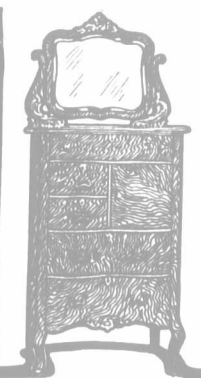
That peerless unguent introduced by us twelve years ago, will quickly restore the color and freshness and remove lines and wrinkles. Get our book and sample White Rose Cream for 10c.; it describes everything.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept F, 502 Church St., Toronto.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.



Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 50c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY, etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue rec. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.



The following letter will be read with much interest. It is a move in the right direction and I hope it may be followed by others, equally whole-hearted and enthusiastic; one of the things we have been placed in this world for, you know, is to help one another. "A new voice," indeed, Theo, but a very welcome one. Come again. You may be sure the circle sitting in "the dim light about our fireside" will listen.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook,—It is pleasant to turn to this corner on a long winter evening and listen to the talk of friends and feel the sympathy of kindred spirits. The name "Ingle Nook" is suggestive, for, as friends unseen in the dim light of the fireside, and known only by the voice that comes from out the dusk, so we are to one another. This is a new voice to you, pray be patient if it falters.

Some time has passed since Mahlstick appeared and invited the art-lovers to draw their chairs closer together. Well said, Mahlstick, and I would like to shake hands with you, but not because I am miserable. No, no! the "little peep in the door" has brought too much lasting pleasure. If Dame Durden permits, I will tell how I obtained the peep, gladly, because anyone may, at the expense of a little time and patience, see just as much as I did, and I hope derive the same pleasure.

The luxury of instruction I never had, except from a few books, and these are what I wish to tell you about. Two recent publications I purchased: "Pen Drawing," an illustrated treatise, by Charles D. Maginnis (Bates and Guild Co., Boston), and "The Art of Making and Using Sketches," by G. Traipont, with fifty illustrations by the author (Cassel & Co., New York). Both books are pocket size, and cost not more than a dollar each. The first, as the name indicates, treats especially of drawing with pen and ink, the latter with pencil sketching. The text is simple and entertaining; the examples masterpieces, and I am sure no one interested would regret the purchase of either book.

Open-air sketching is my hobby, and in following it, I have found a study of the work of Joseph Pennell a great help. As an illustrator of broad expanses of country, mountain, plain, road and river scenery, he has no equal, and any public library will surely have some books of travel containing illustrations by his pen. Here are a few: "Play-in-Provence," "An Italian Pilgrimage," and "A Journey in the Hebrides," by Elizabeth R. Pennell; "The Highways and Byways in Normandy," by Percy Dearmer; "A Summer on the Saone," by Philip G. Hamerton. For sketches of horses and character rendering, hunt up the work of Hugh Thompson, and for picturesque drawings of old buildings, cathedrals, etc., turn to Herbert Railton. Splendid examples of both artists' work are found in "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. Outram Tristram (MacMillan & Co., London, Eng.).

The above illustrators are among the best, and a study of their work could not help but be profitable. Make copies, if you desire them, but at best, it is tedious and unsatisfactory. Let me suggest a better way.

In any illustration, the artist has interpreted the scene; therefore, as you look at the picture try and see the original with the artist's eyes: the billowing cloud, the sunlight falling on hill, road and waving grass, the far-away trees shimmering in the atmosphere, the near-by masses of shadow. Try and find the effect which the artist wished to represent, and the principal point made in the picture; then, go and draw some similar view you have in mind. Choose the principal point of interest, and balance your picture about that spot; select the effect you wish to make, and go ahead. The methods of the artist you have been studying will be fresh in the

memory and come to your aid with the details. In this way you are safe from copying anyone's style, and you have the pleasure of doing original sketches.

THEO.

From Our Aunt Marjorie.

"Some of the Useful Articles in My Home."

In my first home, after I was married, I had a rather small kitchen and no pantry, so one of the first articles we purchased was a "kitchen cabinet." Now, for the benefit of those who have never seen one, I would just like to tell what it is like.

It is the size of an ordinary kitchen table, and serves the same purpose. Immediately underneath the top is a bake-board; next, there are two drawers—one divided into four sections, serves for holding towels, tea towels, cutlery, etc; the other is divided into nine sections—eight small ones and one larger one. The small ones are for the different spices, and in the larger one, I keep the nutmeg-grater, meat-grinder, etc. Then beneath the drawers are two bins, one which will hold 50 lbs. flour, and the other, being in two sections, serves for oatmeal and sugar.

Another article I would not be without is a meat-grinder, and in how few country homes you will find one. I have almost the smallest size made, and yet I chop all the ingredients for my mince-meat with it, cut up oranges for marmalade, and find it invaluable in making headcheese, sausage-meat, etc.

Another article is a cobbler's outfit. Now, I expect some will smile, but where there are children, many a dime may be saved by the use of it; a pair of shoes being made to do duty half as long again, and the boys will soon learn to mend their shoes themselves. The outfit I have contains three lasts—gentleman's, lady's and children's sizes; awls; hammer; knife; tacks, and directions for using.

And now, for the benefit of those who, like myself, don't possess curtain stretchers, I would like to tell you my plan. When ready to stretch, I fold the curtain lengthwise, matching the scallops, and then pin every second scallop to the clothes line. When fastened on, I run a clean quilting frame through the center, and if done on a bright, windy day, they will dry in a few minutes. When taken off the line run over the edge with an iron to smooth the scallops, and the curtains will look almost like new.

AUNT MARJORIE.

P. S.—I would just like to add that none of the articles mentioned are at all expensive.

Some of Periwinkle's Lore.

Dear Dame Durden,—This is certainly a unique competition, and I am sure we housekeepers will all get some new and helpful hints which we have never even dreamed of from it.

I think the most really helpful item in any and every department of housekeeping is the determination to have "a place for everything and everything in its place." Let me suggest a few conveniences which may help our sisters of the Ingle Nook, especially those just entering the mysteries of housekeeping.

Procure a piece of strong grey linen, make into neat bags about 12 x 14 inches, work with white linen floss on each bag the article it is to contain, thus: "Mending"—into this goes pieces left from garments made, neatly rolled and tied, ready when you want a patch. "Yarn," all yarn balls, from coarsest knitting to finest cashmere mending. "Patterns," neatly rolled, labelled and tied. "Clothes pegs," where they are always clean, and ready for use; and last, but not least, "Emergencies" pieces from old table linen, sheets, or pillow covers, clean and neatly rolled, ready for the accident which occurs in most families. Also a small bag for "Buttons." Hang these bags on neat brass

hooks, screwed on the inside of your clothes-closet door, where you can lay your hands on them in the dark, if necessary.

Save baking-powder cans; take off each label, and paste a neat strip of white paper around the can. Label: "Baking Soda," "Cream of Tartar," "Ginger," "Mixed Spices," "Browned Flour for Gravies," etc. How neat these look in a row on the top shelf of your pantry. Tin biscuit boxes treated likewise, and labelled: "Ginger Snaps," "Cookies," "Fruit-cake," "Rice," "Sugar," etc., stand on the next shelf. Also have a box into which goes all bottles containing household medicines and salves, and another for bottles containing liquids, such as carbolic acid, turpentine, benzine, ammonia, liniments, etc., being careful to have each bottle correctly labelled, thus avoiding many sad mistakes, similar to those of which we read so frequently.

Cover two large-size baking powder or tomato cans, and one small one cut in two, with pretty cretonne. Screw these to the wall under the kitchen clock bracket. Into one goes twisted papers about six inches long to be used for lighting one fire from another, or one lamp from another. I never allow a match lit in the house, if there is a fire burning or a lamp lit. Into the other can go all pieces of cord which comes around parcels. Thus from these two cans many a dime is saved each year. The small can holds matches. Under it is a neat paper-rack, which receives all the "dailies" and "weeklies" (except the "Farmer's Advocate"). Every housekeeper knows the "too numerous to mention" purposes to which these may be applied, as soon as all the members of the family are through with them—spreading under the churn, wiping off the stove, etc.

Hang a small slate and pencil inside your cupboard door; on this mark all articles needed before the last spoonful is used, also everything you think of purchasing. On your next shopping expedition copy down on a neat slip of paper; thus your memory is not taxed, nor the patience of the clerk who is waiting on you.

Have two or three neat holders hanging conveniently to your kitchen stove or range. These may be quilted squares about 7 x 7 inches, bound, with a small brass ring sewed to one corner, and are so handy for lifting hot pots, pans, etc.

If there are any children in the family, teach them to put their playthings, when through with them, into a box kept for the purpose. As they grow older, let each one have a peg on which to hang school-bag, coat and cap, and your children and "somebody else's children," in after years, will call you blessed for the result of the home training.

None but those who have tried such plans can have any idea of the steps, time and worry saved by having "a place for everything and everything in its place." But I am afraid, if I don't stop, this will find its way into the goat's mouth, so will bid sisters, one and all, good-night, and eagerly watch for the "Farmer's Advocate," which will bring us the most helpful letters regarding any department of housekeeping.

PERIWINKLE.

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair. "Did you see the shot fired?" the magistrate asked. "No, sorr; I only heard it," was the evasive reply. "That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate, sternly; "stand down!" The witness proceeded to leave the box, and directly his back was turned he laughed derisively. The magistrate, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back, and asked him how he dared to laugh in court. "Did ye see me laugh, yer honor?" queried the offender. "No, sir, but I heard you." "That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat, quietly, but with a twinkle in his eye. And this time everybody laughed except the magistrate.

The following notice was lately fixed upon the church door at a village in Hertfordshire, and read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish, and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me. B. G., parish clerk."

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE


If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

Like a Crowbar

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue P-188.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
P. H. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.



Now is the Best Time

Winter is not a busy season, and it is the best time to take a course in the

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

You will be ready then for a good position when the rush of business comes in the spring. Write for particulars to

M. HALL-JONES, Principal,
Cor. Portage Ave. and Donald St., WINNIPEG.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.

GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

The Garden of British Columbia, with its fine creameries, registered stock, large h.p. fields, and splendid market for all farm produce, and above all, the finest climate, suitable for all the conditions of mixed farming, to be found in the Dominion. We have a large list of splendid farms for sale. Communicate or call on us at once and secure the choicest properties.

NELEMAN & SCOTT,
Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance, and Money to Loan

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

E. B. CURLETTE.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of **SPEECH DEFECTS.** Dr. W. J. Arnett, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. *Write for particulars.*

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING,

etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. **NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited.** E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

Winnipeg Branch: 483 Main St.
Bibles and Testaments in thirty different languages, at and below cost.



Twentieth Century Adaptation in Rural Education.

The great movement of settlers to the Western plains still goes on apace. Both Canadians and foreigners are rapidly taking possession of the vast stretch of fertile land open for settlement. This colonization of the prairie provinces must react favorably on every part of Canada, but most of all on Manitoba and the Territories. With these latter also rests the chief responsibility that goes hand in hand with the development of a new country, and the most important problem requiring immediate and effective solution to-day is the question of rural education. It is admitted on all sides that the results obtained in our country schools fall far short of what is desired. The expense is great, and the returns not at all satisfactory. The sparsely-settled districts; the long and severe winters; the large percentage of foreign element requiring a strong assimilative force; the urgent demand for citizens trained in agricultural pursuits—these are some of the factors that urgently call for a radical adjustment of our educational system; an adjustment to meet the conditions of the present age as well as a peculiar environment.

Credit is already due to the Education Department of Manitoba for initial efforts in this direction. The scheme of consolidating the rural schools, if successfully carried out, would, undoubtedly, alleviate part of the difficulty, but only part. The plan as outlined fails to strengthen the weakest point, viz., the need of an education suited to a purely agricultural country. Centralization is a necessary feature in any system of adaptation that may be evolved, but a much more comprehensive policy is essential to satisfy the demands of the present century, and at the same time conform to the conditions of so extensive an area of land requiring expert tillage.

The movement now under way of establishing agricultural colleges at several centers is a step in the right direction. This, however, has its limitations. Students who attend these colleges must first have a good substantial educational foundation to build on, and have attained the age of manhood, in order to profit fully by their course in these institutions. The result is that only those who have been fortunate enough to have the advantage of two or three years in our secondary schools are in a position to make the best out of a course at an agricultural college. Those who have taken even the full course, as several out in the rural schools of Manitoba to-day, are still in a poor state educationally to enter an agricultural college, much less to set out on their life work. Again, they are not at an age that parents wish to send them away from home to encounter the distracting attractions of a large city. What is chiefly needed is a drastic strengthening of our rural schools, which will at the same time bridge over the gap between the country school, as it is to-day, and the higher work of the agricultural colleges.

In undertaking this work of re-organization, the Government must loyally co-operate with the Education Department, and render liberal financial support. Consolidation of upwards of a dozen schools or more is the first step, but it must not stop with this. These centralized schools should either be located on those sections of lands already set apart for school purposes, or else on other sections purchased at more convenient locations. Six hundred and forty acres, or a whole section, is none too much to be controlled and utilized by each school. Parts within easy reach of the school could be used to great advantage for providing a practical side to the work taken up along agricultural lines, and during the winter months especially, training in the care and management of various kinds of stock would form an attractive feature. The more outstanding

portions; in fact, all of it, if properly managed, should furnish considerable revenue toward the maintenance of the school.

Another important characteristic of the Western consolidated schools must be that of residence. In other words, the conditions are such that nothing short of boarding or resident schools will meet the requirements. In Eastern Canada, where the centralization experiment is being tried with much success, it is quite a different matter. There the winters are not so severe, and the districts are much more thickly settled. It thus becomes a comparatively easy matter to make provision for conveyance of the pupils to and from school daily. Even those in the more remote corners of the division can be provided for. In Manitoba and the Territories, however, it is a more serious question. In order to have a school of sufficient size and strength to justify an expenditure necessary to ensure efficiency, a relatively large area of country must be included. This makes it quite impracticable to daily convey the students to and from school. The shortness of our winter days and the distance to be covered to the extreme limits of the districts would involve the vans starting out long before daylight, and returning late in the evening, in order to give a school day of even moderate length. Add to this the cold and hardship involved in the daily journey during the winter, and it becomes evident that residence must, perforce, be a point of difference in the consolidated schools of this Province and those already mentioned.

Of the feasibility of such a feature much may be said. In the first place parents would themselves be able to make provision for having their children brought home fortnightly or monthly, according to their own convenience, and subject to the suitability of the weather. Those in the immediate vicinity of the school might easily be able to get home every Friday evening. Thus, the expense and inconvenience of daily vans would be overcome. In lieu of this, the question of board and rooms would come in. In regard to provisions the products of the school lands should place much of that required at a minimum cost. Furthermore, it may very rightly be claimed that the influence exerted in a well-conducted resident school is far in advance of that of the ordinary day-school. Students and teachers come into much closer relations outside the mere class-room exercises, and thus another side of development is promoted. The popularity of the resident schools in the older provinces is a strong evidence of their value as educators in the widest sense. Still, one more advantage might be here mentioned. Since these consolidated schools are to be situated in the country, it removes the student from the exciting surroundings in large centers, which often prove a great stumbling-block to methodical study.

To establish rural schools of this character, which shall provide a thorough and suitable elementary training, and also extend their course to give a good practical secondary education; to have, as it were, an agricultural high school included, is the first step; to have them efficiently and successfully conducted is the next. Difficulties will, no doubt, present themselves, but they are not necessarily of an insurmountable character. At the head of each should be placed a man who combines high educational qualifications and successful teaching experience with strong executive ability, and who is in sympathy with the twofold nature of the work. The Agricultural Department requires a thoroughly practical man in charge; one who has taken a strong course at an agricultural college of recognized standing, and has demonstrated beyond doubt his ability as an instructor in this line of work. Both of these should be supported by an able staff of assistants specially qualified for their particular departments. Manual training and domestic science must receive the attention they well deserve,

and be placed on a good, practical, working basis.

Such, in brief, is a general and necessarily rough outline of what at present may appear revolutionary measures of redress, but the signs of the times are not lacking in evidence that before another decade has passed very marked progress will be made toward their realization. Time is a necessary factor in the development and perfecting of any system, and due allowance must be made for this; yet the people of Western Canada have in the past always shown that they were ever ready to adopt any measures that made for true and rapid progress, and it may be safely predicted that apathy and dilatory action will not be characteristic of them in this matter of reform in rural education.

S. CARSON LEE.
Portage la Prairie, Jan. 21st, 1905.

The Mother's Vacation.

Most mothers have a notion that the house and home would come to ruin if they were to leave it for one or two weeks, so they stay at home from one year's end to another. Each member of the family, the father included, probably goes off on a visit or on some tour as soon as the work will permit, but no one seems to think that the mother needs a vacation. It may be her own fault that they think so, for she may have grown into the belief that her family could not exist without her presence, and she has probably impressed the idea upon them. What would they do if she were taken helplessly ill? They would simply have to get along, that is all. So, too, while she is away enjoying herself they will find some way out of the difficulty.

Leave the work to the girls for a week or two; banish all care, and go away somewhere and see new sights and faces. If the family at home misses the familiar face they will, no doubt, appreciate its owner when she returns. In that way it will do good all round. A two-weeks' vacation will be of vast benefit to the weary, overworked mother and possibly add years to her life. Young people may be thoughtlessly selfish where their mother is concerned, because she has always given up her pleasures for them; but if they could only know how much good it would do their mother they would give up some of their pleasures that she might enjoy a vacation. "Mother, home, and heaven," is a beautiful motto, but we want mother in the home, not in heaven, so long as we can help it.

Felt Wicks.

For some time the small hand lamp in which I burn kerosene oil had been troubling me. After it had been lighted a few minutes the flame would gradually begin to grow dim, until finally only a faint glimmer would remain. At first I laid it to the oil and then the burners. The lamp was given a new burner, but the trouble still continued. The first night it promised to do better, but by the next night it got back to its old trick, and in half an hour after it was lighted it degenerated to the same sickly glimmer; and no amount of turning up had any effect upon it, except to disclose a charred and blackened surface half an inch down the wick.

I was now satisfied that the trouble must be with the wick. A new wick proved just as disappointing, however, and in a fit of desperation I seized the lamp and hurried to the nearest lamp store.

"Have you ever tried felt wicking?" asked the courteous clerk. I assured him that I had not. "Felt makes excellent lamp wicks," he went on, as he proceeded to cut and fit several to the burner of my lamp, with such an air of calm assurance that my faith in his happy solution of the problem never for an instant wavered. That night a bright, steady flame assured me that my trouble was at an end, with that lamp, at least, and ever since, felt wicks have been used to the entire satisfaction of the family.—[Exchange.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Go back," he whispered, in a voice shaking with intensest emotion, "go back." And, catching me by the arm, he literally pulled me up the stairs. Arrived at the top, he loosened his grasp, and leaned, quivering from head to foot, over the banisters.

"Who is that?" he cried. "Who is that man? What is his name?"

Startled in my turn, I bent beside him and saw Henry Clavering come out of the reception-room and cross the hall.

"That is Mr. Clavering," I whispered; "do you know him?"

Mr. Harwell fell back against the opposite wall. "Clavering, Clavering," he murmured, with quaking lips; then, suddenly bounding forward, clutched the railing before him, and, fixing me with his eyes, from which all the stoic calmness had gone down for ever, in flame and frenzy, gurgled into my ear, "You want to know who the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth is, do you? Look there, then, that is the man, Clavering!" And with a leap he bounded from my side, and, swaying like a drunken man, disappeared from my gaze in the hall above.

My first impulse was to follow him. Rushing upstairs, I knocked at the door of his room, but no response came to my summons. I then called his name in the hall, but without avail; he was determined not to show himself. Resolved that he should not thus escape me, I returned to the library and wrote him a short note, in which I asked for an explanation of his tremendous accusation, saying that I would be in my rooms the next evening at six, when I should expect to see him. This done, I descended to rejoin Mary.

But the evening was destined to be full of disappointments. She had retired to her room, and I had lost the interview from which I expected so much. "The woman is slippery as an eel," I inwardly commented. "Wrapped in mystery, she expects me to feel for her the respect due to an open and frank nature."

I was about to leave the house when I saw Thomas descending the stairs with a letter in his hand.

"Miss Leavenworth's compliments, sir," said he, handing me the note; "and she is too fatigued to remain below this evening."

I moved aside to read it, feeling a little conscience-stricken as I traced the hurried, trembling handwriting through the words:

"You ask me more than I can give. Matters must be received as they are without explanation from me. It is the grief of my life to deny you, but I have no choice. God forgive us all and keep us from despair—M."

And below:

"As we cannot meet now without embarrassment, it would be better for us to bear our burdens in silence and apart. Mr. Harwell will visit you. Farewell."

As I was crossing Thirty-second Street I heard a quick footstep behind me, and turning, saw Thomas at my side. "Excuse me, sir," said he, "but I have something a little particular to say to you. When you asked me the other night what sort of a person the gentleman was who called on Miss Eleanore the evening of the murder, I didn't answer you as I should. The fact is, the detectives had been talking to me about the very thing, and I felt shy; but, sir, I know you are a friend of the family, and I want to tell you now that that same gentleman, whoever he was—Mr. Robbins he called himself then—was at the house again to-night, sir, and the name he gave me this time to carry to Miss Leavenworth was Clavering. Yes, sir," he went on, seeing me start, "and, as I told Molly, he acts queer for a stranger. When he came the other night, he hesitated a long time before asking for Eleanore, and, when I wanted his name, took out a card and wrote the one I told you of, sir, with a look on his face a little peculiar for a caller; besides—"

"Well?"

"Mr. Raymond," the butler went on, in a low, excited voice, "there is something I have never told any living being but Molly, sir, which may be of use to those as wishes to find out who committed this murder."

"A fact or a suspicion?" I inquired.

"A fact, sir; which I beg your pardon for troubling you with at this time, but Molly will give me no rest unless I speak of it to you or Mr. Gryce, her feelings being so worked up on Hannah's account, whom we all know is innocent, though folks do dare to say as how she must be guilty just because she is not to be found the minute they want her."

"But this fact?" I urged.

"Well, the fact is this. You see—I would tell Mr. Gryce," he resumed, unconscious of my anxiety, "but I have my fears of detectives, sir, they catch you up so quick at times, and seem to think you know so much more than you really do."

"But this fact?" I again broke in.

"Oh, yes, sir, the fact is, that that night, the one of the murder, you know, I saw Mr. Clavering, Robbins, or whatever his name is, enter the house, but neither I nor anyone else saw him go out of it, nor do I know that he did."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, what I mean is this. When I came down from Miss Eleanore and told Mr. Robbins, as he called himself at that time, that my mistress was ill and unable to see him (the word she gave me, sir, to deliver), Mr. Robbins, instead of bowing and leaving the house as most gentlemen would have done, stepped into the reception-room and sat down. He may have felt sick, he looked pale enough; at any rate he asked me for a glass of water. Not knowing any reason then for suspicioning any one's actions, I immediately went down to the kitchen for it, leaving him there in the reception-room alone. But before I could get it, I heard the front door close. 'What's that?' said Molly, who was helping me, sir. 'I don't know,' said I, 'unless it's the gentleman has got tired of waiting, and gone.' 'If he's gone, he won't want the water,' she said. So down I set the pitcher and upstairs I come, and sure enough he was gone, or so I thought then. But who knows, sir, if he was not in that room or the drawing-room, which was dark that night, all the time I was a shutting up of the house?"

I made no reply to this, I was more startled than I cared to reveal.

"You see, sir, I wouldn't speak of such a thing about any person that comes to see the young ladies, but we all know some one who was in the house that night murdered my master, and as it was not Hannah—"

"You say that Miss Eleanore refused to see him," I interrupted, in the hope that the simple suggestion would be enough to elicit further details of his interview with Eleanore.

"Yes, sir. When she first looked at the card she showed a little hesitation, but in a moment she grew very flushed in the face and bade me say what I told you. I should never have thought of it again if I had not seen him come blazoning and bold into the house this evening, with a new name on his tongue. Indeed, and I do not like to think any evil of him now, but Molly would have it I should speak to you, sir, and ease my mind—and that is all, sir."

When I arrived home that night I entered into my memorandum-book a new list of suspicious circumstances, but this time with the letter "C" at the top instead of "E."

(To be continued.)

"If I stand on my head, the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?" No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," he continued, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet?" "Because," replied Hostetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."

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.

VIRDEN Duck Yards. Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.

INCUBATORS, Poultry and Pet Stock Supplies.—Our incubators are guaranteed. You run no risk. Write at once for a large new catalogue. A. J. Morgan, London, Ont.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR
The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. 200 Egg Hatcher costs but \$2. Agents wanted. Cat log with 200 lines formula free. Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-15 Columbus, Neb.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. MULLER, Morrisburg, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
THE FERTILE
THOMPSON VALLEY
Splendid climate, choicest soil. Irrigated Fruit Lands in lots of 5 acres up. Apply Box 185, Kamloops, B.C.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary Live-stock Associations, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., announces elsewhere in this issue terms of sales, freight rates, etc., for the March sales of pure-bred live stock at Ottawa, Campbellcroft, Port Perry and Guelph, Ont. Write him at once for catalogues, etc.

It was decided at a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society that the annual show be held at Park Royal, London, on June 27th to 30th.

The Highland and Agricultural Society's Show is fixed for July 4th to 7th, at Glasgow.

"Royal Household"

FLOUR

makes the Bread used on the
tables of Royalty.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., L't'd, Montreal & Winnipeg.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Trapper's Reward.

We pay highest cash prices for Raw Furs. Our Price List tells how much. Write at once, and do not delay to change your skins for money.

REVILLON BROS., LTD.
134 McGill St., Montreal.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Diseases of the Kidneys are numerous, from the fact that these organs act as filters to the blood, and form one of the great channels for the removal of impurities from the system, which, if allowed to remain, give rise to the various kidney affections, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease.

The following are some of the symptoms of kidney disease:—Backache, sideache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent thirst, puffiness under the eyes, floating specks before the eyes, and all disorders of the urinary system, such as frequent, thick, cloudy, scanty, or highly colored urine.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

are exactly what the name suggests. They are not a cure-all, but are a specific for kidney troubles only. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.



Wonderful Washington

The Fruit Orchard of Manitoba.

Northern Pacific Railway

Reduced Rates for Settlers and effects.

VISIT THE GREAT Centennial Exposition PORTLAND, Ore., JUNE 1st to OCTOBER 15th, 1905.

For full information apply to H. Swinford, General Agent, 391 Main Street, Winnipeg. R. Creelman, Ticket Agent.

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

BREEDER OF Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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 and N.-W. T. Governments.

This department, not heretofore published in these columns, 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.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since June, 1903, roan pony, weight about 850 lbs., black mane and tail, white spot on one eye, blemish on left front hoof. Five dollars reward for recovery. A. Gurney (16-55-23).

STRAYED.

BRANDON, Man.—On to the premises, lot 35-10-19, a bay mare, hollow back, white strip on face, O U brand on shoulder, and 13 on the rump, age five or six years, halter and rope on its head. John Wickett, Box 457.

GOSSIP.

A firm that has jumped rapidly to the front as wagon manufacturers is the Chatham Mfg. Co., of Chatham, Ont. There is no other wagon concern in Canada that has grown more in the past few years. Its astonishing success is due entirely to the fact that the management has earnestly sought to give the very best wagon possible to make to the farmers of Canada. There is nothing in it that is not good, well made and durable. Those who use Chatham wagons know that they are absolutely what is claimed for them. Intending buyers would do well to write to the Chatham Mfg. Co., at Chatham, or to their representatives in Winnipeg.

J. T. Parker, Lethbridge, Alta., reports: "I have lately sold to the Sir Roderick Cameron Ranch, of Lethbridge, three fine young Hereford bulls, which makes the third lot of bulls I have sold to this ranch. This, I think, speaks well of the satisfaction our stock are giving their purchasers. We were lately favored by a visit from Mr. Arthur Hole, of Airdrie, Alta., who took away with him the first-class cow, Countess of Ridgewood 766, with bull calf at foot, sired by Roblin, the Winnipeg winner of 1902, also the prizewinning two-year-old heifer, Nelly of Little Bow 2331, sired by Marples' great bull, Duxmoor Ingleside 1769, and in calf to Thomas 154172, the prizewinning son of Benefactor, by Sir Redwell, who was by the great Corrector; also Princess of Little Bow 2332, another first-class two-year-old heifer, sired by Duxmoor Ingleside, and bred to Thomas. Sales for the last twelve months number 27 head. Have a number of very fine animals of different ages on hand for sale at low prices and easy terms. The Hereford is liked on the range, and the best are none too good to use."

A BREEDER WELL PLEASED.

Mr. R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, writes as follows: "I think the write-up of horses by one of your men is all right, and am well pleased, and shall not forget you when I have anything to advertise. All of my horses are wintering fine, and all of my nine pure-bred mares are heavy in foal to my stallions. My young Hackney stallion, Faunterloy, three years old, is a suitable horse to head any stud of pure-bred mares. He is of good size and lots of quality, and his breeding is of the best, tracing back to Eclipse and Darnley Arabian, which makes his breeding of the very best."

WHEN AT THE GRAIN-GROWERS' CONVENTION, LOOK SMITH UP.

In our last issue, J. E. Smith, of Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, announced that he would have a clearing sale of his entire herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. In this issue he announces the date, Wednesday, March 8th. He further states that no more stock will be sold by private sale, although he will be pleased to have breeders and admirers of Shorthorns and Clydesdales inspect the stock any time prior to the sale. This dispersion sale affords an unusual opportunity to breeders and those contemplating starting herds. As will be seen by the advertisement, catalogues will be sent on application. Farmers and stock

breeders should visit the Smithfield farm, when at the grain-growers' convention, or at the stock-judging institute, the end of the month. Now, is the time to get into good pure-bred stock; prices are on the upturn; the West is developing, and things augur well for the producer of high-class draft horses and tip-top beef cattle.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

SEXUAL EVIDENCES IN ABEYANCE.

Is there any cure or anything that can be done for cows and heifers that do not come in season? I had last summer about 10 cows, and about 20 two-year-old heifers, most of which were in good condition, but none of the cows and about half the heifers came around.

T. J. W.

Ans.—Feed well, if in low condition, and turn a young bull—a vigorous yearling—in with them.

PROBABLY BLACKLEG OBSTRUCTION OF THE GALL

1. I had a two-year-old heifer die at the straw stack this fall. When I found her she was quite cold, and was very much swollen around the hips, forelegs and breast, also bloated. Inside the skin about the hips was very black, apparently clotted blood. The gas that escaped was very strong. She had a calf about the size of a kitten in her.

2. A nice heifer calf, which sucked the cow all summer, got a little dumpy and refused to eat. I at first gave her about a pound of salts, some ginger and mustard. This did not take effect. So the following day, I gave about one and a half pounds salts and some ginger and mustard again. This did not take effect, but the next day I gave an injection of about four or five gallons of water; this caused a move, but nothing but a little whitish stuff along with the water came away. That night the calf died. The next morning I opened her and found that the gall was as large as a common cream pitcher. The milt had a dried-up appearance, and one of the kidneys was in pieces about the size of a hen's egg. She was not bloated. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The first case such as blackleg, for which the vaccines advertised are the best preventive.

2. I am unable to say as to the cause of the disease in the calf. The constipated condition was due to suppression of the bile. The dosing was pretty heavy.

Miscellaneous.

TREES TO PLANT.

I have a well-broken farm here, sheltered by poplar bluffs, and the soil was at one time covered with small scrub. What are the most likely fruit trees to succeed with me here, and where can they be procured? A. J.

Burnside, Man.
Ans.—You should succeed with the following fruit trees: Duchess apple, Transcendent crab, Aikin and native plums. Of course, small fruits of nearly all kinds succeed in every part of the Province. These trees and shrubs are likely to succeed best if procured from a nursery already established in the Province, as they make a specialty of hardy stocks. S. A. BEDFORD.

CONFINING HENS IN SUMMER.

Is 36-inch netting sufficiently high to confine poultry (hens), and if not, would 36-inch netting with a wire above be sufficient? Is rabbit-snaring wire all right for this purpose? How much, and what should hens be fed in summer in a run, and how large should such run be for 50 hens? What size building would be required? I wish to try the experiment of keeping the hens in a run this summer, as my buildings being surrounded with bluffs, we don't get more than one-half the eggs in summer. C. G.

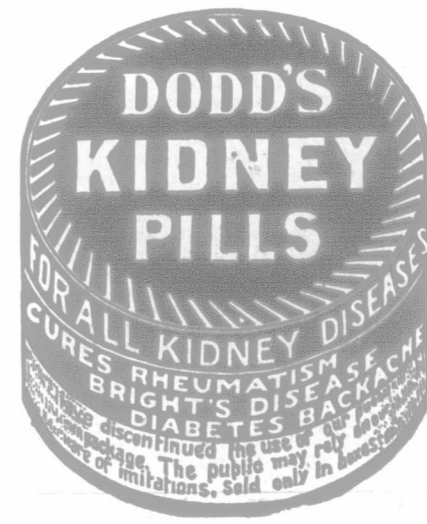
Ans.—The height of netting depends largely on the breed kept. The size you mention is not high enough in our opinion. It is advisable to have a double run, each grassed, and use alternately for a week or two weeks. Runs 200 feet

long and 25 feet wide, and changed as suggested, should be ample. Have any of our readers tried this? If so, let us hear from them?

SEEDING TO GRASS ON LOW-LYING MEADOW.

I have a meadow that has been filled each year by water, but is in the reclaim by the Government ditch and only the surface water will lay on it. Can I obtain a good catch of cultivated grass by sowing the seed on the surface and harrowing or disking it in? What has been the experience at Brandon? O. B. Otterburne.

Ans.—We have repeatedly attempted to obtain a catch of cultivated grass on our meadows without breaking up the land and have failed each time, but have succeeded when we have gone to the trouble to break and backset the meadow, then seed it down to either Western rye or brome or timothy. It would not cost you much, however, to procure seed of Western rye, brome or timothy from your local seedsman and sow one acre of each in your meadow after thoroughly disking. The land should be harrowed after the grass seed is sown. S. A. BEDFORD.



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

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

FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.

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

YOUNG married man, small family, one boy able to drive horses, would like to hear of good position on well-improved Manitoba farm; either cash or share remuneration. Could find part of outfit or invest small capital. Four years' experience in Manitoba and sixteen in Ontario as an agriculturist. References if required. Apply to G. A., box 59, Cartwright, Man.

NEWMARKET seed oats for sale.—One of the best varieties for Alberta. Unfrosted and free from impure seed. Fifty cents per bushel. A. Black, Harman, Alta.

FOR SALE—High-class G. Iden Wyandotte, Indian Games and Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

PURE-BRED Clydesdale stallion for sale, or will trade for land or cattle. Brome grass and timothy seed for sale. D. C. Corbitt, Didsbury, Alt.

IRRIGATED Farm for sale in Southern Alberta, good buildings, ditches all in; near school, six miles from town. Excellent season for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minel, N. D.

TWO span of large Spanish bred mules; also Toulouse geese of best quality at reasonable prices. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

FOR SALE—Horse-power well-drilling machine; complete; capacity, 500 feet; new, in use a short time; American make. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to H. E. McKay, Nanton, Alta.

FOR SALE—One quarter-section, 9 miles from Pilot Mound, 8 from Swan Lake; 100 acres broke, balance brush and scrub; fenced. Good buildings; good water. Price, \$20 per acre. Box 53, Pilot Mound.

FOR one month we offer for sale a splendid farm, half-section, in the famous Wawanesa district, two miles from market. Nearly a dozen elevators in sight of the farm. Plenty of good water, big buildings, two hundred cultivated. Abundance of hay and pasture. Value of crop last year, \$1,700. Price \$7,000. Terms cash. King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystallized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison which they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or of fine white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the

ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere, and genuine relief is rare.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

Certain Relief.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me \$4.90 per pound. But what is \$4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers the world over may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism—beside, it is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

The Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg, is the oldest established and the leading weekly of Western Canada. It presents the world's news to Western readers almost one week in advance of Eastern Canadian weeklies, and the reader of the Weekly Free Press can rely upon getting all the news.

The Weekly Free Press possesses attractive special features which are not to be found in any other Western Canadian weekly. For example, the subscriber to The Weekly Free Press can apply through the "Legal Enquiry Department," free of charge, for information concerning all questions of law, and the information is not only promptly given, but it comes as an opinion from the highest legal talent.

If a reader of the Weekly Free Press requires advice on the subject of his cattle, his horses or live stock of any kind, it is not necessary to consult or pay a Veterinary Surgeon. The Free Press retains the services of a fully-qualified Veterinary Surgeon for the purpose of replying, free of charge, to enquiries from its subscribers.

Foster's weather forecasts appear regularly and exclusively in the Free Press, and many readers of the Free Press have acknowledged that this feature alone is worth the subscription price of the paper.

The Weekly Free Press is a paper which ought to be found in every farmhouse in Western Canada.

Weekly Free Press AND Farmer's Advocate

\$2.00

TO JANUARY, 1906

Special Clubbing Offer.

Free Press, Winnipeg:

Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send the Weekly Free Press and Farmer's Advocate from date of receipt of this order to January 1st, 1906, to

Name.....

Address.....

Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

Clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grub, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER,

Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

A minute and a half is all it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—grips the rope at any point. Does not chafe rope; for aches it of old style "take-ups." Smallest rope we furnish stands 40,000 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's made to stand the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, the L. X. L. Grubber and Hawkeye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World. Established 1884.

MILNE MFG. CO.,
886 9th St., Monmouth, Ill.



In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

"If I understand this measles business right," says the punster, "the German measles come from a germ, the French measles from a Parisite, the Irish measles from a Mike-crobe, and the black measles from Africa."

A NEW FLOUR MILL.

Notice of application to the Dominion parliament for a charter of incorporation for the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Company, has been given to D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg; Angus Carmichael, of Rat Portage; H. S. Dowd, of Quoyon, Que.; Jno. A. Cameron, of Dominionville, and John D. Flavelle, of Lindsay. The capital stock is to be \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each, and Ottawa is designated as the chief place of business.

The company asks powers to engage in the grain milling business, elevator business, the business of a navigation company, lumberers and manufacturers of lumber, dealing in timber limits, mining and dealing in mines, the business of an electric light, heat and power company, the business of general merchants, the business of farming and stock-raising and the various kindred industries to each of the above. In fact, the company asks for powers to engage in nearly every kind of business.

AN OLD WAR HORSE.

These old horses never forget the calls, no matter how long it has been since they last heard them.

One day some years ago when I was passing an open lot in the outskirts of Chicago I found a boy trying to flag an old cornet. While the boy and I were at work on the cornet, an old negro ash hauler came along driving an animal that had once been a good horse, but was now only a collection of skin and bones. The horse stopped when he heard us, and stuck up his ears. I came to the conclusion that he had once been a cavalry horse, and asked the old negro where he had got him. "From a farmer," he said. "I could not find a 'U. S.' on the horse; he had probably been discharged so long ago that this brand had been worn off. But taking the cornet I sounded the table call, and the horse began to dance.

"Hold fast to your lines, now, Uncle," I warned the old negro. "I am going to make that old horse do some of the fastest running he has ever done since he left the cavalry." Then, beginning with the call for the gallop, I next sounded the charge, and the old plug went plunging up the road at his fastest gait, dragging his wagon after him. I gave him the recall next, and he came down to a walk, much to the relief of the old negro. He said that this was the first time he had ever seen the horse run. He had never been able to get him to go faster than a slow walk before. "You don't feed him well enough to get him to do much running," I told him. "That horse, when he did have to run, got his 12 pounds of corn and all the hay he could eat every day."

IT WAS NOT A FAITH CURE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adams' Bright's Disease.

She did not Believe in Them, but To-day She is Strong and Well.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Feb. 6.—(Special).—Mrs. Thos. Adams, who moved here about two years ago from Burk's Falls, is one of the many Canadians who once had Bright's Disease and are now strong and well. Like all the others, she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was eight months an invalid," says Mrs. Adams, "and no one can tell what I suffered. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. At last a friend of my husband induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I had no faith in them, for I thought I never would get better, but after taking three boxes of them I was able to do my work. I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Chatham Wagon Co.,

LIMITED

CHATHAM, ONTARIO, Canada.

While the supply lasts, we will mail to every farmer who sends us his name and Post Office address, together with the name and address of the Implement Agent with whom he deals, one of our beautiful 1905 Hangers, which is a work of art, and is the most beautiful piece of work ever produced in this line.

The

Chatham Wagon Co., Ltd.,
CHATHAM, ONT., CANADA.

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST

ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING




MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

Send stamps for samples and booklet.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan., '03.

W. G. FONSECA: I am pleased to give my testimony as to the reliability of the "All Wool Mica Roofing" you handle. Our sales stable was covered with it about five years ago. The roofing is in good order to this day. (signed) J. LEMON.

W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG



Frau Ampt's Testimony

How she was cured of

Cancer

Aurora, Ind., June 29, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—I am glad to be able to testify as to the merits of your Cancer Cure, for to-day I am entirely well of my cancer of the breast, thanks to your Combination Oil Cure. Any one wishing to hear from me will be promptly answered. Yours respectfully,
MRS. GEORGE AMPT, Aurora, Ind.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office of the originator, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. 97 Indianapolis, Ind.

J. E. SMITH'S DISPERSION SALE OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Wednesday, March 8th, 1905.

Having disposed of my Stock Farms at Beresford and Brandon, all stock must be sold without reserve. No more stock will be disposed of by private sale. A cordial invitation is given to all lovers of Shorthorns and Clydesdales to attend this sale, and name their own prices.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES. Address:

J. E. SMITH, Box 274. Brandon, Man.

Ontario Provincial Auction Sales OF PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

Males and Females, of Beef Breeds,

Will be held at the following points in

ONTARIO:

OTTAWA—March 10th.

PORT PERRY—March 14th.

CAMPBELLCROFT—March 16th.

GUELPH—March 22nd.

Under the Auspices of the Live-Stock Associations of Ontario.

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Freight Paid.—\$50 will be paid towards the freight to any purchaser of a carload at the sales, if shipped to Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia. Fifteen head will be considered a carload, calves at foot not to count.

Railroad Fare Paid.—Railroad fare to Toronto, Ontario, up to one cent per mile, from any point in above districts will be paid to purchaser of carload (see above) at these sales, if shipped to point from which ticket was purchased. **Special rates from Toronto to points of sale.**

For Catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY, LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS,
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, Canada.

Great Dispersion Sale of Oak Lane Scotch Shorthorns

The property of Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.

—AT—

OAK LANE FARM,

2 MILES FROM BOLTON, C. P. R.

Thursday, Feb. 16th, 1905

28 Head, Imp. or bred from Imp. stock, 4 Bulls and 24 females of most select Scotch breeding and highest individual excellence. Many of them are winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

All morning and evening trains, both north and south bound, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn.

Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

Col. J. K. McEwen,

WESTON,

Auctioneers.

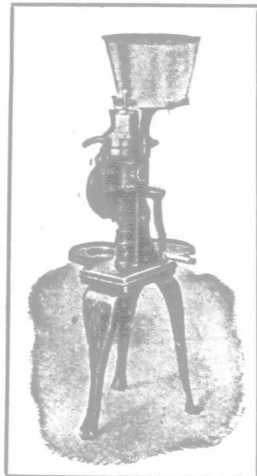
Capt. T. E. Robson,

ILDERTON,



Salem Stamford and Mamie Stamford.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

The Exclusive Grand Prize at St. Louis, 1904, and every highest award at every International exposition for twenty-five years has gone to De Laval Separators.

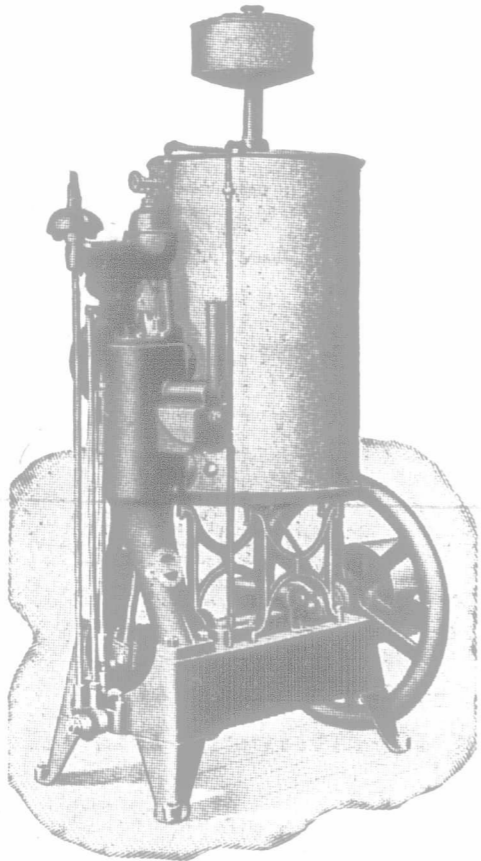
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR in all-round efficiency bears about the same relation to others that a man does to a boy, and this comparison will hold good so long as the patents on the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" shaft—the inimitable DE LAVAL skimming device—exist.

DROP US A POST CARD FOR CATALOGUE.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.



Stickney Junior.

Do You Want Power on the Farm?

We can supply it with a Windmill, the

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

in 12-foot, 13-foot, 14-foot and 16-foot sizes. In a

GASOLINE ENGINE

we are now Dominion agents for the

STICKNEY LINE

the simplest engine for the farmer and most popular on the market. Size, 3 h.p., 6 h.p., 12 h.p. and 25 h.p. In a Tread over or Horse Power we have the Western agency for the

B. BELL & SON, St. George,

and can supply any size of the popular powers wanted.

Empire Cream Separators

Toronto Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Saws; Pumps, all kinds, iron or wood, single or double act; Tanks, wood or galvanized steel.

Write us for catalogues and get one of our handsome calendars.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,

83-91 Chambers Street, WINNIPEG. Home Office and Factory, Toronto.



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Will Last a Lifetime.

We want every farmer to send for our catalogue. We can't tell you all about the "Ideal Fence" in this advertisement. We can only say that it is made of best No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that cannot slip; that it can't be pushed down from above, rooted up from the bottom, or buckled in the middle; that it is a good, strong fence, which will last long, always look well, won't get out of order, and save the farmer money, time and trouble. We believe it is absolutely the best fence ever built. A one-cent postal card will bring you our FREE catalogue explaining all about the "Ideal Fence." Write for it to-day.

McGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. MERRICK, ANJERSON & CO., Winnipeg. Sole Agents Manitoba and N.W.T.

GOSSIP.

A. E. McKenzie & Co., of Brandon, have favored us with a copy of their seed annual for 1905. We must congratulate Messrs. McKenzie on their beautiful catalogue. The cover is most artistic, and shows the relation of the house to this country in supplying seeds for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Looking over its pages, one cannot but realize that great pains have been exercised to maintain their position as "Seedsmen to the West," the varieties listed being of special merit for Western conditions, while the cultural directions are practical and reliable for this climate. The arrangement is complete under the various heads of Vegetable Seeds, Field Roots and Rape, Field Grains, Grasses and Clovers, Flower Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous. A splendid feature is the Table of Freight and Express Rates from Brandon to nearly all the leading points in the West, enabling the customer to know just what his order will cost laid down at his station.

The love of growing something of our own is inborn in most people, and it is a pleasant and profitable hour to sit down during the winter evenings with this catalogue in hand and lay garden plans for the coming spring. The footnote on the last page of this catalogue—"An easy list to order from is McKenzie's, and safe seeds when you plant them"—will appeal to every Westerner. Then, too, the special half-freights which the railways give on seeds shipped from Brandon is a decided advantage.

PRIZE-LIST OF TERRITORIAL FAT-STOCK SHOWS.

- Cattle.
- Pure-bred Shorthorns.—Steer or heifer, 3 years old and over—\$25, \$15, H. C. C.; steer or heifer, under 3 years—\$25, \$15, H. C. C.
 - Pure-bred Herefords.—Steer or heifer, 3 years old and over—\$25, \$15, H. C. C.; steer or heifer, under 3 years—\$25, \$15, H. C. C.
 - Pure-bred Galloways and Polled Angus.—Steer or heifer, 3 years old and over—\$25, \$15, H. C. C.; steer or heifer, under 3 years—\$25, \$15, H. C. C.
 - Grade Steers.—Steer, 3 years old and not over 4—\$25, \$15, \$10, \$5, H. C. C.; steer, 2 years old and under 3—\$25, \$15, \$10, \$5, H. C. C.; steer, 1 year old and under 2—\$25, \$15, \$10, \$5, H. C. C.
 - Grade Cows and Heifers.—Cow, 4 years old and over—\$25, \$15, \$5, H. C. C.; heifer, 3 years old and under 4—\$25, \$15, \$5, H. C. C.; heifer, 2 years old and under 3—\$25, \$15, \$5, H. C. C.; heifer, 1 year old and under 2—\$25, \$15, \$5, H. C. C.
 - Grand Championship.—Best beef animal, any age, pure-bred or grade—Silver Medal (Donated by the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association).
 - Dressed Carcasses.—Pure-bred or grade—\$30, \$20, \$10, H. C. C.
 - Sheep.
 - Long-wools.—Ewe or wether, 1 year and over—\$10, \$7, \$4, H. C. C.; ewe or wether lamb, \$8, \$6, \$4, H. C. C.
 - Medium-wools.—Ewe or wether, 1 year and over—\$10, \$7, \$4, H. C. C.; ewe or wether lamb—\$8, \$6, \$4, H. C. C.
 - Grades or Crosses.—Ewe or wether, 1 year and over—\$10, \$7, \$4, H. C. C.; ewe or wether lamb—\$8, \$6, \$4, H. C. C.
 - Grand Championship.—Best sheep, any age, pure-bred or grade—Silver Medal (Donated by the Territorial Sheep-breeders' Association).
 - Dressed Carcasses.—Pure-bred or grade—\$10, \$5, H. C. C.
 - Swine.
 - Pure-bred.—Barrow or sow, 9 months and under 18—\$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2, H. C. C.; barrow or sow, under 9 months—\$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2, H. C. C.
 - Grades.—Barrow or sow, 9 months and under 18—\$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2, H. C. C.; barrow or sow, under 9 months—\$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2, H. C. C.
 - Grand Championship.—Best hog, any age, pure-bred or grade—Silver Medal (Donated by the Territorial Swine-breeders' Association).
 - Dressed Carcasses.—Pure-bred or grade—\$15, \$10, \$5, H. C. C.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's 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. 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.
- A. DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.
- A. B. POTIER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Bred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
- H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
- DAVID ALLISON, Stronza Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
- E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- F. J. COLLYER, WeWyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- G. ORRELL BROS., Pitt Mound, Man.—Short-horns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
- H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
- H. F. NRYNICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, to
- J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.
- JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
- JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- JOHN LOGAN, M'robison, Man. Shorthorns.
- J. MANSFIELD, Resebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
- JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
- M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.
- CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
- W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
- AN. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
- LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- E. THOMPSON, Teloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jerseys. U. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
- V. B. MAIR, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Galloways.
- PUM CREEK STOCK FARM, J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Bersted, Man. Stock for sale.
- R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred tenales; also a pair of bull calves.
- RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. C. C. Napinka, Man.
- RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.
- REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avshire and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Man.
- ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
- THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
- THE "GOULD FARM" Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
- 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. LA'GHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
- WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
- W. DAVIDSON, Lyonsdale, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.
The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain or a period of one year at the Farm Home at Buxton, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 116 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP

Donald: "Hoots, toots, mon! Ye dinna ken Andra Carnagie? Why, he's the mon wha gi'ed two million pun' tae idecate the Scotch!"

Patrick: "Shure, he niver thought that 'ud do it, did he?"

Lige: "Did you' heah 'bout dat cullud man what died f'um eatin' too many watah-millions?"

Rastus: "Too many watah-millions! I didn't know dey was dat many."

In the days of his youth, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was asked by a friend to second a duel. He consented, and at the next sunrise the parties met. It was Mr. Blackburn's duty to say the last words concerning the terms of the duel. One of the Senator's colleagues recently said at a Washington dinner that, although Mr. Blackburn faithfully performed the duty, the duel never took place. A murmur of "Why not?" went round the table at this remark. "For a very simple reason," continued Mr. Blackburn's colleague. "When Joe finished speaking, it was too dark for a duel."

The King honored an Aberdeenshire farmer at the late Smithfield Show. He shook hands with Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, and conversed with him longer than with any other person at the show. Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian and the members of Council stood a few paces off, and many spectators behind the barriers, as well as the cattlemen within, looked on with great interest, some of them—no doubt—wondering who was the man whom the King thus honored. It is understood that His Majesty spoke to the famous Shorthorn breeder concerning the show, and congratulated him on the character of Northern cattle. This was the first time Mr. Duthie had ever spoken with the Sovereign. At the close of the interview the King, whose manner was very kind, again shook hands with him, and subsequently friends gathered round Mr. Duthie to honor the man whom the King had honored.

THE WATERING OF HORSES.

The question as to the best time for watering horses is often asked, and is answered in a number of different ways according to the individual opinions of the authority consulted. Many feeders believed that horses should be watered before feeding, while others are equally certain that feeding should precede watering. C. F. Langworthy, in a very useful bulletin, entitled "Principles of Horse Feeding," summarizes the results of some recent experiments which he believes have reached the truth of the matter. The rations fed consisted of different mixtures of corn, oats, hays and straw, and a number of experiments were made, in which the only condition that varied was the time of watering. In some of the tests the horses drank before and some after eating, and in others after the grain portion of the ration was eaten, but before the hay.

So far as was observed, the time of drinking had no effect on the digestibility of a ration of grain and hay. When hay only was fed there seemed a slight advantage in watering before feeding. The general conclusion was drawn that horses may be watered before, during or after meals without interfering with the digestion and absorption of food. All these methods of watering are equally good for the horse, and each of them may be employed according to circumstances. It is obvious that certain circumstances may make it necessary to adopt one or the other method. For instance, after severe loss of water, such as occurs in consequence of long-continued, severe exertion, the animal should always be allowed to drink before he is fed, as otherwise he will not feed well.

It has been found that less water is required when the ration consists largely of concentrated feed than when large amounts of coarse fodder are consumed, and it is a matter of common observation that less water is consumed when green succulent feeds form a considerable part of the ration than when it consists of dry feed. That the amount of water taken even in dry feed may be considerable, is shown by the fact that a ration of twelve pounds of oats and fifteen pounds of hay furnishes some twenty pounds of water. A succulent ration would furnish much more.



DR. HESS (M.D., D.V.S.) IN HIS LABORATORY

Knowledge—not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food, is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market.

It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It is fed in small doses and consequently is surprisingly economical to use. It is not a condensed ration or a condimental food. It is always used in conjunction with the animals' regular foods. It acts as a tonic and laxative and compels the digestive and assimilative organs to use more of the food for flesh, fat, bone, muscle or milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

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

DR. HESS STOCK BOOK FREE, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

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

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM'S GREAT PREMIUM OFFER

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA with Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES 22 x 28 INCHES, IN COLORS

Geography should be studied by everyone. You cannot keep in touch with daily events without a reliable reference map. The best and most practical way of educating the entire family, children and grown-ups, is to have the Weekly Telegram's Quick Reference Maps.

An Unparalleled Offer

The Weekly Telegram will be sent from now to January 1, 1906—together with a new Dominion of Canada Map and either the Map of Manitoba or the Territories—for only One Dollar. The balance of this year's subscription is FREE. Both new and old subscribers may participate in this great offer.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.:

Enclosed please find \$1.00. Send to address given below The Weekly Telegram, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of _____ (Write Manitoba or Territories)

Name _____

Address _____

WARNING

To all whom it may concern: We are the sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World-Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

In violation of our Canadian patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Uneda" has in some localities been offered for sale, and suits of law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a user of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "Uneda" separators, you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a lawsuit with all its expensive attendants and with a practical certainty of the early loss of the machine and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be fully informed on this subject before becoming involved, write to The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors, Masten, Star & Spence, Toronto, Can.

TRADE NOTE.

There is so much more to do than you can live long enough to do, but best results do not come from attempts to pick and cull, but from doing in order the things that lie at hand to be done.

WONDERFUL LOOMS.—One of the most interesting pieces of automatic machinery in use to-day is the loom used in the large woven-wire fence factories. A loom in the factory of the Page Company, Walkerville, takes the wire from the spools, coils it, attaches the cross wires with the separate staples at each intersection, wraps the top and bottom ends of the uprights, measures and winds up the completed fencing into a neat, compact bundle, all at the rate of from 1 1/2 to 2 rods per minute. No wonder that woven wire fencing is sold so cheaply, and is used in such large quantities on every farm and railroad in the country.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Sportsman (rather short-sighted)—How was that, Mac?
Keeper—A grand shot, sir; magnificent. But it's a pity the hare wasn't where the dog was.

Hon. Mr. Carlisle found in his mail one morning a buoyant letter, apparently written by a proud young father. The writer recited in glowing terms his admiration for the then Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and declared that such was his enthusiasm for the attributes and qualities of the Kentuckian that he had named his first-born son, then some twelve hours an inhabitant of this planet, John G. Carlisle Jones. The Secretary was flattered. He responded to the compliment as a flower to the sun, and as his heart swelled his pocketbook opened. To young John G. Carlisle Jones was straightway despatched a sum of money commensurate with the Secretary's idea of the importance of the event. Not until several days later when in a prideful moment he related his story at the Cabinet table, did it come out that the father of young John G. Carlisle Jones had named his son, if he ever had a son, after each of the members of the Cabinet, the United States Senate, and the House of Representatives. How much this wholesale christening scheme netted him was never known, for, after the story came out, those who had been victimized were chary in admitting it. Those happy days of simplicity and open hearts have passed.

A RECORD-BREAKING COW.

Since the New Year, ten Holstein cows and heifers have been admitted to the Canadian Record of Merit on account of their high official tests for butter-fat. Each test covered a period of seven days, and was under the supervision of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. The record of the Jewel Mechthilde is the largest official test yet made in Canada by a mature cow of any breed.

- 1. Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde (2708) at 6 years 28 days of age: Milk, 503 lbs.; fat, 22.11 lbs.; butter, 25.8 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.
2. Maud of Kent 2nd (2808) at 12 years 7 months 25 days of age: Milk, 478.2 lbs.; fat, 18.20 lbs.; butter, 21.2 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.
3. Queen De Kol 3rd (1823) at 7 years 6 months 17 days of age: Milk, 435.2 lbs.; fat, 16.93 lbs.; butter, 19.7 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.
4. Annie Schuiling (2715) at 4 years 9 months 21 days of age: Milk, 409.9 lbs.; fat, 15.59 lbs.; butter, 18.1 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.
5. Clarice (3823) at 6 years 6 days of age: Milk, 421.4 lbs.; fat, 14.50 lbs.; butter, 16.9 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell.
6. Jewel Sylvia (2195) at 7 years 3 months 26 days of age: Milk, 367.8 lbs.; fat, 13.71 lbs.; butter, 16 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.
7. Winnie R's Gem (4738) at 7 years 2 months 8 days of age: Milk, 409.3 lbs.; fat, 13.04 lbs.; butter, 15.2 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.
8. Daisy Albino De Kol (3098) at 4 years 9 months 1 day of age: Milk, 333.4 lbs.; fat, 12.32 lbs.; butter, 14.3 lbs. Owner, W. Rivers.
9. Mercena Schuiling (3947) at 3 years 3 days of age: Milk, 336.4 lbs.; fat, 11 lbs.; butter, 12.8 lbs. Owner, Jas. Rettie.
10. Buffalo Girl's Posch (4080) at 2 years, 5 months 11 days of age: Milk, 347.7 lbs.; fat, 10.57 lbs.; butter, 12.3 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.

In all cases the amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual. The butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat, according to the rule of the Association of Agricultural Colleges.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary, Holstein Friesian Association.

TRADE NOTE.

NORTHWEST ALMANAC FOR 1905.—We advise the readers of The Farmer's Advocate to get one of the famous Northwest Almanacs for 1905. It is certainly brim full of good and interesting matter for everybody. The almanac gives the weather, the planting and sowing times, the best crops for every day in the year, etc. Write for one now before the issue is exhausted. They are free.

"BREED UP" YOUR GRAIN AND BANISH WEEDS

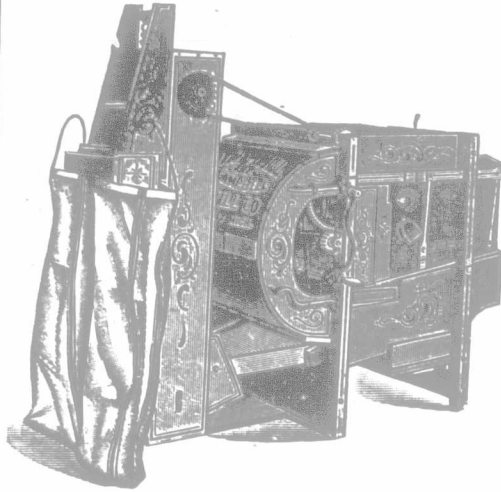
WITH A

Chatham Fanning Mill

Let us show you the way to 40-bushel wheat and a weedless farm, the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

way. Pay us when it pays for itself, Nov. 1st, 1905.



Let us double the value of your farm and multiply your bank account by two with a

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

Pay us Nov. 1st, 1905.

The farmer's life is a constant battle with the weeds. A farm gets better and better or worse and worse; if the weeds are not defeated they soon bury farm and farmer under their parasitic legions. Mid the struggle with the weeds still another struggle goes on, the fight against grainless stalks and shrivelled, shrunken grain. Like begets like and every grain stalk is bound, if breeding be neglected, to have many undeveloped, shrunken or unfertile grains thereon. If they are planted what happens?—more grain stalks of the same kind spring up, the pollen from their sickly tips fertilizes other healthy tips and begets a grain field full of barren stalks taking just as much nourishment from the soil as actual grain bearers. Likewise, the weeds appear, no effort being made to rid the seed grain of their foul presence, and they have increased a hundredfold.

The problem is clear: you as a practical man, know these troubles as grim realities and you should plan to stop them. Let us show you how you can do it with a

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

how each year your land will become freer and freer of weeds until the farm is clear of them: let us show you how you can get fancy prices for every bushel of your grain for seed, how your farm can be made to yield 40 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the worker of these farm wonders. It is a seed Separator that rids your harvest of all foul weed-seeds, pigeon weed, cockle, mustard and especially wild oats. It turns foul weed-seeds and cracked, imperfect grains from money-takers to money-makers for you feed them to stock for profit instead of replanting them to renew their soil-exhausting growth and labor loss.

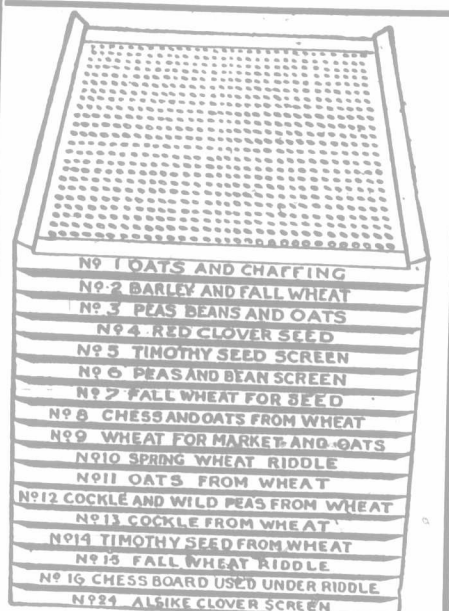
The Chatham Fanning Mill is a Seed Grader that delivers to you, pure as virgin gold, the large, full, plump and perfect grains that sell at top prices or, if sown, will bring forth from your land other harvests more perfect still.

No farm pays just because it happens so to do. It takes brains to win. Weeding with a hoe is a heart-breaking task, the cultivator is but little better: why not get rid of that pest of weeds altogether when a Chatham Fanning Mill makes it such an easy matter? Some weed plants carry as many as 375,000 seeds on a single stalk: think what that means if they are replanted. There is hardly any market for low grade grain. Let a quantity of cockle, mustard or wild oats creep into your product and down goes your grade while down goes your price. If you sow uniform, perfect grain it will all ripen at the same time; there will be no loss from harvesting short, immature, unripe grain-heads, and practically the whole crop will grade No. 1. Old style mills hardly did more than separate grain from chaff, light and heavy grains were more or less mixed and foul weed-seeds ever present. To plant such seed meant rapid crop degeneration and a weed-exhausted soil. The only Fanning Mill that cleans and grades with absolute accuracy and perfection every seed or grain that grows on earth is the Chatham.

IT SEPARATES OATS FROM WHEAT BETTER AND FASTER THAN ANY MACHINE MADE.

There are many other fanning mills but the Chatham is the superior of them all. It has an automatic device which keeps the screens and riddles free from clogging: it has 17 screens, insuring a wide range of work and accurate adaptability to the particular work at hand: it has both side and end shake: a screw feed insures regularity and its automatic bagging device is the greatest labor saver on any mill made.

IT IS EASY RUNNING, QUICK ACTION, AND CLEANS 40 to 60 BUSHELS OF GRAIN PER HOUR



These screens, used singly or together, remove every weed and grade every grain that grows.

Repairs, which are rarely needed, are cheap, always on hand and easy to get. The Chatham Fanning Mill has been a prize winner wherever shown. The Manitoba wheat that won the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Gold medal at Charleston, S.C., 1902, was cleaned with a Canadian Chatham Fanning Mill. The prize grains from Oregon and Colorado at St. Louis World's Fair were cleaned by a Chatham Fanning Mill. Over 100,000 are in use, every one giving unqualified satisfaction. Mills sold in 1867 are in use to-day, as good as ever. The Chatham Fanning Mill is absolutely guaranteed for five years. These are a few of the reasons why the Chatham Fanning Mill is better than any other mill made. The Chatham Mill pays for itself before you pay us: the saving on five acres of grain for one year pays for it. We will sell you a Chatham Fanning Mill and you need not pay one cent on it until November, 1905.

Which shall it be—will you "breed up" the crop or "breed it down"? Will you be the farmer who keeps buying new farms and building big red barns, or will you be the unfortunate who worries about the mortgage? You must decide. The Chatham Fanning Mill points the way to better times. Read our book "Dollars out of Wind" and get the whole story, proof from honest farm people everywhere and farm information in general, you cannot afford to miss. The book is free, sent for it to-day. A postal card will do.

Address:

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Chatham, Ont. Dept. No. 202

We have also a Factory at Detroit, Mich.

We also manufacture a first-class line of Incubators and Brooders and Farm Scales—all sold on time.

We can make prompt shipment from Brandon, Man.; Regina, Assa.; Calgary, Alta.; New Westminster, B.C.; Montreal, Que.; Halifax, N.S. We have also a warehouse in every grain growing State in the United States.

Blacklegine
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.
PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

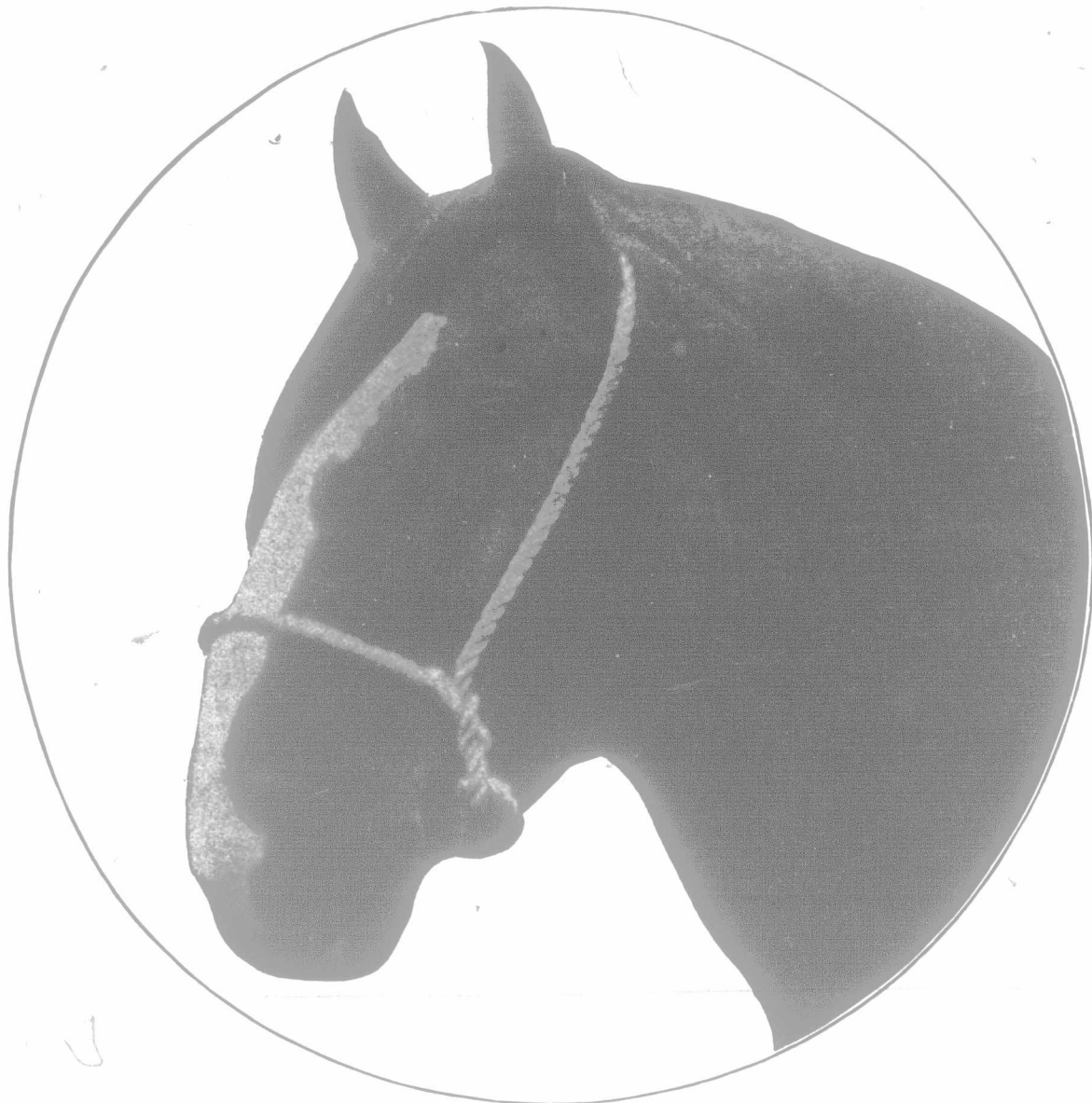
He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He had come from Germany and was receiving his first lessons in rowing. "Back water," said the coach. The German did not understand. The coach explained that it meant to use his oar "in the opposite way," and the Rhodes man followed instructions to the letter as nearly as he understood. He lifted his oar from the rowlock and put the handle into the water.

- 1. How sho
cases of abor
2. Should
3. How oft
given?
Ans.—1. Ei
given mixed
makes no
patient gets
2. All pre
treated.
3. Three t
to thirty-dro
patient.
PERIODIC O

- 1. Draft n
several attac
2. Standar
mation sever
last attack
Our stable i
ease infectio
suffer?
3. Cow pr
days ago.
has not expel
I give her?
by hand?
4. Is it w
coal?

Ans.—1. S
cataract, the
of constituti
ophthalmia.
prevented, a
minate soon
2. She dou
disposition t
eyes may suf
it may take
she will ver
one or both
treat each a
gative, say
drums ginger
ened stall,
sun. Bathe

HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS



Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best,"
as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN. Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

Noted Prizewinners Sold:

CAIRNHILL

The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for 1903.

PLEASANT PRINCE

1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904.

1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages, Brandon Fair, 1904.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon Fair, 1901.

PILGRIM

1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

BURNBRAE

1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweepstakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CARBOLIC ACID IN INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

1. How should carbolic acid be given in cases of abortion, in food or in water?
2. Should the whole herd be treated?
3. How often and what doses should be given?

I. L.

Ans.—1. Either way. It is generally given mixed with damp food, but it makes no difference so long as the patient gets it.

2. All pregnant animals should be treated.

3. Three times daily in from twenty- to thirty-drop doses, according to size of patient.

V.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH.

1. Draft mare has gone blind, after several attacks of sore eyes.

2. Standard-bred mare has had inflammation several times in one eye; the last attack three or four months ago. Our stable is well lighted. Is the disease infectious, and may one eye only suffer?

3. Cow produced stillborn twins two days ago. What was the cause? She has not expelled the placenta. What will I give her? Will it be safe to remove it by hand?

4. Is it well to give feeding pigs soft coal?

R. W.

Ans.—1. She has gone blind from cataract, the result of repeated attacks of constitutional disease called periodic ophthalmia. The attacks cannot be prevented, and in mostly all cases terminate sooner or later in blindness.

2. She doubtless also inherits the predisposition to the disease. One or both eyes may suffer, and while it is possible it may take years for cataract to form, she will very probably become blind in one or both eyes. All you can do is treat each attack by giving a slight purgative, say six drams aloes and two drams ginger. Keep in partially darkened stall, excluded from draught and sun. Bathe the eyes well three times

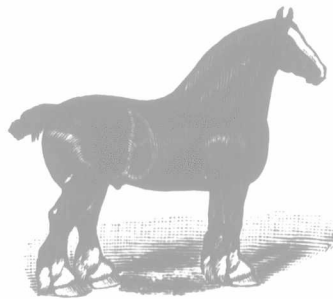
MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.

REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



THREE WONDERFUL THINGS

1. DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT
2. ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS
3. The NORTHWEST ALMANAC for 1905.

If you have not already received one of these Almanacs, it will pay you to write for one—they are FREE to any of the readers of the Farmer's Advocate. This Almanac contains 63 pages of useful, humorous, and interesting information. There is not a dry line in it, and it is different from all other almanacs. Address

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.
Wholesale Druggists, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

daily with warm water, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz.: sulphate of atropia 10 grams, sulphate of zinc 5 grams, distilled water, 2 ozs.

3. It is impossible for me to give the cause of the calves being stillborn. It is probable the cow got hurt in some way during the latter stages of pregnancy. When the placenta is not expelled in at most 48 hours, it should be carefully removed by hand. Medicines have no action in causing the expulsion. The hand and arm must be well oiled, the hand introduced into the womb and the placenta carefully separated from the cotyledons (the little lumps to which it is attached); care must be taken to not remove any of these. Then the womb should be flushed out with about two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle, heated to 100 degrees, and introduced with an injection pump. The cow should get 25 drops carbolic acid twice daily until all discharge ceases.

4. Give them all they will eat. V.

HEAVES.

Mare has had a cough for two years, and the last six months it has become very bad. She coughs mostly all the time. I got some powders from my veterinarian which gave temporary relief only. I also tried a treatment I noticed in these columns, viz., two drams solid extract belladonna, one and a half drams gum opium, one dram camphor and twenty grains digitalis. I made this into twelve powders, and gave one night and morning. It seemed to help at the time, but she soon got bad again.

T. F. E.

Ans.—Your mare has heaves, and treatment will, in all probability, give relief only so long as it is continued. If you read the instructions for the prescription you mention, you will notice that the full quantity, instead of being divided into twelve powders, is to be given at one dose, as a ball or as a drench with a little water, every morning. Give her this dose every morning; feed lightly on good hay, or, better, good straw and larger quantities of grain; that is, feed

little bulky food, and moisten all she eats with lime water. This will mitigate the symptoms, but will not cure. V.

RINGWORM—LICE.

1. Calves got little milk in summer. They seem unthrifty. I feed turnips and meal. A number of spots appeared on one some time ago, became rough and scaly, and now gives off an offensive odor, and I will have to kill it. Another is showing the same trouble.

2. What is an easy way to rid a herd of cattle of lice?

J. A. S.

Ans.—1. The calves have ringworm, a very contagious disease, due to a vegetable parasite, which is easily transmitted from animal to animal, and it is possible the attendant might become diseased. The affected must be isolated, and great care be taken that no intercourse whatever exists between them and the healthy cattle. Soften the scales on all spots with sweet oil, remove the scales, and dress the parts every day with tincture of iodine, as long as necessary. Whitewash the stable in which they stood before putting healthy stock into it.

2. There is no easy way; each animal infected must be treated individually. The use of any of the commercial sheep dips advertised in this journal gives good result. The thorough application of a four-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle every third day for three or four times will also act well. V.

NASAL GLEET.

Mare has had occasional cough and discharge from the nostrils since June. Sometimes the cough is hard and at other times soft, and the discharge is irregular. She sometimes goes for weeks without showing the symptoms. She rubs her head against the manger when she comes into the stable. M. S.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate nasal gleet, and it is possible an operation may be necessary. I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian, as where an operation is necessary, treatment, without the operation, is useless. If you decide to treat yourself, give one dram each sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper twice daily. If she become constipated, give a part of raw linseed oil. V.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Champion
Clydesdales** **BY** **Clydesdale
Champions**

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto. : : :

1904 Baron Sterling,
Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill,
Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen.

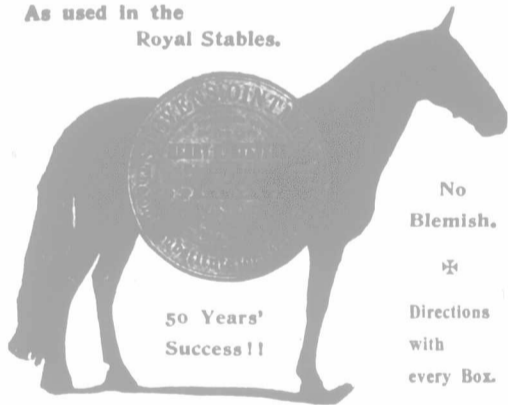
Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., - - **Claremont, Ontario, Canada.**

Is Your Horse Worth 75c.?

As used in the Royal Stables.



If lame he is of no use to anybody. 75c. will purchase a box of

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, with full directions, and it will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 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.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you are interested in horses. If you are, write me for particulars regarding my horses, prices and terms, or visit my stables.

**Shires, Clydes, Percherons,
Coachers or Hackneys,
Imported Stallions or Mares.**

Single animals or in carloads, as desired, of the highest quality.

My residence and office is "THE WIGWAM," 12th Ave., West. Stables at "THE GRANGE," near the city.

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

Geo. E. Brown, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.

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

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

ITCHY SKIN.

Pregnant mare bites her sides along the ribs. She does not rub. She bites so hard the tissues swell a little. What shall I give her? E. G. K.

Ans.—As she is in foal do not give her any medicine. Depend upon local treatment. Give her a thorough washing with strong warm soft-soap suds. Rub her until dry. Then dress daily, being sure to get the fluid well upon the skin through the hair, with corrosive sublimate 40 grains, water 1 quart. V.

NON-APPEARANCE OF ŒSTRUM.

Cows calved in the spring and have not shown Œstrum since. E. W.

Ans.—Medicines have little action in causing Œstrum. The animals should be well fed and kept in good natural condition. Allowing a bull to run with them is good practice in such cases. It is claimed that half-ounce doses of the fluid-extract of black haw, given three times daily, or two-dram doses nuxvomica, three times daily, will produce the desired effect, and I have known each treatment to apparently act well; but as Œstrum is a physiological, periodic condition, I have little faith in medicinal agents where nature fails. V.

COW WITH COUGH, ETC.

1. Cow looks rough and has a cough. She eats well, but is very thin.

2. Yearling heifer got thin after she went out to grass last spring. I cannot see anything wrong with her. G. McE.

Ans.—In all probability, both cow and heifer have tuberculosis. The cough indicates pulmonary tuberculosis in the cow, and the general unthriftiness without any definite symptoms in the heifer indicate disease of some of the digestive organs. It would be well to get your veterinarian to test them with tuberculin in order to ascertain, as it is not well to use the milk of tubercular cows. All that can be done in the way of treatment is to give good food and tonics, as dram doses sulphate of iron, gentian and nuxvomica, three times daily. V.

DEBILITY IN COLT.

Seven-months-old colt that never did well, and fed on good hay with very little grain, took sick on the 11th inst., with the following symptoms: Copious flow of wine-colored urine, which continued to escape in drops when lying down. He will not eat anything. We drenched him with Pratt's food in liquid form. J. O. B.

Ans.—The colt is debilitated from want of sufficiently nourishing food. Hay alone is not sufficient for an animal of that age, and especially for one that has never been a good feeder or thriver. The color and quantity of urine are due to debility. Drench him carefully several times daily, say every four or five hours, with a pint of new milk and four ounces whisky with which is beaten up three raw eggs. Give him a little of anything he will eat. It will require very careful nursing and attention to pull him through. Give, three times daily in his drench, 15 grains each of gentian, ginger and nuxvomica. V.

MULTIPLE ABSCESSSES OF UDDER.

Cow calved in the spring. The udder was caked and did not get altogether right. During the summer she had cowpox. In the fall, abscesses formed, broke and discharged offensive matter, and the milk became bad. We tried to dry her and ceased to milk her, but the udder fills up and breaks, first in one place then in another. She is thin in flesh. I have been trying to fatten her, but she gains very slowly. Will the beef be fit for food? R. B. B.

Ans.—It is not probable she will feed well while this eruptive disease continues. The udder has become somewhat gangrenous. The abscesses should be freely opened and all gangrenous tissue removed, and then dressed twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. She should be given internally 25 to 30 drops carbolic acid three times daily. She should not be highly fed during treatment, which is liable to be very tedious. It would be well to get a veterinarian to operate. I do not consider the beef of an animal affected with such extensive eruptive disease is fit for food. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Lump Jaw
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. This disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.
Spavin and Ring-bone
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Tuttle's Elixir
\$100.00 REWARD.
Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cords, thrush, etc., in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters—they offer only temporary relief if any.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE!
The Suffolk Stallion
"GAUNTLET, 3018."
Rising three years old. Clean legged, heavily muscled, beautiful solid chestnut color, stylish carriage of head and neck. Also a couple of others. Prices moderate. The Suffolk is a rare combination of style and beauty; as clean-legged as a Percheron and as heavily muscled as a Shire.
MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ontario!

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion
FITZPATRICK 3951.
Four years old, bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with
WM. MARTIN, or **J. W. IRWIN,**
811 Union Bank, Box 15,
WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

Clydesdales
FOR SALE.
Four first-class Clydesdale Stallions, four to six years old, in Al condition. Must be sold. No reasonable offer refused. Come quick, they have got to be sold.
NEIL SMITH, Brampton, Ont.

WANTED
Five Good Stallion Salesmen
Experienced in selling to farmers; references necessary. Apply, stating salary expected, to
"H. K." care of Farmer's Advocate,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DRAFT FILLIES
SEVENTY-FIVE DRAFT FILLIES on hand, ranging from yearlings to three-year olds. All carefully selected, imported from Ontario, and sired by the best Clydesdale sires. Importations are made from time to time to keep a full line of stock on hand. Also Two Registered Clydesdale Stallions for sale. **HALLMAN BROS., Airdrie, Alta.,** "Key Horse Ranch," 1 mile from station.

USE... STIC... SAM... and positive cure... Blister... moves all bunches... Impossible to... or bluish. Send... circulars. Toronto, Can.

one way... Cure... our money... even years... Free book... in... one... A 45-min... method... no Paste... too old... is. Free... Jaw... Spavin... for it... nists... to, Can.

ixir... RD... of lameness... contracted... in horses... for internal... temper, found... etc. Satisfac... or money... and endorsed... s Company... TS... atism, sprains... Our 100-page... Boston, Mass... but Tattle's... relief if any... ENTS... da,

allion... Clean... beau... r, styl... neck... Prices... x is a... le and... as a... heavily... Bobcaygeon... Ontario... E: The... Stallion... CK 3951... ay: face, one... and feet white... foal-getter... up, showy... to harness...

IRWIN... ox 15... SON, MAN... les... ions, four to... must be sold... come quick... om... on, Ont... ED... Salesmen... farmers:... stating... Advocate... MAN... LIES... LLIES on... to three-year... imported from... Clydesdale... om time to... hand. Also... tallions for... rdle, Alta... m station.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prize-winning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

Owing to the loss by fire of a great portion of our winter's feed, we find it necessary to reduce our stock. For the next month we will sell registered

Shorthorn Bulls and Females.

Of all ages, at greatly reduced prices. Write for particulars.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTTON HERO at HEAD OF HERD. SITYTTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

14 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont. George St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

The men and women who are lifting the world upward and onward, are those who encourage more than criticize."

"Do not dispise any opportunity because it seems small. The way to make an opportunity grow is to take hold of it and use it."



OGILVIE'S AYRSHIRES

Present offering in the Ogilvie herd includes two or three of the very best young bulls and heifers ever offered in this country, including the winning senior bull and heifer calves at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall; also the winning yearling heifers, served to calve in August and September next. Also a big choice of young cows.

ROBERT HUNTER, MANAGER, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE. From near Montreal.

Cold Congests The Kidneys

TO PREVENT INFLAMMATION SET THE KIDNEYS RIGHT BY USING

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Sitting in a draft, exposure to cold and dampness, sudden changes of temperature are the frequent causes of congestion of the kidneys.

Pains in the back over the kidneys may be your first warning.

Other symptoms are a constant and pressing desire to urinate. The urine is scanty and highly colored and sometimes passed with much pain and smarting.

Then there are headache, loss of appetite and flesh, deposits in the urine, sleeplessness, pains and cramps in legs, constipation and diarrhoea alternating and general feelings of discomfort and distress.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills bring relief and cure more promptly than any other treatment because of the direct and combined action on kidneys, liver and bowels.

All the excretory organs work in sympathy and can greatly assist one another in carrying off the waste matter.

Hence, it follows that when the kidneys, liver and bowels are at once invigorated by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills relief is prompt and certain.

If neglected congestion of the kidneys is almost sure to result in inflammation and Bright's disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

WHICH SEPARATOR?

It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The

EMPIRE Separator

is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue. Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.



TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Manager, Hamilton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

What the country needs and what individuals need is a little more of the old-fashioned hewing to the line, and letting the chips fall where they will.

"To live in love is to live in everlasting youth. Whoever enters old age by this royal road will find the last of life to be the very best of life. Instead of finding himself descending the hills of life, he will find it up-hill all the way into clearer air. There the vision reaches further; here the sunsets are more golden and the twilight lasts longer."

The London Globe relates that a lady from the country was visiting Westminster Abbey recently, with the particular object of seeing the tomb of King Edward II. Patient search failed to discover it, and at last she asked the verger, or an attendant of some sort, to direct her to it. The explanation of her failure was instantly forthcoming. "I'm sorry, madam," he said, "but we 'aven't got Edward II. 'ere, as we only have the odd numbers."

VETERAN PLOWING MATCH.

The Earl of Warwick offered a prize to be competed for at a plowing match in the County of Essex, England. His object was to revive an old-time custom. No man under fifty years old entered for the contest, and the prize was taken by a competitor seventy years old. A large number of young men watched the contest, but none of them knew anything of plowing, or would take part in the match.

HORSE EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of horses exported from Great Britain during the past year was 32,955, as compared with 34,798 in 1903. Of the number exported 19,910 went to Belgium, 7,433 to Holland, 2,779 to France, and 2,833 to other countries. The value of horses exported was £581,359, as compared with £734,598 in 1903. The average value per head was £17 12s. 11d., as compared with £20 15s. 8d. in 1903. Of the number exported, as many as 27,343 went to Belgium and Holland, and of these the average value was £9 per head. This sufficiently indicates the class of animal taken by these countries. Of the better type of horses, 5,612 went to France and other countries; the value of these being £59 9s. per head, as compared with £67 in 1903. During the year, the number of horses imported was 18,491, against 27,266 in 1903. The United States sent 2,237, against 3,160; Canada, 401, against 421; and other countries, 15,853, against 23,685. The value of the horses imported in 1904 was £457,828, against £631,255 in 1903. The average value of the horses imported was £24 4s. 4d. per head, against £23 3s. in 1903. The following shows the numbers and values of the horses imported and exported during the last three years:

Table with columns for Numbers and Values, and rows for Horses Exported and Horses Imported, broken down by country (Holland, Belgium, France, etc.) and year (1902, 1903, 1904).

The King of Terrors Is Consumption.

And Consumption is caused by neglecting to cure the dangerous Coughs and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly cut pine heals and invigorates the lungs, and even consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. This fact has long been known to physicians, but the essential healing principle of the pine has never before been separated and refined as it is in

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It combines the life-giving lung-healing virtue of the Norway Pine with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing Herbs and Balsams.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all affections of the bronchial tubes and air passages. Mrs. M. B. Lisle, Eagle Head, N.S., writes:—I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and think it is a finer remedy, the best we have ever used. A number of people here have great faith in it as it cures every time.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

15 YOUNG BULLS

Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

GREENWOOD, ONT. Pickering, G. T. R. Clarendon, C. P. R.

PLEASE DON'T

Imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

JOHN CLANUX, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager.

TRUDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 71 First Prizes, 1901. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my **Herculex**

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (512) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, once wrote to a friend who was ill with something at first supposed to be appendicitis, but was afterwards discovered to be indigestion, that he was glad to hear that his trouble was in his table of contents and not in his appendix.

A traveller, domiciled at a Far West hotel, exclaimed one morning to the waiter: "What are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed clothes. What do you mean?" "Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't goin' to get up, I must hab de sheet, anyhow, 'cause dey's waitin' for the tablecloth."

The wife of an Irish landlord lost her purse in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. Mrs. Gladstone, who had been sitting near her, after kindly assisting in the ineffectual search, observed:

"I hope there was not much in it."
"No; it was a nice little purse I had had for a long time; but, thanks to your husband, there was nothing in it."

"Are you the 'Answers to Correspondents' man?" inquired the dyspeptic-looking caller. "I am," replied the gentleman addressed. "What can I do for you?" "Firstly, what will dissolve a chunk of lead in the human stomach? Secondly, won't you please refrain from publishing recipes for plum pudding hereafter?"

Not long ago a pair of rooks built their nest in one of a cluster of trees in a gentleman's grounds. The owner was delighted at the prospect of having a rookery practically at his back door, but the farmer who owned the surrounding land didn't look at the matter in the same light.

The farmer was no great lover of rooks, and he gave his sons orders to "pot 'em" at the first opportunity. One morning the farmer received this note from his neighbor:

"Sir,—I wish your boys would let my rooks alone. I'm trying to make a rookery."

The farmer altered three words and returned the note.

"Sir,—I wish your rooks would let my crops alone. I'm trying to make a living."

Mrs. MacCarthy had a son, a small proprietor, and he got married. The mother-in-law lived with the daughter-in-law, who had rather grand ideas, and set up as a parlormaid in the house a raw lass just taken from the dairy. One afternoon old Mrs. MacCarthy saw the parish priest coming to call, and told the girl if he asked for Mrs. MacCarthy to say she was not in, but the dowager was. Now, the maid had never heard the word "dowager" in her life; but she thought she would make a shot for it. So when his reverence asked if Mrs. MacCarthy was at home, she blurted out:

"No, sir; but the badger is."
And to her dying day the relic of the deceased MacCarthy went by the name of "the badger."

HIS MOVING PLANTATION.

"I was at Memphis, lending money to planters for eastern parties," said the judge, "and one day a planter who had more than a mile front on the Mississippi came in to see me about making a raise of several thousand dollars. After some talk it was arranged that he should send on his titles for inspection, but after four or five days he wrote me:

"Yesterday the river cut 50 acres of land off my property, and I suppose I'll have to get the papers fixed up before sending them on."

"I replied to him, and a week later he wrote me:

"Last night the river cut in on me again and took my whole plantation across into Arkansas. I suppose I'll have to get the deeds made out accordingly."

"But the papers never came," continued the judge. Two weeks passed, and then I got a letter saying:

"Never mind about that loan. The river has cut in on me again and carried my plantation 75 miles down stream, and I'll try to borrow the money elsewhere and not bother you any more."

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 12 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Disease
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhoea
Blepharitis	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Cramp	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Cataract—Glaucoma	Scrofula Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles

Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhoea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....
.....

.....
Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit

\$1 Sends it to Your Home



GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Our \$1 Offer

A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, *guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 300 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new Seven-inch 50c. Records—good \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments or \$10 cash.*

Description

The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of disc record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet, fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm gearing, constructed on the same principle as those found in the highest priced machines, only on a little smaller scale. It has the new combination brake and speed regulator. By the use of this you start, stop and control the speed of the machine by one small lever so simply constructed as always to be in order. It has the regular standard, full size sound box. The horn is 15 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. Its unusual length, improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tones beautifully, so that when they issue from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell. All the metal parts are nicely gilded, and the whole is elegantly finished, making an instrument superior in appearance, workmanship and finish to any machine ever sold for less than \$20, including six records, and remember we guarantee it for five years.

Why we Can Make Such a Liberal Offer

The more we buy the cheaper we buy, and the cheaper we can sell. We were not always able to offer such value. When we first started in business we bought machines by the dozens and records by the hundreds. Then our business steadily grew and we began to buy by the hundreds and thousands, later by the carload, NOW we control the entire output of one of the largest factories in the world in this particular machine.

COUPON

JOHNSTON & Co., 191 Yonge St., Toronto. Gentlemen,—Enclosed find \$1.00 as first payment on one Crown Melophone and Outfit. If perfectly satisfactory in every particular, I agree to pay you \$2.00 a month for five and a half months. If unsatisfactory, it is understood that I can return the Outfit and this order will be cancelled.

The Records

Are noted for their superior quality great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. They will wear twice as long as any other disc record, and the selections are the finest ever heard. There are hundreds of titles to choose from including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, comic, sentimental and coon songs, hymns, chimes, bells, sacred music, duets, quartettes, sextettes, minstrels, talking, whistling and dialect records. Do the long dull evenings ever drag wearily? Do the young people ever wish for an impromptu dance? Do your Sunday afternoons sometimes seem as if they would never end? Do your boys go out too much at night? Have you a sick friend or relative that needs cheering up? Do you ever come home after a hard day's work and feel that you would like some enjoyment, some entertainment, to make you forget your troubles? Then remember that our Crown Melophone will turn the long, dull evenings into one grand concert. It will furnish the most delightful music for dancing. Its sacred music will keep bright the long Sunday afternoons. It will charm the sick. It will tell such funny stories, sing such comical songs, repeat such witty jokes that you will be compelled to laugh and forget that you were ever worried. We really cannot say too much in praise of this new talking and singing machine. It is the latest product of the Talking Machine Art, embracing every improvement. There is not a machine in Canada that can approach it at anywhere near the price.

Testimonials

Dear Sirs—WARSAW, ONT., 2ND DEC., 1904 Your Crown Disc Machine to hand. I must say that it has all the qualities that you claim for it. Equal to any \$20 machine. Since receiving it, I have given it a thorough trial, and am perfectly satisfied with the results, and all who have heard it are of the same opinion. I remain yours truly, THOMAS CARRICK. P.S.—You can use this letter as a recommendation. T.C. Dear Sirs—STIRLING, ALTA., JAN. 2ND, 1905 I received my Crown Outfit, and am very much pleased with it. I think it is one of the best, and loudest, and clearest Talking Machines I have ever heard. My family are all charmed with it. SAMUEL PAWCETT. Dear Sirs—SNARE RIVER, ONT., JAN. 6TH, 1905 I am more than pleased with my Crown Outfit. It is a grand piece of music for the money and we are all delighted with it. It makes great amusement for JOSEPH EDWARDS. Dear Sirs—PLUM COULEX, MAN., JAN. 6TH, 1905 I received the Crown Outfit a few days ago, and am well pleased with it. Enclosed find money order for \$15 for another Crown Machine and 18 records. RUDOLF MECKLING.

A Last Word

If there is any further information you would like, write us and we will gladly give it. If not fill out the coupon and mail it to us. Don't delay. We have been receiving so many orders lately that the factory has had hard work to keep up with the demand, so if you wish yours to be filled promptly, send in the coupon at once and we will guarantee a picked and well tested instrument. Understand you run no risk. If the outfit does not come fully up to your expectations you can return it to us, and we will refund your dollar. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same and we will ship the outfit C.O.D. to your nearest express office. Then when thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$9, and express charges. Address,

JOHNSTON & CO.

Canada's Largest and Leading Talking Machine Dealers 191 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

FREE STEAM ENGINE
Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute. Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass, handsomely nickel plated. Has belt wheel, steam whistle and safety valve, iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and Russian iron burner compartments. Boys! this big, powerful Steam Engine is free to you for selling only 9 large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. **Everybody buys them.** Top Butler, Wilsonville, Ont., said: "I sold the seeds in a few minutes. People said they were fine." Write us a **post card** today and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. **Armed, Wisconsin, Kirtton, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand premium for so little work." PRICE \$5.00** GO., Dept. 3359, Toronto

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED
at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Conductor W. H. GREAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. B. Rice, 21 East Queen St. (Block 25), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A school board official called at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended over a week, and inquired of the lad's mother the cause. "Why," she said, "he's past his thirteenth year, an' me and his father think he's after having schooling enough." "Schooling enough! Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three." "Be that so," said the mother, "but that lad of ours has got brains."

Dr. Zugertort, the celebrated chess player, was walking in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain chess opening, and he began carefully to think it out with a view to playing it in his next game with the equally well-known player, Mr. Steinitz. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time, until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor, absently, without looking up, "it's your move."

An action was once brought before Judge Morris against a veterinary surgeon for killing a man's horse. Lord Morris knew something of medicine, as he did of most things, and asked whether the dose given would not have killed the devil himself. The veterinary drew himself up, pompously, and said: "I never had the honor of attending that gentleman." "That's a pity, doctor," replied Morris, "for he's alive still."

Mrs. Mellen does not wish to offend her new cook. "John," she said to the manservant one morning, "Can you find out, without asking the cook, whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? You see, I don't wish to ask her, because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable," added the good soul. "If you please, ma'am," replied the man, "the new cook has eaten the tinned salmon; and if you was to say anything to her, you couldn't make her feel any more uncomfortable than she is."

A shipbuilder tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of one of the shipbuilding companies. The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparatively shallow water. He was provided with a pick and told to use it on a ledge below. Mike was put into a diver's suit, and, with his pick, was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes nothing was heard from him. Then came a strong, determined, deliberate pull on the signal rope, indicating that Mike had a very decided wish to come to the top. The assistants hastily pulled him to the raft and removed his helmet. "Take off the rist of it," said Mike. "Why, what's the matter?" asked they. "Take off the rist of it," doggedly reiterated Mike; "I'll wur-ruk no longer on a job where I can't spit on me hands."

The will is the motive power in character building. The will is needed to bear the ideal in memory. The will is needed to put on the new man. The will is needed to put into practice the purposes of the mind. The will is needed to embrace the opportunity to express in deed or word the thought or feeling entertained in heart and head. The will is needed to spur on the flagging interest. The will is needed to-day. "I have set out to do it, and it shall be done." A wise man defined character as a perfectly-fashioned will. To fortify the will nothing is more effectual than to associate with those of like purpose and to read clever, helpful books on character. A well-stocked bookstore is sure to have some reading on character building. Just one book handy for a ten minutes or half-hour perusal at a time is a good aid. But, first and last, the building of character is the cherishing of an ideal.



**THIS BEAUTIFUL
FUR STOLE
Over 6 Feet Long
FREE**

Don't Send us One Cent

All you have to do is send us your name and address so that we can mail you 2 1/2 dozen packages of our fast-selling fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10 cents each. They are the largest and most beautiful packages ever sold for 10 cents. Each one contains over 60 different varieties, all large, flowering, deliciously fragrant in hundreds of beautiful colors. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this elegant, fashionable stole that reaches nearly to the knees, made of beautiful imitation Sable Fur, very fine, soft and rich, and ornamented with silk cords and large, beautiful brush tails, as shown in the picture. These handsome scarfs lead all others for durability and richness, and are positively the most expensive ever given away by any company. Ladies, don't suffer with the cold when you can get such an elegant warm fur for a few minutes' easy work. Don't be envying your neighbors their new fur when you can have the dressiest and most fashionable in your neighborhood in a few days if you will write us at once. Don't delay—the first one to have our seeds is the best chance. Address, **THE DOMINION SEED CO., Dept. 3353, Toronto**

**Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65
FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE**

Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 9 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern. It is provided with extension sunshades which can be pulled down over the object lenses thus enabling the glasses to be used with remarkable results at night, and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses, (the outer or object lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the biggest Field Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's profits, but you get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have in any store to see and examine the glasses before paying for them.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and **EXAMINE THEM BEFORE THEY'RE OFFERED AGAIN FOR FAYING ONE CENT.** Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at double our price, and if you find them in any respect inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges both ways. Could we make a fairer offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a powerful Field Glass, of the miles of travel such an instrument will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will not hesitate to write us.

THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, Toronto

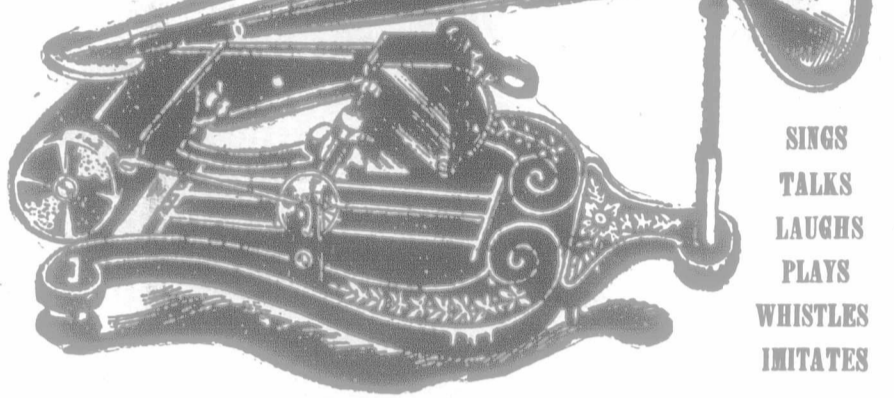


**Handsome Fur Scarfs FREE
to Ladies and Girls**

We will give any girl or lady an elegant full length Fur Scarf, made in the latest style for 1905 by skilled workmen from specially selected skins of fine Black Coney Fur, rich, fluffy, very warm and comfortable with six long full furled tails, and ornamented with a handsome silver neck chain, for selling only 14 of our handsome Turnover Collars at 15c each. (A certificate worth 5c is given free with each one.) These collars represent the latest fashion in neckwear. They are handsomely made of the finest quality lawn and lace, and are fully worth 2c. You can sell them all a few minutes at only 15c each. We trust you. Send us your name and address and we will mail the collars postpaid. When sold, return the money, and we will send you a handsome Ladies or Girls Fur Scarf just as described. When you see it we know you will say it is one of the handsomest furs you have ever seen. The only reason we can give such an expensive fur is that we had a large number made up specially for us at a reduced price in the summer, when the furriers were not busy. This is a grand chance to get a beautiful warm fur for the winter without spending one cent. Write at once and we will give you an opportunity to get an elegant Muff FREE, as an extra present. Address, **THE HOME ART CO., DEPT. 3336 TORONTO, ONTARIO.**



**Boys and Girls Get This
FREE**



**SINGS
TALKS
LAUGHS
PLAYS
WHISTLES
IMITATES**

This is an Honest Business Proposition to Boys & Girls who want to earn a real Gramophone by giving us one hour of their time. It is not a "fake" for we do just what we say, and will give \$100.00 to any person who can prove to the contrary. It is not a toy instrument run by a crank, but a genuine clock work Gramophone that plays all the latest songs and music equal in tone to any \$50.00 machine made. All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 3 doz. of our large, beautiful, fast-selling packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c each. They are the largest packages ever sold for 10c, and each one contains the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all large, flowering, sweet smelling, beautifully colored. When sold, return the money and we will promptly send you this full size real Self-Playing Gramophone. It is a handsome instrument, strong, well made and fit for any parlor. It has a full size aluminum reproducer, in every respect the same as those furnished on the highest priced Gramophones, and as a detached part sells for \$5.00. The speed regulator, governor springs and bearings are exactly the same as in \$50.00 machines. With every Gramophone we give free one Musical and one Song Record, your choice from hundreds of selections including Bluebell, Hiawatha, Redella, Always in the Way, Evening Chimes in the Mountains, Old Black Joe, Farmyard Medley (with farmyard and animal imitations), Who Threw the Oxcarts in Mrs. Murphy's Chowder, Japanese War March, Band Selection, The Engler's Dream, Banjo Solo, etc. We know every boy and girl will be delighted with this Gramophone. You can entertain your family and friends and make lots of money giving concerts. Write to-day. Address **The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3327, Toronto**



**TWIN
DOLLS
FREE**

All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 2 doz. of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c each. Every package contains the best and finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all large flowering, deliciously fragrant, in hundreds of beautiful colors. When sold, return the money and we will send you the loveliest Twin Dolls you ever saw. They are each nearly 1 1/2 ft. tall. Cinderella is a lovely blonde with golden curly hair, rosy cheeks and blue eyes; Alice in Wonderland is a handsome brunette with dark curling hair and large beautiful brown eyes. Their dresses are made in the latest doll style of a beautiful silky material, trimmed with ribbons and lace, and they have the prettiest hats to match, also slippers, stockings and lace trimmed underwear. Remember, we give the two dolls, Cinderella and Alice in Wonderland, for selling only 2 doz. packages of our fresh Sweet Pea Seeds. Write to-day and be the first to sell our seeds. The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3357 Toronto



**THIS HANDSOME FUR SCARF
LADY'S OR GIRL'S SIZE**

also a Beautiful Pearl and Diamond Ring Will be Given **FREE**

To anyone who will sell only 20 packages of our **SWEET PEA SEEDS**

at 10c each. The packages are extra large size, beautifully colored and contain the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers deliciously fragrant in endless combinations of beautiful colors.

Send no Money

Simply drop us a card with your name and address and we will mail the 20 packages postpaid. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this beautiful Fur Scarf, made of rich, fluffy, black Coney fur, over 40 inches long, and 6 inches wide, with 6 large full length brush tails, and a handsome neck chain. The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. The only reason we can give them away for so little is because we bought the hat of a manufacturer's stock at a greatly reduced price. This is a grand chance for any girl or lady to get a handsome, stylish fur without spending one cent. They are made in the very latest style for 1905, so that they will be sure to be fashionable all next winter as well.

An Extra Present Free. If you will write for the seeds at once and be prompt in selling them and returning the money, we will give you free in addition to the Fur Scarf a handsome 14k gold finished Ring set with large beautiful Pearls and Diamonds, exact reproductions of the genuine stones; none but experts can tell it from a costly ring. Write to-day and have the first chance of selling our seeds in your neighborhood. Address, **The Seed Supply Co., Department 3326 Toronto, Ont.**



In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.