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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMPANIES ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XLI.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JANUARY 31, 1906.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 697

## Bell PIANOS AND ORGANS

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THEY ARE THE BEST

THE  
**BELL**  
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LIMITED,  
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C. D. KEER, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

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Full Government Deposit.

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### The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.  
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

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Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 88

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

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

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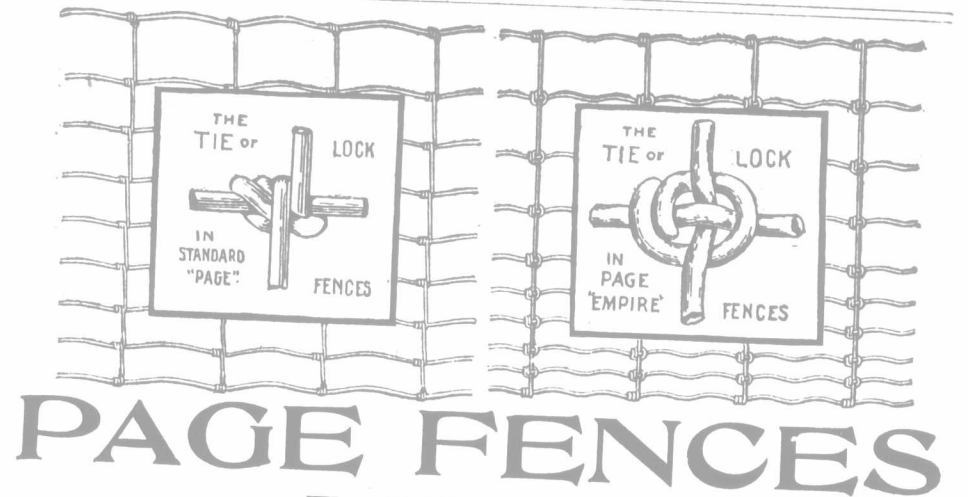
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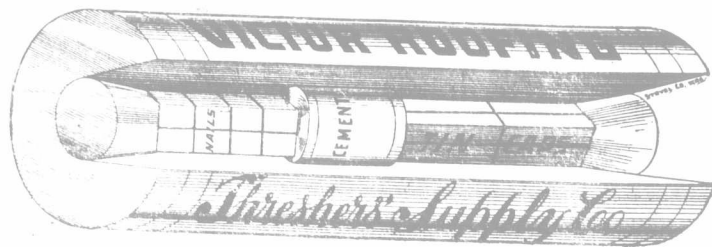
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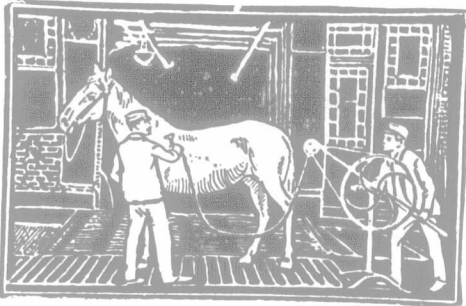
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In 8 sizes, churning from 1 to 30 gallons.

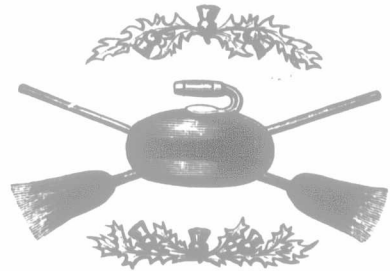
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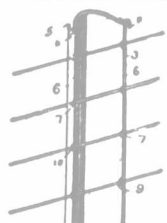
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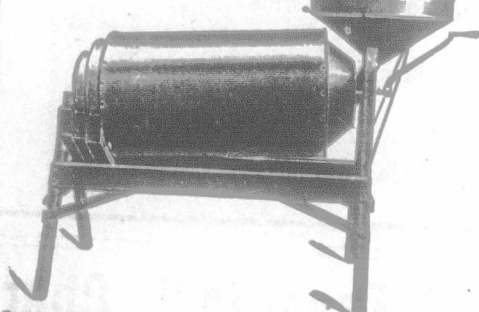
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Airmotors for power and pumping. Rife Hydraulic Engines. Pumps, all kinds. Tanks, wood and steel. Grain Grinders. Steel and Wood Saw Frames and Saws. New Style Stickney Gasoline Engine. Empire Cream Separators. B. Bell & Sons' Horse Powers and Feed Cutters. New catalogues, new price lists, free for the asking.

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**John Collins**  
Real Estate. Kelowna, B.C.

Write for information and long list of farms for sale. Kelowna is the pick of the famous

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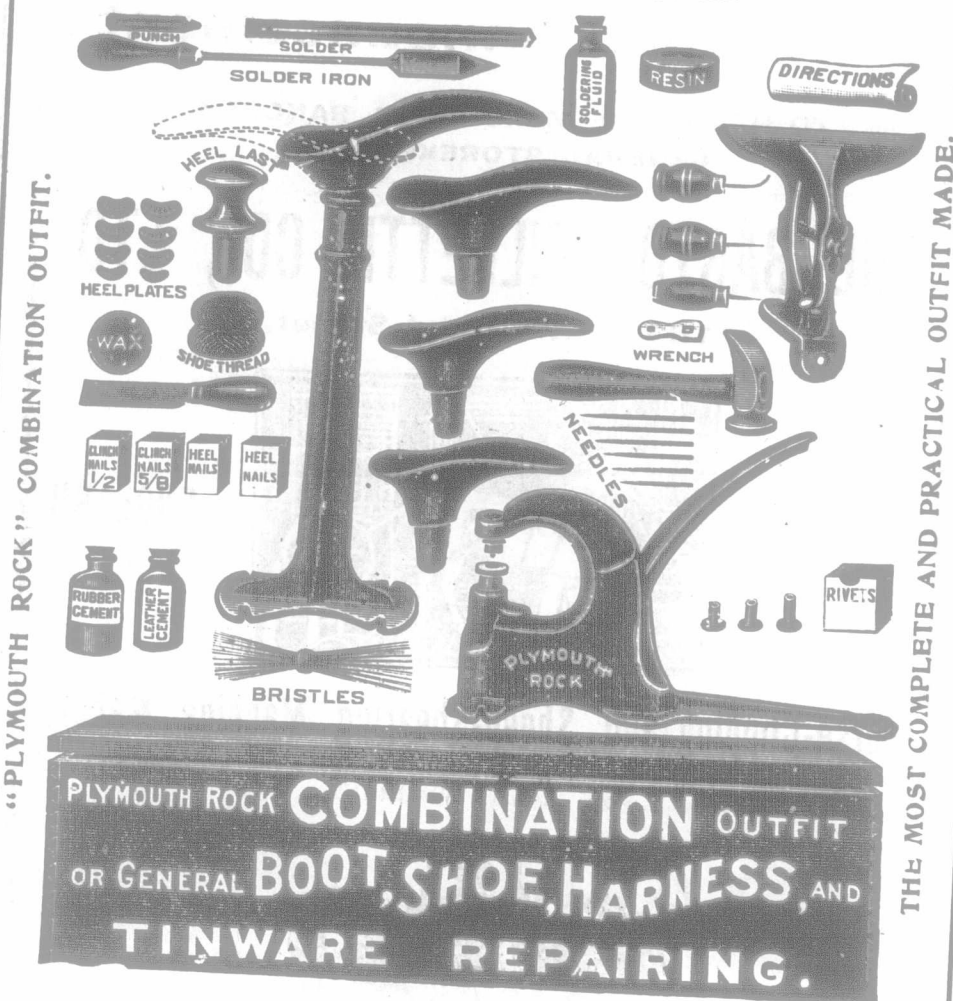
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Represent the survival of the fittest. We have become the largest seed house in the world because our seeds are better than others. Do you wish to grow the most beautiful flowers and the finest vegetables? Plant the best seeds—Ferry's.  
1906 Seed Annual free to all applicants.  
**D. M. FERRY & CO.,**  
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"PLYMOUTH ROCK" COMBINATION OUTFIT.

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**PLYMOUTH ROCK COMBINATION OUTFIT**  
OR GENERAL BOOT, SHOE, HARNESS, AND TINWARE REPAIRING.

Consisting of 42 First-Class Tools and Materials Shown in Cut, viz.:  
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Each Set packed in a neat Wood Box with Locked Corners and Hinged Cover. A Complete Outfit of Tools for General Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing. We have spared no pains or expense to make this the most complete and desirable Outfit made. The Lasts and Stand are extra strong and heavy, and every article is strictly first-class. The Outfit is that it contains one of our latest improved "Plymouth Rock" Automatic Riveting Machines, for setting tubular rivets. With it anyone can do all their own harness, strap and belt repairing. The saving on these items alone will pay the user the cost of the Outfit in a year, to say nothing of the saving on repairing one's own boots, shoes, rubbers, and tinware.

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"Can Repair Shoes for Less than Half Price."  
Gentlemen,—I would highly recommend the Home Repairing Outfit which I bought from you last summer. You can repair shoes for less than half price. **GEORGE COLE.**  
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Smith's Falls, Ont., December 22nd, 1905.  
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N.B.—We also sell the best feed Cooker, Cream Separator and Sewing Machine made.  
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An old patron visited us last week and made the remark: "I have worn one of your Toupees two years, and I look upon its cost to me with pleasure. I have also caused six of the hairless fraternity to reform meanwhile."  
Do you want our booklet, "Baldness"?  
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of the importance of seed selection as a factor in crop production?  
**POTTER & MACDOUGALL'S SEEDS**  
have been specially selected to meet the needs of the West. That's the reason for their pronounced success. Write for catalogue to  
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EARN WHILE YOU LEARN. Write for our Free Book, "How to Be a Watchmaker." A postal card will do. **STONE'S SCHOOL OF WATCHMAKING, Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

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Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet  
**B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS**  
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We wish to secure immediately two good farms in choice agricultural section, soil must be good and title perfect; will pay cash for the right place if it suits; good wheat land preferred. We want one farm over four hundred acres, and one medium size. Give description and lowest cash price. Possession must be had in April. Address: **North American Land Co., Lock Drawer 980, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**Any Person** wishing to ship their own grain, write to  
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IMPROVED FIFE WHEAT.  
A quantity of Minnesota No. 163 for sale. Imported from Minnesota in 1900 and grown on summer-fallow and on new land every year since. Free from bearded wheat and noxious weed seeds. Price and sample on application.  
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1914

NO. 697

WINNIPEG, MAN. JANUARY 31, 1906. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### More Evidence of Restraint of Trade.

The people of the good city of Toronto suffered from the exorbitant rates charged by plumbers, until their patience was exhausted; then the matter was investigated, and it was found that there was a combination which operated to restrain trade. Conditions almost identical exist out here in the lumber trade. Recently we were shown letters from a wholesale firm in Winnipeg to a customer in a prosperous country town, to the effect that no more supplies could be sent to his order, as he was not a member of the lumbermen's association. Also a letter to certain lumbermen in the States, notifying them that this particular customer was not a member of the lumbermen's association in Canada, and intimating that a refusal to let him have supplies would be regarded as a favor by the association. There was also another letter, written earlier, regretting that the local dealer's application for membership in the lumbermen's association could not be accepted, as there was already a representative of the association in that particular town in which this applicant wished to operate a sash-and-door factory.

Establishing exclusive agencies and forming associations to protect trade from violent fluctuations is a business policy that is recognized in commercial circles, but the practice of using associations to deliberately crush an independent operator by piratical methods, and to solicit the assistance of an organization in the States for the same purpose, is more than the spirit of Britishers can tolerate, and, in the opinions of learned men in the legal profession, furnishes casus belli between the lumbermen and the farmers. A Crown Prosecutor like Attorney Curry is badly needed!

### Study Weeds, but Breed Seed.

Everywhere the Seed Train Special is being met by crowds of interested, alert farmers. The novelty of the whole scheme attracts, but there is also a force behind which drives the crowds out. The increase of weeds, the variations in yields, and the unexplainable presence of so much smut, have aroused serious thought, and men go out to learn about them. These are matters that must be investigated and the remedies applied. Farmers' Institute workers also find people anxious to learn the nature of and means of combating these parasites of the fields and crops. The havoc worked by these apparent agencies is apparently monopolizing the agricultural thought of the country, to the partial exclusion of the consideration of an equally important phase of grain-growing, namely, grain-breeding.

The growth of this latter practice has suffered more or less of a check on account of the prominence which the problem of weeds has acquired, but the man who would advance with the progress of the times will see to it that, along with the cleaning and keeping clean of his fields, he also proves the proficiency of his seed. The investigators who make a specialty of studying the nature of seeds, very early discovered that by the most superficial and amateurish methods of seed selection a farmer could increase the yield of his crops by at least twenty per cent. This idea becomes fascinating the more it is studied. An increase of twenty per cent. in a crop does not simply mean that proportion of an increase in profit only, for this extra twenty per cent. is all profit after deducting the small expense of the work of selection. It costs no more to produce a crop of

thirty bushels to the acre than one of twenty-five.

There is too much farming done on the mere sustenance-of-life basis. It is something like the man who undertook to fire an engine and only put in coal enough to make the water hot, while a shovelful more would have been sufficient to have raised the steam, and so have created power to accomplish something. There is enough in that extra twenty-per-cent. increase, which we do not get from our crops, to revolutionize our whole system of farming. The increased value which it would give to the land alone would be sufficient to pay for the extra trouble of selection twice over. The latent good in the doctrine of seed selection, if it were given an opportunity to operate, is practically inconceivable. Study to eradicate weeds, but do not ignore the seed-selection gospel.

### Dr. Smale and the Hog Question.

There is a letter in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" from Dr. F. J. Smale, Assistant-General Manager of the Wm. Davies Co., Limited, that will make interesting reading. For lack of space, simply, the part of the discussion which Dr. Smale thinks we slighted, viz., Prof. Day's remarks on the cost of producing pork, was not printed in the issue in which the rest of the report appeared, but, so far from considering it unimportant, we printed the full typewritten copy in the following issue (January 17th), which by this time, will have been in Dr. Smale's hands. As for the character of the report published by us, we have only to say that the side of the packers was certainly presented with admirable skill, but, seeing that we were after the real kernel, or truth, of the matter, and seeing that, in our opinion, the farmer has a genuine grievance, our report of the discussion will naturally have the appearance of partiality to those who were espousing the cause of the packers. As for Dr. Smale's letter, we cannot refrain from remarking the meagre reference to the second of the three points, which the author complained he was unable, on account of interruptions, to deal with completely at Guelph. The taciturnity of the packers on the matter of discrimination in price in favor of hogs of the right grade, does not contribute to our estimation of the packers' sincerity regarding the other phases of the subject.

At the beginning of his letter, Dr. Smale denies our charge that the representatives of the packers failed to get down to the root of the question—why they sometimes want to import hogs. He says: "The reason we gave was that rightly or wrongly, farmers believed that it did not pay to raise hogs, and acted upon this conviction." Why they believe it does not pay to raise hogs may be best answered by Duncan Anderson's opening remark that, while the average prices of the past few years had been fairly satisfactory, the occasional slumps in price, which farmers believe unwarrantably extreme, curtailed production unduly, and introduced an element of uncertainty which deterred many a farmer from embarking so freely in the hog business as he otherwise would. This is the "root" of Dr. Smale's cause, and a disposition on the packers' part to deal earnestly with this snag of uncertainty is what farmers are looking for. "The Farmer's Advocate" does not contend for the maintenance of constant values the year round. They must ordinarily be lower in the autumn than in other seasons, else everybody would turn

off his hogs then and choke the packing plants. We do not say, although we think that something might be done in that direction—that any arrangement can be made to fix prices absolutely six months ahead; it may be that the "bacon barometer" is not sensitive enough to determine what hog values should be so long in advance, but from a limited though intimate acquaintance with pork-packers, we suspect that the real reason it is so difficult for farmers to approach any understanding with the packers, is that the latter don't want to meet us half way. Their attitude—and attitude is tenfold more significant than argument—is unconsciously expressed, "between the lines," in Dr. Smale's emphatic words: "This sentimental talk about partnership—business partners and interested partners—is all in the air. There are three phases to this business—raw material, manufacture, and sale."

However, now that Hon. Mr. Fisher has wisely shut out American hogs, the problem will adjust itself, and the enterprising packers who have shown their confidence in the business by investing money in plants, may, in absolute self-interest, be obliged to adopt a liberal attitude.

Dr. Smale says there has been no combination among packers to depress prices, but Mr. Bowman, manager of the Montreal Packing Company, one of the speakers at the Winter Fair, admitted the fact of occasional telephone consultation among managers, which fact arouses the suspicion that in some seasons, at least, virtual combination does exist in an informal way. But, whether this is the case or not, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that in the future, consideration for their own vested interests, may induce packers to co-operate among each other and with the farmers to keep the price from slumping disastrously in temporary periods of overproduction. The packers have it in their own hands to gain the confidence and good-will of the farmers, try to keep prices more even from year to year, and thus prevent the periodic shortage of hogs.

We do not say there is no money in hogs, nor do we dispute Prof. Day's figures, although he only gave them as tentative, and did not take account in his calculations of risk, interest on capital invested, labor, and a number of other items. As a matter of fact, we believe there is good money in raising hogs, but if the business is unduly precarious, and less remunerative than it might be, we want those evils remedied. We believe they will be remedied, and until they are, "The Farmer's Advocate" does not purpose to "lie down," and the solid approbation of the thinking farmers of this country for the past forty years, and its record for fairness, is a sufficient answer for the uncalled-for insinuation of being a "mischief-monger."

### Getting What's Wanted.

The receipt of a number of letters for our Questions and Answers department, from people answering enquiries for a variety of articles, some of them out of the ordinary run of things asked for, prompts us to take our readers candidly into our confidence concerning an important matter of publishers' ethics. There is, perhaps, no paper printed, the subscriptions of which pay for the cost of producing it. "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," for instance, costs us about \$2.00 for every 52 papers turned out. The commercial advertiser is the man who helps us out; but for advertising, practically

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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AND N.-W. T.

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every paper in the country would suspend publication, or else push the subscription price away up. To the publisher, additional subscriptions are desirable because they extend the field which his advertisers reach, enable him to sell his advertising space for so much more per column, and with the increased revenue, still further improve his paper and make it more useful to its readers. It is a matter of sheer self-preservation with him to guard jealously his main source of income, and he cannot afford to give away space any more than a farmer can afford to give away his crops. Those who think space costs us nothing, are sadly mistaken; it costs us printers' bills, paper bills, salaries, and a host of sundry other expenses. For this reason we cannot afford to give it away recklessly, though, in every case, we do strain the point in favor of the enquiring reader. If we were to start such a policy we would be besieged on every hand for similar favors, the consequence being we would soon find ourselves on the street. For the accommodation of readers we have special columns for live-stock advertising, and have also a "Want and for Sale" column for the exchange of farm properties, pet stock, help and situations wanted, and miscellaneous farm articles. Realizing that these departments are especially valuable to us from a subscription standpoint, we make the rates in them as low as we can possibly afford, and from a direct advertising point of view, these columns are much less remunerative than the others. The service is cheerfully rendered, however, knowing that our subscribers' interests are ours; but, having established these facilities for the exchange of farm stock and produce, we must, in all cases, decline to print gratis communications directly or indirectly offering articles for sale. We always cheerfully fur-

nish advertising rates on application, and trust that our subscribers will make full use of the privilege accorded in this way, and that none will feel offended because we are unable to make our paper a free medium for the exchange of stock and farm property.

## Frenzied Finance in Canada.

The record and recent collapse of the York County Loan Company, of Toronto, is a fair sample of "Frenzied Finance," as we sometimes have it in Canada.

Originally, the Company's capital was derived from the sale of terminating or withdrawable shares; and the success of the concern was, to put it in a plain way, based upon the misfortune or carelessness of shareholders. In other words, the Company depended for success upon the lapses, which ran anywhere from \$130,000 to \$140,000 a year. These lapses were large, because of the character of the shareholders, who were mostly of the poorer classes, and while the Company could count on this big income the officers took no heed of future contingencies. By lapses is meant failure to make payments regularly on the shares, resulting in the forfeiture or loss of what was already paid in.

Mr. Phillips explains that he endeavored to conduct the Company on principles that have been so successful in industrial insurance. But he made one fatal mistake. In industrial insurance the companies can "load" the premiums so as to cover expenses. Then the lapses also enter largely into the calculation. When Mr. Phillips applied this principle to a loaning institution, he discovered that it worked well for a comparatively short time, and we find that in 1899, after confining itself to mortgages since 1893, the year in which Mr. Phillips took charge, the Company decided to purchase and develop lands in the city. The forfeitures continued to amount to a very substantial sum annually, but in 1902 the Government stepped in and changed the law so that holders of terminating shares, instead of forfeiting all money paid in when they lapsed, only had to pay in for six months, when they could cease payments, and at the end of three years could draw out their money, less 10 per cent., which was allowed the Company for expenses.

This Act cut off the York Loan's most prolific source of profit, and sounded the death knell of the Company. Even then Mr. Phillips had an opportunity of saving the enterprise, but it was not until the early part of last year that the Company inaugurated the policy of changing the stock over to permanent shares. In the meantime, the expenses of the Company were excessive, the cost of collecting payments ranging from 17 to 22 per cent. That is, the Company received only from \$78 to \$83 for every \$100 they were compelled, under their share agreement, to pay out on maturing stock.

Meanwhile, the purchase of real estate was continued on a large scale in the vicinity of High Park, at the Western limits of the City of Toronto. Immense sums were spent in improving this property, and most expensive houses were erected, one of them costing \$20,000, another \$16,000, and still another \$11,000. It was Mr. Phillips' intention to make this district the finest residential portion of the city. But there was no market for such expensive dwellings, and the Company soon found itself with enormous unproductive investments on its hands, and heavy expenditures to meet in the way of taxes, amounting, it is said, to \$25,000 a year.

The hope of the Company was that the real-estate holdings would appreciate in value and be sold off fast enough to meet the increasing calls of the maturing shares. But this expectation was doomed to failure, and just at the time when the Company most needed the money to protect and further develop its real estate, large blocks of these terminating shares fell due, and had to be met.

In the meantime a number of subsidiary companies had been formed, including a piano manufacturing concern, a life insurance company and a real-estate company, and several publication schemes on the side. In addition, Mr. Phillips subscribed for \$200,000 bonds of the Southern

Light and Power Company, and with all these funds tied up, the president finally discovered the Company to be seriously embarrassed, and as a last resort he suggested the merger with the Permanent Loan, a proposition which, if it had gone through, would have perhaps offset Mr. Phillips' many previous errors of judgment, by transforming the shares of the Company into stock maturing in periods of from three to ten years. This expedient would have removed the immediate burden of the Company, and allowed time for the real estate to appreciate or be transferred to other hands, but at this juncture the shareholders stampeded and commenced to clamor for their money.

These are the facts that have been brought out by the Government investigation, and, when summarized, they indicate that the Company failed, first, because Mr. Phillips endeavored to pay too much for what he received, viz., \$100 to every \$78 or \$83 received, after commissions and other expenses were met; secondly, the profits from lapses, the main source of revenue, was cut off by the Government; and, finally, because its assets were not negotiable, thus leaving the Company without the means of refunding the money it had promised to pay on demand.

Just where the Company stands in a financial way has not yet been clearly shown. However, this much is known, according to the deductions of Mr. Masten, solicitor for Mr. Cross, the Government investigator: Total liabilities to shareholders amount to \$3,178,768; the assets are \$2,040,634, leaving a deficit of \$1,138,134, or nearly one-third of the total indebtedness. With other allowances, the deficit would probably be reduced to \$1,000,000. It is therefore assumed that the Company will pay 66 cents on the dollar, though this will depend upon the disposition of the real estate, the chief asset.

The Company had, in all, 113,740 shareholders, so far as it is known, representing, perhaps, 20 different classes of stock, issued at various times and in various ways by the Company. It will be for the courts to decide how these different classes of stock are to rank when settlement day comes. The finding of Mr. Cross will show a lamentable state of affairs. For example, he will report to the Government that the Company had no system of bookkeeping; that the officers themselves did not know the real liabilities of the Company, and had no clear idea of what had to be earned in order to fulfill their agreement to the shareholders; that the books were not audited, and that what were termed the auditors' reports were untrue and misleading. The case is another warning against investments of money in concerns about which people have no definite knowledge, and on the strength of payments of abnormal dividends, held out as a bait.

## Boys' Institutes.

During the past few years a new movement has been gaining strength in the United States, which has for its object the advancement of American agriculture, by means of stimulating the interest of the boys of the farm in the improvement of agricultural conditions. For years the labor of the Institute workers has been with the grown men whose habits of life have been formed, and who are in many cases all too prone to think that "they have forgotten more than the speakers ever knew." In the new era of work, boys' clubs have been formed, meetings held, small exhibits made at schools and local fairs; trips have been taken to agricultural colleges and model farms, and the aroused interest of the boys has been a potent factor in stirring into renewed life the older members of the agricultural community.

The work was started in the State of Illinois by the efforts of those interested in the improvement of seed corn, and when that State decided to make an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 8,000 boys were set to work to grow corn, and from these youthful farmers came the exhibit of Illinois corn at the great Exposition. By this means the boys were first brought to realize the possibilities that lie in the improvement of an ear of corn; from this has grown the boys' club—a tower of strength and usefulness to Illinois agriculture. About a dozen counties have organized, and the total membership for the State is not less than 2,000, and in thirty counties

one session of the Institute is, each year, given over to the boys. The movement has now spread to Iowa, Ohio, Texas, Indiana and New York. In the latter State 72 meetings were held during the past year.

In Iowa school fairs have been introduced; the scholars present articles for competition, and the prizewinning products are then exhibited at the local township and county shows. At the school fairs a programme is rendered, consisting of music, speeches, and essays by the boys on their field work, and in this way a more earnest and intelligent interest is created.

This work is new, and great things cannot be accomplished in a few days, but the foundation has been laid; the boys have been taught to think and also to act, and if the work of the boys' clubs can do nothing else, it will at least tend to produce thinking men who will take a more active interest in the work of the farm, and from their work and association with leaders in every field of agricultural effort they will learn that it is not all of farming to work and slave and drudge, but that the proper exercise of intelligence and thought are just as essential on the farm as elsewhere, and that in the evolution of American agriculture we are drifting toward the time when agriculture will become as it should, the "higher calling" of the American people.

**Government Record Supervision.**

A correspondent calls our attention to some inaccuracies in the pedigrees issued from the office of the new National Live-stock Records, Ottawa. This is not unexpected. Probably not a single volume in "The Farmer's Advocate" library, consisting of hundreds of books of all the leading British, Canadian and United States Records, is free from mistakes. Like the poor, the "Errata" page we always have with us. The shorter it is the better, of course, but being a matter of names and numbers, passing through many hands from the filling of the breeder's application to the proof-reader's copy-holder, errors are very liable to occur.

A good many breeders of live stock have probably yet only an indefinite idea of the nature and extent of the official supervision exercised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture over what are known as the Canadian National Records. There appears to be an impression that the Department has taken over the entire management of the Records, and has assumed full responsibility for the accuracy of all certificates issued. This is very far from being correct, and, in view of the approaching annual meetings of the various breed associations, a little explanation will be appreciated by live-stock men.

The chief advantage of Governmental supervision of records and affixing the seal of the Department of Agriculture to approved certificates of registry is uniformity and to make it perfectly clear to any one that these certificates have been issued by an incorporated breed association in good standing, and have the authorization of the Government of Canada. Canadian farmers, foreign buyers or foreign governments will know at a glance that a pedigree is authentic when it bears the seal of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

No Minister of Agriculture would permit the seal of his Department to be placed on certificates over the issuance of which he had no supervision. In the agreements which were made between the breed associations and the Hon. Mr. Fisher, the latter insisted on an examination of all certificates of registry by an officer of his Department, so that there will be no chance of the Departmental seal being affixed to false or spurious pedigrees. The following clauses from one of these agreements show clearly the extent of the supervision exercised by the Department:

"That, under the direction of the Minister, the Commissioner, or a member of his staff set apart for the purpose, shall examine and approve, as hereinafter set forth, each certificate before affixing thereto the seal supplied by the Department."

"That the examination and approval of a certificate shall consist of a careful inspection of the application form sent to the Registrar of the Association by the breeder or owner of the animal, and of the certificate issued thereon. Said application form and certificate shall state the facts and meet the conditions demanded by the

rules, by-laws, etc., of the Association; otherwise the seal shall not be affixed to the certificate."

The evident intention of the Minister of Agriculture is to guard against giving official sanction to bogus pedigrees, but not necessarily to guarantee what may be called the mechanical correctness of these pedigrees. The experienced supervisor, Mr. W. A. Clemons, will doubtless detect most of the clerical errors in the pedigrees submitted to him for approval, but his duties under the Record Act do not include the tracing of every pedigree to the remotest ancestor, in order to ensure the correctness of every name and number. No one at all familiar with pedigrees would ever think of such a thing. It would be absolutely impossible for one man to verify from 100 to 200 pedigrees a day, as anyone who has ever traced a Short-horn pedigree through Coates' (English) Herdbook will readily understand. The breed associations have in their employment experienced registrars and clerks, on whom the chief responsibility must necessarily rest. It is neither necessary nor advisable for the breed associations to give up the control of their officers, the management of their records, or the responsibility for their accuracy. Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the National Record Board should be permitted to interfere with the rights of the breed societies. Government inspection of pedigrees will, however, protect the Department from endorsing and the general public from accepting spurious certificates of registry. At the same time, it will ensure much greater accuracy in the clerical work of the registrars and their clerks.

Another point that all breeders do not seem to understand is that the Department of Agriculture does not receive or handle any money belonging to the associations. On the contrary, some financial assistance is given to new and weak associations. The financial arrangement between the associations and the Department are set forth in the following explicit terms in the agreement before mentioned:

"IT IS FURTHER EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that neither the Department or any of its officers, clerks or employees shall receive or administer any moneys belonging to or intended for the Association; but such moneys shall be received directly by such person or persons as the Association may appoint for that purpose, who shall be accountable to the Association for said moneys, without any responsibility on the part of the Department for the same; nor shall any of the officers, clerks or employees of the Department act in any capacity for the Association, except as hereinafter expressly provided."

**Practical Experience Wanted.**

For some time past a large part of the editorial correspondence to "The Farmer's Advocate" has consisted of inquiries for our "Questions and Answers Department." The fact is gratifying in one sense to the staff, who are quite willing to place their knowledge and their means of acquiring information from various specialists at the disposal of our readers in this way, but we believe it would be better to have a little more reciprocity of ideas, and would like more of our subscribers to write, telling us things, as well as asking them. Nobody else is so full of practical ideas as the man daily engaged in practical work, and nobody else has so good an opportunity for mature reflection. Unfortunately, such men often lack confidence in their literary ability, and hence a mine of useful thought and knowledge lies hidden and unemployed. To such we would say we do not want rhetoric; plain, matter-of-fact ideas, stated in every-day language, are what we like to get, and, as a rule, the farmer can write such letters better than anybody else, for farmers are direct, concise and practical. When necessary, a little polishing can be given by the editor—that is what editors are for, partly—and if subscribers only knew how many readable articles are made out of crudely-composed, ill-written and badly-punctuated letters, they would have less diffidence about writing than many of them exhibit.

There are those who disparage writing because some brilliant journalists have been failures practically. Writing doesn't, in itself, make a man a good farmer, and so it happens that some supple quill-pushers lack the balance, the executive capacity or the business ability necessary to insure success on their own farms; but these are

cases of coincidence, not cause and effect, and the hard-headed man may rest assured that any occasional correspondence in which he may indulge, especially in the winter months, will compensate him many fold for the time spent in its preparation.

The man who prepares an article on any subject, derives, in one sense, more benefit than those who read it. Committing one's thoughts to paper clarifies and crystallizes them into definite shape, and fixes them in his memory. Besides, as one writes he develops new ideas. You get as you give; or, give and it shall be given unto you, is a fundamental truth that finds no ampler illustration than the case of the man who gives of his experience.

In our opinion, writing to the agricultural press is one of the greatest privileges for self-improvement open to the present-day farmer, and we trust our readers will make free use of our columns whenever they have anything of practical importance to say. Do not wait till you can tell something big. There are always people who, when they happen to do something that happens to turn out extra well, rush in to print about it. The following year, maybe, the same field or flock or farm doesn't make so good a showing, but nothing is said about it. What we want is not the inflated stories, but the plain, ordinary experience, covering a number of years. Above all, tell us your difficulties, particularly those you have managed to overcome, and how. One inch of matter describing how somebody has actually done a thing, is worth more to our readers than columns of type giving somebody's theory of how certain results might be accomplished. Experience is what tells every time, and over thirty thousand subscribers, with their families, hired help and neighbors—a wide-awake, attentive audience of 150,000—will read what you have to say, and profit by it if you speak the unvarnished truth. As a rule, we prefer the name signed in full, rather than initials or a nom de plume.

One word more. The printed page is a mighty agency for the progress and uplift of men and their avocations. There is none so far-reaching and potent. Use it. Cultivate the art of expression. Think clearly. Use language that will best express those thoughts of yours about your experience in whatever branch of farming. The ability to write is not altogether a heaven-born gift; it is largely the result of clear thinking and hard, persistent practice. And the results to agriculture are worth the cost. Make it a feature of your plans for 1906. The longer and richer your experience, the better it is worth telling.

**The Greatest Product of a Farm is Men.**

Once upon a time a student at the Ontario Agricultural College was working in the field beside Prof. Thomas Shaw, then farm manager of that institution. The student in question was a sturdy young man, who was putting himself through the College, and working over-time to pay his board. He was not lacking in grit, but he couldn't help contrasting the rich, friable soil on the College farm with the stiff clay hills at home. The elder man listened sympathetically while the other told of the disadvantages of the home farm, of the steep clay hillsides that were so hard to work and that baked like brick after every rain, of the drouth and winds that reduced the crops, of the persistent blue grass that choked the grain and often beat out the clover, of the poor stabling accommodation for stock, and of the need for economy in the household. The Professor listened, and when his companion was through he preached a sermon in the words, "Yes, my boy, but that's the kind of country that produces men." There are many such farms in Canada, and it is a matter for gratitude that there are. They rear our clearest thinkers, our true economists, our strongest men. He who can wrest a living or perhaps a competence from Nature's poorer spots develops a habit of thrifty industry and a grasp of economic business principles seldom acquired to an equal degree by those more comfortably circumstanced in early youth. It is not a misfortune to be born on a poor farm, unless one's own craven spirit makes it so. Environment alone does not make men of great moral and intellectual fibre, but it is a powerful factor in the process. These stony, broken, hard-clay homesteads may not produce record crops of corn or grain or roots, but they afford food for a great deal of hard, earnest thought in their management and cultivation. From lands like that come men of brain and brawn and character and pluck. Such men rule the world, and such farms have, in many instances, by intelligent management and cultivation, been made to yield heavier crops than many that are more favored as to natural conditions.

## Horses.

Flora Hunter, a pacing mare, made a new world's record for pacers on ice at Port Perry, Ont., by stepping the mile in 2.18.

The Ontario Jockey Club have added four thousand dollars to the King's Plate. This will make the total value of the purse about \$5,000, of which the first horse will receive \$3,500.

It is announced that the Earl of Durham, as steward of the English Jockey Club, has given a challenge cup, to be run for at the autumn meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, by Canadian-bred horses, at a distance of not less than a mile and one-half.

J. M. Baldwin, of Killarney, is on a trip south, with an eye to buying something fast enough to win the McKenzie Cup for gentlemen drivers. This prize is now held by Adam Brown, of Portage la Prairie.

## Horse Stables.

We have had occasion to visit many horse stables and to note their general arrangement. Upon most Western farms the horse stable is a separate building, and the most popular plan is to have the stable wide enough to allow of two rows of stalls facing to the side walls, and a passage behind wide enough to drive a wagon through. The tendency to increase the number of stables so planned argues much for their convenience and comparative cheapness of construction. It is frequently contended that to feed hay and grain from the rear is rather a crude system of choring, but the appearance of the system is immaterial, and, after all, there is not much difference in convenience between feeding from front and rear. The advocates of each system think the other inconvenient, just as a right-handed man thinks his left-handed neighbor awkward, and vice versa.

The most radical departure we have noticed in the newer stables is the leaving out of mangers, the feed, both grain and hay, being simply placed on the floor in front of the horse. Those to whom we have spoken, and who have such a system, think well of it, while others who have adhered to the old plan of feeding in mangers, claim that the new scheme is wasteful of feed with some horses, particularly who paw their feed about. A more general discussion of the pros and cons of feeding on the floor would be of benefit to those intending to build.

## The Saddle Horse in Canada.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I have been reading "The Farmer's Advocate" with much pleasure the past ten months. It takes the place of the Breeders' Gazette, published in Chicago, Ill., which I read for several years before leaving the States to cast in my lot with those trying to build up the Canadian Northwest. I think any person wishing to become a successful farmer or stock-raiser should read a paper of this kind. I learned more in one year's reading in regard to the value of pure-bred stock, both horses and cattle, also the history of the different breeds, than I ever learned in all my life before. I, like many others that thought I knew something about a horse, did not know what a Thoroughbred was. I supposed a Percheron or Clyde was a Thoroughbred, if registered. I am glad to note that many writers both here and in the States are advocating the use of more Thoroughbred blood in breeding fine horses. I like this spirit of improvement, but one thing I cannot help noticing since coming to Canada, I have never read a line in a Canadian paper in regard to one of the most beautiful horses of the light breeds, namely, the saddle-bred horse. Of course, I realize that this is a long way from the home of the saddler, Kentucky and Missouri; but when I stop to think that two of the horses that form the list of foundation stock for this breed were Canadian horses, namely, "Tom Hal" and "John Dillard," by "Indian Chief," I think that Canada ought to be entitled to a few of these beautiful horses. A person can never fully realize the comfort to be taken with a horse until he has the pleasure of mounting one of these beautiful, easy-gaited horses. Thoroughbreds that have been noted for style and graceful movements, have been selected as foundation sires and crossed with pacing strains of the Hambletonian and Morgan families, until now you can raise a combined saddler and driver as certain as you can raise a draft horse. I see the saddler has found his way west to California and north to Montana. You will soon hear of him in Canada; in fact, is already here, although isolated as yet under the base of the Rocky Mountains.  
Alta.  
D. P. WOODRUFF.

## How to Make a Harness Clamp.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Was there ever a farmer or rancher who had not, at some time or another, to fix harness of some sort. Now, to sew anything in the harness line properly, one must have a clamp. Everybody knows that a clamp is an affair to hold the leather article to be sewn, so that the operator can use both hands.

A good harness clamp can be made in the following way: Obtain two barrel staves—the stronger the better—shave off one inside end of each, so that they will fit closely together. That done, take both staves and put the ends together so that they form a bow. Next, get a small block of wood and fit it in about a foot from the ends that are now planed off; nail this securely in place on both sides, then your clamp is made. If the clamp does not hold the leather tight enough, a piece of thin rope can be tied about half way up, thereby making it pinch better. I have used a clamp made in the above way, and it answers the purpose very well.  
H. B. MAUNSELL.  
Alta.

## Points of the Draft Horse.

In his recent bulletin on "The Principles and Practice of Horse-breeding," Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the University of Wisconsin, very lucidly explains some of the points and characteristics of the typical draft horse.

Height.—A typical draft horse should stand sixteen hands high, or somewhat over that height. Extra tall, leggy drafters, deficient in weight, width and quality, are unliked in the market, and many of them are prone to chorea (St. Vitus' dance). Abnormally tall horses, unless wonderfully good in conformation, so that the height is not ungainly, are difficult to match, and, therefore, not in demand in the market. Such horses are used for single work, or as the middle horse of a three-horse team for hauling coal, etc.

Weight.—A draft horse should weigh sixteen hundred pounds and upwards. Weight is absolutely necessary for the hauling of heavy loads. It enables the horse to derive full benefit from the strength of his muscles and tendons, adds to the effect of his levers in motion, and gives him a firm grip upon the ground. It is a burden and practically useless when not associated with perfectly developed, exercised muscles, so far as actual work is concerned, but is requisite in every draft horse offered upon the market if he is to command a high price. Where the frame shows adaptability in a thin horse to put on flesh, he is bought by the professional feeder, who finishes him for the market. In a well-developed draft horse extra condition is considered worth twenty-five cents per pound in the Chicago market. For practical purposes, the great weight of a draft horse should be made up of large, strong bones and powerful muscles throughout the frame. Fat should be discounted in buying a draft horse for work, and, in judging, one should note development of muscle rather than wealth of flesh and fat. A typical draft horse should still weigh sixteen hundred pounds or over when deprived of the condition referred to.

Form.—The entire make-up of the draft horse should suggest strength for heavy hauling. He should be broad, deep, thick, round, with each part in keeping with its neighboring parts, giving an appearance of symmetry and massiveness. He should be low-down, blocky and compact, on short, strong-boned, clean legs, showing marked prominence and development of tendons, and the legs should be properly placed and set to ensure correct, straight action at the walk or trot.

Quality.—This term applies to evident refinement in character of skin, muscles, bone, tendons and hair. It infers, also, aristocratic breeding and all the attributes of pure blood. It is indicated by high spirits, vigor, sprightly action, endurance, stamina and intelligence, and is plainly indicated when the legs are free from meatiness, appear broad, flat, "clefty," and, if furnished with "feather," the hair under kness and hocks springs as a silky fringe from the rear of the tendons. Quality offsets grossness, and combines grace with great weight and power in the best types of draft horses.

Action.—A draft horse will have to do most of his hard work at a walking gait. It is, therefore, of supreme importance that he should be able to walk fast without tiring, and, in order to do this, his action must be perfectly straight and level. The joints must be easily and fully flexed, the feet must advance and be set down without deviations from a straight line. The soles of the feet should turn up and show plainly to the judge as the horse goes from him, at both walk and trot. The feet should be lifted quickly, fully and rhythmically, and set down squarely and firmly. There should be no paddling, dishing, cutting or interfering; nor should the fore legs roll or the hind legs be carried too close together or too far apart. In judging of action, note the movements of each leg and foot, the handling of each joint, and the carriage of the entire body as the horse walks and trots around an enclosure, from the observer and to him. Lameness should be absent. The hocks should be carried well together. Rolling in front is due to too great width of chest. Stubby, stilty action in front indicates straight or too upright pasterns or shoulders, foot troubles or weak knees. Similar action of the hind legs indicates upright pasterns, unsound feet, hock disease, weak stifles, hip weakness or kidney troubles. Knee and hock action should both be free and comparatively high.

Temperament.—A draft horse should have an energetic disposition, but should be free from vice, docile, tractable and intelligent. Sluggishness associated with obesity, is objectionable, and nervous diseases such as "grease," eczema, and "brucellosis."

## Weights of Clydesdales.

W. G., writing from Kenlis, Sask., says: "Could you give weights of Clydesdale horses when describing and illustrating them? Would it be possible to give some of the weights at the next sale of young Clydesdales, supposing there to be one?"

The giving of importance to the question of weight is one of the differences between the breeders of British horses, Shires and Clydesdales, and the breeders of Percherons, Belgians, etc. Those who favor the British breeds set more by type and quality than by weight, the latter being judged more by the way the horse fills the eye than by the way he tips the scales. In other words, they judge of a horse's size by his appearance rather than by his weight, for it must be admitted that, by heavy feeding, a naturally small horse can be made very big, if the scales are to be the criterion of size. The fact that good judges of horses do not take into consideration the actual weight in judging a ring, makes it of no avail for exhibitors or vendors to make the weights of their horses public, and to give undue publicity to weight alone makes it appear that one is not cognizant of the more important characteristics of a horse. When, in our reports, we say a horse is big, we mean that he will go 1700 and upwards at maturity, and that he has a large frame. Many other horses might be equally heavy, but on account of their low-set, thick, soggy bodies, they could not be said to be big in the sense in which we like to see bigness in horses. If the actual weight of a stallion were any certain indication of the value of the stock he would get, then we would endeavor to give it more prominence, but as the value of a sire depends so much upon his type, prepotency, quality of bone, action, and many other characteristics, the question of weight alone becomes of much less importance.

## Crib-biting and Wind-sucking.

I couple these two together because they often co-exist, but I distinguish between the two, writes a veterinarian. Either may exist without the other, but one (crib-biting) may lead to and end in the establishment of the other. Crib-biting is a habit contracted by idle horses that start by playing with the manger—licking or biting it. It may be copied from the habit of another horse, and therefore a crib-biter in a stable is undesirable, because it may teach other horses the habit. Just how and when it arises is a difficult question to answer. I remember one case in which the habit was contracted in only a few days. A horse may "crib" and not wind-suck, in which state I hold the horse has a vice. When he wind-sucks, he is vicious or unsound? Mere cribbing does not diminish his usefulness. Wind-sucking may not interfere with the working capacity of a horse doing regular, constant work, but should anything occur to prevent his working—as, for instance, a lame leg or a sore back—he will soon diminish his capacity for work. Most horses require some resting place for their teeth or jaws before they wind-suck, but a few are able to do so with no fixed point to rest against. The evil of wind-sucking, I assume, is the distension of the stomach by swallowed air. This leads to gastric defect. I do not believe that the habit has, as a predisposing cause, a gastric affection, nor do I recognize any evidence that indigestion leads to wind-sucking. I consider it merely a bad habit—a vice leading to unsoundness.



**The Breeding of Coach Horses.**

How to breed high-class Coach horses has, for the past twenty-five years, at least, exercised the minds of many horse-breeding farmers, and others engaged in the pursuit more as a "hobby" than as one of the visible means of support to the family. Everybody who has tried it knows that it is not so easy as it looks on the face of it, and that, from a variety of causes, notably injudicious mating and antiquated theories, many men have raised "expressers" or little "weeds," where the happy medium, so far as size and weight is concerned, was the goal aimed at. Some say we haven't got the mares; I say most emphatically that there are plenty of mares in the country of the right type, if only they are properly selected, and what is just as or more important, after selection mated with the proper kind of a sire. Then, again, many men who lack practical experience are apt to listen to the persuasive tongue of the cross-roads stallioner, and, probably for the sake of saving a little trouble, breed to the horse which comes nearest to his doorstep, whatever his breeding or individuality, or lack of either one, or both, may be. This is, of course, all wrong, and has been exploited times without number in the agricultural press; and still the same old thing goes on. It is my object in this short article to give a few practical hints to some of those who are raising coach horses, and if a few are saved from the fate of the many, I will not have written in vain. I want it distinctly understood that I have no "axe to grind" in favoring one breed, at the (seeming) expense of another, and whatever I write comes from actual experience and observation right in the coach-horse line for a period covering the last 25 years, and consequently the bulk of the importations of the various coaching breeds.

Now, let us consider how to commence. In the first place, it is very important to have the right kind of mare. In making your selections, eschew those with ragged or pointed hips, droop quarters, ewe necks and short back ribs, and take only those standing from 15 hands 2 in. to 16 hands, with clean, cordy limbs, oblique shoulders, and long, arched necks, with a head and eye showing intelligence and good disposition; breast should be well developed and girth deep; back as stout as possible, but not too short in a brood mare; quarters long and level, with tail coming out well up. No horse with a short or drooping quarter ever carried a high (natural) tail, and nothing enhances the appearance of a coach horse as much as the carriage of the tail, and it would be well to always bear this in mind. As to blood lines, no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down, but avoid one thing—do not use mares with draft breeding in them; take those of good trotting or Thoroughbred blood if you want the desired result, always keeping in view the individuality of the mare. No man ever amounted to much who had not a good mother; the same rule applies to horses.

There was a time when heavier vehicles were in vogue, and buyers not so critical as at present, when a so-called coach horse was raised from a mare having a slight admixture of draft blood, but that time has gone forever, and "quality" is the "sine qua non" of the coach horse of the present day. Next comes the most important question of all: What kind of a sire should be used? Goodness knows, there is plenty of choice! With the immense numbers of French and German Coachers, Cleveland Bays, Trotters, Thoroughbreds and Hackneys that have been "placed" in nearly every township, it should not be difficult to find a suitable sire—but, which is best? To review the merits of each breed in the order named, in concise form, and without prejudice, seems to me about as common-sense a way of "getting at the thing" as I can think of. Take the French Coacher to start with, and, to look at him as an individual, he would seem to come pretty close to "filling the bill." He certainly has size and quality, and oftentimes quite a bit of action, but he does not reproduce, and therefore will not do. The reason is not far to seek: He is a cross-bred horse himself, and has not been bred long enough "in line" to be called a breed, and is indebted for most of his good points to the English Hackney and Thoroughbred. I have seen pedigrees of winning French Coachers analyzed which showed seven-eighths English Thoroughbred in their make-up.

Then we come to the German, or Oldenburg Coacher, a horse undoubtedly evolved from ordinary stock for army purposes, and a very good animal for those purposes, but, except in very few instances, entirely too large and coarse for a coach horse. I have often "judged" registered German Coachers which were very much better adapted to an "express" wagon than a gentleman's carriage, and even within the last week have been approached by a seller of these horses, saying (as if it were something in their favor), that he had some three-year-olds on hand weighing 1,600 pounds. Ye gods! fancy a coach horse weighing that much! Such horses may do some people, but they won't do me. Still, I have seen some that had both quality and action, but they

are few and far between, and I have yet to see the first high-class gelding, or mare, got by a stallion of this breed.

Next we come to the Cleveland Bay, a well-defined type of large coach horses, and one that reproduces his kind in color and form, the long neck and quarters standing out, and giving him a majesty of style seen only in this breed. A little too much size and not quite enough action are the points most against this breed for present-day requirements; but they get good coach horses, and I have personally handled and exported many high-class coach horses got by good Cleveland Bay stallions.

The Trotter undoubtedly gets an occasional coach horse, but a man only finds out how few when he goes out to try and get some. You may find one here, and the next from three to five hundred miles away, and I still have to find the trotting-bred sire that ever got more than an occasional colt of the right size, finish and action to make a coacher. There are many trotting-bred colts "docked" and put into heavy harness which look woefully out of place there. Ewe necks, ragged hips and cat hams do not go far in the make-up of a genuine coach horse, but they are often passed over in the craze for "speed," and put before the public as the "real thing."

The Thoroughbred of good size and bone does certainly get some good coach horses, and in using such a sire, a person can even use a mare with a dash of coarse blood in her, and if a good hunting horse is not produced, it may be that one of coaching conformation is the result, but in most cases I should be afraid the action would not be high enough to justify your raising coach horses on this kind of a basis.

Lastly, we come to the Hackney, which, to my idea, is the best and safest horse of all to breed to. In him you have the best conformation, the finest disposition, and the highest all-round action of any of the breeds named, and what is more to the point, he transmits these very desirable characteristics to his progeny to a marked degree. Show me a section anywhere where a half-way decent Hackney has stood for service for any length of time, and I will guarantee to find more good high-class coach horses in that vicinity than in all the rest of the county, giving choice of all other coaching breeds combined. Take the records of the principal horse shows in the United States and Canada for the last five years, and analyze the breeding of the winners, and you will then have little doubt about "tying" to the Hackney. Some farmers say he is too small. Remember, a little "good un" is worth more than all the big "bulls" you can get. In breeding coach horses, it is absolutely necessary to have quality and action, and you can't get these qualifications by using large, coarse stallions. The Hackney gets more nice salable horses than any other breed, and gives them the well-rounded form, high style, action and good disposition which go far to make up the ideal coach horse that is wanted at the present day. Some N. Y. dealers are even buying Hackney mares and geldings in England right now to fill their orders for well-made, smart-looking, high-styled and high actioned carriage horses. The Hackney is unquestionably the horse to sire such animals as are in demand at the present time, and I don't hesitate to say that a good Hackney sire is worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year to every township in which he stands, after his progeny gets to a marketable age. There are records of Hackney sires in England, notably in the case of Triffitt's "Fireaway" and D'Oyley's "Confidence," where the figures stated above are most conservative, one eminent authority having stated that the value of the stallions exported and the mares left behind from these two great sires was so great as to be scarcely computable, but certainly ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars in each case. R. P. STERICKER. Orange Co., N. J., Jan. 10, 1906.

**Clydesdales in Canada.**

From the Scottish Farmer.

A question of considerable importance to breeders of Clydesdales is to be raised at the forthcoming Agricultural Spring Conventions in Canada. It concerns what are called "short" pedigrees in Clydesdale horses imported from this country into the Dominion. Here the standard is three registered crosses; there it is five registered crosses, and the question is being asked, why should the Dominion admit, duty free, animals which, on the face of their pedigrees, are not as well bred as the horses bred in the Dominion and registered in the Canadian Studbook? The question, if we put ourselves into the position of the Canadian breeder of pedigree stock, is perfectly natural, and in view of the number of what he considers short-pedigreed Clydesdales imported, his determination to have this kind of import business stopped need not surprise anyone. In dealing with Shorthorns, Americans, Canadians, and the breeders of Argentina have adopted a drastic formula. They will not accept as pure-bred any animal whose successive crosses do not find their base in Vols. I. to XX., inclusive, of Coates' Herdbook. If a parallel rule be enforced in con-

nection with Clydesdales going to Canada, the home Clydesdale Horse Society will need to strain every effort to meet the situation.

The twenty-eighth volume of the Clydesdale Studbook is in the press, and the minimum standard of admission there is practically the same as for the eighth volume. So far as tightening the limit of eligibility is concerned, the Clydesdale Horse Society has made no advance for twenty years. There is a good deal to be said for the policy of allowing pedigrees to grow naturally, but the response to the invitation to register from the rank and file of breeders has been by no means so hearty as it ought to have been. Had the opportunity afforded for registration been fully taken advantage of, there would to-day have been but few short-pedigreed animals to export to the Dominion. As matters now stand, the probability is that the Canadians will refuse to admit, duty free, animals with pedigrees showing anything less than five crosses. This will operate greatly to the disadvantage of those who have got most benefit from the recent demand for Clydesdale fillies. A large proportion of those exported had only the requisite three crosses, and in some cases, in which much fuller registration could easily have been given, the fact that it was not indispensable was made the excuse for allowing the back crosses to lapse. This is all wrong, and the bad effects of such a policy are about to be seen.

The point now made is not included in the remit to Provost McConnell's Committee, but the question remitted to that committee has a very strong indirect bearing on the whole matter. The outlanders are the most likely to have the short-pedigree animals, and the Canadian agitation is, therefore, a powerful argument in favor of registration being, in some way or other, made compulsory. The difficulty is to discover the "some way or other." The prime mischief still is, after nearly thirty years have gone, that so many breeders in this country do not recognize that registration is really as indispensable for a breed of draft horses as for any other class of stock. If this were thoroughly understood and the belief acted upon, we should have a great influx of new members to the Clydesdale Horse Society, and careful attention paid by all breeders to the registration of foals year after year. The Canadian movement will do good. There is great room for improvement here, and Scotland cannot afford to ignore what its best customer for Clydesdale horses insists on.

**Stock.**

**Pigs Raised at a Profit.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you have asked readers to contribute short articles of their experience in pig-feeding and marketing, I will give you mine for the season of 1905.

My sows farrowed the last of March and first week in April. After selling a few young ones for breeders, I had 12 left. I weaned one litter, and bred the sow to pig again Aug. 29th.

As to the spring pigs, they ran in pasture fenced with woven wire. Now, these pigs were fed the separated milk of 12 cows and 35 bushels ground barley, and sold for \$110 the 1st of Oct. This short article will not allow me to tell you just how they were fed, but for the last six years Mr. Grisdale and I have always agreed on the pig-feeding question, and if your readers follow him I don't think they will make many mistakes.

As to my fall litter, they came along on Aug. 29th; three of that litter I sold, and kept five. Now, as the others were all away, we had lots of milk. I bought 200 pounds of fine shorts and began feeding them as soon as they would eat all the shorts and milk they would take while still on their mother; then milk and ground barley soaked in milk, until December 29. They had eaten up to that time 200-weight of shorts and 24 bushels of barley. They averaged 104 pounds dressed, and did not vary over 1 1/2 pounds apiece. Now, those five little pigs weighed 520 pounds, valued at 8 cents per pound. The shorts cost, 200 pounds at 90 cents per cwt., \$1.80; 24 bushels of barley at 35 cents, \$8.40; total, \$10.21. Subtracting the cost of feeding these pigs from their dressed value, we have \$31.40.

Reaburn, Man.

W. M. CHAMPION.

**New Cattle Registers.**

In accordance with the express wishes of the breeders, Canadian associations for pure-bred Polled Angus and Red Polls are now formed. The secretary of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations, Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg, will attend to registration of animals in either breed for the respective associations, and will be able to furnish information required. The majority and best cattle of these breeds in Canada are owned west of the Great Lakes.

## The Four Great Beef Breeds.

## IV.

## SHORTHORNS.—Continued.

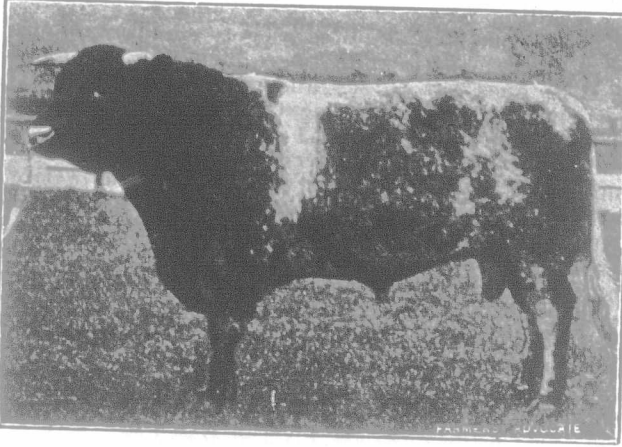
Thomas Bates died in 1849, at the age of 74 years, and his herd was dispersed by auction in 1850, at a time of exceedingly severe agricultural depression, and the average price realized for the 68 head sold was only £67, or about \$335, the highest price for a bull being £215, and for a female £210. Mr. Bates had often said his cattle would never be appreciated at their full value during his own lifetime, but he believed his own estimate of them would some day be accepted, and history reveals that in later years this indeed came to pass, as in the sixties and seventies Bates cattle experienced a boom such as had never before and has never since attended any class of live stock, and, let us hope, never will.

## CRUICKSHANK AND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, born in 1808, laid the foundation of his herd in 1837, and may be regarded as the originator of the Scotch Shorthorns, as they are known, and which have gained so much popularity in the last twenty-five years. The many tribes of the Sittyton herd were built upon a mixed Bates and Booth foundation. Bulls of superior individual merit, of either class, but principally of Booth blood, were freely purchased, some at very liberal prices, the object being to produce a type embodying less of size and more of compactness, easy-feeding qualities and early maturity. Mr. Cruickshank's success in this purpose, however, was never realized satisfactorily to himself until, after twenty-five years of conscientious work, a bull of his own breeding named Champion of England (17526), was used in the herd, whose progeny proved so uniformly of the desired type and quality that a system of in-and-inbreeding was commenced, he and his sons and grandsons and more remote descendants being practically the only sires used in the herd from that time up to the date of its dispersion. Champion of England was sired by Lancaster Comet (11663), a roan bull, bred by Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton, England, and ordered by letter without being seen by Mr. Cruickshank, who knew and admired the Lenton herd, and took the bull, then eight years old, on the recommendation of Mr. Wilkinson, but was so disappointed on his receipt, on account of his big head and long horns, that he was turned out with a bunch of cows that were doubtful breeders, on an off farm, "to hide his horns," where he contracted rheumatism and died, leaving only about a dozen calves in the herd, one of which was Champion of England. Lancaster Comet, notwithstanding his horns, is said to have been a good bull. He stood near the ground, was of medium size, had a fine coat of hair, a round barrel, straight top and bottom lines, level quarters, nicely-filled thighs, carried plenty of flesh, and was active on his feet. He was somewhat inbred, both his sire and dam having been got by the same bull. Champion of England was a roan, born Nov. 1859, out of the cow Virtue, by Plantagenet (11906). His dam was no better than the average of the Sittyton cows, and he inherited her fault, a slight drooping of the hind quarters. He was not at first considered an extraordinary calf, but later gave such promise that he was sent to the Royal Show in 1861, as a yearling, but being young for his class was not placed, and at Aberdeen only secured a third prize, and on account of this non-success he came near being disposed of, but his hair, quality and thrift led to his retention for a trial as a sire. His calves soon evidenced rare promise, being thick-fleshed, low-set, putting on flesh rapidly, and Mr. Cruickshank resolved to use him freely and not risk impairment of his usefulness by putting him in high condition for shows. The Sittyton herd having grown into large numbers, some 300 head, comprising many families, Mr. Cruickshank was enabled for many years to make selections of bulls of his own breeding, without resorting to very close inbreeding, but, as before remarked, the sons and grandsons, and more remote descendants of Champion of England were freely and principally used, and with very great success, bringing to his breeder both fame and fortune, and, to a large extent, revolutionizing the character and type of the breed in Britain and America.

It may appear strange that outside of Scotland

the fame and popularity of Cruickshank cattle grew earlier and faster in America than in England, where the bringing in of Shorthorns at that period would have been considered as great an innovation as carrying coals to Newcastle. But in the last twenty years, especially the last ten years, Scotch-bred Shorthorn bulls and their get have been winning the bulk of the best prizes at leading English shows, and most of the principal breeders have found it to their interest to use bulls of that class of breeding, the outcome being

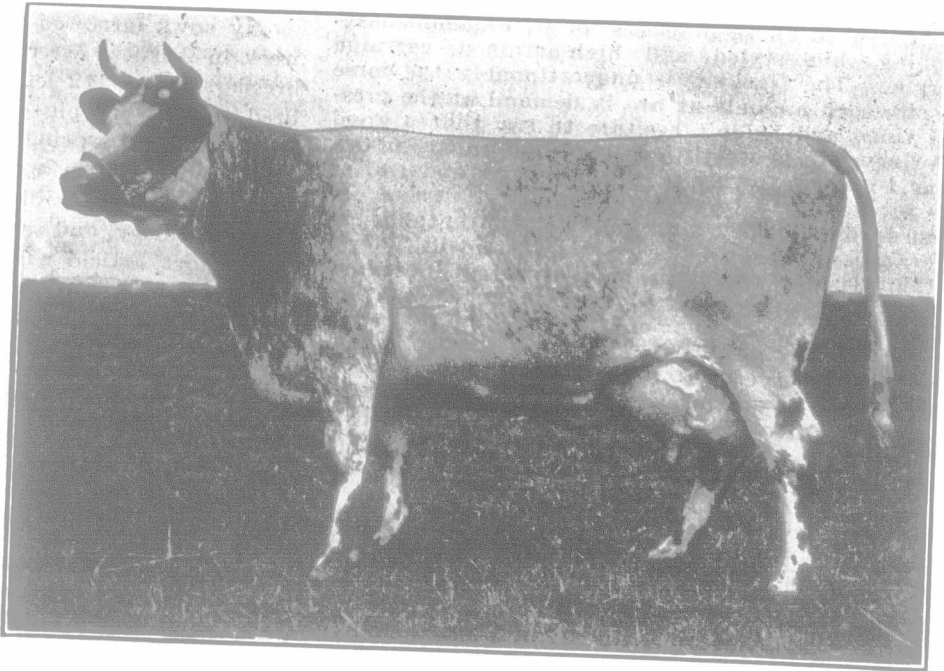


Typical Scotch Shorthorn.

that Englishmen are at present among the best-paying customers of the North Country breeders.

The entire Sittyton herd, consisting at that time of 154 head, was sold at private treaty in May, 1889, to James Nelson & Sons, of Liverpool, Eng., for exportation to the Argentine Republic, but, owing to the failure of the great international banking house of Baring Bros., which occurred in England soon after the purchase of the stock, the sale was cancelled, and in 1890 private sales of the herd were made, the majority of the most useful cows—35 in number—being purchased by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, and nearly all the yearling heifers—33 in number—by Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, Codford, Wiltshire, England, in whose hands the character of the Cruickshank families has been admirably maintained. Mr. Cruickshank was in his 82nd year at the date of the sale of the Sittyton herd, and his death occurred in May, 1895, in the 87th year of his age. He was a modest and unassuming man, a devout Quaker, leading a simple life, and, like many of the most noted Shorthorn breeders of his century, he never married.

While Mr. Cruickshank, like his predecessors, the Booths and Mr. Bates, was signally successful in the practice of in-and-inbreeding, it was generally observed, and it is said admitted by himself, that he had about reached the limit to which he



Dot—A Dual-purpose Shorthorn.

Winner of many first prizes at leading English dairy shows and milking trials.

could safely have continued the use of sires bred in his own herd, and it is well known that a large proportion of the bulls of his own breeding, in the later years of the history of the herd, were far from being of a desirable class individually, though from their intensive breeding they proved, as a rule, prepotent in improving the type and quality of the herds of miscellaneous breeding in which they were used, both in Britain and America. If Mr. Cruickshank had been a younger man when his herd had reached the stage at which it stood at the time of its dispersion, his superior judgment might have guided him to a successful solution of the problem which it is known perplexed him, namely, the choice of new blood from outside

sources for the maintenance of the vigor of his favorite families, but, fortunately, their character has been saved through the blending of their blood with that of many other excellent Scottish herds, notably those of Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, and in the wider field they have since found for their development in the hands of other skillful breeders and in more varied environment.

## Sidelights on the Hog Question.

Doesn't it cost more to breed and feed a hog than cure the meat? Packers think not.

\* \* \*

A Lick telescope, turned on the hog question last year, failed to discover any profit for the hog-raiser.

\* \* \*

Funny to see live hogs going East and cured meat coming West last summer!

\* \* \*

The Western packers wanted the freight haul both ways and a bonus to boot, in the low prices they offered.

\* \* \*

In a hog-feed test conducted by S. A. Bedford, he allows the farmer gets the manure for his work.

\* \* \*

Hog manure comes high.

\* \* \*

The late hog boom has been clubbed to death. There will be a new hog boom soon. It will be clubbed in the same old way if we don't watch out.

\* \* \*

The four-legged hog is a diminishing quantity; the two-legged hogs are still left!

\* \* \*

The packers claim they have to pay wages to their help. They didn't reckon on paying the farmer any.

\* \* \*

Western packers are not worrying any about the hog situation. They needn't; they have made a big enough wad by now to take the rest cure for several years.

\* \* \*

Fair play is a jewel, but it's not on the hog market.

\* \* \*

Hog raisers have got tired being left "holding the bag" while the packer got away with the dough.

\* \* \*

J. H. Grisdale has been educating farmers on the cost of pork production. Pork-packers are getting their education late.

\* \* \*

Chicago pork-packers may hit the consumer up a trifle. They are wise to the game; they can't afford to club the producer out.

\* \* \*

The farmer who invested \$30 in young pigs and \$100 in feed was in a gamble, with the cards stacked against him.

\* \* \*

On feed tests with pigs outside, it has cost 5c. to 8c. for every pound gained, with the average a little over 6c. through the winter, and the farmer has had to turn the dressed hog in at 5½c. or 6c.

\* \* \*

"Roped in," is the majority verdict.

Man.

L. BROWN.

## How the Carloads Dressed Out.

The following figures on the carcasses of carload lots of cattle, shown at the last International, are instructive:

Exhibitor.	Live Weight lbs.	Dressed Weight lbs.	Per cent. beef.	Per cent. butter-fat.	Per cent. hides.
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1250	807	.6488	.0429	.064
Univ. of Neb.....	1640	1112	.678	.0292	.061
Univ. of Neb.....	1300	853	.6561	.0261	.06
John McConnell.....	1430	993	.6944	.0363	.0601
Funk Bros.....	1310	874	.6671	.0404	.0626
Borden Stk. Fm.....	1110	715	.6441	.037	.0504
O. H. Swigart.....	1200	775	.6458	.0266	.07
C. D. McPherson.....	1410	882	.6255	.027	.0695
Geo. Leigh.....	1365	855	.6263	.0313	.0693
O. Gehlback.....	1930	1025	.6172	.0355	.062
Chas. J. Off.....	1540	983	.6383	.0448	.0557
Mich. Agr. Col.....	1595	1032	.647	.05	.0487
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1696	733	.6725	.0312	.0587

Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription, as I cannot be without your valuable paper. Yours truly,

Caron, Sask.

J. F. PLUMB.

**The Smithfield Record of Gains in Weight.**

The following tabulation of the average daily gain showed by the several classes named at Smithfield Show, London, England, 1905, together with the highest average daily gain of any animal in each class, live weight, and the number present in each class, will be found below:

CATTLE.			
Classes Under Two Years.			
	No. present in class.	Highest daily gain of class.	Average daily gain of class.
Hereford	9	2-6.07	2-2.10
Shorthorn	11	2-5.11	2-1.54
Aberdeen-Angus	13	2-3.52	1-15.27
Galloway	6	2-1.37	1-13.74
Cross-bred steers	10	2-5.17	2-1.28
Cross-bred heifers	11	2-4.60	1-15.66
Steers Above Two and not Exceeding Three Years.			
Hereford	6	2-1.30	1-14.10
Shorthorn	8	2-2.17	1-12.97
Aberdeen-Angus	5	1-12.58	1-11.21
Galloway	4	1-8.56	1-7.87
Cross-bred	9	1-13.90	1-12.41
Heifers Above Two and not Exceeding Three Years.			
Hereford	4	1-13.52	1-9.17
Shorthorn	4	1-12.60	1-11.84
Aberdeen-Angus	10	1-15.91	1-10.52
Galloway	7	1-7.98	1-5.98
Cross-bred	11	1-15.22	1-10.16

SHEEP.			
Long-wooled Wether Lambs, Under Twelve Months.			
	No. present in class.	Highest daily gain of class.	Average daily gain of class.
Leicester	4	11.08	10.06
Cotswold	2	10.47	10.40
Lincoln	5	12.36	11.97
Long-wooled Wethers, Above 12 and not Exceeding 24 Months.			
Leicester	4	7.30	7.18
Cotswold	2	6.01	7.69
Lincoln	4	8.50	8.15
Short-wooled Wether Lambs Under Twelve Months.			
Southdowns	12	9.19	8.10
Hampshires	14	11.04	9.73
Suffolks	8	11.34	10.05
Shropshires	5	9.61	9.12
Oxfords	4	11.19	9.93
Dorsets	6	10.02	9.19
Cross-breds	10	12.35	9.92
Short-wooled Wethers Above 12 and not Exceeding 24 Months.			
Southdowns	7	5.65	4.83
Hampshires	5	6.94	6.76
Suffolks	3	7.58	7.14
Shropshires	3	7.04	6.65
Oxfords	2	7.96	7.00
Dorsets	1	5.75	5.75
Cross-breds	5	7.68	6.95

PIGS UNDER NINE MONTHS.			
	No. present in class.	Highest daily gain of class.	Average daily gain of class.
Large White	4	1-7.25	1-6.24
Berkshire	13	1-5.78	1-2.92
Tamworth	1	1-1.05	1-1.05

PIGS ABOVE 9 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.			
Large White	2	1-4.12	1-3.78
Berkshire	13	1-5.91	1-2.80
Tamworth	3	1-5.39	1-4.17

**THE CARCASS TEST CLASSES.**

**CATTLE.**—Of steers not exceeding two years eight competed, their average daily gain alive being 1 lb. 12.78 ozs., and dressed 1 lb. 2.08 ozs., representing 62.19 per cent. of carcass weight to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 1 lb. 15.79 ozs., and the highest daily gain slaughtered, 1 lb. 4.00 ozs. The best percentage of carcass to live weight was 64.85 per cent., given by the steer that took first prize, the average daily gain of which was 1 lb. 13.74 ozs., and dead, 1 lb. 3.29 ozs. Of steers above two and not exceeding three years, there were six entries, which gave an average daily gain alive of 1 lb. 5.94 ozs., and dead, 0 lbs. 14.34 ozs., and dressed out at 65.36 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The best daily gain made was 1 lb. 9.16 ozs. alive, and the best in the carcass was 1 lb. 1.86 ozs. This carcass, which was unnoticed in the award list, gave 72.84 per cent. of carcass to live weight, the highest in the class and the show. Of heifers not exceeding three years, eight were present, which gave an average daily gain of 1 lb. 8.13 ozs., and dressed 0 lbs. 15.68 ozs., showing 64.99 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The best daily gain alive was 1 lb. 15.17 ozs., shown by Mr. J. D. Fletcher's heifer, that secured the champion honor of this section. This heifer also gave the largest percentage of carcass to live weight—65.72 per cent. in the class—but its average daily gain dead was only 1 lb. 4.28 ozs., as compared with 1 lb. 5.26 ozs. given by the third-prize carcass.

**THE SHEEP SECTION** was full of interest to flock-masters, for in it neither breed, type nor character were thought of, but simply formation, depth of flesh, and least offal. There were six classes, but those for the long-wooled breeds were not largely represented. In the long-wooled class for lambs under twelve months, only two entries were made. These gave an average daily gain alive of 8.77 ozs. and 6.73 ozs., and in the carcass, 5.26 ozs. and 4.17 ozs., with an average of 60.63 per cent. of carcass to live weight. In the class for wethers above 12 and not exceeding 24 months, the four entries present gave an average daily gain alive of 3.95 ozs., and in the carcass, 2.59 ozs., which shows 56.72 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The best daily gain alive was 5.10 ozs., and dead, 3.48 ozs., for an unnoticed carcass. The highest percentage of carcass to live weight was 68.90 ozs. for the first carcass, with an average daily gain of 3.21 ozs. alive, and 2.18 ozs. in the carcass.

The short-wooled lamb class had twenty-eight entries, the whole of which were highly meritorious. The average daily gain of the class was 8.27 ozs. alive, and 5.21 ozs. in the carcass, which gave 62.64 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 10.79 ozs., and dead, 6.80 ozs. The largest percentage of carcass to live weight was 66.62. The carcass that won the champion prize in the sheep section gave, it will be interesting to remark, an average daily gain of 7.66 ozs. alive, and 4.89 in the carcass, with a percentage of carcass to live weight of 63.77 per cent.

The short-wooled class for wethers over twelve and not exceeding 24 months had an entry of nine, the average daily gain of which alive was 4.09 ozs., and in the carcass, 2.60 ozs., showing 65.65 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain was 5.42 ozs. alive, and in the carcass 3.72 ozs. This carcass also gave the largest percentage of carcass to live weight, 68.62.

The class for cross-bred lambs under twelve months

had an entry of eight. Here the average daily gain alive was 8.11 ozs., and in the carcass 5.07 ozs., which gave an average of 62.50 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 9.18 per cent., and dead 6.01 per cent., whilst the best percentage of carcass to live weight was 68.33.

The yearling wether class had an entry of eight, which showed an average daily gain alive of 5.17 ozs., and in the carcass of 3.41 ozs., which gave an average daily gain of 66.07 per cent. The highest average daily gain was 6.43 ozs. alive, and 4.36 ozs. dead; the latter carcass showing the highest percentage of carcass to live weight, i.e., 70.53 per cent.

**SWINE.**—Of pigs not exceeding 100 lbs. live weight, twelve entries were present, the average daily gain of which alive was 9.16 ozs., and in the carcass, 6.79 ozs., which gave 74.09 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest average daily gain alive was 12.24 ozs., and in the carcass 9.03 ozs. The first-prize carcass, however, showed 82.76 per cent. of carcass to live weight, with an average daily gain alive of 7.09 ozs., and 6.33 ozs. in the carcass.

Of pigs exceeding 100 lbs., and not exceeding 220 lbs. live weight, eleven entries were present, which gave an average daily gain of 11.66 ozs. alive, and 9.22 ozs. in the carcass, with 79.56 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The highest daily gain alive was 1 lb., and in the carcass 12.02 ozs. The largest percentage of carcass to live weight was 83.33 per cent.; the champion pig showed an average daily gain alive of 15.98 ozs., and in the carcass 6.68 ozs., giving 80.23 per cent. of carcass to live weight. The heavier class of pigs, exceeding 220 lbs. in live weight, had an entry of 12, the average daily gain of which was 82.78 per cent., giving an average daily gain of 14.10 ozs. alive, and 11.66 ozs. dead, with 82.73 per cent. of carcass to live weight.

W. W. C.

**Call on Bannerman Now.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I hope you will allow me a reply to your criticism of my letter in a recent issue, of which I see an ex parte criticism in the Scottish Farmer, a strong upholder of the right of the State to pass by subterfuge a law subsidizing one section of the community at the expense of another. I again assert what is an undeniable fact, Canada has only a comparatively small proportion of her vast area in tillage, and I know just as well as you, Mr. Editor, Canada has millions of square miles available for tillage. I also know your Government does all it can—I wish it was the same with the Government here—to encourage the influx of tillers of the soil, and that large sections of land are gradually being broken up. But my information is and the returns show that the greater part of the land broken up is devoted to wheat-growing and not mixed husbandry. I also know that land in tillage produces a much greater quantity and value of food and produce of all kinds than when in grass, and have used this as an argument for the repeal of the embargo. But I also know that Canada will for many long years be able to breed and rear on the millions of square miles of her rich grazing lands many more cattle than she can possibly fatten. I also know—that you do not seem to know or realize—that the grass-fed cattle Canada sends here would command more money if farmers were allowed to compete with butchers, and purchase them for short-keep. I admit I am a special pleader for British feeders; I glory in the fact. I am the same for



Mayflower 3rd, Tin Maud, Queen Ideal.

A trio of prizewinning Shorthorns in the herd of R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ontario. Mayflower 3rd, first-prize cow, senior champion and grand champion female; Tiny Maud, first-prize two-year-old; Queen Ideal, first-prize senior yearling and junior champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

British consumers—the masses whose representatives support the association I have the honor to be as secretary. Pray, who do you represent, that you covertly oppose the repeal of restrictions that would raise the value of cattle in Canada by opening to them the best market in the world? Is it the cattle dealers and cold-storage companies for there is nothing to prevent Canadian farmers fattening and sending their cattle to the dead-meat factories after the repeal of the embargo, if they find it pays them better than to send them here alive?

PATRICK L. GRAY.

Secretary for Scotland.

The Home Importation Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain.

Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Dec. 30, 1905.

[Editor's Note.—“The Farmer's Advocate” is not opposing embargo removal, but, by degrees is letting light into some rather thick craniums. All that our friend Mr. Gray has to do now is to press the Campbell-Bannerman button, and he can (if he will) do the rest, being firmly seated in the Government saddle.]

### Care of the Herd Boar.

It is the common practice to select a young boar from a distant herd, and have him shipped by freight or express to his destination. He is taken from comfortable quarters and the company he has been accustomed to since his birth, and, after a trip of several hours, or it may be days, confined in a crate, is placed in a pen by himself in surroundings entirely strange, where it is little wonder if he feels lonesome and homesick, frets and fails in condition, as is often the case, proving unsure as a breeder for some time after the change, and in some instances becoming cross and vicious. If he shows fretfulness, it will be a kindness to give him the company of a barrow pig or young sow for awhile, till he becomes used to his new home, and to show him you are his friend by scratching his back with a curry-comb and brush, which will be good for his skin and his general health, and will tend to keep him quiet and contented. He should be fed lightly for a few days after the fast he has been subjected to during shipment, a quart of warm milk or kitchen swill being sufficient for the first feed or two, after which gradually increase his rations, being careful not to overfeed him, but let his food be nourishing. If possible, have a yard connected with his pen where he may run out in fine weather for exercise, and in the spring and summer months give him the run of a larger lot in which clover or other grass or a forage crop of some kind is grown, in order that he may graze and get plenty of exercise to strengthen his limbs and muscles. A breeding crate in which to place sows during service is a great convenience and saving of time, as with this, and a movable platform four to six inches high, he may be accommodated to large or small sows. As a rule, one service is sufficient, and quite as effective as more, and is a saving of the strength and vitality of the boar. His grain ration should be of mixed grains, as ground oats and corn, or barley with shorts, mixed with milk or swill enough to wet it thoroughly but yet keep it stiff. He should be given water in a separate trough to drink at will.

### Breed Associations and the National Records.

The annual meetings of the leading Live-stock Breeders' Associations are called for in Toronto during the week beginning Monday, February 5th. It behooves the breeders of pure-bred horses, cattle and other stock concerned, to make their arrangements to attend these annual gatherings in large numbers, not delegating to a few men, however capable, the duty of legislating for interests of such large and growing importance. Foremost among the subjects demanding consideration will be the working of the new National Records, started last year. Beyond some complaints of inaccuracies in pedigrees issued, which constitute data for the future “errata” page, which we hope to see materially curtailed hereafter, we have been hearing very little about the progress of the new plan. This calm does not necessarily betoken perpetual fair weather. One of the points which “The Farmer's Advocate” insisted upon from the outset was that there should be a fair and proportionate representation for the breeders of all the Provinces, and another, that the breed organizations should insist upon controlling absolutely their own funds, registrars, records and general policies. Foreseeing the dangers that might develop, Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, wisely decided that his Department should not undertake to trespass upon the management of the affairs or funds of the breed societies, but would undertake to supervise the work of the breed registrars only to the extent of protecting the Department in the matter of affixing the national seal to the certificates issued. We submit that there is still good and sufficient reason for the Breed Associations to be on the alert, lest these great interests should suffer by being allowed to drift into the hands of a

very few persons, whereby the organizations will be shorn of strength possessed under the old order. During the development of the plan for organization, an influential Eastern Shorthorn breeder pointed out the danger of the D. S. B. A. actually letting its vast interests fall largely under control of men who were not Shorthorn breeders at all, and it is probably this very fear that still holds the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association aloof from the scheme. Under the new system, the breed societies, through their boards of directors, elect certain representatives to the National Records Board, which, in turn, has delegated its powers to a Record Committee of six, one each for light and heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and of this Committee, the Chairman of the Record Board is, in turn, the Chairman. This Committee holds office till its successors are appointed. Invested with large powers, it will thus be seen to what extent the Breed Associations have delegated the direction of their records. Whether the Record Board is the best plan, or whether the breed society directors should each directly deal with the records and registrars, are fair subjects for discussion now.

Right here crops the other danger—that of Provincialism, which influential horsemen, both West and East, declare may yet wreck the whole scheme. Western horsemen feel keenly their non-representation on the directorate of the Dominion Clydesdale Association. “What sort of a nationalization is it,” says an Albertan, “that picks out the directors from the south end of one Ontario county?” A vigorous protest is promised from the West for the annual meeting, which, unless heeded, there may be a general kick over the traces. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the Record Committee, consisting of Messrs. R. Miller (Chairman), Hon. John Dryden, W. Smith, R. Beith, A. W. Smith, Joseph Brethour and Robert Ness, are all Ontario men, except the latter, who is from Quebec. Where, it is asked, are the representatives of Manitoba, British Columbia, the two new Western Provinces, or the Maritime Provinces? It is said that they are represented in the National Live-stock Association, but that is now a figurehead organization, and has nothing to do with the Records or breed society affairs. When the Record Board was created, a leading Maritime man declared, with more emphasis than the Scriptures permit, “What in — is the use of our coming up here at all; Ontario takes everything, and we get no show?” Attention is also called to the fact that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Record Board is another Ontario man—Mr. A. P. Westervelt, a prominent official of the Ontario Government, as Director of Live Stock, a very capable and tactful executive officer, but who is put in an anomalous and questionable position by holding office in connection with the administration of the National Records. The appearance of this sort of thing intensifies the Western and Maritime feeling on the subject. Ontario naturally has a majority of the breeders now, but she may not always hold that position; and, at all events, it is the part of wisdom to see that in the breed societies and in the National Records, breeders in all parts of Canada have a fair and equitable share in the management, and if they are wise they will insist upon controlling their own affairs, both in name and in fact. These are subjects of vital concern to our breeders, and “The Farmer's Advocate,” believing in frank and above-board discussion, feels in duty bound to lay these matters before the public.

### Cost of Raising Hogs.

A question that vexes the minds of many people is, “Does it pay to raise hogs at the average market prices?” There are many opinions upon this question, but little data. Some are going extensively into hog-raising, one place we know of where a herd of 100 brood sows is being established, while others are giving it up. Recently we had a look through a hog-feeding establishment, the owner of which said that by buying light hogs from Winnipeg packers and feeding them up he could make a profit, but that it did not pay to raise them. We cited this statement to an experienced hog-raiser in South-western Manitoba, and asked him how it coincided with his experience, also how he raised his hogs. The following is the reply:

To the Editor “The Farmer's Advocate”:

In reply to your favor, in which your friend says that money is lost in raising the pigs to a marketable size, I will just tell you how I raise my pigs. I have them to come in March; feed the sows on bran and shorts, with buttermilk and slops from the house, till the young ones are a month or five weeks old. The sows are shut up during that time, but I leave spaces for the little ones to get out and have a scupper up and down the passage-way. After they are about ten or twelve days old have a shallow trough placed so that the young pigs can get at it. I then give each a little skim milk or buttermilk when I can get it, and add a little shorts, and as soon as the little fellows start to grow up and clean up the

trough, increase the quantity until they are fit to be taken from their mother. I then castrate all that require it, and in a day or so after wean them. I give them enough to keep them growing but not to fatten them, allow them to run about the farm until I have planted my potatoes, then put them in the pigs' pasture and give plenty of grass and water, still feeding them with the milk that can be spared from the calves. In June I sow some rape. I plant it in rows, so that I can use the horse-hoe. By the end of July I have a nice lot of rape to give the pigs in the pasture, which keeps them growing and in good shape until it is time to put them up to fat. Now, sir, I want your friend to show me where I have made a mistake, and show me where the money loss comes in by raising pigs in the way I raise them to fit them for the fattening stage?

To fat these pigs, I mix 7 bags of barley, 4 of oats and 1 of wheat in a heap on the floor, get it chopped, and then give each pig one wooden pail containing enough milk and chop to make a nice batter, three times a day. Continue this till the pigs dress from 150 to 175 pounds, as that is about the weight the packers like to get. And now comes the loss, for every day I keep these pigs after that they are eating up the profit. Our local butcher would not buy unless at two or three cents below the market price. On writing to the Winnipeg packers, I was told they were full up to the roof, but was requested to send on the hogs and they would fix the price after. Put I don't get caught that way: I must first know the price they will give before I part with my pigs. I may say, in my opinion, that if hogs, raised and fatted in the way I do mine, are not worth from five to six cents live weight, they are not worth raising at all.

HENRY WICKHAM.

Willow Farm, Man.

### “Marketing Canadian Hogs.”

To the Editor “The Farmer's Advocate”:

Under the above heading, in a recent issue of your paper, you deal with the discussion which took place at the Winter Fair, in Guelph. Without questioning the accuracy of your report of that meeting, it would, at least, have been only common courtesy to report to your readers that the packers, through unfortunate interruptions to the afternoon's programme, were not given an opportunity to take up with any degree of completeness the three questions raised, namely:

1. The importation of American hogs.
2. The question of selection.
3. The desirability of a more uniform price for hogs.

This at least is true, that the representatives of the packers—your report to the contrary—neither evaded the question nor sought to divert the discussion into other channels. When you state that they failed to get down to the root of the question—the real reason of the shortage of hogs—you state what is not true. The reason we gave was that, rightly or wrongly, farmers believed that it did not pay to raise hogs, and acted upon their conviction. This is the bed-rock of the matter, and the question of interest at the moment is, Why are farmers raising less hogs than twelve months ago? Is it because they have had new light on the cost of raising and feeding hogs, which shows them that during the past few years they have been marketing hogs at a loss? Or is it because of the persistent campaign of misstatement and misrepresentation, carried on by “The Farmer's Advocate” and other farmers' journals, to set farmers and packers by the ears? One need go no farther than your article to obtain an answer to these questions: “The average pork-packer regards the farmer as his particular prey. . . . They will stand it for a while, but . . . a crisis, more or less acute, is bound to come, and when it does, the packer will have much more to lose than the farmer.”

By such statements as the above, made without a vestige of proof to support them, you arouse suspicion in the mind of the farmer that he is not having a fair deal, and from that suspicion to the conclusion that there is no money in hogs is but a short step.

Is there no money in hogs? At the Guelph meeting, Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave some very valuable figures on the cost of raising and feeding hogs, which you apparently thought unimportant, although by most people they were considered the most valuable contribution to the afternoon's proceedings. In tests conducted at the college, in which he was most careful to be conservative in his estimate, Prof. Day showed a cost of producing bacon hogs, under best conditions, of \$4.10, and under worse conditions of \$4.52 per 100 lbs., live weight. Perhaps the average of these two figures (\$4.30) might be taken as close to the actual cost of production. At this cost, does it pay to raise and feed hogs? The average price to farmers in the last six years has been \$5.70 per cwt.; or the average profit upon the above basis of cost has been a little over 32 per cent. The yearly marketings of hogs in Ontario have been, say 1,200,000 hogs, worth \$10.50 each, or \$12,500,000, in round figures. On this sale of product, the farmers of Ontario have cleared, over and above the market value of grain fed, something over \$4,000,000 in cash per year. Under such conditions, is hog-raising an industry that farmers can afford to go out of?

But, it is objected, the price has fallen away below \$5.70 per cwt., live weight. Yes, and it has gone away

above that figure. Average conditions must guide the farmer in estimating the value of this business to him. For one period of six weeks only, during the past six years, prices dropped to the figure given above, which we take as actual cost. All the rest of the time the market price of hogs showed a profit over the market value of grain used for feed up to 75 per cent., and showing on an average 32 per cent.

Again, it is objected that the bulk of hogs are marketed in the fall of the year, when prices are always lower than the average. It is true that deliveries are, as a rule, heavier in November and December than during the other months. The packers are in nowise to blame for this; neither are they to blame for the lower prices which obtain at that time of the year. The heavier deliveries arise naturally out of a necessitous condition with many farmers. They are not fortunate enough to have warm enough quarters in which their brood sows may litter before April; hence these pigs are on the market in December. Again, feed may be scarce, and the hogs which should have been ready in August or September are not put on the market until a couple months later. This period of heavy deliveries unfortunately coincides with a period of heavy deliveries in other countries supplying the English market with bacon; hence the market is over supplied, demand is lessened on account of the consumption of poultry at that time of the year, and prices are invariably lower. But, to a large extent, farmers have the remedy in their own hands. As Mr. Simpson Rennie put it at Guelph: "I never have any hogs ready to sell in November or December. I always sell mine when prices are high." All farmers cannot do this. Those farmers who have good accommodation for their hogs can, and if they were to stay out during these months, deliveries would be nearer normal, and prices more regular as a consequence.

But this fact remains, that only for six weeks in six years did prices reach a basis of cost, even in the fall of the year. What about all the months that the hogs were the best profit-earners on the farm?

Again, you state that, "farmers want an understanding whereby prices may be more uniformly sustained." The only answer to this is that the packer would be happy to name such a uniform price, if such a uniform condition of sale of bacon existed on the English market. The English market absorbs 85 per cent. of the product of Canadian hogs. The bacon is mild-cured; deteriorates, if carried, and must be sold upon arrival. Irrespective of cost or of loss, it must be cleared each week. Its value is determined by the quantity of bacon of all kinds offering on the market, and by other factors affecting the bacon market, more or less directly, such as the price of beef, the price of poultry, general trade conditions, etc. There are no average conditions governing such a market. With all available sources of information at hand, the packer endeavors to gauge the course of a market upon which supplies bought to-day will be sold six weeks from now. His point of view is colored naturally by the cables he receives from week to week, showing the sales actually being made for his bacon, and by advices from his agent showing the general market conditions in England. Upon these advices, and his general knowledge of the market, gained by the experience of years, the packer names a price for hogs. But, someone objects: "Why should the packer have the right to determine the price? He should consult the interested partner—the farmer."

Why should he set the price? Simply because he has to protect himself. No one else will. The English market won't protect him. It will sell the bacon at what it is worth that week, no matter what the cost or loss. Will the "interested partner" protect him, if the market goes against him? No. The "interested partner" has the money in his pocket for his hogs, and it is the packer's own business to shift for himself. This sentimental talk about partnership—"business partners" and "interested partners"—is all in the air. There are three phases to the business—raw material, manufacture and sale. They are all independent, but the nature of the business, the thousands of holders from whom the raw material comes, precludes the idea of partnership. What the hog and bacon industry needs is co-operation, not partnership. That co-operation has always existed, in spite of the meddling of mischief mongers. The breed and type of Canadian hogs have been improved; the packers have spent time and money in helping do it, and continue to do so; hogs are worth more to the Ontario farmers than ever before; packers have shown their confidence in the business by investing money in plants, and creating a healthy buying competition; the reputation of Canadian bacon has improved in England; Canadian packers have done it by care in cure, selection and marketing.

There has also been co-operation in price—the only kind of co-operation which can obtain in this field, namely, the absence of combination or agreement, and the keenest kind of competition among packers. This statement has been challenged, but the absolute facts of the case are that the Wm. Davies Company, buying from 25 to 35 per cent. of the hogs marketed in Ontario, has not now, nor ever has had, any agreement with other packers in regard to the buying price of hogs. We have believed it to be in our interests, and in the interests of the whole industry, to develop the business along these lines, and the price paid each week to the farmers of Ontario for their hogs has been the highest price which we believed we could pay and show any profit to ourselves. We are not in the business for health, neither do we pose as business philanthropists. We do profess, however, to have some sense of business

decency, and we claim to be neither the brigands nor the extortioners which your paper would depict us.

These, then, are the outstanding facts which interest and affect the farmer. Hog-raising pays handsomely, and there is among packers that healthy competition for hogs which insures to the farmer the fullest value for his hogs week by week, no matter what the season or where he may market them.

THE WM. DAVIES CO., LIMITED.  
(Per F. J. Smale, Ass't Gen'l Manager.)

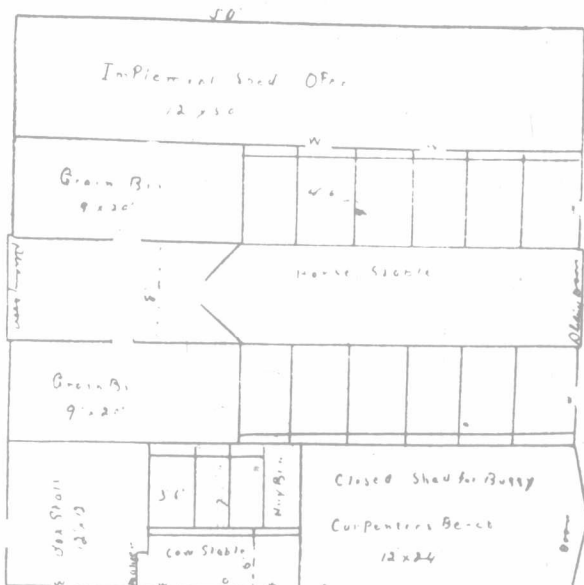
**Farm.**

**An Alberta Barn Plan.**

I herewith enclose a rough plan of my bar. I have left out the specifications, as every intending builder would make these to suit himself. I have also left out the elevation plan, as perhaps the height would not suit everybody.

You will notice that the passage down center of the barn is wide enough to drive a wagon right through, thus facilitating the unloading of grain into the bins. The loose planks are inserted in a slot in the side of the bins, thus making it unnecessary to lift the sacks any higher than is necessary, and they are inserted one at a time, as the bins get filled.

There is a small door between the loose box and the cow shed for putting hay and corn into the manger.



Plan of Alberta Barn.

There is also an opening from the hay loft to the cow shed to put hay through into the stall marked "hay bin."

You will notice that the loose box is isolated from the stable.

The implement shed has open sides and front, and will hold all the implements used by a farmer working twelve horses.

In the buggy shed there is room for a carpenter's bench, blacksmith's forge, etc., etc.

The implement shed faces north, so the sun does not get onto the implements and dry them up, and the stable door opens eastward, as our prevailing winds—i.e., the Chinook—come from the west.

The loose box and cowshed doors are divided in half, of course. This barn was erected by me this last fall, and gives every satisfaction, both as to economy of space, warmth, and economy of labor. Hoping this may be of some use.

Alta. G. S. HEMELRYK.

**A Profitable Crop to Grow.**

A perusal of some of the new issues of seed catalogues, suggests the attempt at growing red clover for seed on some prairie farms. Listed in these catalogues, the very best grade of red clover seed retails at \$11 to \$12 per bushel of 60 lbs., alsike bringing \$12 to \$13 per bushel. It is well known by many farmers in Manitoba that the home-grown timothy seed is superior to the Eastern-grown article, and it is only fair to assume that the same would hold good in respect to the clovers. When looking over the plots entered in "The Farmer's Advocate" clover competition, and in conversation with growers of clover both here and in North Dakota, it was remarked the great quantity of bold seed was formed in the crop. A good average yield of seed from a second crop of red clover in the East is one of 4 to 5 bushels, which, if sold wholesale at price 30 per cent. less than the retail, would mean \$40 gross return per acre, besides the valuable hay crop and the benefit to the land by the free nitrogen fixed. This season we have heard of good gross returns of \$40 and \$50 per acre from wheat specially selected and sold for seed, which, after the necessary expenses were deducted, gave a net return satisfactory to the growers. There is more and more demand for clover seed from farmers who wish to start growing this valuable legume, but

who are reluctant to pay \$12 per bushel for seed, a reluctance that we can well understand, if the seed is to be sown at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, and sown alone. A bushel of first-class seed, however, can be made to do for a block of ten acres, and is well worthy of a trial. From the results obtained by many, and our experience the past season, we would suggest the following method, which we intend, if permitted, to carry out the coming spring: Mix red clover (best quality seed) with timothy, in the proportion of six pounds of the former to three of the latter, sowing nine pounds of the mixture per acre, in a broadcasting seeder attachment or hand seeder, along with the wheat. While barley is much favored by some as a seeding-down crop, we prefer to take a crop of wheat after the barley, using the wheat as the nurse crop. The barley crop has served as a cleaning crop, being sown late, and has also taken some of the strength of the manure applied during the winter previous to its being sown, and thus avoids the waste of rank growth of straw in the wheat, with a liability to rust, go down, or late ripening.

Try a ten-acre plot of clover and timothy; if the legume fails the grass will not, and if successful, the crop for an outlay of \$15 will be profitable and a joy to look upon.

**Stook versus Stack Threshing.**

Editorially, the stand has been taken by "The Farmer's Advocate" in favor of stack-threshing, after a careful consideration of the facts and conditions, although, occasionally, a correspondent takes opposite ground. Heretofore reliable statistics were not available.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has been collecting some valuable data concerning the comparative cost of stacking and threshing out of the stack, and shock threshing, for the past two or three years. In the vicinity of Northfield, the average cost per acre of stacking grain and then threshing it out of the stack, including all labor and machine cost, amounted to \$2.14 per acre. These results represent figures from 800 acres of small grain. Similar results were obtained from 700 acres in the same locality as to the cost of shock threshing, which amounted to \$1.93 per acre, hence there was a difference of 21 cents per acre in favor of shock threshing, so far as cost was concerned. It is too expensive to run the risk of having the grain spoiled while waiting in the shock for the threshing machine, when, under ideal conditions, the money saved is no greater than these figures indicate. Other figures were obtained in the vicinity of Crookston, and hence are thoroughly applicable to the average farm in that section of Minnesota, which is stated to be from 180 to 200 acres in size. The cost per acre of stacking barley amounted to 51 cents, stack-threshing to 18.4 cents, and the machine bill to 39.6 cents, making a total cost per acre of \$1.09 for stacking and stack-threshing, including all expenses except the cost of hauling the grain from the machine to the granary. Shock-threshing averaged 96.8 cents per acre, making the latter 12.2 cents per acre cheaper than the former. These results were obtained from about 98 acres of grain in each case. In regard to the cost of stacking and threshing out of the stack in the case of wheat, 92.6 cents is given as the average for 522 acres, while threshing out of the shock cost 69.6 cents per acre, on a similar acreage, making shock threshing in this case 23 cents less per acre. In the case of oats, the difference in the two methods of threshing amounted to 20.7 cents per acre in favor of shock threshing. The average for the three grains was 18.6 cents per acre in favor of shock threshing.

These figures again indicate that the farmer cannot afford to allow his wheat to stand in shock waiting for a machine, when the difference in cost of the two methods of hauling the grain is so slight. These figures are for the year 1904. The wheat crop had been heavily damaged by rust, and consequently the yield was small, while the growth of straw was unusually heavy. The cash price charged for the use of a machine was 2c. per bushel for oats and barley, and from 3½c. to 4c. for wheat.

Those of our readers who are in doubt about the advisability of stacking should bear these figures in mind and try to recall them next summer. It is a poor plan to run the risk of allowing a good crop of wheat or other grain to bleach when 25 cents per acre invested in stacking as insurance might cause the crop to grade one or two grades higher.

We shall be glad to have some figures and opinions from farmers on this important question. It seems to be the general opinion that a grade may easily be lost by the exposure wheat often undergoes in the stook.

**Portable Granaries.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 At your request I send plans of the framing of the portable granaries which I have used for the past four years, and have found so convenient that I would not think of going back to the plan of one central granary, or to an attempt to haul all my grain from the machine to an elevator. I have made plans of the frame only, as it is a simple matter to lay the floor, put on the siding and the roof after the frame is made. The plans and the following notes are intended to make it easy for an ordinary farmer, with the help he has, and at odd times, to make them. With lumber at ordinary retail prices, and counting the labor

edge will come flush with the outside of the end joist. Spike well. As these reach the end plate which lies on the side plates, they will not reach to the bottom of the joist.

It will be more convenient to lay the floor before putting up the end studs, then mortise through the floor for them. The floor should be of good matched flooring, well laid, and finished before any siding is put on. Be very careful to fit the floor well about the studs, and to have it true on the outer edges where the siding will be nailed to it, as wheat will go through a very small hole.

Side all round with good strong, matched siding, well nailed. Nail the lower half with

two 3-inch nails at each stud, and the upper half with 2-inch nails. Do not spare nails. These granaries will get a good deal of racking in being hauled about from year to year. This is the way I made mine, and they are about as good now as when new. I used flooring for the sides, but a driving rain will sometimes wet the inside, and I find a coating of oats (never wheat) on the inside when emptied.

Finish the siding before putting on the roof boards, and be sure to have the tops of the siding so that the roof boards will make so tight a joint that no snow can blow in. Side up to the roof boards all around, excepting between the studs at each end. From the center of the plate and the center of the studs to the roof are the doors, and the only doors, as shown by the dotted lines on the end elevation. A cross-bar is the best fastening for these doors. Be sure to have one in each end. The high bagger will put the grain into these doors.

As to the roof, I made it with rafters, one-quarter pitch, sheeting and shingles, as shown in the drawings. Some, however, think that two thicknesses of resawn lumber, with tar paper between, bent over, will do all right, but I think the shingled roof will last much longer and be proof against snow. Do not put holes in the roof. My first were made that way, but I could not keep out the snow, and changed them to end doors.

The spout of the machine will put the grain in, but how to get it out? Make a square hole in the middle of each side (sometimes you cannot get at the side next the straw) six inches by six, one foot above the floor. By digging a small hole in the ground it can go that low. Fasten securely grooves on the outside for the slide. These and the slide should be well made of hard wood. Do not fail to fasten the slide with a nail when full. My colts soon learned to open them. Make one spout about a foot long, with flanges, that will fit where the slide goes in. Slip the slide down and let the spout follow it, when you would draw grain out. Nearly two-thirds of the grain will run out. Now make a small hopper holding about a bag, which will slip in behind a 2 x 4 spiked on the inside of the studs, and rest flat against the hole. While one shovels into this another draws off into bags.

Get pieces of old wagon tires punched, and spike on the runners to keep from tearing out the holes through which the chains are put. A good team will move when empty, and two teams will haul any distance. Note the three 2 x 4's from side to side, and the two 1 x 6's from bottom to top. An axe, saw, square, chisel and a little common sense are needed.

N. WOLVERTONS.

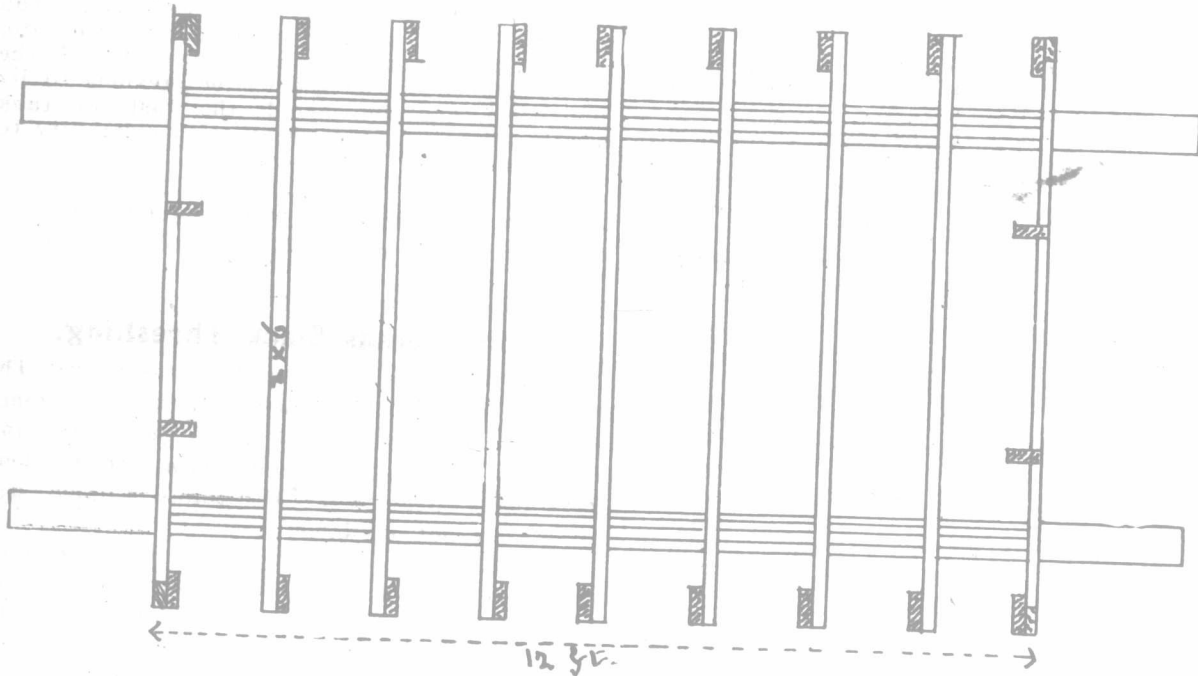
**Detection of Adulteration of Bluestone.**

Bluestone is got, on the large scale, by roasting copper pyrites, when both the copper and iron are oxidized into sulphates. At the red heat used, the iron sulphate (copperas or green vitriol) is decomposed, and the copper sulphate (bluestone) crystallized from a hot watery solution. Blue vitriol (bluestone) made from pyrites always contains iron. It occurs in large, blue, double, oblique rhombic prisms, has a specific gravity of 2.2, and a styptic (puckers the lining of the mouth), metallic taste. Exposed to the air, it effloresces and becomes covered with a greenish-white powder of carbonate. It is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in about two parts of boiling and four of temperate water. The ordinary blue vitriol, exposed to a temperature of 400 degrees F., loses water of crystallization, becomes a yellow-white powder, and is used for testing alcohol and other liquids for water, which it seizes, regaining its blue color.

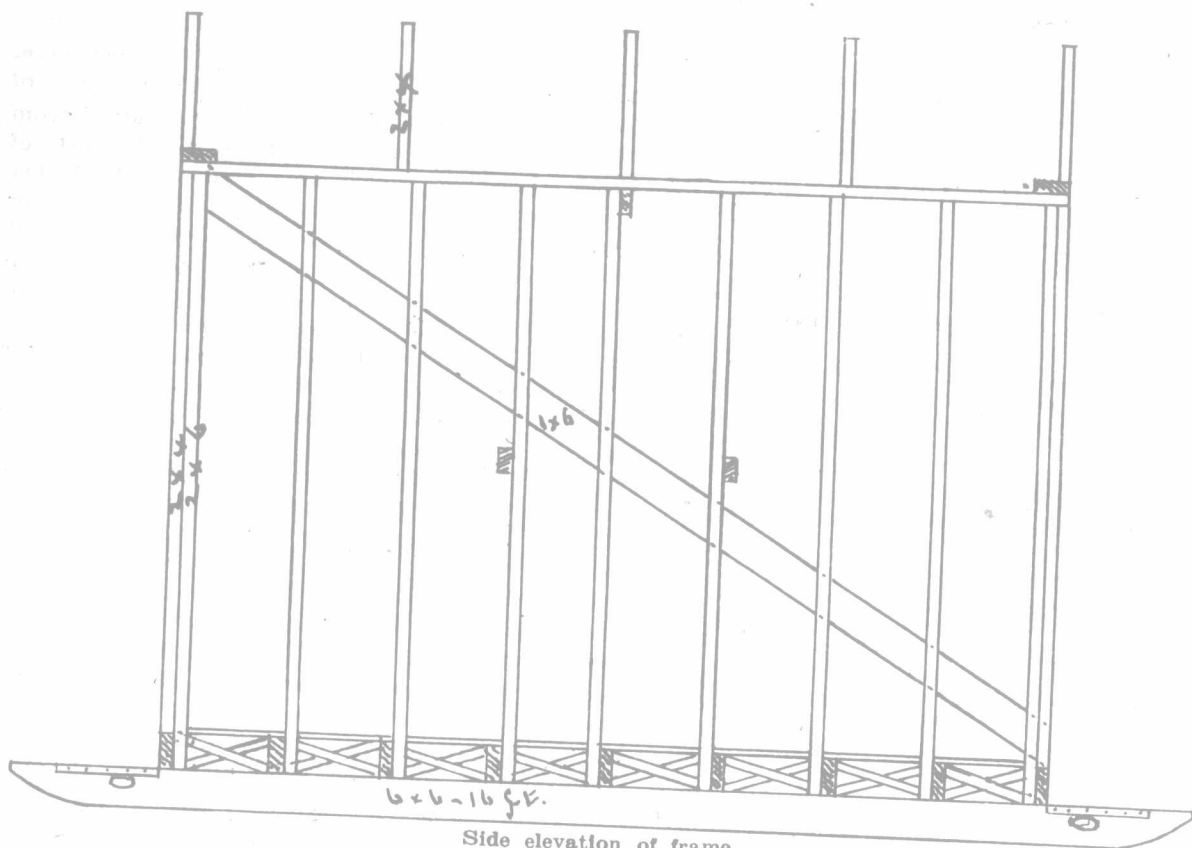
In poisoning by copper salts, the appropriate remedies are white of egg or milk, which form insoluble innocuous albuminates; iron filings, which attract and fix the copper; or potassium ferrocyanide, which produces a comparatively insoluble and harmless salt.

Iron sulphate (copperas, or green vitriol) occurs in bluish-green, oblique, rhombic prisms, which, on exposure to the air, gradually oxidize, becoming opaque, and covered with a brown coating of the normal and basic ferric sulphates; an excess of sulphuric acid retards this oxidation. It has an inky, styptic taste, is insoluble in rectified spirit, but soluble in one-third its weight of boiling water and twice its weight of cold water. Heated, it fuses, readily parts with six molecules of water of crystallization, retaining, however, the seventh more tenaciously.

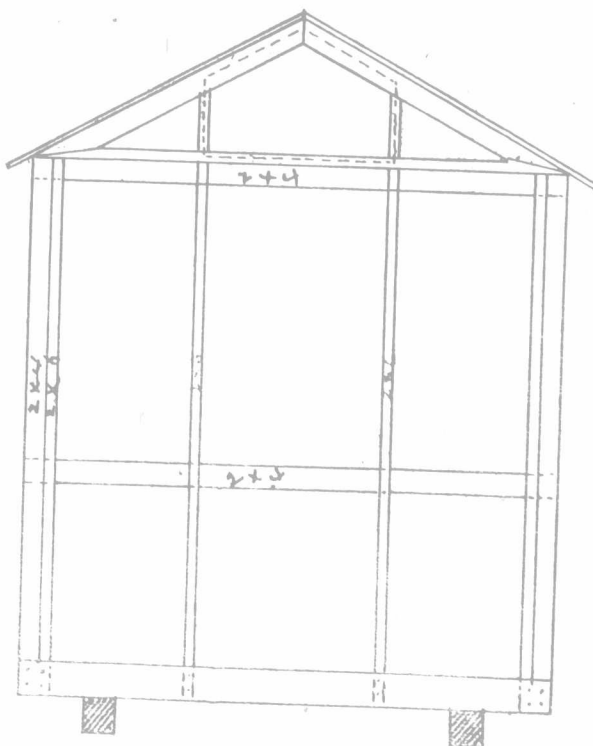
Bluestone and other copper salts will, with alkaline solutions (such as caustic potash, KOH, or caustic soda NaOH), give a greenish-blue precipitate, insoluble in excess, but blackened by heat. Ammonia will give a similar precipitate, which redissolves on addition of the ammonia, forming a deep-blue liquid, whereas the iron salt, with either caustic alkali mentioned, will give a white or gray precipitate, rapidly becoming green and then brown.



Plan for portable granary.



Side elevation of frame.



End elevation.

at \$1.50 per day, mine cost about \$30 each, and hold, well filled, 600 bushels each. I shall make some more (I now have eleven), but will make the new ones with joists and studs seven feet instead of eight, the building holding about 450 bushels. When the straw is long, 600 makes a very large stack.

Place the runners five feet apart, from inside to inside, and on blocks. Look across the tops to see that they are level with each other. So long as you square everything from them you have no need of a spirit level. Mark off for the joists, each of which is cut eight feet long. Place them square with the runners, and toe in a four-inch wire nail in each side firmly into the runner. Bridge well with 2 x 2 pieces, as shown. Be sure of your work here, otherwise the joists will turn down. Now cut the eighteen 2 x 6 studs exactly 8 feet long. With four-inch nails spike on the four corner studs, putting four spikes in each. Put on the 2 x 6 plates, 12 feet long. Place stays under the middle of each to keep from sagging. Spike on the balance of the studs, letting each one touch the plate. Put four spikes in each foot. Drive two spikes down through the plate into each stud. Of course, you must take pains to square each corner stud both ways with the tops of the joists. Nail 2 x 4 pieces to the corner studs to nail the end siding to. They stand on top of end joists. Cut out a piece 2 x 4 from the foot of each end stud, so that the

**Getting Ready for Seedtime.**

**PREPARATION OF LAND.**

In addition to having good and clean seed, it is necessary to have proper cultivation of the soil to have clean farms and good crops.

Good crops are often grown on unclean farms, but only through a great deal of labor that is not required for the grain.

Breaking, or breaking and backsetting, constitutes the first work of a new settler in preparing his land for a crop of any sort, and often the manner in which the first year's work is done ensures success or failure. Early breaking, and backsetting when the sod has rotted, can be relied on to give two satisfactory crops. Breaking alone, with disking in the fall, may give one good crop, while grass and weeds are certain to reduce the yield of the second. Breaking shallow, and backsetting in August or September, has always given the best returns of all sorts of grain, and will continue to do so, no matter what other way or ways are advocated.

After two crops have been taken from new land, it should be fallowed, and fallowing repeated every third year.

**SUMMER-FALLOWS.**

Fallows are a necessity in this country for good crops and clean farms, and however much the desire may be to do without them, there has nothing yet been found to take their place.

A fallow properly cultivated ensures a fair if not a good crop, in the driest season. On all other land, no matter how prepared, crops have partially or totally failed in the past, and will assuredly do so again.

In addition to being the salvation of grain, fallows alone, when many acres are devoted to grain, can keep a farm clean from weeds, or are a great help in doing so. Fall or spring cultivation of stubble land only adds to the myriads of weed seeds already in the soil, while fallows help to germinate and destroy them.

Fallows also are imperative in this country, on account of the short season from harvest to winter. Fallows permit the soil being prepared at a season when no other work is pressing, namely, from close of seeding in May, until hay or grain harvest starts in August.

Fallowed land is ready for sowing when two or three inches of frost are out of the soil, and always has sufficient moisture to germinate grain, while no other land is proof against the dry, hot winds of May.

Fallows are worked in many ways, and in favorable seasons like the past one, poorly worked fallows give good returns. Deep plowing in May or June, with shallow cultivation during the growing season, can be relied on year after year to give the most satisfactory crops, for at least the southern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

That a properly cultivated fallow conserves moisture, even in the driest season, cannot be disputed.

That fallows also help greatly towards clean farms and good crops, has been apparent for years.

That one deep plowing before rains are over, and shallow cultivation during the growing season, constitute a good fallow.

That fallows plowed after the weeds have ripened their seed, is the sure forerunner of dirty farms, and eventual failure.

**SEEDING.**

Seed wheat should be sown the first three weeks after frost permits the drill to work. When sown the first two weeks, frost rarely injures the crop in the fall; the third week's seeding may be caught, and the fourth week's is never safe.

Oats are not safe from spring frost if sown before first of May, and barley before the 5th. Some springs, however, they both do well when sown in April.

Frost cutting down the grain above the ground does not materially injure the crop; the great danger is from frost killing the germ before the grain has taken root.

**DEPTH TO SOW GRAIN.**

All seed should be sown 2 1/2 inches deep in heavy and 3 inches in light soil. Seed should not be sown by broadcast seeder or by hand.

**SEED PER ACRE.**

On good backsetting and on well-worked fallows, 1 1/2 bushels seed wheat, and 2 1/2 bushels oats and barley, can be sown to advantage. On breaking, fall or spring cultivation, 1 1/2 bushels wheat and 2 bushels oats and barley are sufficient.

On weedy land half a bushel of seed should be sown extra; and after the grain is three or four inches high a weeder or harrows should be used several times, if necessary.

**FALL WHEAT.**

New land should be broken 2 1/2 or 3 in. deep before 15th June, then rolled, which ensures the sod rotting by 1st August. When rotted, the sod should be cut up by disk harrows as early in August as possible, and the seed sown at least as deep as the breaking was done.

In harvesting the crop, the stubble should be left as high as possible, and burned the first favorable day after the crop is threshed or removed. After burning the stubble, the land should be cultivated or plowed shallow, to germinate all weed seeds, and following spring plowed 4 to 5 inches deep, and cultivated up to August, when fall wheat should again be sown. After the crop is harvested, the stubble should be left until spring and then burned. After burning, cultivate 2 1/2 inches deep, and sow spring wheat. For oats or barley, plow 4 or 5 inches deep instead of cultivating.—[Angus Mackay, on train, Seed-grain Special.

**A Plank-frame Barn.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

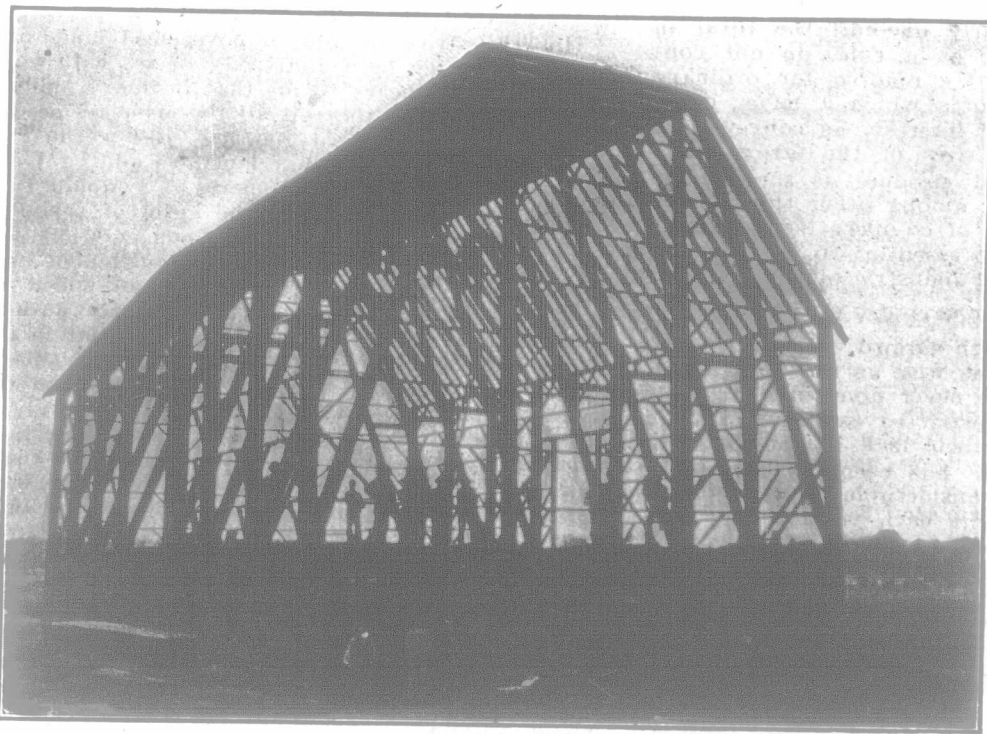
In answer to your request, I send you photograph of our plank-frame barn. I might say that there is not a stick of square timber in the frame. The basement posts are three pieces of plank, 2 x 10, spiked together.

The beams are made of five pieces of plank, spiked together, breaking joints every four feet, spiked every 20 inches, spikes being 4, 5 and 6 inches.

The main posts, purline posts, are 3 x 10. The deck plank 2 x 12 center, 2 x 8 ends.

The end posts are made of plank 3 x 12, with a block 3 x 4 between every 4 feet; the same in the main posts. False rafters and beams, 2 x 10; girts and rafters, 2 x 6; braces, 2 x 4; 70 bolts 1/2 in., 10 in. long; 100 bolts 1/2 in., 4 1/2 in. long; 2 kegs 6-in. spikes; 1 keg of 7-in. spikes; 2 kegs of 4-in. spikes; 2 kegs 5-in. spikes, were used in putting up frame.

The barn was raised with a movable scaffold, piece by piece. JOHN C. ASHTON.



Plank-frame Barn.

**Likes a Rolling Coulter.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the August 16th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," I noticed some advice as to using a rolling coulter, given by Mr. Hays. He spoke of the rolling coulter as being a perpetual annoyance, but I think if Mr. Hays investigates he will find out that the trouble is in the man, and not in the coulter. When I came to this country I was only a young lad. My father bought a farm which had considerable prairie on it, got a breaking plow rigged up (with a rolling coulter), and set me to follow it; and though I was very small, and had very little experience in handling any kind of a plow, yet my plow ran with perfect ease, and many a time I have left it and chased a prairie dog or a gopher for several rods while the oxen went on with the plow, which still kept its place. I doubt if it would do with a clip or wing. And as for a man, as Mr. Hays would have us believe, not knowing whether the fault was in the share or coulter, I think it is high time he had quit the rolling coulter, and the plow as well. He spoke of a man using the section of a mower knife for clean prairie, but I think very often the preference is in the price of the two, rather than in the article itself. I will admit that the rolling coulter is no use where there is scrub or rubbish in the way, but for clean ground it cannot be beaten, providing it is properly set. Mr. Hays spoke of putting the extra work on the horses. Well, I will admit that the horse is a beast of burden, but I think there are too many men who care too little how much their horses are doing. I believe in doing lots of work with my horses; in fact, I believe in both man and team doing their share, but I always try to make the draft on my horses as light as I can. Very often

the men who try to shove too much work on their horses are the very men to leave their horses without cleaning at night, because they say they are too tired to clean them. My advice to new settlers would be to try both the straight and rolling coulter, and be sure you set them right. And if you have any feeling for your horses and regard for the way you do your work, it will not take you long to decide for yourself that the rolling coulter is far in advance for clean prairie.

WM. McINTYRE, Jr.

**Some Suggestions Upon the Weed Problem.**

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Harold Newton's (Selkirk) address, delivered before the St. Andrew's Agricultural Society:

The question of noxious weeds is a very important one, not only in Manitoba, but also in the Northwest. The present year's returns show a steady decrease in the yields per acre in the older farming districts. Any greenhorn, fresh from the counting-house, or any other profession he may have followed, who takes a notion to emigrate and farm in Canada, thinks there is no trick in farming; but I say the man who farms for ten years or more and leaves his land in the same state of fertility as he found the virgin soil, or, if an old, weedy farm, in a better state, that man is a farmer. Unfortunately, a great many men farm for ten years or so, and then have to throw out the cultivated land and break fresh, or move altogether to a new place.

Now for the remedy. First, I would say a systematic rotation of crops. Supposing I rented a farm in the Old Country; one of the conditions of my rental is to grow only such crops as the landlord may allow, to ensure the land being kept

in a fertile state, and should I see fit to sow wheat when I should have put on a root crop, he has the power to have it grazed off by my stock or plowed under. All manure made on the farm must go on the land; it cannot be sold off the land. The reason of this is easy to see. If I rent a farm and take all out of it for a term of years and put nothing back, then when I leave it the landlord cannot get the same rental from the next tenant because of my neglect; so it is to the landlord's interest, as well as the tenant's, to keep the farm fertile, and in this country a man is often both landlord and tenant.

A good rotation of crops must include clover and grasses. As an instance of a five-year rotation of say, first year, wheat; second year, roots or wheat or oats; third year, barley, seeded to clover or timothy; fourth year, clover and timothy; fifth year, same, and manure and plow up. If this rotation were followed, say on a 50-acre farm, it would give 60 acres each year to hay and clover, and thereby ensure the farmer staying at home to make hay instead of going miles away to some wild-hay swamp, and staying for six weeks or so from Monday till Saturday, and leaving the farm to take care of itself, and weeds to grow unchecked. I would also keep all cattle off cropped lands. You may have one piece of land clean and another dirty, and in a wet season the cattle would carry the foul seeds into your clean land with the mud on their feet, and all the extra feed they get does not amount to much; better put the hay rake on your stubble lands after taking the crop off.

Thirdly, let all grading done on the road allowances be harrowed down when work is completed, and the contractor seed down the dump and ditches to clover and grass seed, to be provided at the expense of the municipality in which the work is done. This seeding would choke any weed seed that may be lying dormant in the soil, ready to come up when the land is cultivated; also would prevent the soil off the dump washing into the ditch.

Fourthly, make all municipalities responsible for dirty lands in their territory. Instead of letting a farmer seed a dirty piece of land in the spring, let a man appointed by the council of the municipality spot all dirty land the fall previous, and notify the farmer during the winter that he must not seed that land to grain, but must either fallow, sow to roots and keep clean, or seed down

to grasses or clovers, and cut weeds as they appear before they have time to seed. This plan would be far preferable to letting the farmer seed his land, and then, after putting in his seed and labor, have the noxious-weed inspector come along and order the farmer to cut his crop, say in late June or early in July. These seem to me to be some remedies for the evil. Summed up, they are as follows:

- 1st. A proper rotation of crops.
- 2nd.—Keeping cattle off farming lands.
- 3rd.—Sowing clover or grasses on the graded roads, seed to be provided by the municipality.
- 4th.—Making municipalities responsible in their own territory for dirty lands, they notifying farmers in the winter not to farm their condemned land unless they put down a hoed crop or fallow or seed to grass and keep the weeds cut.

### Notes from Ireland.

#### A COUNTRY OF SMALL FARMS.

Perhaps the best idea that can roughly be given of the character of the farming industry in any country is that afforded by a statement as to the sizes of the holdings into which the land is broken up. When considered in this way, Ireland, taken in its entirety, must be regarded as a country of small farms. To readers in Canada—where we often read of tracts of 160 acres being offered to settlers to start with—it may appear rather ludicrous to state that in the little green Isle of Erin, out of a total of about 600,000, only about 165,000 holdings exceed 50 acres, the big remainder of 435,000 being under that size! There are in Ireland no less than 75,000 farms under one acre in extent, and only 1,500 exceed 500 acres. The size of farm most commonly met with in the country is that ranging in area from 5 to 30 acres, holdings of this extent numbering, in all, 288,000, or nearly one-half the total in all Ireland. Statistics, as a rule, do not constitute the most attractive reading for ordinary individuals, but the figures which I have given above are of instructive interest, as conveying a very good idea of the sizes of the farms from which Irish agricultural produce is turned out. The figures also suggest, among other things, why it is that the adoption of co-operative principles on approved lines are so essential to the development of the agricultural industry of the country.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY NOT AVAILED OF.

Irish farmers, although shrewd enough in some things, are not always as wise as they might be. For instance, they have never gone in for winter dairying, except to a restricted extent, and there can be no doubt that their lack of enterprise in this particular direction has been the means of depriving them of a considerable monetary return that might be theirs each year. This subject is suggested to me by recent reports from Glasgow, indicating that in the markets there quite a serious scarcity has occurred in the supply of butter, and that dealers were perplexed as to where they could get their requirements met. The explanation appeared to be that, owing to the rather exciting time which the subjects of the Czar have been indulging in lately, the Russian export trade was considerably interfered with—indeed, practically demoralized—and that this, combined with the fact that Canadian arrivals were also limited, and Irish creameries were, for the most part, following the winter habit of the polar bear, and taking things quietly, accounted for the paucity of butter for the folks in Scotland's commercial capital. The wide-awake and progressive Dane obtained the reward of his industry by experiencing a substantial rise for his produce. The situation in the trade aroused not a little attention in this country, and much prominence had been given in the press to the subject, the papers urging on farmers the great opening that exists for Ireland in the British markets during winter time. Viewed from a practical standpoint, however, my opinion is that winter dairying on a large scale is an impracticability so long as tillage is restrictedly carried on. Until farmers see their way to raise sufficient roots to keep up the milk flow of their cows, there do not exist very hopeful prospects of winter dairying becoming a recognized branch of Irish agriculture. It is certainly, however, one of the substantial prospective benefits that should urge on the farming community the claims of the more extended use of the plow.

#### LOCAL PLOWING MATCHES.

Talking of plows leads me to touch on another very seasonable topic. On a former occasion I made reference to the fact that local shows in Ireland were becoming more and more numerous each year, and that the development and advance in importance of these institutions were being accompanied by a revival of interest in modern breeding methods and the trend of live-stock improvement. For obvious reasons, it is principally during the summer that these events are held, and up to a few years ago it was the custom for the promoting body to consider its work done for the year when the show was held, and to relax its efforts until the next fixture claimed attention. Of late, however, this has been undergoing a change,

and in many instances throughout the country we now find that during the winter months plowing matches are being organized, with every indication of their increasing in number and benefit. In keeping with their desire to foster the extension of tillage in every conceivable way, the Department of Agriculture have exhibited great interest in the organization of these matches, and have encouraged them in every way. Attention has been drawn to them by the great advisability of holding such fixtures as early in the plowing season as possible. Behind this suggestion there is a wealth of vitally important advice to the Irish farmer, as its adoption would strongly emphasize the great wisdom of the treatment of land in autumn, which has very many advantages to commend it. But with this digression, to return to the subject of plowing matches, there is no doubt that the spirit of friendly rivalry prompted by the proceedings has the excellent effect of bringing into play all the skill and knowledge of the competing operators, and stirring them up to an effort to do their best, not only on the "field of battle," but also to justify their claims as exhibition plowmen when they return to their work at home. It has been suggested—and with a good show of reason, too—that these matches should be followed by a lecture by some expert, or a conference among the competitors and local farmers on the general subject of plowing—how it is best done, what objects should be aimed at by the plowman, the effect of the operation on the land, etc., etc. As yet this proposition has not been adopted, but it may be classed among the things that are being hoped for in the near future.

"FMRALD ISLE."

Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 5th, 1906.

### Stiff Straw, Rust and Wet.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Has the straw on old, impoverished land and that on breaking been analyzed; if so, with what results? It appears to me that ordinary manure does not return to the soil all the elements needed to make the straw hard and stiff, like we have it on breaking. If not, what must we add?—I am also in the dark on rust spores. I would suppose that rust spores (like the germ of typhoid) are produced in certain conditions. What are these? Are they produced in the soil humus, and do the spores rise up in the soil vapor under exceptional weather conditions? The only authority I have says that the spores are present in the atmosphere in innumerable quantities. If this is the case, two or three wet days would soften the straw, and rust would result. This is not the case. When I see a cloud rising in the low land immediately after sundown, I instinctively think this is a rust condition. If this is true, why does this straw-wetting condition produce rust and treble the amount of wetness from precipitation does not? A short paragraph dealing with these two points would be much appreciated.

Man.

A. M. C.

Ans.—We are not aware that this comparative analysis has been made, but in other analyses of straw from different classes of soils, there has been found a wide variation in the percentages of phosphorus (the substance which gives strength to straw) they contain. From this it must not be concluded that land which produces weak straw requires a treatment of phosphorus. Some straws are weak from lack of all the elements in their composition, while others are weak through having appropriated too much of a certain element. The remedy for the first class is to make available more plant food, either by manuring, cultivating or the growing of a crop which is somewhat different in its requirements than the land has been accustomed to bear. Manure certainly does not return to the land all the ingredients required to make stiff straw, especially if the liquid excrement is allowed to escape or the pile to leach out and rot badly, but the action of the manure decomposing in the soil, helps to liberate elements of plant food which make heavier grain and stiffer straw, and also retains more moisture for the transfer of plant food from the soil to the growing parts of the plant. We do not think there is any necessity to add any mineral element to the soils of this country other than is contained in manure and cultivated crops, but it is essential that every effort be made to provide plenty of vegetable matter to hold moisture to bring plant food into solution.

Rust spores are not like the germs of typhoid; there is about as much difference between the characteristics of a fungous growth like rust and a bacterial disease like typhoid as between animals and plants. The spores of rust are produced only on the rust plant, whether the rust plant is parasitic on grain or in another stage upon certain shrubs. The spores do not multiply by any process of division or reproduction in the soil, but they are found in the soil, having settled there on specks of dust from the atmosphere, whether they have escaped from rusty grain. Moisture alone is not all that is required to induce the growth of rust. There also must be a softness or looseness of tissue in the straw, and this is usually found in low-lying places, where the moist re-

ferred to by our correspondent appears. Or the straw upon a dry, drying soil may rust, because the plant has so little vitality that it cannot resist an attack of the disease.

## Dairying.

### Economical Production of Milk.

No question is of more importance to dairymen than the economical production of milk. By this is not meant the production of cheap milk, but the production of good milk cheaply. Milk is a finished product, made by the cow machine from grass and other forage and grain, as raw materials. The quality and quantity of milk depends upon the individuality of the cow and the kind of food furnished. In solving the problem of cheap production, we find that the following factors are involved, viz., the cow, the stable, the food, the water, the care, and the milking.

The Cow.—Different cows have different capacities, the same as different boilers have different capacities for generating steam from a given amount of coal. In general, it may be said that all cows utilize the food which they consume for one or two purposes, provided the animal is in good health. The first is for keeping up of vitality and live weight, and the second for the production of milk. Cows which through hereditary tendencies and environment have developed a capacity for transforming food into milk instead of live weight, are known as dairy cows. Other cows, through influences of the same character, acted in an opposite direction, and having a capacity for transforming their food into flesh and fat, are known as beef cows. Between these two classes we find a large number of cows with some of the characteristics of dairy cows, in so far as a legitimate quantity of milk is concerned, and which are also profitable to their owners as beef cows; and these are known as dual-purpose cows.

The conformation and external appearance of a cow furnish a guide to her milking qualities, but her merits as an economical producer of milk and butter-fat can only be ascertained by a careful determination of food cost and an accurate record of pounds of milk and test of butter-fat. And even these alone will not constitute all the qualities that are necessary for the dairy cow to possess. The question as to how long she has the power to continue the flow of milk during the period of lactation from year to year, and whether she has a strong constitution, and her tendencies to transmit all of these qualities to her offspring, are points of greatest importance in her selection.

Cows of exceptional merit as producers are found within all the different types and breeds. The main reliance for selecting cows for the dairy herd should, therefore, be placed not on any particular type of breed, but upon individual excellence for dairy purposes. The best indications of true merit in dairy cows are a large digestive capacity, as evidenced by great length and depth of body, and a general refinement of conformation, as shown by fineness of bone in the legs, a clean-cut feminine head, a long and fine neck, light shoulders, prominent backbone, a fine, deep, well-shaped udder, extending well forward and back, with teats well placed, and a well-developed milk-vein system. Minor points are fine, silky hair; thin, unctuous and movable skin; large bright eyes, and a general sprightly appearance.

A lot of useless writing has appeared in many of our agricultural papers within the past few years on the merits of the dual-purpose cow and the special dairy type. What we want is a cow that will produce 300 pounds or more of butter per year. It does not make much difference whether she is a dual-purpose or a special dairy type. If she can produce this much butter she is entitled to the name of a dairy cow.

The low yield of butter per cow in this country is not due to the kind of cows kept as much as to the care and feed they receive. Cows are like people—they only do their best under the most favorable conditions. It takes about 60 per cent. of the food consumed to sustain animal life, and the profits must, therefore, come from the food consumed over and above the maintenance ration. We cannot expect to let cows run in all kinds of weather, and live on the roughage picked up around straw stacks, scant pastures, etc., and give the same returns as cows that are well cared for. On this point, Prof. W. L. Carlyle says: "After fifteen years of study and observation, and five years of experimental investigation of the dairy capacity of cows, representing practically all the types of cows kept on the farms of Wisconsin, I am willing to risk my reputation on the statement that there is not a healthy, normal calf dropped upon any of the farms of this State, of any breed, that will not, if properly fed and cared for from birth onward, produce at least 300 pounds of butter in a year when at her best. At the same time, I believe quite as firmly that there are many dairy cows bred for the specific purpose of milk and butter production through many generations, that will produce 600 pounds of butter per year, under



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favorable conditions, as readily as some cows not having these inherited tendencies will produce 300 pounds."

While it is not well to advocate the breeding of anything but the best dairy cows, or to underestimate in any way the importance of inherited tendencies, yet we are assured from the results of exhaustive experiments that there are thousands of choice dairy cows that are not returning their owners a profit, for the reason that they are not surrounded with the proper environment, including suitable feed, shelter and management.

The Stable.—No matter how good a cow is selected, she must not be expected to do her best unless the place in which she is kept is perfect. It will not do to think that a cow can "rough it," sheltered only by a wire fence or straw stack, and give the best or most milk; and sight must not be lost of the fact that all the foods eaten and digested go to one or two functions—sustaining life or production. The average temperature of the cow is said to be 102 degrees F.—much warmer than man's, which is only 98 degrees—and this must be maintained, no matter what the surrounding conditions may be. Under the most favorable conditions, 60 per cent. of the maintenance ration is used as fuel to keep her warm. The more severe the cold and exposure she endures, the more fuel (food) will be required to be burned to keep her warm. It follows, then, that to make milk cheaply, she must be kept in a warm, dry place. Stables should, therefore, be warm, comfortable, easily cleaned, well lighted, handy to work in, and well ventilated. All plans of ventilation, to be most effective and satisfactory, should possess, in a greater or less degree (1) a motive force by means of which the air is introduced and withdrawn; (2) a means of distributing the air uniformly over the space where it is required, and avoiding drafts and strong currents; and (3) sufficient provision for drawing off the foul air.

B. C. T. A. F. WIANCKO.  
[Note.—In next week's issue Mr. Wiancko will discuss feeding, care and milking.]

**Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention**

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in the City of Peterborough on January 10th, 11th and 12th. President D. Derbyshire, M.P., was on hand to fill the chair, and in his presidential address pointed out that in both aggregate production and returns realized, 1905 has been the banner year in the dairy industry. While we made about the same quantity of cheese as formerly, our butter production beat all records. The home market, too, is every year absorbing larger quantities of fine creamery butter. Our home consumption in 1905 was about 3,500,000 packages. For cheese, butter and bacon we received about \$10,000,000 more in 1905 than in 1904. Our dairymen produced cheese valued at \$22,000,000, butter \$8,000,000, bacon \$15,000,000, and the home consumption was \$50,000,000, or a grand total of \$95,000,000. We are sending our goods, not only to the mother country, but to Japan, and in increasing quantities each year. Our factories are being improved, and some really first-class ones being erected, and our makers are becoming better educated. We have had 26 instructors employed besides the chief instructor, and they have done good work, visiting, giving instruction, and attending meetings, so that the service to the factories has been better than ever before. Our goods have been finer and more uniform. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has rendered splendid assistance by giving us regular refrigerator service, not only on cars to Montreal, but on the steamships from Montreal to the British market, and employed inspectors at Montreal and the different English ports to examine our goods and report weekly to our Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa the temperature of our goods on arrival at destination. We want this refrigerator service enlarged and improved, as well as our transportation facilities, so our goods the coming season may be landed in perfect condition.

**IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY HERDS.**

Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who has been conducting thirty-day tests of individual dairy cows in various parts of the country for the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, stated that, during the summer, the work of cow-testing has been carried on at seven places—four in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in Prince Edward Island. He presented a table showing the average standing of each of the four pure breeds, and also the average of the grade cows tested at Mountain View, Ont. This test comprised 133 cows, consisting of 11 Jerseys, 21 Ayrshires, 30 Shorthorns, 45 Holsteins, and 26 grades. According to this, it was shown that the best Jersey gave 45.5 pounds of butter-fat in the 30 days; the poorest gave 22.2 pounds; difference between the best and the poorest, 23.3 pounds, the average for the breed being 34.2 pounds. The best Ayrshire gave 45.3 pounds fat; the poorest 24.1 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 21.2 pounds; average for the breed, 35.1 pounds. The best Shorthorn

gave 46.2 pounds; the poorest gave 16.1 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 30.1 pounds; average for the breed, 35.4 pounds. The best Holstein gave 52 pounds fat; the poorest 26.6 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 25.1 pounds; average, 34.7 pounds. The best grade gave 38.1 pounds; poorest, 18.4 pounds; difference, 19.7 pounds; average of the grades, 30.3 pounds. The average production of the 133 cows in the test was 934 pounds milk, testing 3.6 per cent, average production of butter-fat being 34 pounds, or 1.133 pounds of fat per cow per day.

With the above figures for a text, Mr. Whitley appealed to the national pride of those present to do all in their power to improve the average production of our breeds by weeding out the poorest, coupled with better breeding, which means the use of a sire from good-milking stock. Every dairyman, he said, who wishes to consider himself up-to-date, must test his cows. Profit in dairying depends upon three factors—yield of milk, yield of fat, and cost of feed. He announced that the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, had offered to supply a man, and do the work of testing wherever any twenty farmers in a locality would agree to purchase the necessary outfit, which consists of a spring balance, costing \$1.25 to \$1.50; a small dipper, costing 10 cents; and a few bottles, costing 5 cents each, in which to keep the samples of each cow's milk for making the Babcock test. The farmer would simply have to weigh his milk and keep samples, and the Departmental employee would do the testing and calculation free of charge. The advantages claimed for the work were: (1) The intense satisfaction which the knowledge gained affords the owner of the cows; (2) the increased self-respect that always follows the successful outcome of an effort toward improvement; (3) the public esteem that attaches to a man who takes the lead in a progressive step; (4) last, but very important, the increased average returns. In conclusion, reference was made to the fact that, down in Prince Edward Island, they were giving prizes to farmers who were producing the most milk per acre each year. The conditions are very simple, and the man who won the prize last year had produced an average of 672 pounds milk for each acre on his farm.

**FEEDING, BREEDING AND SELECTION.**

There are wonderful possibilities in improving the average dairy cow's production, said Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The average cow in the country now produces about 2,500 pounds of milk a year; a good cow, well fed, will give 10,000 pounds, or four times as much, and some will do even better. We must get at the average farmer, and the Dairymen's Associations might do something a little more searching than had yet been attempted. He thought there might be a committee to interest makers and farmers in the important matter of improving dairy herds. There are three lines along which we might work: First, feeding better; second, improvement in breeding; third, selection. Many cows don't get enough to eat. In New York State, the Professor of Dairying started to investigate dairy conditions in some herds near the college. In one herd of 30 cows a record was kept of the cost of feed and value of dairy produce turned off, and the calculation showed that, in return for an average of \$28.50 per year for cost of keep, the cows gave \$25.00 worth of milk, and it is probable that, on the average, our Ontario cows are fed not one whit better than were these. The next year this same herd was fed under the direction of the Experiment Station, and the cows given all the feed they would eat. During this second year, the herd (consisting entirely of mature cows) ate \$33.00 worth of feed, and produced \$38.00 worth of milk, or a profit of \$5.00 per cow per year, as against a loss of \$3.50 the previous year. Many cows are insufficiently fed in the usual summer dry spell; by feeding then we can prolong the heavy milk flow into the fall. Silage is as economical as anything that can be grown for this purpose.

Experiments were cited to show the value of succulence in keeping up the milk flow. Silage and roots are valuable for this purpose. At feed values usually assigned, a ration comprising silage and roots is less expensive than one of dry feed, and is decidedly more valuable in maintaining the milk flow. It pays to study the preferences of individual cows. In 1899 the cows at the Experimental Farm were fed a uniform meal ration of 8 pounds a day, and gave an average of 6,100 pounds milk in the year. Next year the practice was changed. By studying the likes, dislikes and capacity of each cow, and varying the feed as considered advisable, they brought up the average milk yield by 1,100 pounds. The feed in 1899 cost over \$35.00 each; in 1900 it cost only an average of \$33.00; so they got the bigger yield while saving between \$2 and \$3 each on the feed.

In reply to a question, he said that an average cow should give a return of \$50 a year, and a clear profit of \$10 to \$20. He had had experience with five dairy breeds—Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and French-Canadian—and among

each he has had cows that produced over \$100 worth of milk per year. He hadn't had a Short-horn yet that produced over \$100 worth, but some gave over \$90 worth. The average of each of the breeds was over \$60 per head, estimating butter at 20c. a pound, and skim milk at 15c. per cwt.

Proceeding, Prof. Grisdale touched on a very important point when he said that the average farmer is inclined to think that, because a cow is a pure-bred, it must be a good one. It isn't so, necessarily, at all. The chances of a pure-bred cow being a profitable milk-producer are slightly higher, perhaps, than in the case of the grade, but not much. The average farmer attaches too high a premium to a cow with a registered pedigree. There are good and bad cows among pure-breds, just as there are among scrubs, and while a good pure-bred has an added value because of being more prepotent in transmitting dairy quality to her offspring, still, the inferior pure-breds should be sacrificed as ruthlessly as the inferior scrub, and until we are willing to sacrifice every cow which at four years old doesn't show a good milk and butter record, we can't make progress. The average farmer should be encouraged in founding a herd to keep grade females rather than pure-breds, for if he has pedigreed cattle he will, almost invariably, be reluctant to sacrifice the culls; consequently, he will not make near the progress in improving the average milk and butter production of his herd that he would make if he were working with grades.

Prof. Grisdale heartily commended the action of several of our pure-bred dairy-breed associations in inaugurating advanced registry systems in which to record the names of cows giving over a certain minimum of milk in official test. In this lies the hope of improving our cattle along useful lines. There have been a great number of pure-bred scrub bulls disseminated throughout the country, and so long as dairymen are willing to accept any old calf, simply because it has a pedigree, we won't make much progress. A pure-bred is worth much more than a scrub, provided both are right good producers, but no breeder has any right to charge an extra price for a pure-bred calf simply because it has a registered pedigree. It is up to the dairymen to insist on getting from the breeders sires from officially-tested cows of superior producing capacity, and we must demand that both sides of the bull's pedigree be of such superior ancestry, and when the demand becomes general breeders will go in strong for private and official records, and will weed out their inferior producers, and the pure-bred cattle will be greatly improved for utility purposes. Already a good many enterprising breeders are going in for advanced registry, and they deserve the praise, encouragement and patronage of men in quest of dairy sires.

**Poultry.**

**Black Head Among Turkeys.**

A disease known as black head, which was unknown until in recent years, has of late been giving the breeders of certain localities a great deal of trouble. There is much dispute as to where it came from. Many suppose that it came from foreign parts, brought in by turkeys imported as breeders. It is a germ disease, which first shows itself in lumps, which appear upon the turkey's head. Its worst feature is a derangement of the intestines, and causes the death of the bird in about the same way in which hog cholera kills hogs. It is nearly always fatal, and is more difficult to deal with than any other poultry disease which has ever appeared, for it is almost impossible to rid a flock of it when once it has gained a footing, as it seems to establish itself permanently about the grounds and buildings frequented by turkeys afflicted with it. Besides, it is a blood disease, which is transmitted by parent to offspring. Poults hatched from the eggs of adults whose blood is tainted with it are likely to develop the disease.

Persons who send to breeders living at a distance for eggs of breeding stock, without taking the precaution to ascertain whether or not black head is prevalent in the district, are taking a great responsibility upon themselves, for they are not only running the risk of rendering turkey-raising well-nigh impossible upon their own grounds, but they are placing the breeders of their vicinity in jeopardy. Turkeys shipped as breeders into the State of Iowa from an infected district in the eastern part of the United States, have spread the disease throughout the State, so that while there are districts on both sides of the State in which it is unknown, it has rendered turkey-raising very difficult in Iowa. It is unsafe, and shows a lack of public spirit, to buy eggs or breeding stock without thoroughly informing one's self in regard to this disease in the locality where purchases are contemplated.

W. L. THOMAS.

### Poultry Feeding.

Fowls should be given a breakfast, consisting of ground grain and any available vegetables, as soon as they are awake and active in the morning. It is best that the food be mixed and mashed together, with a little salt added, and fed warm. One should be careful to see that the feeding troughs are kept clean.

During cold and stormy weather, a little ginger or red pepper mixed with the food will aid digestion. But condiments should, of course, be used sparingly. A suitable variety of wholesome food is the best tonic. A regular system in feeding, with frequent changes of diet, will keep fowls in a healthy condition—always provided their apartments are warm, well lighted and ventilated, and kept clean.

In feeding, the object to be obtained should be considered, whether it be for eggs or for the market. An excess of fattening food will injure the laying qualities. Give no more food at a time than the fowls will eat up clean. Better let them go a little hungry and make them scratch—especially when feeding for eggs—than have them mope around and become lazy and inactive. The larger breeds, such as the Partridge Cochins, being rather quiet, are more apt to become too fat; while smaller and more active breeds, as the Leghorns, are less liable to excessive fat. With a little care and judicious observation, it is not difficult to regulate the food supply. In cold weather a greater amount of food is required to sustain the vital force. Plenty of pure water must always be supplied to the fowls. On account of the high percentage of water in eggs (64 to 65 per cent.), laying hens particularly need an ample allowance.

Galvanized iron drinking vessels, placed a little above the feeding floor, so that they will not become filled with litter, are a satisfactory watering arrangement.

For the noon-day meal, allow the fowls what they will eat quickly of a mixture of ground grain and sour or skim milk. The evening feed should consist of whole grain, preferably corn, oats or barley, scattered on the floor of the scratching shed.

Poultry should have access to some form of vegetable food at all times. Cabbages, turnips, beets, etc., are all relished by them, and all contribute to keep them in healthy condition. To give the birds exercise, we feed these vegetables whole. For egg production, some animal food is needed every day, as meat scraps, beef heads or livers, either raw or boiled. This can be cut up and fed to the hens, or hung in their feeding place. A cheap and nutritious food can be made from a piece of liver or meat scraps boiled in water. Add to a gallon of water a pint of soaked beans and the same of linseed meal. When cooked, thicken with bran, middlings or corn meal to make the mixture a stiff dough. Crumble and feed.

Charcoal should be placed where the fowls can get at it, as perhaps no one thing is more conducive to their health. Also, lime or old plastering, and broken oyster-shells, for egg-shell material.

As poultry masticate their food by a grinding process in the gizzard, the grit box must not be neglected. Let it be supplied with small broken stones or coarse coal ashes. Broken crockery or granite and gravel are also used.

When breeding fowls have free range, much less food need be given. Scatter the small grains through the litter in the morning.

For fattening, give a ration that will produce white-colored flesh; such as equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat. Corn-fed fowls have yellow-colored flesh of inferior quality.

Whitewashing, with the addition of a little carbolic acid, and the sifting of air-slaked lime about the poultry-house occasionally, will destroy parasites and keep down unhealthy odors.

The better the care, the more varied the food, the greater the profits.

W. J. WAY.

### A Lay on the Hen.

(Inspired by The Toronto World.)

Do not allow your hens to loaf  
In indolence and pride,  
But make them scratch for what they get,  
In chaff their buckwheat hide.  
And when, a-wearied with their work,  
Sleep overpowers them,  
The chesty males will waken fresh  
And crow at three a. m.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Vegetables a Profitable Crop.

In the same mail we received letters from two distinct and widely-separated districts. One was from a man who made a return of \$135 from one acre of garden vegetables, and another from a man to the effect that the small farmer does not realize the importance of the immense market that is growing up in Western towns for vegetables of all sorts. Upon reflection, one cannot but be impressed with the possibilities of vegetable-growing where there is a good market. And the growth of the towns, the building of railways, the abandonment by so many farmers of all branches of farming except grain-growing, is continually expanding the means of disposing of such produce. This condition affords a splendid opportunity for village gardeners, and for others who can spend a little time in the cultivation of a plot of ground.

### Fire in the Prairie Forest Reserves.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

No Westerner would deny the value of timber on the plains. Indeed, the lack of it has often been the greatest hardship of the prairie farmer. It is necessary for fuel, for building material, to protect streams, and for companionship. Yet the history of our Western timbered areas would almost prove that the forest has been a hindrance to agriculture, and a dangerous enemy. Timber which, because of its hilly and watery defences, had escaped long ages of prairie fires, to welcome the white man with shelter and warmth, has fallen a victim to his carelessness.

Eight years ago there were in Turtle Mountains 75,000 acres of splendid soft and hard timber—plentiful enough for cheap fuel, and large enough for saw material. Now only 1,500 acres of poplar remain. Twenty years ago there were 103,000 acres of large poplar on the Moose Mountain Timber Reserve; now examination reveals only 1,000 acres. And so the tale might be continued, until it included all our timber reserves, especially those on the prairie adjacent to settlement. The timber has nearly all been destroyed by fires originating either from carelessness or incendiarism of the very settlers who are in a position to benefit most from the preservation of the reserve.

In the past these fires have originated in three different ways—clearing land, burning hay sloughs, and from deliberate incendiarism. The first source has been responsible for the most damage in Turtle Mountains. Fires originating from the burning brush heaps on the settled boundaries of the reserve, have overrun private as well as public property to such an extent that within the past eight years, over 70,000 acres of timber have been sacrificed, together with several sections of grain. This huge loss could easily have been prevented by choosing a wet season to burn the debris, plowing a suitable fire-guard, and watching the fires.

Another habit which has resulted in wholesale devastation has been the burning of hay sloughs. Many farmers have leases on marshy sections, and secure from such land the bulk of their hay crop. If, on account of high water, they miss cutting for one season, they burn off the dead grass early in the following spring to ensure a strong, clean growth. In many cases these fires are simply

started and allowed to do their worst. They follow the sloughs for miles, run up the banks, burn the timber, and wander unmolested. If these fires were set early in the season, and watched, they, also, could be prevented from doing damage.

The last, and most unpardonable author of fire is the criminal, who, because he covets the land on which it grows, or wishes to destroy the timber to improve the grazing, deliberately and maliciously fires the forest in a dry season, and at a time when high winds carry the flames beyond control. Incredible it may seem, but instances of this character have occurred in Turtle Mountains during the last few years. One fire, in particular, completely destroyed about one thousand acres of mature timber.

For the last type there is no prevention, except such punishment of offenders as will intimidate all like characters. The Government has fire rangers who have supervision over the reserves, but these men are practically powerless, unless they have the co-operation and sympathy of the settlers, elements which are entirely dependent upon the genuine character of a man's citizenship, and, to a great extent, upon a broad conception of his own interests.

The future of the prairie timber reserves lies in the hands of the surrounding farmers. Although once devastated by fire, every available acre is now covered by a dense growth of young trees which, protected from destruction, will, in twenty years or less, be valuable for fuel. This protection will amply reward those who by a little caution afford it, and once again the lucky farmers will be independent of the price of coal.

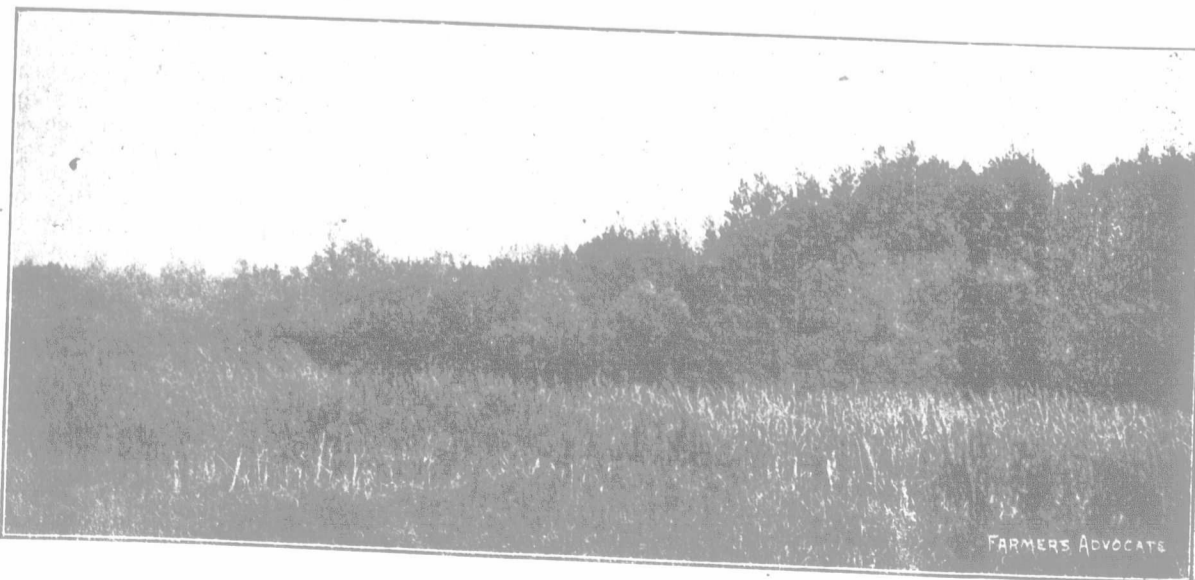
H. R. MACMILLAN.

### Canada and New Zealand.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Department of Agriculture announces that it is prepared to receive applications for space for Canadian exhibits at the New Zealand International Exposition, to be held at Christchurch, New Zealand, November, 1906, to April, 1907. The Canadian Government will erect a special building, which will be devoted exclusively to the accommodation of exhibits illustrating the natural and manufactured products of Canada. The Department of Agriculture offers to pay transportation charges, one way only, on all exhibits which are accepted. Space, installation and maintenance will also be provided free of charge. Mr. William A. Burns, exhibition branch, Department of Agriculture, has the arrangements in hand.



Slash Left by a Fire Three Years Ago in a Heavy Stand of Aspen.



Reproduction After a Fire, Seven Years Old.

## An Epoch-making Forestry Convention at Ottawa.

By Dr. Judson F. Clark, for "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Canadian Forestry Convention, which was held at the Capital of the Dominion, Jan. 10th to 12th, has passed into history as one of the most important meetings in the interest of forests and forestry ever held in this or any other country.

The only meeting ever held in North America which was at all comparable with it was the epoch-making meeting of the American Forestry Congress, held at Washington just a year ago. The aim of both meetings was the same, namely, to bring together all persons interested in forests or forest products to consult as to ways and means of conserving and improving the forests of the nation, that they might the better serve the interests of all the people. The American Congress was undoubtedly very largely instrumental in securing the adoption of a national forest policy in the United States. This policy included the organization of a National Forest Service of technically trained foresters who would, in matters of appointment and removal, be entirely removed from the domain of the politician, and the transfer of the 102,000,000 acres of national forest reserves from the Land Office of the Department of the Interior to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. There is every reason to hope that the Canadian Forestry Convention may likewise be instrumental in laying broad and deep foundations of a progressive Canadian Forest Policy.

The papers presented were very much to the point and thoroughly practical. The proceedings, which are to be published in full in both English and French languages, will undoubtedly constitute one of the most authoritative and interesting contributions to forestry literature, and will be quite invaluable to all well-wishers and users of the Canadian forests. A feature of the meeting was the UNANIMITY OF OPINION as to the needs of the hour, whether viewed by the trained forester, the lumberman or pulp manufacturer, or the business man only indirectly concerned with forests. It should also be noted that there was an entire lack of any disposition on the part of anyone to make any political capital out of the movement, the leaders of both parties going so far as to pledge their influence to regard the care of the forests as being a matter in which all parties should unite to promote to the utmost of their power.

Before discussing the papers presented and addresses given, a word of commendation should be added for the admirable way in which the details of organization were planned and carried out by those in charge, and for the co-operation of the press, without which the success of the convention would have been almost impossible.

The Convention was opened on Wednesday morning, Jan. 10th, by Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, who showed his great interest in the movement by attending almost continuously every session of the convention during the three days of meeting. In his opening address, His Excellency said that, although his experience in Canada had been short, he had been here long enough to be impressed with the urgent desirability of focusing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate consideration of a rational forest policy. He instanced the deplorable results of failure to care for the forests which had come under his personal observation, and remarked that "there were no more melancholy reflections than those suggested by the sight of a country, once rich and equipped with the majesty and panoply of power, which had become a waste and stony desert through reckless improvidence."

### GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION UNITE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who presided at all the meetings of the convention, welcomed in a most happy speech the United States visitors, the members of the Provincial Governments, railway men, lumbermen, foresters, business men, and sportsmen. He expressed his great interest in the care and management of forests, and pledged his Government to carry out to the utmost of their ability any well-considered line of policy which the convention might recommend.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition in the Commons, spoke of the great wealth of the forests of Canada, and of the necessity of regarding them as capital to be used but not destroyed, but rather improved by the using. He advocated popular education in regard to forestry, and more effective regulation of the public forests by the state. He pledged his heartiest support for any legislation having these ends in view which might come before the Federal House.

Hon. Frank Oliver described the conditions obtaining in the West, and expressed his hearty sympathy and support of all measures looking towards forest preservation and extension in the Prairie Provinces. He seemed to regard forestry in the East as an academic problem of little practical importance. It is to be hoped that at subsequent sessions of the convention he was en-

lightened as to the urgency of Eastern problems.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, President of the Canadian Forestry Association, reviewed the work of the Association from its organization, and the advances in legislation which had been made. He also discussed many other points, which were subsequently covered by special papers.

The closing address of the morning session was by Professor Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service of the United States. He brought a hearty personal message of goodwill from President Roosevelt, and also read greetings from his chief, the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. After speaking of the great importance of the forest and its products in the life of a nation, he emphasized the fact that the nation was the best and almost only successful forester. He congratulated Canada on the fact that she had retained the fee simple of her forest lands, and remarked that in this respect she was much more fortunate than her neighbor to the south, which would, during the next half century, have to pay vast sums to recover the ownership of about a hundred million acres, which would be required to ensure the industrial life of the nation from the danger of an impending and apparently inevitable wood famine. He remarked on the changed attitude of the lumbering and other wood-working industries in regard to forestry, and, as an example of this change, he cited the raising of an endowment fund of \$150,000 by the lumbermen to endow a Chair of Lumbering in the Yale Forest School. Mention was also made of the transfer of the forest reserves for administration purposes from the Land Office of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, which was the Department concerned with production. The policy of selling the public stumpage to lumbermen at the market price, was emphasized as being, not only much superior from the standpoint of revenue, but resulted in much better relations between the Government and the loggers.

### CANADA'S FOREST HERITAGE.

The first paper on Wednesday afternoon was that of Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, who discussed the forest work of the Forestry Branch at Ottawa. He estimated that there were about 200,000,000 acres of forest lands bearing wood fit for commercial purposes under Dominion Control. He discussed in some detail the importance of conservative management of this vast national asset from the standpoint of continued raw material and power for the national industrial life. Reference was also made to the phenomenal growth and success of the tree-planting work on the Western plains.

Mr. Stewart was followed by Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Geological Survey, who spoke of the vast damage caused by fire in the far northern forests, discussing in detail the causes, and suggesting means of lessening the destruction in the future.

Mr. C. H. Keefer, C. E., read an excellent paper on "The Effects of the Conservation of the Forests on Water Powers," in which he clearly demonstrated that the destruction of forests by ax and fire invariably resulted in great injury to the regularity of the stream flow draining the area.

Mr. Thos. Southworth's paper on "Forest Reserves and their Management" gave a concise history of the movement for the separation and setting apart of the non-agricultural lands for the purpose of growing timber crops in perpetuity. He estimated that there were in the Province of Ontario at least thirty million acres of such lands which should, as soon as they could be properly explored, be added to the ten million already so reserved by the Province. He advocated that such forest lands be considered only as a permanent asset of the Province, and as such should be maintained separate and distinct from all other Crown lands. The urgent need of trained foresters for the management of these lands was pointed out, and the possibilities of a very large and ever-increasing revenue under a rational and businesslike management was emphasized.

Following these papers was a very interesting discussion of the points touched upon, by Dr. B. E. Fernow, formerly director of the Cornell College of Forestry; Dr. C. A. Schenck, Director of the Biltmore Forest School; Mr. M. J. Butler, Deputy-Minister of Railways; Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy-Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario; Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, and others. Dr. Fernow pointed out that one of the most serious faults in the administration of the Crown Lands by the Canadian authorities was the putting of a premium on forest destruction by the manner in which they disposed of their timber stumpage. Speaking of Ontario's timber resources, Mr. White remarked that there was ten or fifteen billion feet of white pine standing, unsold, in the forest reserves, besides large quantities on the limits at present under license to lumbermen.

### FORESTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Wednesday evening session was devoted

exclusively to the relations of the forests to the water supply for power, irrigation, domestic use, and navigation purposes. First on the programme was an address by Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who covered the whole subject in a general way, and paid especial attention to the conditions in the Canadian West, pointing out the urgency of conserving the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, that the semi-arid plains adjacent may have water for irrigation. This excellent address was followed by a paper on "Forestry and Irrigation," by J. S. Dennis, Director of Irrigation for the Canadian Pacific Railway, who covered similar ground.

Mr. Cecil B. Smith, Chairman of the Temiskaming Railway Commission, gave a very practical and instructive paper on the relation of water powers to the forests. He predicted that in the near future many of our railways, particularly in the northern districts, would use electricity for motive power. The present development of electrical energy, totalling 250,000 horse-power, meant a saving of two million tons of coal yearly, as compared with an importation of six millions. Discussing the practical problems of controlling the river flow in the settled portions of Ontario and Quebec, Mr. Smith suggested that the plateau in central old Ontario, where thousands of families were eking out a meagre and precarious existence, should be repurchased from the settlers, and devoted to the growth of forest crops.

### FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Thursday morning session was devoted to the relation of Forestry to Agriculture. Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, gave a very interesting account of the work being carried out on the Experimental Farms in the different parts of Canada. "Farm Forestry in the Eastern Provinces," was the title of a paper by Rev. A. E. Burke, of Alberton, P. E. I. He discussed in a very lucid way the relation of the wood-lot and the shelter-belt in the farm economy, and strongly urged on the Federal Government when engaged in the most important work of aiding the settlers on the plains, not to overlook the equally important task of educating the farmers in the older sections in the care and management of their wood-lots.

"Tree-Planting in the West" was discussed in a very thorough manner by Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for Canada. This was followed by a paper on "The Agricultural Forest Problem," by Mr. B. J. Zavits, Lecturer in Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College. Both of these papers deserve wide circulation in the agricultural journals—the former in the West, the latter in the East. The whole subject was, in both cases, treated in a systematic and thorough manner, showing the value of trees and woodlands to the agriculturist from the aesthetic and protective standpoints, as well as that of direct financial returns.

The presentation of papers was followed by a discussion by Mr. A. A. C. Lariviere, representing the Manitoba Government; Hon. Mr. Tessier, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec; Mr. Allen, President of the Toronto Board of Trade; G. C. Creelman, President of the O. A. College, and others.

The sessions of Thursday afternoon and Friday morning were devoted to papers and discussions on the relation of the forests to lumbering and allied industries. The programme was as follows:

Thursday Afternoon.—Address by the Hon. W. C. Edwards, President of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association.

"Forestry from the Lumberman's Standpoint," by J. B. Miller, President of the Ontario Lumberman's Association.

"The Forests of Nova Scotia," by F. C. Whitman, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association.

"The Lumber Industry and the Forest," by Wm. Little, Westmount, P. Q.

"The Pulp-wood Industry," by H. M. Price, President of the Pulp-wood Association of the Province of Quebec.

Friday Morning.—"The Wood supply of the Railways," by Joseph Hobson, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway; W. F. Tye, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The Pulp Industry in Canada," by E. B. Biggar, Editor of the Pulp and Paper Magazine.

"The Interest of the Newspaper Publisher in the Forest," by J. F. MacKay, Business Manager of the Globe, representing Canadian Press Association.

"The Forest and the Mine," by Frederick Keefer, manager British Columbia Copper Co.

"The Wood Supply of the Manufacturer," by J. Kerr Osborne, Vice-President of the Massey-Harris Co.

### FORESTRY AND NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

It is, of course, impossible to review these papers or the discussions which followed in the space available for this article. Suffice to say that they were exceptionally to the point, and

practical, and served to emphasize the intimate relations between the forest and the industries of a nation. It might be added that there was a great unanimity of opinion among these practical business men that the time has fully come when it was urgently desirable that the forest administrations turned their attention to more effective measures for the protection of the forest, and to the cutting of the mature timber in such a way as to reproduce the crop, and thus ensure the permanency of the forests and those industries which were dependent upon them.

The Friday afternoon session was largely devoted to forestry education. The subject was opened by an admirable paper by Monsignor Lafamme, of Laval University, and was quite widely discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the time had come (1) when there should be a good practical course in farm forestry offered by all agricultural colleges, such as would fully equip the students to manage their own woodlots; and (2) that there should be established at once one or more technical schools for the purpose of training foresters for the care of the public forest domain. The importance of educating the general public through the agricultural press and farmers' institutes, and the children by means of introducing the study of trees as a portion of the nature-study work, was also fully emphasized.

The closing paper on the official programme was one by the writer on a Canadian Forest Policy. The three reasons urged for the adoption of a rational, and, therefore, businesslike policy were (1) for the permanence of the lumbering and other wood-working industries, (2) for the conservation of stream flow, and (3) for public revenue. The policy advocated included the more efficient protection of the forests, especially by fire, by the enactment of better fire laws, and increased efficiency in their administration, and the burning of the brush on the lumbered lands; the provision for partial or complete exemption from taxation of lands wholly devoted to wood production, where the general interests of the community demanded the checking of deforestation; classification of public lands into agricultural and non-agricultural lands, the latter to be preserved for timber production in perpetuity; the establishment of municipal forest reserves; a stock-taking of the Provincial timber resources; and the training of foresters for the public service.

#### WHAT THE CONVENTION RESOLVED.

The resolutions adopted unanimously by the convention are summarized below:

The extension of the fire-ranging system in as complete and effective form as possible to all forest areas.

The preservation of forests on the watersheds, so as to conserve the equable flow of streams dependent thereon, and especially the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, on which the future of the adjacent plains so largely depends.

The reforestation of large tracts of land at present lying waste in the agricultural sections of the older-settled districts of Canada, and the creation of a more general interest in tree-planting by the Federal and Provincial Governments, by giving instruction and facilities for obtaining nursery stock, further efforts at the same time being made in the same direction in the prairie regions, where the results from tree-planting are bound to be of inestimable value to the whole country.

Provision for easement of taxation of woodlands where deforestation threatens the general interests of the community.

The exploration of the public domain in advance of settlement, so that settlement may be directed to districts suitable for agriculture, and that lands found unfit for settlement be permanently reserved for timber production.

Extension of the forest reserves by the Dominion or Provinces, as may be found practicable from time to time, so as to eventually embrace all lands suited only for timber production, the cutting being done only under the supervision of properly qualified officers, provision being made to secure the reproduction of the forest.

Drawing attention to the serious danger of loss of valuable timber consequent upon the construction of the Transcontinental and other projected lines, largely through continuous forests, and requiring the railway companies to provide efficient equipment to prevent fires, including at times an effective patrol.

Changes in cutting regulations requiring felling to be done with the saw, and close to the ground.

Placing of the seeds imported for forest purposes on the free list.

The banquet on Thursday evening was an unqualified success. About five hundred delegates and citizens filled the tables, Sir Wilfrid Laurier presiding. The after-dinner speeches were notable for their practical and businesslike character, the delegates refusing to be side-tracked from the serious business of the convention even for the banquet hour.

A very delightful closing act to the great convention was an excursion arranged for the delegates by the Government and the Grand Trunk

Railway for Saturday. The excursion took the form of a visit to the famous Madawaska limits of Mr. J. R. Booth, where, after inspecting the white pine logging operations, the delegates, including Their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey, sat down to a sumptuous repast of pork and beans, served up in typical lumber camp style. After the dinner, a series of appropriate toasts were honored, the healths being drunk in black tea served in tin pannikins.

#### Onions.

There seems to be an idea abroad that onions from seed cannot be successfully grown in the West, but that is a mistake. For years they have been grown in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle, and what can be done there, can surely be done elsewhere; particularly in Sunny Alberta.

In the first place, the seed may be sown very early in spring—just as soon as the ground can be prepared. If good growing weather does not follow at once the seed will not be hurt, and will be ready to sprout at the earliest opportunity. But be sure the ground is thoroughly worked. Have the surface soil as finely pulverized as possible, and roll it smooth and comparatively firm after the seeds are in.

When the young plants appear, keep the rows free from weeds. Frequent use of the hand-rake will do this, and at the same time keep the earth from packing around them; or, if you are fortunate enough to possess one of those Planet Jr. garden tools, use your wheel hoe several times; but, whatever you use, don't leave a weed. As soon as the young plants will pull, thin them out. Don't be afraid; leave them quite as far apart as the cultural directions tell you—yes, and even farther. Don't let them get crowded together, nor crowded out with weeds. I remember looking at one onion patch—that was before I tried raising them myself—and thinking, "Well, if they were mine, I wouldn't have them so far apart, just leaving room for weeds to grow"; but in the fall I realized my mistake, for there was not a hair's-breadth between most of them, and in some places one had pushed the other clear out of the row.

As soon as the bulbs have attained a good size—say half grown—begin to bruise the tops. It is easiest to crush them flat with a roller of moderate weight, but tramping will do very well. See that every top is broken, laid flat, and kept there. Remember, "Eternal vigilance is the price of success" in onion-growing. They will raise themselves so quickly, even after severe crushings, and, what is worse, if you succeed in breaking them all and then neglect them a few days, you will find new tops growing, and after that you will need more skill than I possess to ripen them perfectly in an ordinary season.

To an amateur, it is simply marvellous how those bulbs will enlarge after the tops are bruised; and when they have reached their full size, or frost is threatening, it is time to harvest them. Pull them and leave them lie in the rows for a few days—a week, or, if the weather is favorable, even longer—to ripen the roots, then twist or cut off the tops close to the crown, and leave again to dry out in the sun, gathering under cover at night, as there is usually danger of frost. It is as well to spread them out in the sun every fine day as long as the fine days last, for thus any possible greenness will be ripened, and the result will be better keepers. Of course, a warm and perfectly dry floor would be an ideal place to put them, but not many of us have such places here.

It is a lot of work? Yes, but the reward is in proportion. One gardener here, whose method I have outlined, sowed 20c. worth of seed last year and sold \$20 worth of onions—ripe ones—not to mention the buggy loads of green ones he used, sold and gave away during thinning time, nor the quantities that simply went to waste.

I, myself, sowed one ounce of seed, and then found my other work more than my strength, so that my onions got scarcely any attention. A few were thinned out at odd times, and a few were tramped, but the majority were allowed to do as they liked or could, yet I had over a bushel of ripe onions, besides all the green ones we and our friends could eat, and probably half the crop was left in the garden. L. R. H., Qu'Appelle.

#### The Strength of Formalin.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the purity or strength of the formalin upon the market is at present being called in question, it will be of interest to your readers to know that this matter has received the attention of the Chemical Division of the Experimental Farms. In 1903 the principal brands, American and foreign, in original containers, were analyzed, and during the past year a further series of samples from Manitoba have been examined. In no case did the data show the presence of forty per cent. of formaldehyde, as advertised by the manufacturers, and we concluded, after giving the matter careful consideration, and after consulting the results of other chemists, that this statement of strength was not to be regarded as indicating the exact composition of the fluid. However, we hasten to add that we have not

as yet met with a single instance of wilful adulteration, or in which a material falling off in strength was to be noted. With one or two exceptions, all the formalins examined in the farm laboratories have shown between 37 and 39 per cent. of formaldehyde.

We admit that hitherto there has been no wide collection of samples from retailers, and that it may, therefore, be urged that our results are not necessarily representative of the formalins used by farmers in general in the Northwest. The information on this point, however, will soon be available, as a further and more extensive examination of formalins and bluestones is shortly to be made by us, the samples being now obtained in various parts of the Northwestern Provinces.

FRANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

#### Field Notes.

### It Sounds "Fishy"

But we are told that there was once a paper published under the name of "Bad Blood." It was not a political organ, as the name might suggest, nor yet a medium for a patent medicine advertisement, but it simply had a "poor circulation." It was known as a "tri-weekly," that is, it came out one week, and "tried" to come out the next, though sometimes in vain.

The proprietor was also the editor. He was a very economical man. Did not believe in having a large staff of employees to eat up his earnings; so as far as possible did all the work himself. Yes, he was quite handy: a regular "Jack-of-all-trades." He did a little typesetting, some proof-reading, occasionally, (though his paper showed no evidence of it), some presswork, bookkeeping, reporting—in fact, he could turn his hand to almost anything—but new subscribers. They positively refused to come. The inevitable came at last, or rather, the sheriff, and as a result "Bad Blood" ceased to circulate. Some said it was because a few old gossips told all the news before it could be published; others said that as the editor was not a union man he could not run a union press, so refused to work with himself. Then there are other opinions, but that is not the point: what we were going to say, is that there is no bad blood in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, judging from the condition of its circulation. It is astonishing the way new subscribers are rolling in. This will certainly be our banner year. The weekly issues are becoming more popular than ever. We have on file hundreds of purely unsolicited appreciations from all over the country. One subscriber says, "I would not be without it for four times the price." Another says, "I know of no farm paper that is its equal." And why all these good words? Simply because the paper is run on a strict business basis, catering directly to the wants of its subscribers; having only recognized authorities at the head of each department, and publishing live, up-to-date articles on timely, up-to-date topics. That's the secret of the success of our paper.

How many of your friends are missing all the good things we are giving you through these columns? Count them up, and see how many new subscriptions you can send us before Feb. 1st.

Mr. Jas. Coyle, of Trenton, Ont., has been fined \$50 and costs, for putting the XXX mark upon barrels containing XX quality apples.

The Dominion Grange meets in Victoria Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 7th.

I received the reading glass, tripod microscope and knife all in good shape. Many thanks for the same. Will try and get some more subscribers if possible. "The Farmer's Advocate" is a grand paper. Alex. McGowan, Ravenna.

In the recent short courses at the Iowa Agricultural College, 633 farmers were enrolled in the stock-judging classes, 65 took the creamery course, 8 the farm dairy course, and 33 the domestic science course; a total of 739.

The Ohio Live-stock Association will hold its annual meeting February 14th and 15th, at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O. Programmes will be sent members and the press. Others desiring them should address C. S. Plumb, Secretary, Columbus, O.

**First Provincial Stallion Show.**

Under the superintendence of Secretary George H. Greig, the auspices of the Live-stock Associations, and with the assistance of the Western Agriculture and Arts Association, the first Provincial Stallion Show will be held at Brandon, at time of the Live-stock Association meetings, the end of February and first days of March. This should be a favorable opportunity for syndicate delegates or individuals designing to invest in stallions to make some profitable inspections before buying. A capable judge has been secured to make the awards.

The prize-list settled upon (see below), copies of it and the rules, also programme of the meetings, and other information, may be had from Secretary Geo. H. Greig, 48 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, who will be pleased to receive entries for the stallion show and membership fees.

CLYDESDALES.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Aged stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1903.....	\$20	\$10	\$5	\$5
Added by the Canadian Clydesdale Association, for stallions registered in C. C. S. B.....	15	10	5	
Stallions foaled after Jan. 1, 1903 (three-year-olds).....	15	10	5	
Added by C. C. Asso., as above	15	10	5	
Stallions foaled after Jan. 1, 1904 (two-year-olds).....	10	7	5	
Added by C. C. Association.....	10	5		
Grand championships, Clydesdale stallion any age, open to first and second prize horses in each section, 1st, \$25, by Canadian Clydesdale Association; reserve, diploma ribbon, by Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association.				
PERCHERONS.				
Stallion, any age.....	\$15	\$10		
SHIRES.				
Stallion, any age.....	\$15	\$10		
STANDARD-BREDS.				
Stallion, any age.....	\$15	\$10		
HACKNEYS.				
Stallion, any age.....	\$15	\$10		
THOROUGHBREDS.				
Stallion, any age.....	\$15	\$10		
Entry fee for each animal, \$1.00.				

**The Proposed Horse-breeders' Act.**

In December last we announced to our readers that the Horse-breeders' Association of Manitoba had revised the Horse-breeders' Lien Act, to suit the present needs of the country. The proposed Act as amended was published, and we now give more particular attention to some of the clauses and latest alterations from that heretofore published.

Clause 4 has been amended to read as follows:

"4. Such owner, when the stallion is pure-bred, shall pay to the said Department for such first enrolment and certificate, the sum of two dollars, and a renewal certificate shall be issued on surrender of the preceding one, and on payment of a fee of 25 cents; provided, that in case of a sale or transfer of a stallion once so enrolled, the new owner, upon filing proof of such sale or transfer to him, and, if required, surrendering the original certificate, shall be entitled to a new certificate of enrolment upon payment of the sum of one dollar."

Clause 3 provides for annual enrolment of each and every stallion.

The reduction in enrolment fee from \$5.00 (the fee in the old Act) to \$2.00 is made pretty largely on the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture, who is anxious to aid horse-breeding, by making the conditions as little onerous as possible. The provision for annual enrolment will assist in making clause 5 (see below) effective, designed as it is to protect the farmers against unsound stallions, and to assist the stallion owner or owners of a horse free from hereditary disease. Such is a wise provision, and one for which the Horse-breeders' Association and their Secretary, who drafted the revision, deserve unsimulated praise and support to ensure the passing of this modern measure.

The provision for the Department's endorsement of soundness has been cleared of any ambiguity by the issuance of forms A and B. In form A, already published, for stallions whose owners comply with section 5, the word "considers" is substituted for "certifies," and for horses whose owners cannot or do not comply, the certificate issued will be in form B below, in place of the rule laid down in clause 7:

**FORM B.**

Department of Agriculture for Manitoba, Canada.  
 Certificate of pure-bred stallion No.....  
 The pedigree of the stallion.....(Name)  
 Owned by.....  
 Described as follows.....(color).....  
 Foaled in the year.....has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is pure-bred, and is registered No.....in Vol.....of the.....Studbook, which is approved by the Department.  
 The owner of the above pure-bred stallion, not having complied with the requirements of section 5 of this

Act, the Department cannot certify the said horse to be sound and free from hereditary disease.

Minister of Agriculture.

The forms for cross-breeds and grades, now C and D, are as published, the name of the owner to be written on each certificate. Clause 5 below is very important, and should be carefully studied:

"In order to obtain the Department's endorsement of soundness on the license certificate herein provided for in Form A, the owner of each pure-bred stallion shall make oath before a notary public that such stallion is to the best of his knowledge free from hereditary or transmissible unsoundness or disease, or in lieu thereof may file a certificate of freedom from hereditary disease or unsoundness, signed by a duly qualified veterinarian licensed in Manitoba, and shall forward this affidavit, or veterinarian's certificate, together with the other necessary papers relating to his breeding and ownership, to the Department. (The following diseases are considered as hereditary unsoundness, disqualifying a stallion for breeding purposes: Bone spavin, catarract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, side-bones, ringbone, roaring, thick wind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin.)

"In case the owner of a stallion does not comply with the above requirements, the license certificate issued shall be on form B."

The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the State of Wisconsin, have placed on their statutes legislation very similar to what is proposed for Manitoba. The proposed Act is modern, as is to be expected, being later, and promises to be a greater aid to horse-breeding by the farmers, and to the owners of first-class stallions standing for hire, than any measure yet put forward; inasmuch as it does not interfere with individual enterprise, neither does it pamper the horse-breeder unduly, nor permit inferior horses, or unsound, or horses with bogus pedigrees, to be advertised and travelled for anything else but what they really are.

**British Beef-makers Prospects None Too Bright.**

The following gossip, gleaned from the world's meat market, will be of interest to all beef-cattle men, as such indicates the trend of business in the live and dead meat trades:

The British farmer and many Canadian farmers know that prices of cattle for feeding purposes, and those that have been fattened during 1905, have been rather unsatisfactory upon the whole, and both breeders and feeders will enter upon the new year with a considerable feeling of uncertainty with regard to the future. A new Government coming, in so far as stores are concerned, is casting rather a gloomy shadow before in some quarters, the opinion evidently of an embargo favorer, and the price of beef is too low to be very cheering, more particularly when we hear that the Argentine and other extensive beef-producing countries can realize a good profit when their shipped and dressed beef realizes 3d. a lb. in our markets. These statements have a rather alarming sound about them. It is rather to be feared that our home-produced beef has not improved of late years; indeed, most things point to the fact that its condition requires looking up. There is a great difference between English mutton and foreign; no matter what number of sheep's carcasses, dead or alive, come in, the home-produced article always claims a very considerably higher price than mutton from over the seas; but it is not so, or, at least, to anything like the same extent, with beef. Twice or three times, latterly, I have had to hear rather discouraging accounts in respect of home-grown and imported beef. Upon one occasion, in the early morn, at the Central Meat Market the salesmen informed me that there was scarcely any difference in the price between Aberdeen sides and those of the imported States-fed cattle. Upon another occasion a butcher gave me the information that Illinois-fed beef was the best he had ever seen, and was by most of his customers being preferred to the home-fed article. The probable cause that strikes one first is the age of the animals. At present the bulk of the imported beef is older and better matured than a great deal of the home-grown meat. Beef ought not to have to be sold here (home grown) at less than 4s. 8d. per stone (8 lbs.) at any time. However, prices may or may not alter, the dead-meat trade has every probability of being vastly increased as time goes on.

**Re Registration of Clydesdales in Canada**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Clydesdale Association has not as yet got out a printed report yearly, but it has always been published in the reports of the Registrar to the Ontario Government, and you will find all the annual reports from the year the Exhibition started in them. As to the standard for Clydesdales in Scotland, it is a very difficult matter for a Canadian to understand, but I believe they pass before a committee, and if they are convinced that they are derived from Clydesdale stock not recorded, they begin to record them with even two crosses, but they satisfy themselves that it was Clydesdale stock to commence with. You are mistaken about Canadian Clydesdale Association taking horses with the Scotch Export Certificate without registrations in Scotland; they do not do so. The pedigree may not be printed in Scotland at the time the Export Certificate is issued, but they mention in the certificate that it will be printed in such and such a volume.

H. WADE, Secretary.

Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1906.

**The Farmers are with Us.**

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Last week we ordered your paper discontinued, but enclosed you will find sufficient for a renewal subscription. Since reading that article in January 3rd issue, written by an old subscriber at Killarney, which is headed, "What it costs to fight for clean fairs," I take very great pleasure in adding one more name to your list. I think a paper that stands up for right and principle, like "The Farmer's Advocate" has (and as our scribe has proven to us), deserves the hearty co-operation and support of every farmer in the country. Something must be done to check the rottenness of these fairs, and your paper has made a great start in that direction. Thanking you in anticipation for a space in your valuable paper, wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year; also that you may receive many new subscriptions through the efforts of our friend at Killarney, who, no doubt, is proving himself a successful canvasser.

C. S. HOLDEN.

[Note.—In expressing what we believe to be right, it is an additional source of strength to our campaign for clean fairs, to know that we gauged the opinion of the farmers of the country accurately. The encouragement by letter, renewals and new subscriptions furnishes us with the sinews of war on unclean shows and gambling booths. The moral voiced support of the farmers is, after all, the factor that will put directors in the proper light and straight way. There are directors who profess to doubt that the people of this country want clean shows; some of these directors (fortunately, only a few) are, by their actions, encouraging the belief in the minds of many people that they share in the profits of the shows—are, in other words, partners—use their public position to graft. We do not believe that any honest man can conscientiously defend the presence of gambling devices and lewd shows on the fair grounds.—Ed.]

**Things to Remember.**

- Dominion Shorthorn Breeders, Toronto.....Feb. 5-6
- Dominion Clydesdale Breeders, Toronto.....Feb. 8
- Dominion Shire Breeders, Toronto.....Feb. 7
- Dominion Hackney Breeders, Toronto.....Feb. 9
- Manitoba Poultry Show, Virden.....Feb. 5-10
- Dairy School (M. A. C.) opens at Winnipeg.....Feb. 6
- Manitoba Dairy Association, Winnipeg.....Feb. 13-14
- Manitoba Horticultural Convention, Winnipeg.....Feb. 14-15
- Killarney Judging School, Seed Fair.....Feb. 21-23
- Manitoba Live-stock Conventions, Brandon.....Feb. 27-Mar. 1
- Winter Fair, Neepawa.....March 2-3
- Manitoba Grain-growers' Convention, Brandon.....Feb. 28-March 1
- Entries close, Alberta Cattle Sale.....March 1
- Entries close, Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary.....April 5
- Entries close, Alberta Fat-stock Show.....April 5
- B. C. Cattle Sale, New Westminster.....April
- Alberta Stallion and Foal Show.....May 7 and 8
- Alberta Pure-bred Cattle Show.....May 7 and 8
- Alberta Fat-stock Show.....May 8-10
- Alberta Horse-breeders' Association.....May 7
- Alberta Cattle-breeders' Association.....May 8
- The Agricultural Limited.....See Time Card

**SEED FAIRS.**

- Carberry.....Feb. 1
- Wolseley.....Feb. 3
- Virden.....Feb. 7
- Morden.....Feb. 9
- Portage la Prairie.....Feb. 20
- Hamiota.....Feb. 20
- Didsbury Seed Fair.....Feb. 23
- Olds Seed Fair.....Feb. 8
- Innisfail Seed Fair.....Feb. 9
- Magrath Seed Fair.....Feb. 19
- Raymond Seed Fair.....Feb. 20
- Lethbridge Seed Fair.....Feb. 21
- Lethbridge Judging School.....Feb. 22
- Lethbridge Poultry Show.....Feb. 23

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE, AND AVOID MISSING INTERESTING NUMBERS.

**More Ground Needed for University Purposes.**

As has been pointed out in the series of articles by Dr. Gilbert Wilson, on "Ideals for a Western University," a considerable area of ground is needed, for a campus, athletic grounds, colleges, residences, and for an agricultural college and farm. Prof. Buller, of the Manitoba University, has brought this matter to the attention of the Manitoba Government. We would suggest that the Provincial Government expropriate for University and Agricultural College purposes the land immediately adjacent to the present Agricultural College, even if such expropriation would include the new city park. If culture is one of the great things to be obtained at the University, one of the greatest aids to its attainment would be a spacious campus and well-adorned grounds. At present the University has about enough ground to make a fair-sized poultry yard.

**Convention of Manitoba Institute Workers.**

Deputy-Minister Black has convened the Farmers' Institutes of Manitoba, to meet at Winnipeg, February 15th, for which he has secured President Creelman, of the Guelph College, to address the meeting.

**English Dairy Shorthorn Men Draw Up Rules.**

Many who are accustomed to hearing people deride such a thing as the dual-purpose cow, and questioning the possibility of the Shorthorn being a good milker, will be reassured by the following from the Farmer and Stock-breeder. The new association is made up of men owning English Shorthorn-Herdbook cattle:

The rules and by-laws of the association, as drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose, were approved of, subject to a few alterations, and the following conditions, applying to prizes to be given by the association, were unanimously agreed to, viz.:

All cows and heifers competing in any class in which this association offers all or part of the prize-money, shall be clean milked out to the satisfaction of the stewards at six p. m. on the evening previous to the show.

On the first evening of the show all cows and heifers are to be milked in the ring in the presence of the judge, who shall also see each animal's milk weighed; and any animal that does not yield up to the following standard when milked in the ring shall not be awarded a prize:

Standard.	If She has Calved within Three Calendar Months of the First Day of the Show.	If She has Calved more than Three Calendar Months before the First Day of the Show.
Cows, 4 years and upwards, not less than.	25 lbs. of milk.	20 lbs. of milk.
Cows, 3 years old and under 4, not less than.	20 "	15 "
Heifers, under 3 years old, not less than...	15 "	10 "

Judges, in awarding prizes, are also to pay great regard to the size, shape, and general appearance of the udder, both before and after milking, as the prizes are only intended for animals suitable for dairy purposes.

And it was also agreed that a list of gentlemen who the council consider qualified to act as judges of Dairy Shorthorns be printed and sent to all agricultural societies, who must agree to select one of these gentlemen to judge any classes to which "The Dairy Shorthorn (Coates' Herdbook) Association" contributes prize money.

The aims and objects of the association are to promote the breed of the pure-bred Dairy Shorthorn by the giving of prizes, recommending judges, publishing milk records and other information, and by any other means, from time to time, as may seem desirable to the members of the association.

N. B.—It is not intended to establish any separate herdbook.

**Farmers' Conventions in Manitoba.**

The series of meetings managed by the Live Stock and Seed Divisions of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture during the last few days of February and first days of March, to be held at Killarney, Brandon and Neepawa, promise to be interesting and instructive. Many live topics will be discussed, such as the price farmers must get for live hogs to make a profit. The lecturing staff includes Messrs. Elford (poultry), McRae and Grisdale (live stock). The official programme will be issued with the details of the combined sessions of live stock, seed grain, grain-growers' and stallion show arrangements.

**Strain Necessary to Improve Egg Yield. Recording the Individual Performance of Dairy Cows.**

In breeding poultry, an effort should be made to breed with a definite object in view. Among the different objects sought for, viz., size, color, shape and eggs, the last mentioned stands pre-eminent as a financial proposition. Notwithstanding that eggs of the desired color and shape are the most coveted prize in poultrydom, yet breeding to improve the flock in egg production is more difficult than for the improvement of any other point. If we want well-shaped birds, we breed from well-shaped ones, and if we want eggs we must breed from producers and the descendants of such. When breeding for all the other qualities, the points considered are prominently before the breeder's eye, and all he has to do is to use good judgment in selecting his matings; but not so in mating for heavy laying strain. No man can select the best laying hens from merely looking them over. Frequently a favorite in appearance is seldom found at the nest if watched. Non-production, to a great degree, accounts for her fine appearance. There are some claiming to know the points which go to make a layer, yet they can only talk and speculate. The only way of knowing is to make an actual record of the produce of each hen, and in that way the profitable ones will be found.

There are hens which lay as many as 200 eggs in a year, and a very few do better, while some don't exceed two dozen. In fact, some specimens have been found never to lay an egg.

If one could secure a male from a 200-egg hen (or better), he would be worth from five to ten times more to put with a flock than one from the two-dozen-egg hen. Often the low-producing hen will only lay a few eggs during the most favorable season—in the spring, when any old scrub strikes up for a few days. This, also, is the time for hatching, and if the hen has been resting for six or eight months, she will likely lay a few very fine eggs, and so these find their way to incubation. A cockerel from a chance of this kind will outdo the rest in the flock, and, of course, be kept for breeding purposes. Well, what can be expected from his pullets? The traits their ancestors possessed, and nothing better. Is it any wonder, then, that, where there is no system whereby we can breed from the best, we are not making the progress we would wish for. This accounts for so many flocks degenerating so rapidly.

Trap-nests, records and pedigrees may not be practicable with busy persons, but these should take advantage of every opportunity to secure breeders or eggs from those who have used time, patience and money, and have produced a first-class strain of layers.

**Home for Old Horses.**

There is a scheme on foot in Kentucky to establish a home for old and disabled horses. I think the day is not far distant when every State will establish a home for horses that have passed their days of usefulness. Such homes are provided for old men and women where they receive every comfort in their declining days. Why should not homes be established for man's best friend and companion, the horse?—[Mass. Plowman.

The practice of keeping individual records of dairy cows is one that is not so largely followed as it should be at the present day. In fact, it is very doubtful if a great many dairymen have ever given the subject so much as a passing thought, and the percentage of farmers who do keep individual records is very small indeed.

The reason for this state of affairs is obvious. The system is practically in its infancy, and farmers have not been educated up to it, the majority thinking that it involves considerable extra labor and expense; others, again, believing that there is no necessity of this extra trouble, and that they can tell all that is required to be known by a glance at the pail and contents after the cow is milked.

But is this a fact? Only to a limited extent is it so. We find, on examining statistics of the production of different herds, that the average per cow is very low compared to what it should be. This is due to the cows that give only a slight or no return over and above the cost of their feed, that are to be found to a greater or less extent in practically every herd of milch cows; and it is to aid in the detection of these boarder cows that individual records are kept.

The labor involved in keeping the records is not so great as one who has never kept them might think. If the scales and record sheets are kept in a convenient place, close to where the milk is emptied, it is only the work of a minute to weigh it and jot down the figures; and from one to two hours per month will be required to add up the daily yields and record them in the book kept for that purpose.

The expense connected with it is of little consequence, the spring balance that is necessary costing only one dollar, and the record sheets can be obtained free from the Department at Ottawa.

By the use of the Babcock test in conjunction with the spring balance, we can tell just what each and every cow in the herd is doing, and in this way pick out the ones that are being kept at a loss, fatten them off and send them to the shambles, where they rightfully belong.

Any man that has kept these records for a year or more, I am satisfied will not care to throw them over and go back to the old haphazard method of guessing at which are the best cows; for, by this method of keeping individual records of our dairy cows, and by this method only, can we single out the robber cows, and thus build up a herd of cows of deep milking qualities, such as we all would care to own.

**Annual Meeting of Territorial Grain-growers.**

The Territorial Grain-growers' Association will convene at Moose Jaw, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6th and 7th. All delegates should purchase single tickets to Moose Jaw, and obtain a receipt for the same from their station agent. These certificates, signed by Secretary Millar, will entitle all to return home for one-third fare. Delegates' wives have the same privilege in the matter of reduced rate, if they get certificate as above, signed after arrival at Moose Jaw by Secretary Millar.

**B. C. Live-stock Breeders to Hold a Sale**

It is understood that a sale of pure-bred live stock, contributed by breeders in British Columbia, will be held some time in April, and in all probability at New Westminster.

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Events of the World.

Canadian.

Three new steamers are to be added to the fleet of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. One will run between Montreal and Quebec; another between Brockville and Montreal; and the third on the Hamilton-Montreal line.

The most important recommendation in the report of the Transportation Commission, now in the hands of the Hon. Chas. Hyman, is that pleading for the nationalization, and consequent freedom of all charges, save for drydocks and elevators, of several important ports—Fort William, Port Arthur, Mission River, Depot Harbor, Midland, Port Colborne, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria, the Pacific terminus of the G. T. P. railway, and the terminus of the Canadian Northern. The Commission also reported in favor of extending the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay, a scheme which "The Farmer's Advocate" has been long urging.

British and Foreign.

M. Fallieres was elected President of France by a majority of 78 over his opponent, M. Doumer.

The returns of the polls still indicate sweeping Liberal returns for the British House of Commons.

The Moroccan Conference met at Algeciras, Spain, on January 16th, and will extend over a period of several weeks.

The Czar of Russia is firmly determined to introduce constitutional government. He has dissolved the Bureaucratic Committee, and transferred their work to the Duma.

The advance guard of the Manchurian army, as it advances westward on its return to Russian Europe, is quieting the country; but a series of revolts, such as those which characterized 1905, are predicted for 1906.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the eminent Canadian novelist, who was born in Addington Co., Ont., has been again elected as member of the British Parliament. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, born in Whitby, Ont., has been elected in the Liberal interests.

The Conference at Algeciras.

After several months of general uneasiness, during which French and German military forces have been undergoing rapid reorganization, and all Europe has looked on with growing alarm, the long-promised Moroccan Conference, upon whose deliberations the question of ultimate peace or war must largely rest, has at last assembled.

The spot chosen is the little Spanish town of Algeciras, just six miles across the Bay from Gibraltar, nestling, as it were, almost at the foot of the great fortress, and so close that everything that transpires in it can be easily seen through field glasses from the historic hill; majestic battleships and cruisers, floating proudly with the flags of different nations flaunting bravely above the blue water; the puff of cannon smoke, which signifies that some great man has arrived; and, behind all, the low, quaint little town creeping upward from the shore.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, the head of the British delegation, was the first representative of a leading power to arrive, coming first, on the night of January 13th, to Gibraltar, where he was met by Field-Marshal White, the hero of Ladysmith, now Governor of Gibraltar, while the roll of British drums, and the roar of British guns, belloyed a British welcome.

Upon the two following days the delegates from the other nations came in quick succession—France, Germany, the United States, Italy, Russia, Austria, Holland, Sweden—the new kingdom of Norway had refused to act. Possibly the most interesting arrival of all was that of the Moroccan delegation, which filed up in a long procession, 61 in number, clad in flowing white robes, with brilliant white and red turbans glowing above the dusky faces, and the venerable figure of Mohammed el Torres, tall and stately still at 83 years of age, at their head. As the delegation advanced upon the approach to the hall, where the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Almodovar, stood waiting to receive them, over a hundred newspaper correspondents and artists ranged on either side, were busily at work, and the click of half a hundred camera-shutters, sounding like a file of soldiers cocking their rifles, threw the Moors into a momentary confusion; but immediately reassured, they again went steadily on, while the newspaper men smiled over another tid-bit for voracious western readers.

Upon the morning of January 16th, the Conference

was formally opened by the Duke of Almodovar, who, in his opening speech, recommended, above all things, peace. . . . And now a resume of "what 'twas all about." Kaiser William, it will be remembered, set the broth brewing. As in the war with China a few years ago, the question of the "open door" was at the beginning of the trouble. Now the "open-door" problem gives little concern, since, according to the agreement between French Premier Rouvier and German Chancellor Von Buelow, on July 8th and Sept. 28th of last year, the sovereignty of the Sultan, the integrity of Morocco, and the right of all nations freely to participate in commerce in Morocco, is not to be questioned by the Conference.

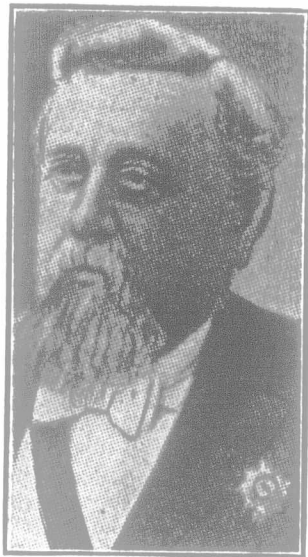
The real difficulty at present is embodied in the settlement of the question of policing the boundary be-



French Premier, Rouvier.



German Chancellor, Von Buelow.



M. Fallieres, newly-elected President of France.

tween Morocco and French territory in Algeria. For long enough this territory has been subjected to raids from Moroccan outlaws, which the Sultan was powerless to suppress. An agreement was finally made between France and Morocco, by which the French obtained the right to suppress these invasions, and also to carry out certain other reforms in Morocco, which would be to the interest of France in Algeria. Presently, however, the Kaiser became friendly with the Sultan, and the matter became pressing, the greatest present danger being that Germany may insist on international instead of French control in this respect, a condition which France may flatly refuse to accept. Minor questions relating to finance, the tariff, and contraband trade in arms, will also be settled by the Conference.

At this stage it is impossible to predict with any certainty what the outcome of the Conference may be. As regards disposition of the powers, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Russia are all counted upon as siding with France; Austria, Holland and Sweden with Germany. The stand which the United States will take is still a matter of surmise.

Discussions will, as far as possible, be conducted in secret; but the final issue will be anxiously awaited, since it is everywhere recognized that a "supreme diplomatic struggle" is to-day being fought out at Algeciras.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator, 7½c. to 8½c.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The chief factor which has been the means of preventing lower prices in wheat is continued wet weather in the Argentine, hindering threshing and making country roads bad for the movement of the new crop, and to some extent doubtless deteriorating the quality of grain standing in stock. At the present time, and for the near future, although prices do keep firm, and the demand for wheat, though not large, seems healthy, we do not consider the prospect is bright for any advance worth mentioning, unless something unforeseen and important should soon develop to change the general situation. The movement of wheat over America keeps very large, helped, no doubt, by the unusually moderate weather which continues to be experienced, especially in the Northwestern States and in Western Canada. This large movement is swelling out the visible supply, and there is every indication of its continuing all winter, so long as weather conditions are favorable. The world's shipments, while considerably less than recent weeks, continue appreciably larger than last year. The Russian exports show a large falling off, but American shipments more than fill their place, and Broomhall advises probable increase in Russian shipments in the near future. Latest reports on European crops are not quite so favorable as previously, but the American winter wheat crop maintains its exceedingly favorable condition with very slight exceptions. Manitoba wheat in our local market has been firm, especially for immediate delivery. While the export demand is not active, there is always a little wanted every day, and holders do not press wheat for sale. The movement continues about twice the size it was last year at this time. We do not look for any decline in the price of our wheat, as it is the cheapest wheat going at present, being from 5c. to 8c. under same grades in the Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago markets, conditions as regards freight for export being the same. Prices are: No. 1 northern, 76½c. to 77c.; No. 2 northern, 74c. to 74½c.; No. 3 northern, 72½c. to 72¾c.

Oats—The oat market is growing stronger, and prices have advanced, but the demand is not very large. Prices are: No. 1 white, 33½c.; No. 2 white, 32½c.; No. 3 white, 31½c., immediate delivery. Oats for May delivery are wanted, at 34½c. basis, No. 2 white, but no sellers.

Barley—There is a good demand for barley, at 36c. for No. 3, and 34½c. for No. 4.

Flax—The flax market has had a big advance lately, but in the last three days there has been a sharp reaction to \$1.15. Prices will probably decline further, but we think should not go under \$1.10.

Millfeed—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$15.  
Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$21; barley, \$18; oats, \$25.

Vegetables—Potatoes, farmers' loads, per bushel, 60c.; carrots, per bushel, 60c.; beets, per bushel, 50c.; turnips, per bushel, 55c.; parsnips, per bushel, \$1.50.

Hogs—Dressed hogs, packers pay for 125 to 200 lbs., 8c.

Poultry—Turkeys, per lb., 17½c.; geese, per lb., 14c.; ducks, per lb., 14c.; chickens (spring), 14c.; fowl (drawn), 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 30c.; pickled eggs, 24c.

Butter—Creamery—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 30c.; creamery, in boxes, 25c. Dairy—Tubs, choicest, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese—Manitoba, 13½c.; Ontario, 14c.

Live Stock—Butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2½c. to 3½c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250, 6½c.; do, 250 to 300, 5c.; lambs, 5½c.; sheep, 5½c.

Toronto.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.60 to \$5; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, at \$3.50 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.20 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.60 to \$4.10; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.60 to \$4; good feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75 cwt.; bucks, \$3.75 to \$4, and culls, \$3.50 to \$4. Export lambs, \$6.65 to \$6.85; bucks, \$6 to \$6.60.

Hogs—Selects, \$7; lights and fats, \$6.75.

Horses—Prices during the week have averaged about as follows: Roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$170; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$130 to \$165; general-purpose and expressors, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$170; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$140 to \$180; serviceable second-hand workers and drivers, \$40 to \$80.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.40 to \$6.50; cows, \$3 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.70; medium to good heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.65; butchers' weights, \$5.55 to \$5.70; good to choice heavy, mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.65; packing, \$5.35 to \$5.60. Sheep—Strong; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.80; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.65.



## Life, Literature and Education.

### What's the Best Method of Popping the Question.

We presume that a goodly number of our readers are already at work on our new topic for the F. A. & H. J. L. S. Lest, however, the married folk, having been "through the mill," should think it their peculiar right to write (no pun intended) on this question, and tell how they "did it," we have deemed it advisable to state our willingness for ALL readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," married or unmarried, to enter the competition for Feb. 27, "What's the Best Method of Popping the Question?" It's an easy one this time—or, is it? "Ah, there's the rub!" But never mind, we shall have something heavier later. We must mix in a little merriment as spice to our literary bill of fare, you know.

And now, in preparation for future events, will you kindly note the following intimation?

#### WHAT SUBJECT DO YOU WANT FOR A DEBATE?

In order to know what you, our readers, prospective members of the F. A. & H. J. L. S., would like to debate, we have decided to leave the matter wholly in your own hands. Just as soon as you get this paper, will you kindly think out a good subject, and send it to us? A postal card will do if you have not time to write a longer epistle. . . . Possibly you may not have time or inclination to enter any of our debates. That will make no difference. As long as you are interested in the movement, or have any subject in mind which you would like to see threshed out, any suggestion from you will be very welcome. Kindly let us hear from you at your earliest opportunity. Address simply "Literary Society," Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man.

#### MEMBERSHIP LIST GROWING.

As predicted, the Literary-society idea is proving popular. New members are coming in by every mail, and all sections of the country will soon be represented.

#### RE OUR BADGE.

Following out the suggestion offered by some of our correspondents, we have made arrangements by which we can supply the members of our Literary Society with very handsome pins, at a rate which, considering their value and serviceability, is

merely nominal. These pins, which have been modelled closely after the design of some of the handsomest and most popular college pins, are in the form of a shield, genuine rolled gold, with a dainty Canadian design in enamel, and the initials of the Society in blue lettering on a gold ground; and are quite suitable for being worn as a lapel pin for gentlemen, or as a tie or lace pin for ladies.

Now, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no money-making scheme in connection with these badges. It is not even necessary for you to own one in order that you may be a member of the Society. That is entirely optional with yourself. Neither, on the other hand, is it absolutely necessary for you to take an active part in our Literary Society (although we should prefer this) in order to obtain one. All we ask is that you be an interested member of the Society, that you talk about it, and try to induce your literary friends to take part in it. We expect to issue a great many of these pins, and all we wish is simply to clear ourselves on the cost. The work in connection with receiving orders and mailing we undertake gratis, and cheerfully.

#### HOW TO SECURE A PIN.

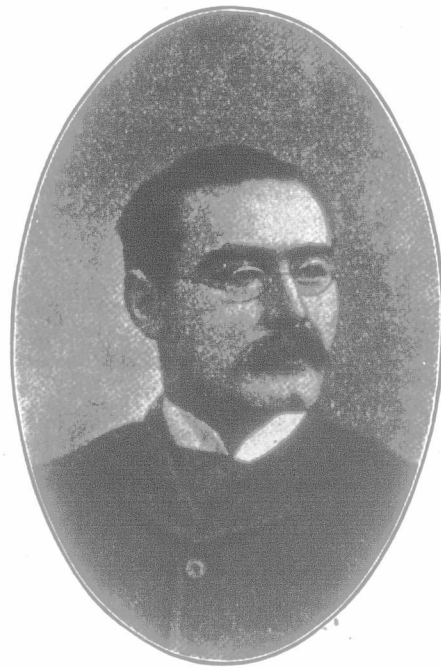
In order, then, to secure one of these pins (which, by the way, should last a lifetime), you may avail yourself of any one of the following plans:

1. Send us in the name of a new subscriber to our paper.
2. Remit to us 60 cents by postal note. Remember, the actual cost to us is more than this. The pins are actually worth a dollar, but we are willing to grant you something in consideration of your being a subscriber to our paper. None, of course, except subscribers, or those who belong to families of subscribers, need send to us for a pin.
3. Write a first-class essay for our Literary Society, and obtain one as a prize, if preferred to a book.

In closing, we would say that it is only at the solicitation of several of our members that we have taken up this matter at all. But, since we have taken it up, we are glad to be able to offer so handsome and useful an article to those who write to us for it. Kindly address all orders to "Literary Dept.," Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man.

#### Beloved in England.

The appreciation expressed by our readers of the various departments in the "Home Magazine," and the confidence expressed so often and so cordially in the character of what is published, is one of the greatest compensations that come to us. Here, for instance, is a note, dated Jan. 6th, 1906, from Mr. Robert Taylor, of Newton, Clitheroe, England, enclosing postal note renewing for another year: "I prize the 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine' very much. Tell 'Hope' how comforting it is to read the Quiet Hour week by week. May 'Hope' be long spared to send us these beautiful messages over the sea. Wishing your paper every success." ROBT. TAYLOR. Jan. 6th, 1906.



Rudyard Kipling.

At Bombay, the most cosmopolitan city of Asia, in Christmas week of 1865, Rudyard Kipling was born. His father, John Lockwood Kipling, is an artist of considerable knowledge and skill, and his mother is a woman of no small literary power, combined with rare delicacy and refinement of feeling. The father held the position of professor of architectural sculpture in a Bombay college when Kipling was born.

When the boy was six years of age he was sent home to England to be educated. At thirteen he entered the United Service College at Westward Ho, and remained there for four years, living in an atmosphere military and Indian, for the college was under the direction of old Indian officers, and there was little that was calculated to make the lad forget the land of his birth. No one seemed to be particularly impressed with his genius, though most of the prizes in English literature came his way, and were received in the most matter-of-fact way.

At seventeen he returned to India, and became assistant editor of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette, and began at the same time his career as a story-writer, though receiving little encouragement in the latter from his chief. Many of his newspaper experiences are preserved in his stories, such as the picture he gives us of night work in an Indian newspaper office, in that most wonderful story "The Man Who Would Be King."

His first volume of verse came out in 1886. He was his own publisher, and the book was a lean, oblong docket in form, wire-stitched to imitate a D. O. Government envelope, printed on one side, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. This was "Departmental Ditties," which was followed by "Plain Tales from the Hills," in 1888, the latter especially, receiving attention in England. From that time on he has written much prose, mostly short stories, collected in book form: "Soldiers Three," "Under the Deodars," "The Phantom Rickshaw," "The Day's Work," "Stalky and Co.," "Many Inventions," and "Mine Own People." His longer

works of prose are not numerous: "The Light that Failed" (his first novel), "Captains Courageous," "The Jungle Books," "The Seven Seas," and "Kim," being the chief. His poems comprise several volumes, mostly poems of the barracks, but here and there a gem which will live.

Granted that at times Kipling is brutally frank, even vulgar; granted that the scenes he depicts sometimes are gruesome and horrible in their realism, and, granted that in some of his work the technical language of engines and bridges and air-ships is beyond the normal comprehension, still, making allowance for all that, the root of the matter remains. It makes little difference whether you like it or not, whether you agree or disagree, whether you approve or condemn, you read, and you are fascinated and charmed and repelled, but the story-telling of this wizard of the English tongue gets a grip upon you that you cannot loosen if you would, and you would not if you could. You fight with Otheris and Learoyd and Mulvaney in the blood-stained valley against the Pathans, or you lie with them upon the wall when they are off duty, and learn to know and love the "Soldiers Three," who hurl insulting words at one another daily, but each of whom would willingly give his time, his money, or even his life, for either of the others. You live over with Dick Heldar the awful time when the light fails him and darkness settles down upon his eyes forever; and you grieve over the misfortune of a man, not of a character in a book. You stand with Tomlinson before the gate and see his soul grow white as a rain-washed bone, when the summons comes to him, "Make answer, what have ye done?"

Kipling has seized with courage upon the commonplace and vulgar, and has lifted it up. He puts before us the horny-handed and sin-seared skipper, the lawless soldier, the engineer amid his engines, the Hindoo in his superstition, and we know assuredly that we are brothers all.

His range of knowledge—something he seems to know of everything under heaven—is almost uncanny. Curious bits of information, gathered in little side-paths off from the main highway of the ordinary observer's life, have been found and treasured by him and woven into his stories. He wastes none of his time or ours with long-winded explanations and descriptions, but a phrase, a word, a punctuation mark, and lo! the whole scene is before you, with such filling out as your own imagination suggests.

His animal stories are wonderful. The "Jungle Books," published in 1894 and 1895, introduce us to animals, not men in hides and on all fours, discussing human problems, but animals, each thinking and behaving according to his own peculiar beastly habit and experience. And such is the dramatic skill of their creator that one is almost forced to believe that he has intimately dwelt among them, as did Mowgli, the human foster child of the mother wolf. "The Mahese Cat," and "The Walking Delegate," are two horse stories which are just as real and convincing as the tales of the jungle dwellers. Kipling's pictures of Indian life,



as shown in "Kim" and in many of his short stories, have never been surpassed. He knows his India, not from the outer edge, but from center to circumference, her laws, her superstitions, her loves and hates, her streets and temples and markets, her jungles and mountains and rivers. He has lived at the heart of things, and his knowledge is as different from the ordinary globe-trotter's as the fruit is from the skin which covers it.

His best poems are the embodiment in words of the patriotic and spiritual side of a strong nature. His verses have roused English officeholders at home and English soldiers abroad when the honor of the nation demanded decisive action. And in his "Recessional" a classic was added to our literature.

**The Recessional.**

God of our fathers known of old,  
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,  
Beneath whose awful hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;  
The captains and the kings depart;  
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,  
A humble and a contrite heart.  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away;  
On dune and headland sinks the fire;  
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!  
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose  
Wild tongues that have not Thee in  
awe,

Such boasting as the Gentiles use,  
Or lesser breeds without the law,  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust  
In reeking tube and iron shard;  
All valiant dust that builds on dust,  
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,  
For frantic boast and foolish word,  
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord, Amen.  
—Rudyard Kipling.

**About the Transcontinental Train Conundrum.**

In reference to the continental-train conundrum, for which answers were given in Jan. 10 issue, a large majority said thirteen trains. Now, it is only a matter of opinion whether we say thirteen or fifteen, but I cannot see how you can rightly call it fourteen. If you count the one train just leaving Vancouver, you must also count the one just arriving at Halifax as the passenger is leaving, for if he rightly meets one, he likewise meets the other. Now, since this is a question of opinion, it would only be fair to give it to the majority. You say in your award, there will be one train arriving at Halifax the moment our passenger's train leaves: but since his train does not leave until the other one stops, and the two trains will be fully alongside of each other, he cannot be said to meet this train. Does not the same principle apply when our passenger's train arrives at the other end? If you want to adhere closely to the meaning of the word "meet," you must include both trains, since the conditions at each end are identical. If you had awarded it to those who answered fifteen I would have been quite satisfied.

A. W. WOODARD.

Department of Agriculture, Montreal.

The above letter very likely represents the view of a number of people regarding the answer to the Transcontinental Train Conundrum, although it is the only letter we have so far received, taking exception to our answer. We wish, however, to correct a possible misimpression that we printed the conundrum first and decided upon the answer afterwards. We had the answer definitely in mind at the time of inserting the conundrum, although, to be on the safe side, we did submit our answer to a certain expert professor, who agreed

with us that, hinging the decision on the meaning of the word "meet," the answer should be fourteen, though he stipulated that if he were making the answers on an examination he would give equal scores to those who said 13, 14 and 15, seeing that all of these must have reasoned correctly. Regarding Mr. Woodard's point, we have only to repeat that the meaning of the word "meet," applicable in this connection, is to come upon by approach from an opposite direction. This implies that the person or object meeting another must be in motion. Now, the train that arrives the moment our passenger starts is not met by him. The train comes to him and meets him, but, according to our definition, he does not meet it. On the other hand, the train standing at Vancouver as he comes in is met, because he does come upon this train by approach from an opposite direction. We consider there is a difference between the case of the train that arrives as he starts and the train that starts as he stops. However, everyone is free to hold his own opinion. We had ours, and awarded the prizes accordingly. We respect the opinions of those who think differently from us, and, though, in our judgment there is one absolutely correct answer, we are willing to give full credit to those who answered 13, 14 or 15. In our estimation, the value of this conundrum has been the mental exercise involved, and, from that standpoint, whether all the participants agree with us or not is neither here nor there.

**The Painter's Family.**

The painter needs not to go far afield to seek for inspiration. He may sit in his armchair and be apparently away in Dreamland, outlining subjects for his brush, when lo! home sights and sounds, the babble of his children's voices, the jingle of their toys, the hushed moment followed by the sweet notes of song from the lips of his young wife recall him earthwards, and instead of covering his canvas with gods and goddesses of ravishing beauty fitting through space upon apparently meaningless errands, he gives to the world pictures of more enduring beauty—pictures which touch all hearts because they teach that in all homes, not in that of the painter alone, should harmony inspire and love reign.

H. A. B.

**What of Revivals?**

"Ian Maclaren" (Rev. John Watson), the famous author of "Beside the Bonny Briar Bush," recently wrote an appreciation of revivals which is of interest, in view of the Torrey and Alexander mission in Toronto. He deals with the subject dispassionately, as between those who, on the one hand, make too much, and on the other, too little of them. He reminds us, first, that they have been a fact and a force in all ages, marking the ebb and flow of religious and moral life in the world, just as we have analogous manifestations in nature, literature, art, and so on. While the spring of revival is beyond our reach in the "Everlasting Hills," Ian Maclaren mentions three conditions under which it appears: First of all, the personality of a man called and prepared, and through whom God acts. The second condition of a true revival or spiritual renaissance is morality; that is to say, it proves itself by its works. Thus, in Toronto we found certain newspaper journalists, not ordinarily looking with any serious sympathy upon such movements, giving the Torrey-Alexander miss on their countenance because of its fruits—drunken, debauched men becoming sober, impure lives cleansed, homes of sorrow and degradation for broken-hearted wives and children made clean and happy, evil tempers sweetened, and in all directions men who had defrauded and robbed others paying back in "conscience money" what had been taken. One may have his prejudices against certain features of revivals, but Ian Maclaren teaches that, in the face of such marvellous manifestations as these that make for righteousness in the community, even though all are not permanent, it is folly to hold aloof. The evangelist, he says, should be regarded as complementary of the regular minister. He suggests that, while the latter, toiling year after year in his pastoral work, and compelled weekly to prepare new sermons, might be advantaged and shaken out of his routine by working sometimes with an evangelist, the latter might be taught diligence, patience and self-abnegation by a turn in the pastoral work.

**To Walk Correctly.**

A good figure was never so sought after as it is in these days, and it is right that people should make the best of themselves in this and every day.

It is a bad habit to fold the arms. By doing so you pull the shoulders forward, flatten the chest, and impair deep breathing. The position you hold your body in soon becomes a habit. Do you think, for instance, of folding your arms across your chest before you do it? I daresay not; it has, you see, become a habit. Try one that will expand instead of flatten the chest. Keep the back of the neck, too, close to the back of the collar whenever possible.

Always carry the chest further in front of you than any other part of you, certainly than the part below the waist. But draw this latter part up and up many times a day, especially if you are inclined to get fat there; and nothing destroys a figure more than this, which has been described as the "middle-aged spread."

Take a dozen deep, slow breaths a dozen times a day through the nose and exhale through your mouth; and to do this properly you will have no undue tightness of the dress anywhere.

If you are in the least inclined to be flat-footed, to have the instep drop, a most painful minor complaint, a good plan is to be often raising yourself on your toes, keeping the latter well pointed.

If you use dumb-bells, as the custom of many is in these days of strength and figures, don't have them at all heavy; and the same applies to the Indian clubs. It is not weight, but exercise of the muscles you want—light, regular exercise—not to overdo it one time and neglect it then for a week.

Never wear shoes that are run down at the heels. A woman is judged quite as often by the appearance of her feet as by her hands.

Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong.—Emerson.



George Harebutt.

The Painter's Family.

**The Human Tie.**

"Speak tenderly! For he is dead," we say;  
 "With gracious hand smooth all his roughened past,  
 And fullest measure of reward forecast,  
 Forgetting naught that gloried his brief day."  
 Yet of the brother, who, along our way,  
 Prone with his burdens, heart-worn in the strife,  
 Totters before us—how we search his life,  
 Censure, and sternly punish, heart-worn in the strife,  
 Oh, weary are the paths of earth, and hard!  
 And living hearts alone are ours to guard,  
 At least, begrudge not to the sore distraught  
 The reverent silence of our pitying thought.  
 Life, too, is sacred; and he best forgives  
 Who says: "He errs, but—tenderly! He lives."  
 —Mary Mapes Dodge.

**Plan and Work.**

"Plan your work, and work your plan." It would be hard to get more practical wisdom into seven words. Foresight and foresight combined make a team that always wins in the long run—that cannot be kept from winning, by chance or circumstance, though it may be delayed on the way.—[Ex.

When is money damp? When it is "dew" in the morning and "mist" at night.

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

**Dolly's Broke.**

"Dolly's broke!" and all the world  
 Looks so dark and drear,  
 That, I guess, this little girl  
 Thinks bed-time is near.

**Essay Competition.**

Essay to be called "A Book I Have Read"; to be not more than 100 words in length, and written on one side of the paper only. Tell the story in your own words, and say why you liked the book. A prize will be given for girls

under 16, for boys under 16, and for either boys or girls under 12. Competition closes on February 28th.

I have to thank Norman McCauley for an interesting letter. Letters for the Corner must be neatly written, on one side of the paper only, and addressed to  
 COUSIN DOROTHY,  
 "The Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

**A Christmas Letter.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write a letter about how I spent my Christmas holiday. We had a pretty Christmas tree that papa got out of the woods. We had it trimmed with tissue paper, and popcorn strung on thread, and balls of cotton batting. We hung up our stockings Christmas eve, but Santa put all our presents on the three, and papa put two cold potatoes and an onion in one stocking, and in the other was a bar of soap.

Christmas day we had a Christmas dinner, and a lot of friends came. After dinner, we all went out on the ice, and had lots of fun.

We have a large black dog. His name is Frank. He draws us everywhere we want him to.

ANNIE CAMPBELL (age 10).

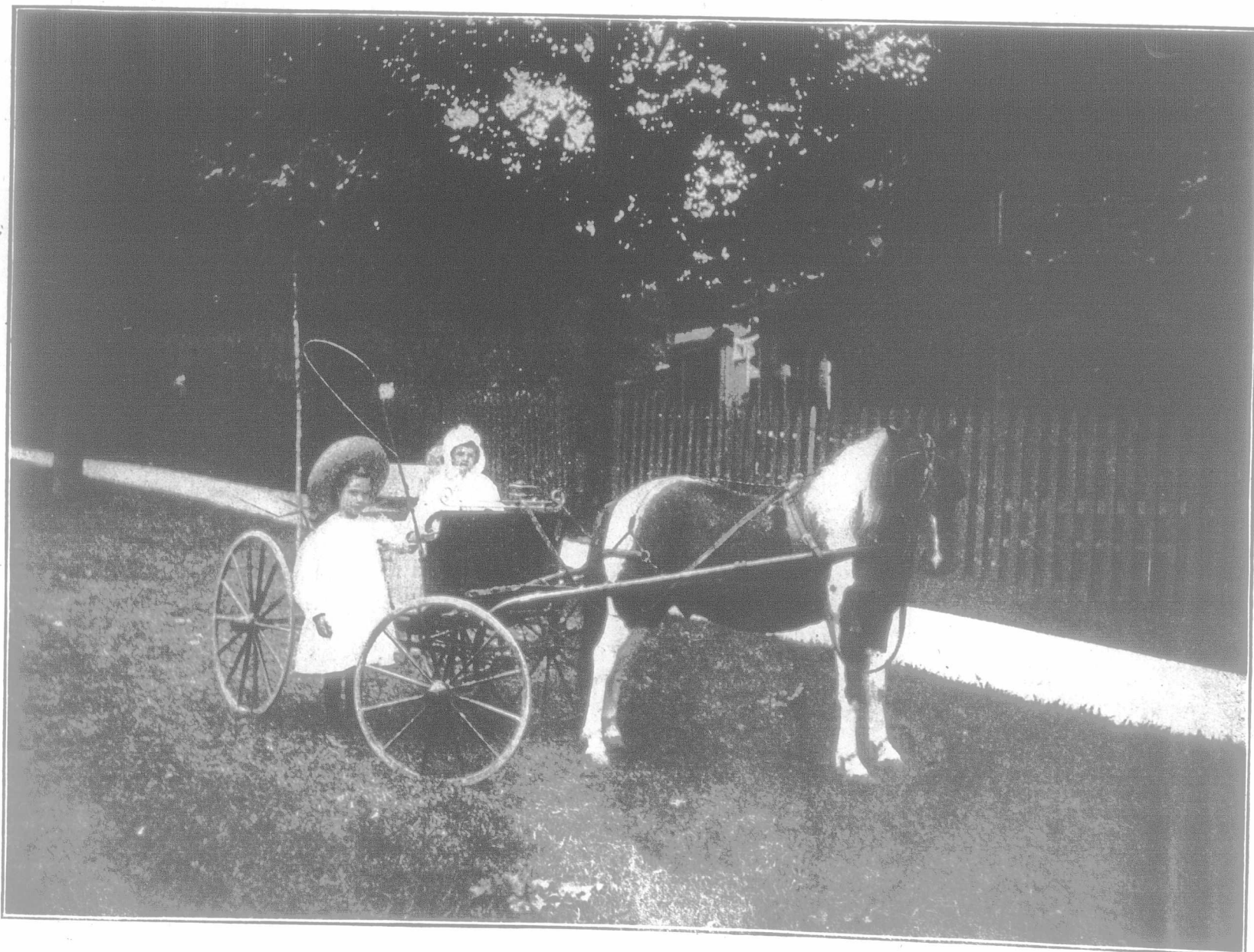
**From a Little Manitoba Girl.**

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I saw a letter in print from a cousin of mine. I hope my letter will be a success. I am going to school, and am in the fourth book. My studies are reading,

geography, history, spelling, arithmetic and composition. My sister and I have a great time with our little sleigh; sometimes we get upset. We pull each other. Our teacher and the scholars are making scrap albums for the Children's Ward, Winnipeg. We have gathered up a lot of pictures now. My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate"; we get it every Saturday. Papa keeps the post office. We carry the mail twelve miles from Binscarth. My eldest sister found a pretty little pup down in our field. We call it Fido. My sister puts her doll's clothes on it, and makes it walk. It does look so comical. I must close this time. Wishing the editor every success,  
 MAISIE SEEBACH.  
 Seeburn, Man.

**A Visit to the Country.**

Two boys, who were fond of getting out of the city, had an aunt and an uncle living in the country. Their papa and mamma let them take a visit during the summer holidays. Their uncle brought out the horse and buggy to the station. The boys' names were John and Will. Will was the largest and the oldest, and their uncle let him drive. They drove in through the country, and saw cows eating in the fields, and the horses playing in the barnyards. They enjoyed their drive, and soon got to their aunt's house. They unharnessed the horse, and turned him into the pastures. The boys used to feed all the animals. They fed the sheep peas and salt. Their uncle was taking in the hay, and the boys played on it. One day they were bringing in the last load, and John fell off of it and broke his arm. They brought him in, and kept him over night, and next day took him to the city. When he was getting it attended to, he became very weak, and soon went back to the country to get strong again, and he is all right now. He is now at school again in the city.  
 DALTON WHITE (age 11).



Ready for the Drive.



God's Books.

Then they that feared the LORD spake often one to another; and the LORD hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the LORD, and that thought upon His Name.—Mal. III. : 16.

And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the book of life; and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.—Rev. xx. : 12.

"The book of sympathy, the gentle word

Spoken so low that only angels heard, The secret act of pure self-sacrifice Unseen by men, but marked by angels' eyes—

These are not lost."

We often hear two of God's books mentioned—the book of Revelation (the Bible) and the book of Nature. But it is not of these books, which we can see and read, that I wish to speak to-day. There are other books which are always open in His sight, and which are out of our reach—how gladly we would tear out some of the pages, if we might. The books in which our foolish, unkind words, our sinful acts, and the thoughts which inspired them, are faithfully recorded; and the great book of Life in which are engraved in golden letters holy thoughts and prayers, loving acts of service, and brave and gentle words. Not one cup of cold water, really inspired by love to God or man, can ever be forgotten.

It is our own fault if our names are inscribed in the wrong book. I heard the other day of a man who gave \$100 to a church fund, and at once reduced his workmen's wages, so that his apparent generosity was in reality extorted from them. In which of the great books would that showy act be recorded, do you think?

Mercenary almsgiving has been defined as giving away something for the purpose of receiving something else—often something more valuable—in return. One person prefers to spend his money on fine clothes or table luxuries; another buys with it respect and esteem, the name of being generous, the honor and glory of men, which he considers is well worth the price. Well, he "has" his reward; he gets what he set out to buy, and—that is all. The money is spent, but he has missed the privilege which might have been his—the gift is not recorded in God's book of remembrance. There is no place for God in the transaction, no place for the exercise of kindness; it is a purely business arrangement—so much money given for so much applause. Is it only millionaires who indulge in this kind of giving, feeling quite satisfied that they are laying up treasure in heaven? Is it only politicians—who indulge in excessive fits of generosity before an election—who are seeking selfish gains for themselves when they fancy themselves wonderfully charitable? Let us all turn the searchlight on our own lives, and I think we must own that many of our gifts are only dross. There is a great deal of money poured out every year in the Name of Christ, but He only knows how much of it is pure and unadulterated. There is a terrible indictment made in the 22nd chapter of Ezekiel, to which we may well take heed: "And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, Son of man, the house of Israel is to Me become dross: all they are brass, and tin, and iron, and lead, in the midst of the furnace; they are even the dross of the silver. . . . I will gather you, and blow upon you in the fire of My wrath, and ye shall be melted in the midst thereof. As silver is melted in the midst of the furnace, so shall ye be melted in the midst thereof; and ye shall know that I, the LORD, have poured out My fury upon you."

We are so slow to really believe that a widow's farthing may be "more" than the grand contributions of the rich—unless, indeed, we happen to be giving the

"two mites which make a farthing" ourselves. We like to do great things—things which seem great to us and to our neighbors—continually ignoring the fact that the greatest gifts of time, money or service, are "nothing worth," unless they are inspired by a good motive. Nothing is small, if it is worth registering in God's book, and the less men know about it, the more likely it is to be inscribed there. The battle against irritability, which is all under the surface and only shows itself in a bright word or smile, the coin slipped secretly into the hand of a blind beggar, and put down under the heading, "sundries," in the account-book, the kindly giving up of one's own will in order to give pleasure to another, the steady persistence in the daily round of uncongenial work with cheery courage, these, and thousands of other unconsidered "trifles," are being written day by day. What surprises there will be when the books are opened; there will be so much that has been long ago forgotten on earth, much that only God and one human soul knew about, and which only God has remembered. Then there will be such unexpected blanks where we expected to see great things recorded. But we will surely own the faithfulness and truth of the record—the perfect justice of the judgment. Over and over again, the warning has been given that the poor can give as greatly as the rich; that he who is working all his days for a bare living, can render as glad and willing and free service as one whose time is, as we say, "his own." One who is "free" can find no grander way of spending his time than to become the willing "servant" of God; and one who is a "slave" can be free in spirit, and the work he is forced to do may take its place in the grand record of holiness.

The thought of "God's books" is both a warning and an inspiration. It is a solemn thing to know that no thought is too secret to be recorded, no "trifling" omission of duty passes unnoticed. And it is inspiring to know that God notices the sunny smile and cheery word which helps to make home happy, that He is pleased when the crumbs are thrown to His birds, when little acts of unobtrusive kindness are done for His sake.

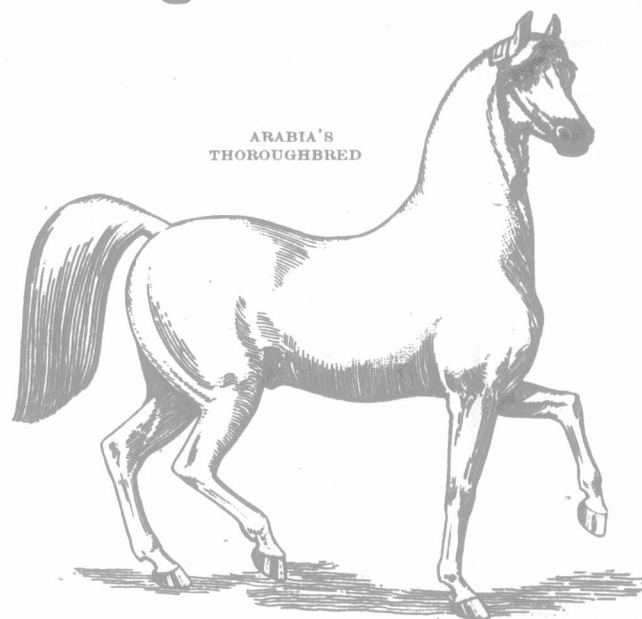
"The kindly plans devised for others' good, So seldom guessed, so little understood, The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win Some wanderer from the woeful ways of sin— These are not lost." HOPE.

How to Charm.

- Do you wish to have a charming personality—be a real soul-charmer? Then listen to the silent, inner voice of the individual soul as well as to the whispering of the Universal Soul. Be your real self. Be natural. Be good. Don't be affected. Don't be envious. Don't be jealous. Be gentle. Be polite. Be considerate. Be tolerant. Be charming. Don't be fussy. Mind your own affairs only. Never gossip. Be calm. Be serene. Be tranquil. Don't listen to scandal. Don't overdress. Don't parade wealth. Be pure. Be sweet. Be cheerful. Be hopeful. Be charming. Sour people are not charming. Pessimists are shunned. Cynics are avoided. Critics are disliked. Be charming.—[Sel.

"Sir, I would rather be an ELGIN WATCH than be President" As the Elgin Watch has come to be the synonym for rightness, Henry Clay's famous utterance might be paraphrased as above. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Time-makers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch sent free. ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO. Elgin, Ill.

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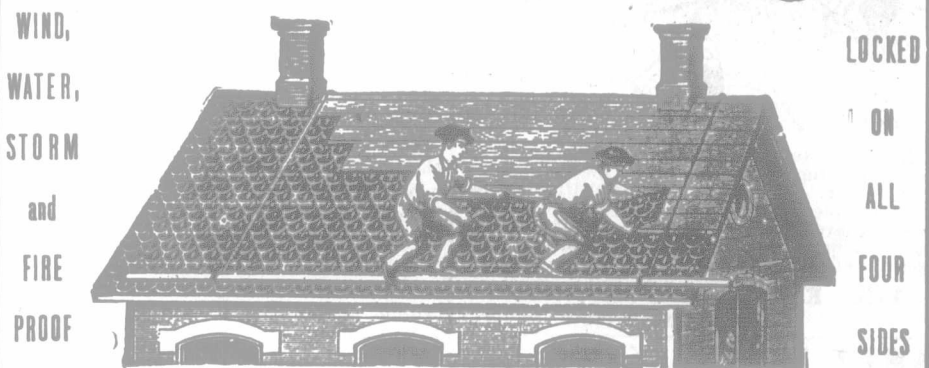
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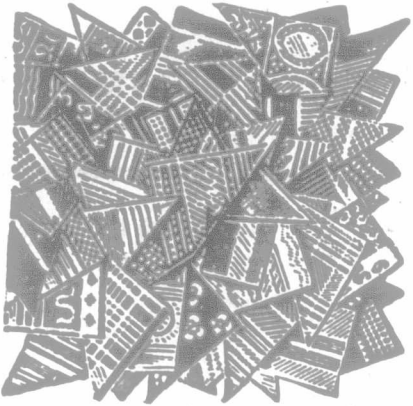
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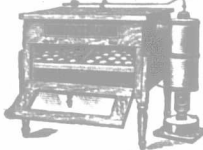
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**90 DAYS TRIAL.** Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and our offer is the most liberal. Prices low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help make more poultry profit.

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### From Far-away New Zealand.

Among the multitudinous newspapers which find their way to our office from all the ends of the earth, there is a bulky, old-world-looking one, with a blue cover, through which I always look with an especial interest. It comes from New Zealand, that energetic, intensely British little colony, with its progressive Government, its bracing climate, and its general cock-o'-the-walk air, which, after all, since things work out so well there, one can but admire. Such a long, long way! And sometimes I wonder if it, the paper, I mean, met "The Farmer's Advocate" in mid-ocean, and if the ships on which these two silent talkers were, exchanged salutes, while messages were shouted across through the megaphone. It is interesting, too, to look at the pictures—the people who look so much the same as Canadians, following, even, the same fashions in dress; the hills, which also look so much like our own; but the plant-life, so very, different, big things that look like giant ferns and palms appearing everywhere where we should have the denser, foliage of pine, or beech, or our own glorious maple.

Many practical hints I find, too, in this big paper, and among these, the other day, I came upon one so much to the point—a very much-needed point, it seems to me—that I give you the paragraph almost in its entirety. It is entitled "Extravagant Economy," and runs as follows:

"A French woman, says Mrs. John Lane, writing on 'The Extravagant Economy of Women,' in the Fortnightly, once expressed her amazement to me at the enormous amount of money English women spend on what is as useless as froth. Chiffon is the bane of the English woman; she drapes herself in cheap chiffons, while a French woman puts her money in a bit of good lace. She adorns herself with poor furs, where a French woman would buy herself a little thing, but a good thing. Finally, when a thrifty French woman has gathered together quite a nice collection of lace and fur, the English woman has nothing to show for her money but a mass of torn and dirty chiffon, whose destination is the rag-bag. After all, it is an age of wax beads and imitation lace, and they represent as well as anything our extravagant economy.

"Is not our middle-class cooking a monument to our extravagance?"

It is an extravagance to cook badly; it is an extravagance to buy things because they are cheap. . . . Yes, what we women need most of all is to be taught unextravagant economy, which includes the value both of money and of time."

Now, is not this, in regard to the economy of buying "good" things, very true? . . . How many of you have found it to be true? Can you not wear a good dress, well made, three times as long as the cheap, poorly-fitting one—that is, to have any comfort with it at all? And have you not found the cheap feather, flower, ribbon, etc., to be a veritable throwing of money in a furnace, an investment of which you tired quickly, and which always made you feel tawdrily appalled?

It sometimes seems hard to get the money for the "good" thing at the time; but, even though one has to wait longer for it, such an investment must surely prove wise economy in the end. There are chiffons and chiffons, and how many of them long evade the rag-bag? Has anyone else anything to say on this subject? **DAME DURDEN.**

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

### A First Request.

In response to our invitation to all to send in knotty domestic problems, "Marie" writes as follows:

Dear Dame Durden.—Although this is the first time I have written to the Ingle Nook, I have, nevertheless, been greatly interested in it, and the letters written to you have contained numerous

useful hints for the housekeeper and others with different callings from hers.

I come seeking help from you, or some of the chatterers, regarding woollens. I have purchased a woollen garment, which has a disagreeable odor, and not being able to return it, I would like to know if anyone could tell me what to do with it to take away the odor. The material in the garment would be almost ruined if washed.

### CARROT PUDDING.

I am sending along a recipe for carrot pudding, which I can highly recommend, if eaten along with a good sauce: 1 cup brown sugar; 1 cup suet; 1 cup raisins; 1 cup currants; a cup potatoes (grated); 1 cup grated carrots; 2½ cups flour; 1 egg; ½ lemon peel; a little molasses, and a pinch of salt; 1 teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.

Wishing you all a Happy New Year.  
MARIE.

In answer, we would say that the question is a rather unusual one. Try hanging the waist out on the clothes-line in a good brisk wind for a day or two, then bring in and sprinkle some lavender about it. If this is ineffectual, give it a good washing in pure gasoline (you know about "neve" using gasoline in a room where there is a light, or fire of any kind, don't you?), and hang it out on the line in a good, brisk wind until dry. If the disagreeable odor still clings, we know of no plan, except to send your waist to a professional cleaner, and have it dry-cleaned. Perhaps someone else can suggest a remedy.

### Kindly Note This!

I have very much pleasure in calling the attention of our Ingle Nook members to our Literary Society, which is being conducted on the first page of our Home Magazine. It will afford me much pleasure to see my old friends figuring, not only in the Ingle Nook, but also in the columns of the L. L. and E.

### Humorous.

What is the difference between your last will and testament and a man who has eaten as much as he can? One is signed and dated, the other dined and sated.

It was Johnson's humor to be anti-Scottish. He objected theoretically to haggis, though he ate a good plateful of it.

"What do you think o' the haggis?" asked the hospitable old lady at whose table he was dining, seeing that he partook so plentifully of it.

"Humph!" he replied, with his mouth full, "it's very good food for hogs!"

"Then let me help you to some mair o' it," said the lady, helping him bountifully.

### SCORING A POINT.

A young Englishman was at a party, mostly composed of Scotchmen, and, though he made several attempts to crack a joke, he failed to evoke a single smile from the countenances of his companions. He became angry, and exclaimed, petulantly: "Why, it would take a gimlet to put a joke into the heads of you Scotchmen."

"Ay," replied one of them; "but the gimlet wud need tae be mair pointed than thae jokes."

### Recipes.

Ginger Biscuit.—One pound best grade of flour, ¼ pound fresh butter, ¼ pound sugar, ¼ teaspoon soda, ¼ ounce ground ginger, 2 eggs. Bake five minutes in a quick oven.

Corn Cakes.—Two cups corn meal, 2 cups any good flour, 2 cups sweet milk, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ¼ cup butter, ¼ cup sugar. Bake on griddles.

## The Angle Lamp



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

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## 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.

**ALBERTA Quality White Rocks** won 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third on 6 entries at Edmonton, February, 1905. Three grand breeding pens this spring's egg trade. Can give exceptional value in yearling hens, young breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs. Give me a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

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

**DR. O'BRIEN**, Dominion City, breeder of cockerel, 1st pullet, Winnipeg; 1st and 2nd all prizes at local fairs. 25 good cockerels for sale at \$2 each. Eggs in season at \$2 a setting.

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

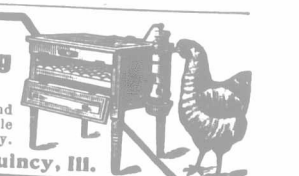
**I HAVE** for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

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

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

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### FREE TO LADIES!

Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to her sex. Address, with stamp, **MRS. F. V. ORRMAN, Windsor, Ont.**



# Write for Our January and February Sale Catalogue

IT HAS just been issued. It contains thirty-six large pages of money-saving opportunities. During the sale the goods are marked far below the regular Eaton prices, and Eaton prices represent the best values obtainable.

There is a big advantage in ordering early. While we have made provisions for a big business, there is of necessity a limit, and naturally the early orders have the advantage of choice.

Write for the catalogue to-day.

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## London Fence

### ANNOUNCEMENT!

We announce with pleasure the incorporation of a purely western company to manufacture a complete fencing line, and to construct through agents on farmer's posts the famous and popular

#### LONDON FENCE

In thanking our patrons for the business accorded us in the past and soliciting their future orders, we can assure them of even more satisfactory service.

At all times we will be glad to answer any questions concerning our system of fencing, either direct or through our agents. Write for our new 1906 catalogue.

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Write to **THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**  
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Yards: C. N. R. and C. P. R. P. O. Box 659.

**NOTICE.** When writing advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

## Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.  
By Ralph Connor — Rev. C. W. Gordon.  
CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"Well," said old Donald, "we shall see about this. And if Thomas has suffered injustice, it is not his father will refuse to see him righted." And soon they were all off to the meeting at the school-house.

Thomas was the last to leave the room. As usual, he had not been able to find a word, but stood white and trembling, but as he found himself alone with his mother, once more his stolid reserve broke down, and he burst into a strange and broken cry, "Oh, mother, mother," but he could get no further.

"Never mind, laddie," said his mother, "you have borne yourself well, and your mother is proud of you."

At the investigation held in the school-house, it became clear that, though the insubordination of both Jimmie and Thomas was undeniable, the provocation by the master had been very great. And though the minister, who was superintendent of instruction for the district, insisted that the master's authority must, at all costs, be upheld, such was the rage of old Donald Finch and Long John Cameron that the upshot was that the master took his departure from the section, glad enough to escape with bones unbroken.

### CHAPTER VII.

Foxy.

After the expulsion of the master, the Twentieth School fell upon evil days, for the trustees decided that it would be better to try "gurl" teachers, as Hughie contemptuously called them; and this policy prevailed for two or three years, with the result that the big boys left the school, and with their departure the old heroic age passed away, to be succeeded by an age soft, law-abiding, and distinctly commercial.

The spirit of this unheroic age was incarnate in the person of "Foxy" Ross. Foxy got his name, in the first instance, from the peculiar pinky red shade of hair that crowned his white, fat face, but the name stuck to him as appropriately descriptive of his tricks and manners. His face was large, and smooth, and fat, with wide mouth, and teeth that glistened when he smiled. His smile was like his face, large, and smooth, and fat. His eyes were light gray—white, Hughie called them—were shifty, avoiding the gaze that sought to read them, or piercingly keen, according as he might choose.

After the departure of the big boys, Foxy gradually grew in influence, until his only rival in the school was Hughie. Foxy's father was the storekeeper in the Twentieth, and this brought within Foxy's reach possibilities of influence that gave him an immense advantage over Hughie. By means of bull's-eyes and "lickerish" sticks, Foxy could win the allegiance of all the smaller boys and many of the bigger ones, while with the girls, both big and small, his willingness to please and his smooth manners won from many affection, and from the rest toleration, although Betsy Dan Campbell asserted that whenever Foxy Ross came near her she felt something creeping up her backbone.

With the teacher, too, Foxy was a great favorite. He gave her worshipful reverence and many gifts from his father's store, eloquent of his devotion. He was never detected in mischief, and was always ready to expose the misdemeanors of the other boys. Thus it came that Foxy was the paramount influence within the school.

Outside, his only rival was Hughie, and at times Hughie's rivalry became dangerous. In all games that called for skill, activity, and reckless daring, Hughie was easily the leader. In "Old Sow," "Prisoner's Base," but especially in the ancient and noble game of "Shinny," Hughie shone

peerless and supreme. Foxy hated games, and shinny, the jay of those giants of old, who had torn victory from the Sixteenth, and even from the Front one glorious year, was at once Foxy's disgust and terror. As a little boy, he could not for the life of him avoid turning his back, to wait shuddering, with humping shoulders, for the enemy's charge, and in anything like a melee, he could not help jumping into the air at every dangerous stroke.

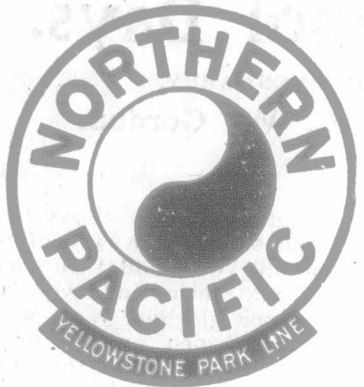
And thus he brought upon himself the contempt, even of boys much smaller than himself, who, under the splendid and heroic example of those who led them, had only one ambition, to get a whack at the ball, and this ambition they gratified on every possible occasion, reckless of consequences. Hence, when the last of the big boys, Thomas Finch, against whose solid mass hosts had flung themselves to destruction, finally left the school, Foxy, with great skill, managed to divert the energies of the boys to games less violent and dangerous, and by means of his bull's-eyes and his liquorice, and his large, fat smile, he drew after him a very considerable following of both girls and boys.

The most interesting and most successful of Foxy's schemes was the game of "store," which he introduced, Foxy himself being the storekeeper. He had the trader's genius for discovering and catering to the weaknesses of people, and hence his store became, for certain days of the week, the center of life during the recreation hours. The store itself was a somewhat pretentious successor to the little brush cabin with wide open front, where in the old days the boys used to gather, and, lying upon piles of fragrant balsam boughs before the big blazing fire placed in front, used to listen to the master talk, and occasionally read.

Foxy's store was built of slabs covered with thick brush, and set off with a plank counter and shelves, whereon were displayed his wares. His stock was never too large for his personal transportation, but its variety was almost infinite; bull's-eyes and liquorice, maple sugar and other "sweeties," were staples. Then, too, there were balls of gum, beautifully clear, which in its raw state Foxy gathered from the ends of the pine logs at the sawmill, and which, by a process of boiling and clarifying, known only to himself, he brought to a marvelous perfection.

But Foxy's genius did not confine itself to sweets. He would buy and sell and "swap" anything, but in swapping, no bargain was ever completed unless there was money for Foxy in the deal. He had goods second-hand and new, fish-hooks and marbles, pot-metal knives with brass handles, slate-pencils that would "break square," which were greatly desired by all, skate-straps, and buckskin whangs.

But Foxy's financial ability never displayed itself with more brilliancy than when he organized the various games of the school so as to have them begin and end with the store. When the river and pond were covered with clear, black ice, skating would be the rage, and then Foxy's store would be hung with skate-straps and with cedar-bark torches, which were greatly in demand for the skating parties that thronged the pond at night. There were no torches like Foxy's. The dry cedar bark any one could get from the fences, but Foxy's torches were always well soaked in oil and bound with wire, and were prepared with such excellent skill that they always burned brighter and held together longer than any others. These cedar-bark torches Foxy disposed of to the larger boys who came down to the pond at night.



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Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog Q-186.  
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### DUMAS' GENEALOGICAL TREE.

A well-deserved, though severe, retort was made by M. Dumas on one occasion. "Your father was a quadroon, was he not?" said an impertinent inquirer to the novelist. The latter replied in the affirmative; on which the other continued: "And your grandfather?" "A mulatto," was the response. "And your great-grandfather?" "A negro." "And your great-great-grandfather?" At this point Dumas fixed his piercing eyes upon his interrogator, and warmly replied: "An ape! My pedigree begins where yours terminates."

Foxy's methods of finance were undoubtedly marked by ability, and inasmuch as his accounts were never audited, the profits were large and sure. He made it a point to purchase a certain proportion of his supplies from his father, who was proud of his son's financial ability, but whether his purchases always equaled his sales, no one ever knew.

If the pond and river were covered with snow, then Foxy would organize a deer-hunt, when all the old pistols in the section would be brought forth and the store would display a supply of gun caps, by the explosion of which deadly ammunition the deer would be dropped in their tracks, and drawn to the store by prancing steeds whose trappings had been purchased from Foxy.

When the interest in the deer-hunt began to show signs of waning, Foxy would bring forth a supply of gunpowder, for the purchase of which any boy who owned a pistol would be ready to bankrupt himself. In this Hughie took a leading part, although he had to depend upon the generosity of others for the thrilling excitement of bringing down his deer with a pistol-shot, for Hughie had never been able to save coppers enough to purchase a pistol of his own.

But deer-hunting with pistols was forbidden by the teacher from the day when Hughie, in his eagerness to bring his quarry down, left his ramrod in his pistol, and firing at Aleck Dan Campbell at point-blank range, laid him low with a lump on the side of his head as big as a marble. The only thing that saved Aleck's life, the teacher declared, was his thick crop of black hair. Foxy was in great wrath at Hughie for his recklessness, which laid the deer-hunting under the teacher's ban, and which interfered seriously with the profits of the store.

But Foxy was far too great a man to allow himself to be checked by any such misfortune as this. He was far too astute to attempt to defy the teacher and carry on the forbidden game, but with great ability he adapted the principles of deer-hunting to a game even more exciting and profitable. He organized the game of "Injuns," some of the boys being set apart as settlers who were to defend the fort, of which the store was the center, the rest to constitute the invading force of savages.

The result was that the trade in caps and gunpowder was brisker than ever, for not only was the powder needed for the pistols, but even larger quantities were necessary for the slow-matches which hissed their wrath at the approaching enemy, and the mounted guns, for which earthen ink-bottles did excellently, set out on a big stump to explode, to the destruction of scores of creeping redskins advancing through the bush, who, after being mutilated and mangled by these terrible explosions, were dragged into the camp and scalped. Foxy's success was phenomenal. The few pennies and fewer half-dimes and dimes that the boys had hoarded for many long weeks would soon have been exhausted had Hughie not wrecked the game.

Hughie alone had no fear of Foxy, but despised him utterly. He had stood and yelled when those heroes of old, Murdie and Don Cameron, Curly Ross, and Ranald Macdonald, and last but not to be despised, Thomas Finch, had done battle with the enemy from the Sixteenth or the Front, and he could not bring himself to acknowledge the leadership of Foxy Ross, for all his bull's-eyes and liquorice. Not but what Hughie yearned for bull's-eyes and liquorice with great yearning, but these could not atone to him for the loss out of his life of the stir and rush and daring of the old fighting days. And it galled him that the boys of the Sixteenth could flout the boys of the Twentieth in all places and on all occasions with impunity.

But above all, it seemed to him a standing disgrace that the habitant teamsters from the north, who in

former days found it a necessary and wise precaution to put their horses to a gallop as they passed the school, in order to escape with sleighs intact from the hordes that lined the roadway, now drove slowly past the very gate without an apparent tremor. But besides all this, he had an instinctive shrinking from Foxy, and sympathized with Betsy Dan in her creepy feeling whenever he approached. Hence he refused allegiance, and drew upon himself Foxy's jealous hatred.

It was one of Foxy's few errors in judgment that, from his desire to humiliate Hughie and to bring him to a proper state of subjection, he succeeded in shutting him out from the leadership in the game of "Injuns," for Hughie promptly refused a subordinate position and withdrew, like Achilles, to his tent. But, unlike Achilles, though he sulked, he sulked actively, and to some purpose, for, drawing off with him his two faithful henchmen, "Fusie"—neither Hughie nor any one else ever knew another name for the little French boy who had drifted into the settlement and made his home with the MacLeods—and Davie "Scotch," a cousin of Davie MacDougall, newly arrived from Scotland, he placed them in positions which commanded the store entrance, and waited until the settlers had all departed on their expedition against the invading Indians. Foxy, with one or two smaller boys, was left in charge of the store waiting for trade.

In a few moments Foxy's head appeared at the door, when, whiz! a snowball skinned his ear and flattened itself with a bang against the slabs.

"Hold on there! Stop that! You're too close up," shouted Foxy, thinking that the invaders were breaking the rules of the game.

Bang! a snowball from another quarter caught him fair in the neck. "Here, you fools you! Stop that!" cried Foxy, turning in the direction which the snowball came and dodging round to the side of the store. But this was Hughie's point of attack, and soon Foxy found that the only place of refuge was inside, whither he fled, closing the door after him. Immediately the door became a target for the hidden foe.

Meantime, the Indian war was progressing, but now and again a settler would return to the fort for ammunition, and the moment he reached the door a volley of snowballs would catch him and hasten his entrance. Once in it was dangerous to come out.

By degrees Hughie augmented his besieging force from the more adventurous settlers and Indians, and placed them in the bush surrounding the door.

The war game was demoralized, but the new game proved so much more interesting that it was taken up with enthusiasm and prosecuted with vigor. It was rare sport. For the whole noon hour Hughie and his bombarding force kept Foxy and his friends in close confinement, from which they were relieved only by the ringing of the school bell, for at the sound of the bell Hughie and his men, having had their game, fled from Foxy's wrath to the shelter of the school.

When Foxy appeared it was discovered that one eye was half shut, but the light that gleamed from the other was sufficiently baleful to give token of the wrath blazing within, and Hughie was not a little anxious to know what form Foxy's vengeance would take. But to his surprise, by the time recess had come Foxy's wrath had apparently vanished, and he was willing to treat Hughie's exploit in the light of a joke. The truth was, Foxy never allowed passion to interfere with business, and hence he resolved that he must swallow his rage, for he realized clearly that Hughie was far too dangerous as a foe, and that he might become exceedingly valuable as an ally. Within a week Hughie was Foxy's partner in business, enjoying hugely the

privilege of dispensing the store goods, with certain perquisites that naturally attached to him as store-keeper. (To be continued.)

### Precautions.

Always look in the direction in which you are moving.

Never leave a car or other public vehicle when it is in motion.

Never put your head or arms out of a vehicle when it is in motion.

If a horse becomes unmanageable, or runs away with you, the chances of escaping injury are better if you remain in the carriage.

In thunder storms keep away from trees and metallic substances.

Never play with firearms. Always keep them beyond the reach of children.

Avoid the fumes of burning charcoal; they are deadly when confined in a closed room.

Illuminating gas: Be sure to turn it off. Never blow it out.

When very cold, move about quickly. If any part of the body is frozen, rub it with snow and keep away from the fire.

Change wet clothing as soon as possible.

Carefully avoid exposure to night air in malarial districts.

Avoid walking on a railroad track. When awake, young children should never be permitted to remain alone.

Never touch gunpowder after dark. Never light a fire with kerosene.

Fill and trim your lamps in the daytime. Never trim or fill a lighted lamp.

Keep matches in a closed tin box. Have your horses rough-shod as soon as the ground freezes.

Eat only pure food, drink only pure liquids, think only pure thoughts.

If necessary to go into a deep well, first lower a burning candle. If the light is extinguished, the place is unsafe to enter.

### Humorous.

#### BORN FOR A LAWYER.

Why His Mother Recommended Him to Colonel Ingersoll.

Among the stories which Colonel Bob Ingersoll delighted to tell was the following, says the writer of "America's Most Popular Men":

While studying law with a firm out west, the Colonel found himself alone in the office one day. He was interrupted by the entrance of a raw-boned, sharp-featured countrywoman, who ambled into the room leading a freckle-faced, watery-eyed, ten-year-old boy by the hand.

"Air you the lawyer?" she began.

On being answered in the affirmative she went on to say that she had brought her boy, Jim, to town for the purpose of binding him out at the "lawyer's trade." She was morally certain, she averred, that Jim was a born lawyer, and that all he needed was a chance.

"But, madam," objected the Colonel, "he is entirely too young to begin the study of law."

"Too young, indeed!" sniffed the fond mother, contemptuously. "You don't know Jim. He was born for a lawyer."

Much amused, the Colonel asked her on what grounds she based her hopes of a future at the bar for her darling child.

"Why," said she, "when he was only seven years old he struck work, and he wouldn't do another lick if he got killed for it. When he was eight he got sassy, and put on more airs than a prize horse at a country fair, and now, Lor' bless me, he jest freezes on to everything he can lay his hands on."

To clean fly specks from varnished woodwork or furniture, wipe carefully with a soft cloth wrung from warm skimmed milk and water, equal parts. It not only removes the dirt more easily, but makes the varnish look fresher.

Carpets if well sprinkled with salt and then wiped with cloth squeezed out of warm water containing a spoonful of spirits of turpentine to every quart, will look bright and new, and will not be troubled with moths and buffalo bugs.

# Heart Trouble

The heart itself has no power—no self-control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart to expand and contract.

This nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or INSIDE, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the INSIDE NERVES.

In Heart, Kidney or Stomach troubles, it is of but little use to attempt to doctor the organ itself—the most permanent relief lies in restoring the INSIDE NERVES. Dr. Shoop regards these nerves to be the real cause of such troubles. The remedy—known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of years of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it aims to go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Every heart sufferer may have Dr. Shoop's book on the Heart. It will be sent free, and with it you will receive the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.  
Book 2 on the Heart.  
Book 3 on the Kidneys.  
Book 4 for Women.  
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Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

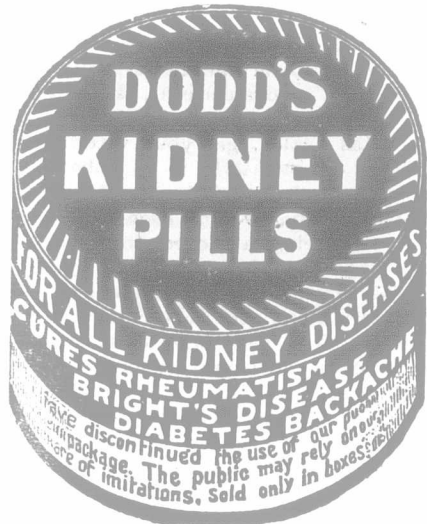
### Just Like Human Beings.

Calves shed tears, and so do many other kinds of animals.

A deer at bay cries profusely. Tears will roll down the nose of a bear.

The big, tender eyes of the giraffe fill with tears as he looks at the hunter who has wounded him.

Dogs weep, both in eyes and voice. Monkeys cry, and so do seals. Elephants are not too big to weep.



### What to do with Chrysanthemums.

Now that your Chrysanthemums have finished blooming long since, I hope you haven't kept them growing on in the windows. If so, put them away at once in a rather cold, dark place in the cellar. Give just a little water, and after a while, when the foliage has died down, cut it all off. In spring bring the boxes out to a sunny window, and water well, and a fine fresh crop of shoots will soon start up. When the weather is warm outside, set the Chrysanthemum roots out in the garden, in good rich loam; water well until September, when you may report and bring in. When the shoots in spring are about four inches high, you may experiment with a few of them. Cut them off, and set in a shallow box of very clean sand, kept continually wet, but not in the sun. When rooted, transplant to thumb pots of good loam, and shift later to larger pots, finally transplanting to the garden. This plan, if one can get the plants safely over the "damping-off" period, usually results in producing flowers of great size and beauty, especially if all buds but the very terminal one on each stalk be nipped off in the very beginning.

### Plants Suitable for Indoor Decoration.

A flower-loving friend suggests that plants, which are at all times "presentable" and never dowdy-looking as some are after flowering, are the most satisfactory for winter home decoration. Boston Fern, Asparagus, Rubber Plant, Norfolk Island Pine, Rex Begonias, Kentia Palm and Screw Pine were suggested as a good list to begin on.

### Charcoal for House Plants.

Charcoal, pulverized, and mixed with the soil as one would a fertilizer (one part charcoal to sixteen of soil), will sweeten it, and is said to give richer coloring to both foliage and flowers.

### Liquid Manure.

According to American Gardening, the best liquid food for house plants is made from sheep manure. Put in a coarse cotton bag one quart of the manure; put the bag in a wooden pail; fill up with cold water, and let stand for a day. Pour off the water, and use one quart to the gallon of water. Apply only to the roots, giving each plant a good dose once in every week or two. [Note.—Do not apply fertilizers to Begonias.]

## About the House.

### Preserving Cheese.

"M." asks: "What is the best method of keeping cheese from getting dry, or mouldy, in the farmhouse?"

Ans.—Wrapping the cheese in a piece of clean linen, soaked in vinegar, will, it is said, keep cheese from getting mouldy; wring the vinegar out, place the whole in a thick paper bag, and hang up in a cool, dry room. A more elaborate plan, which has been successfully tried at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is to dip the cheese into melted paraffin wax, then store away from mice.

### Some Soups for Midwinter.

(Contributed by M. A.)

**Cream of Potato.**—Boil one pint of water and one quart of good milk together. Add a piece of butter; salt and pepper, to taste, and two large spoonfuls of mashed potato. Beat the yolks of two eggs light; add to them a small tablespoonful of flour, mixed smooth in a little water, and stir into the boiling soup. Just before serving, add a cup of whipped cream.

**Cream of Celery.**—Clean, wash and cut fine the leaves and coarse stalks from three heads of celery. Put into a saucepan, with three tablespoonfuls of butter, or drippings taken from the top of soup stock. Add half an onion, and a dash of dried herbs, and let cook, closely covered, on the back of the range. When beginning to be tender, add one quart of chicken or veal broth, or hot water, and cook very slowly until quite tender. Put through a sieve. Cook three tablespoonfuls flour in three tablespoonfuls melted butter. Add enough milk to the soup to make a generous quart, and pour gradually on the "thickening," stirring all the time. When the soup boils, and is smooth, add one cup of cream, or the beaten yolks of two eggs, or both.

**Tomato Soup.**—Rub one tin of tomatoes through a potato ricer, and heat. At the same time, in another vessel, heat six cups of rich milk. To the hot tomatoes, add 1-3 teaspoon soda, a bit of butter, salt and pepper. Just before serving, mix the milk and the tomatoes, but do not let cook any more. Serve with crackers, or croutons.

**Croutons.**—Delicious croutons to serve

with any soup may be made by cutting stale bread into squares, buttering on one side, or both, and crisping in a hot oven.

### Laundry Notes.

**As to Soaking.**—Body, table and bed linen should be soaked, and authorities disagree as to whether it is better to soak them over night or for half an hour in the morning, many claiming that the over-night soaking tends to make them grimy, since the soil that is removed has time to get back into the fabric. I have never found it so, but invariably soak the clothes over night.

Put the cleanest and whitest of the clothes into the first boiler, filling it with cold water by means of the tube, and putting in the soap powder and the soap liquid made by shaving the soap. Put a large spoonful of borax or the same of ammonia into the boiler and stir about, and then put in the clothes, wringing them out of the soaking water with a very tight wringer, so as to get out all the soiled water; prepare the tubs while the clothes are coming to a boil, and if the cover is tightly adjusted, the steam and odor will not go through the house. In one tub have a pailful of cold water, and in the second plenty of clear rinsing water. When the clothes reach the boiling point remove at once, for all the boiling after this is injurious; turn into the tub, and then put on the rest of the clothes, after having added cold water to what remains in the boiler, and more soap and ammonia or borax. Look over the boiled clothes, rubbing here and there if there is a soiled spot, although one will find it almost unnecessary to use the board at all; put at once into the rinsing water, and when these are out of the tub the second boilerful will be ready, and these are handled in the same way. The handkerchiefs are washed next, rubbed if necessary, and turned into the rinsing tub; the light print clothes come next, and then the kitchen clothes and towels, which should never be allowed to get very dirty through the week, being rinsed out each day or put aside in the soiled clothes till wash day; the colored clothes should now be put to soak, and while these are soaking for a few moments, it is a good plan to stop and attend to either the bed-making, washing the breakfast dishes, or, best of all, sit down with the morning paper and have a cup of tea or a glass of milk. However, a change of labor is rest.—Housekeeper.



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

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**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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**YOUNG** Couple, raised on Ontario farms and accustomed to work, desire situation by the year in the West, to start in spring; wife as housekeeper, husband to work on farm or anything suitable, or would go as partner in dairy and market gardening. Explain proposition fully and state best terms to W. Penington, Emo, Ontario. This advertisement will not appear again.

**160 ACRE** farm for sale in the fall-wheat belt, Southern Alberta, two miles from Pincher Creek station. Seventy acres fall wheat looking good for 45 bushels per acre. Price \$18 per acre. Address, W. E. Hammond, Lethbridge, Alberta.

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**SEED GRAIN**  
Wheat, Spring Rye, Oats, Peas, Barley and Speltz, suitable for seed. Send Samples. Highest prices paid.

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

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

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PRICE 60c. PER BOTTLE.

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using the Planet Jr. Line of farm and garden tools. They do the work faster, easier and better than it can be done in any other way. Our No. 3 Horse Hoe is a perfect one horse cultivator for corn, potatoes, cotton—indeed all crops planted in rows. Our Planet Jr. No. 25 is a Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combined. Sows all garden seeds in continuous rows or drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Works astride or between the rows throwing the earth to or from as desired.

Our new catalogue shows Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Riding Cultivators—one and two row—Best Cultivators, etc. This book will delight and instruct everyone interested in farming and gardening. Write for it to-day. Mailed free.

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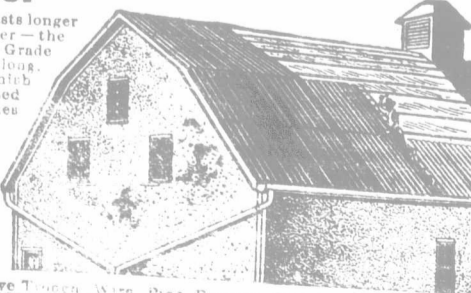
Metal roofing such as we offer is far superior to any other kind. It is easier to lay, lasts longer and costs less. No experience necessary to lay it. Just an ordinary Hatchet or Hammer—the only tools you need. This roofing at \$2.00 per 100 square feet, is our No. 15 Grade Corrugated (as illustrated). "V" Crimped or Standing Seam costs \$2.10. We can furnish this roofing in 6 or 8 foot lengths at 25c per square additional. We offer Pressed Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding at \$2.50 per 100 square feet. At these prices

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**BROWN'S, LIMITED,**  
Portage la Prairie's Great Departmental Store.

The progressive Western town, Portage la Prairie, has many points in its favor, and is, without a doubt, destined to become a city of importance. One is led to ask why a town of its size has such an air of business prosperity. The reason for this is apparent to even the casual observer. Aside from its advantageous situation in the West, it has business men who are thoroughly alive to the possibilities of their town. It's a rare thing to find a departmental store in a town. Portage la Prairie has one, and it would do credit to any city, too. Messrs. Edward and James Brown manage Brown's, Limited, situated on Saskatchewan Avenue. The structure is a handsome three-story building, with 41,000 square feet of floor space, and has three separate entrances off the main street. The firm own and operate their own power plant for elevators and cash systems, and shortly their own electric plant. The firm runs an undertaking establishment, and sell everything from a needle to a piano. Not satisfied with running a departmental store, carrying similar lines to city stores, they have a complete stock of gasoline engines, farm machinery of all descriptions, and their horse stables are regarded, as is their whole establishment, as being the best and containing the highest class of stock in Western Canada. One does not have to go to town to buy, but can order by mail with every assurance of receiving the same satisfaction as would personal purchase.

**LONDON FENCE, LIMITED.**—An announcement of considerable importance to the farmers of Western Canada is made in the advertising columns of this issue, over the name of London Fence, Limited. The company referred to has established a reputation for itself all over Canada as manufacturers of a complete fencing line. Until this year, they operated in Western Canada from a branch office in Winnipeg, under the name of the London Fence Machine Company, Limited, head office at London, Ontario. This year a purely Western company has been organized, with the following officers, all of whom are well known and highly thought of: Edward Brown, President; A. E. Blashill, Vice-President and Manager; A. E. Hinds, Secretary-Treasurer. The directors are: Edward Brown, A. E. Blashill, E. Loftus, of Aikins, Robson & Loftus, Winnipeg; D. Fleming, of Mac-

Donald & Fleming, Winnipeg; S. Willmott, Manager of the Merchants Bank, Portage la Prairie; and A. E. Hinds. The name of the President is practically a household word, he being well known as the Mayor of Portage la Prairie, and that of the Vice-President is not at all new to prairie farmers, as he holds the presidency of the London Fence Machine Company. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hinds, requires no introduction to our readers, as they have become well acquainted with his abilities in personal as well as impersonal ways.

The head office of the company will be at Portage la Prairie, where it is the intention to erect and equip a large factory, magnificently appointed in every respect, and containing the most modern machinery known to mechanical genius.

The goods turned out by the London Fence, Limited, will make up a complete fencing line, such as farm fencing, farm gates, ornamental iron and wire fencing, ornamental gates, coiled steel spring wire, barbed wire and fence staples. Everything along this line that can be manufactured to advantage will be turned out.

The capital stock of the London Fence, Limited, is \$250,000, and will enable the management to handle their business with the greatest economy and to the utmost satisfaction of their patrons.

In future, the famous London Field Woven Fence will be built exclusively by agents. Such a system will save an enormous amount of time to the farmers of the West at seasons when they do not care to assume the responsibilities of fence building.

Having organized a corporation that will be purely Western in every respect, London Fence, Limited, not only deserves credit but enthusiastic support from agriculturists far and wide. The importance of their step can best be gauged when it is realized that if all the firms operating west of Fort William would do the same, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta would experience an era of prosperity far greater than that which they are now enjoying.

**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.**

**HEIFER VOMITS FOOD.**

Shorthorn heifer sometimes vomits her food. She did the same last year. I am feeding cut straw, pulped roots and meal. It does not affect her appetite.

J. F.

Ans.—It is probable she eats too rapidly. Spread her food over a large surface so that she cannot readily get a large mouthful, and it is probable the habit will cease. As her general health is evidently not affected, it is not a serious matter, and medicinal treatment will not be followed by desired results.

V.

**ABSCESS IN THE THROAT—UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.**

1. Bull has a lump the size of teacup in his throat. It has been present for two months. I opened it, and a little matter escaped.

2. Yearling heifer had diarrhoea last fall, and, although she feeds well and her bowels are almost normal, she has failed ever since.

A. D. M.

Ans.—1. This is an abscess (possibly tubercular). Flush the cavity out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If the tumor remains after it has healed, get your veterinarian to dissect it out. If it is tubercular, other will probably follow. I do not think it is lump jaw, and even if it is the tumor, not being attached to the bone, should be dissected out.

2. The unthrifty condition and irregular digestion indicate tuberculosis in this case also. Give her, twice daily, 1 dram each sulphate of iron, gentian and nuxvomica, and feed well. If diarrhoea recurs, give 1 dram powdered opium and 3 drams each catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every six hours until diarrhoea ceases. If tubercular, no treatment will avail.

V.



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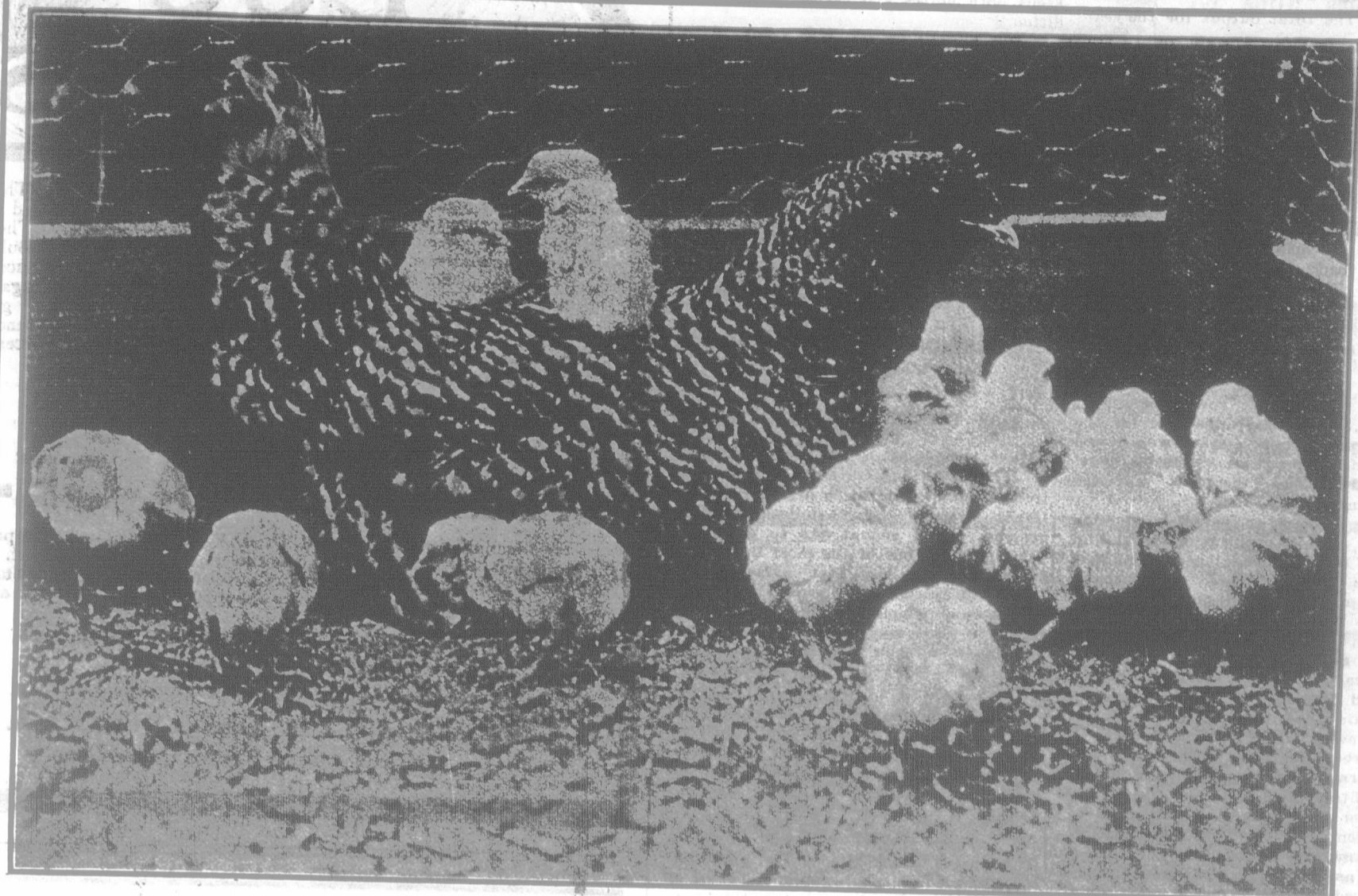
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# Eggs for Hatching



Results with Golden Eggs: 16 Chicks Out of 16 Eggs.

## ON ONE YEAR'S CREDIT THAT'S OUR OFFER

We have the largest poultry plant in Canada. We raise nothing else but **thoroughbred birds**. We have 45 different breeds from which we offer eggs for hatching. We have so much confidence in our stock that we will give you one year to pay for the eggs. Every egg we sell is sold with the guarantee that it contains a chick, or it will be replaced free of charge. **Is that a liberal offer?**

You can hatch the eggs and get the birds to pay for themselves. Do not delay in getting our catalogue. Write us to-day, and we will send you our proposition. It does not cost you anything to get our prices and lists. Just drop us a line on a postal card, and we will send you all particulars?

You may have an incubator? Then you want to fill it with good eggs. You cannot get better eggs than **Golden Eggs**, can you? The proof of what we say lies with the fact **that we give you one year's time to pay for the eggs.**

### WE ARE THE ONLY BREEDERS THAT WILL TRUST YOU.

Now, take our advice, do not wait until we have so many orders that we cannot accept yours, but drop us a word to-day. We can sell you 15 eggs, 30 eggs, 100 eggs, or 1,000 eggs, if you want them, and remember that every egg is sold with the guarantee that it contains a chick or replaced free of charge.

**The GOLDEN KENNELS & POULTRY CO., Ltd.**  
Box F. CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Our printers are getting up a nice catalogue, 125 pages. It will be ready in a few weeks, and will be sent out to all our customers. Such a book, if sold by booksellers, would be worth \$1. You can get one free if you write to-day.

## GOSSIP.

## COWICHAN CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The above creamery in B. C. has by its balance sheet and directors' report had a very successful season, and declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock, besides writing off 5 per cent. for depreciation, and \$300 of a loan from the Provincial Government, and \$32.54 bad debts. The total output for the year was 142,535 pounds, a gain of 15,714 over the previous year. This creamery won two gold and silver medals at the Dominion Show, 1905, as well as two first prizes. The average selling price of the butter was 28.7c. a lb., the net price to patrons being 26.38c., bringing the average charge for making to 2.32c. a pound. The above creamery is to be congratulated on its flourishing state, only possible where the officers and maker are up-to-date in their methods.

## PROFIT IN STOCK FEEDING

Depends upon Cost of Feed, and the Ability of the Animal to Assimilate It.

We may view the cow, steer, hog, sheep, etc., simply as a machine for the manufacture of milk, meat, wool, and other kindred products. The farmers' grains and fodders, therefore, represent the raw material.

Now, the question of cost of production is fully as much a problem of the skillful feeder as it is to the largest manufacturer. The latter, however, can increase the price of his finished product in proportion to the cost of the raw materials and labor, but the feeder must depend upon the market price for his produce, which price is fixed by the great law of supply and demand.

It is said that there is about 7 lbs. of fat in every bushel of shelled corn. If beef is worth only 5c. per pound and shelled corn 60c. per bushel, it would be more profitable for a farmer to sell the corn rather than convert it into beef.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, shows many feed tests where the cost of beef was as high as 12c. per pound. And so the feeder must exercise great judgment in the selection of a ration that will produce his finished product the most economically.

Perhaps some feeders pay too little attention to the digestion. Are not the organs of digestion responsible for every pound of weight produced, and every drop of milk? And in a herd of thirty steers how many, on an average, have perfect digestion and an appetite that will cause them to eat the food of production, that food in addition to what is regularly required to sustain life and repair waste?

Remember, it is only the food that is digested and assimilated in addition to what is required to sustain life that produces the profit. The influence of food tonics here manifest themselves with peculiar emphasis. Stock foods have come to be recognized by the best authorities for the purpose of improving the appetite, regulating the bowels, and their mildly medicinal effect on the system generally.

But, to procure these food tonics in the ordinary way, of the druggist, costs too much, so that, like the corn at 60c. per bushel, it doesn't always pay. Even stock-food manufacturers, many of them get from 15c. to 25c. per pound for such preparations, believing that from the benefit to be obtained, the feeder will gladly pay the price, and so they do.

Dr. Hess Stock Food, formulated by Dr. Hess, M. D., D. V. S., contains the digestive tonics recommended by science: the salts of iron for the blood, the nitrates to assist nature in expelling waste material through the skin and in the urine, and laxatives for the bowels. And this preparation costs the feeder but 7c. per pound in 100-pound sacks, in Canada and extreme West and South. It actually costs the feeder less than a penny a day for a horse, cow or steer, and but three cents per month for the average hog.

Consider, if you please, the few pounds of additional increase in weight or milk necessary to pay for this amount of tonics, etc., such as the medical institutions recommend, and the great authorities on feeding are advocating through farm papers. Bear in mind, also, that Dr. Hess, who is a regular doctor of

medicine and also veterinary surgery, is competent to prepare such a compound. If you want further information regarding Dr. Hess Stock Food, write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, and get a copy of their written guarantee and a veterinary book free. Wm. Chute, Vienna, Ont., says: "I have been feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food for the past two years, and consider it the best regulator for stock on the market. It saves feed and keeps both horses and cattle in fine condition."

## DRIVERS FOR BRANDON.

At a recent sale of trotters and pacers at the Repository, Toronto, Mr. J. A. Schwartz, the well-known horseman of Brandon, Man., purchased four head, namely, Satrap Jim, bay gelding, five years old; May Brino, bay mare, five years old; a bay gelding, six years old, by Satrap, dam by Texas Rooker, and Rhody, bay mare, six years old, by Agitator. Mr. E. J. Pelletier, of Brandon, also bought three head of five-year-olds, including two mares and a gelding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Veterinary.BOOK TREATING ON LIVE-STOCK  
DISEASES.

Have you books on the various diseases of cows, with illustrations, and how to treat them? What is the price for same? If not, have you any that deals in stock general, as I should like to get one? Your paper is one of the most useful and enterprising articles that a farmer can take, as it teaches the greenest man born, in the most simple manner, how to make money, also how to become his own veterinary surgeon, besides other useful literature. A. E. O.

Man. Ans.—"Veterinary Elements," price \$1.10, postpaid, this office, will suit your needs. For the description of breeds, there is some choice. See book list advertised from time to time in this journal.

## LUMP JAW.

I tried the treatment for lump jaw recommended in your paper. The lump had already burst, and the treatment dried it up, but there appears to be pus higher up.

1. Should I open this and repeat treatment?
2. How can I tell when a cure is effected?
3. Is there danger of other calves becoming affected?
4. Is the disease transmitted to the offspring by parents? W. A. H.

Ans.—1. Certainly all abscesses should be opened, and, of course, treatment repeated.

2. When the enlargement ceases to grow, and if the bone is not involved, it will disappear; but if bone is involved, the enlargement, while it may decrease, will not entirely disappear, but all discharge and growth stops.

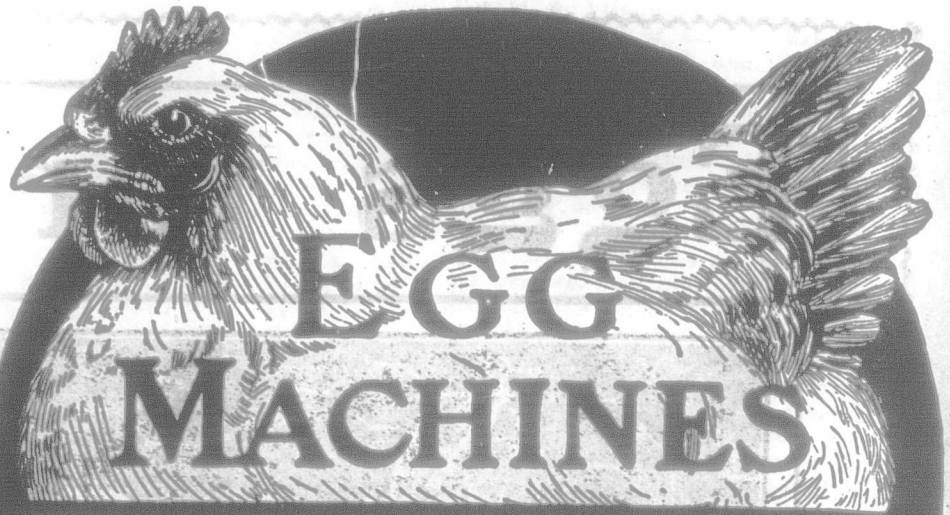
3. It is safer to isolate the affected ones, as it is quite possible the discharge might reach an abrasion on a healthy animal.

4. No. V.

## LUMP JAW.

Last March, bull developed two lumps under his jaw. I used lump-jaw cure, and they disappeared. About two weeks ago, they reappeared, and have grown to the size of goose eggs. They are quite hard, and are not attached to the bone. Are they infectious? Is there danger of his stock inheriting them? R. F.

Ans.—This is lump jaw. I would advise you to have them carefully dissected out, as there is no bony attachment, then give the iodide of potassium treatment, which consists in giving the drug three times daily, commencing with dram doses and daily increasing the size of dose by, say, 10 to 15 grains. When he refuses food and water, tears run from the eyes, and saliva from the mouth, cease giving the drug, but continue until some of these symptoms appear. The disease may be said to be infectious, as when there is a discharge, and it gains entrance to the circulation of a healthy animal, there is danger of its appearance. I do not think the disease is congenital, but a bull that is affected certainly would not be a desirable animal as a sire, as he probably would transmit the predisposition to the disease to his progeny. V.



From a practical standpoint hens are simply egg machines. They take the feed, convert it, and lay the eggs. But like every other kind of machine, to do the most work, the hen must be in perfect order. The digestive apparatus is the important factor in egg production. Many poultrymen feed an abundance of good albuminous food such as should produce a profitable egg yield, but if the digestion is impaired and the egg-organs dormant, no amount of food will produce the desired results. But give the fowls a tonic to increase the digestion, a little iron for the blood, and regulate the system generally, toning up the egg-organs and you are certain to get eggs even in the coldest weather.

DR. HESS  
Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), contains all these principles to increase egg production and cure cholera, roup, indigestion, etc. It has the indorsement of leading poultry associations of the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls and is sold on a written guarantee.

1-2 lb. package, 25 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents;  
12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

"Progressive, intelligent farmers fully realize the benefits of Life Insurance, and are carrying much more on their lives than formerly."

A large proportion of the policy-holders of the **Great-West Life** are Western farmers—and as a general thing, the more prosperous they are the more insurance they carry. They realize that no other investment can take the place of Life Insurance.

The **Great-West Life** issues policies particularly adapted to farmers' needs.

Your name, address, and date of birth on a postal will bring full information.

Ask for a copy of pamphlet "F."

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Free on Request—A Pocket Map of your Province.

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

**The Alberta Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**

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

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

Argentine Live-stock Prospects.

Mr. Arthur S. Gibson, the English judge of Shorthorns at the big Palermo Show, Argentina, speaks as follows to an Old Country interviewer:

"There were some of the finest bulls exhibited that I have ever seen. As the Palermo Show is also a mart, the animals forwarded were not so uniform as could have been desired, and they would have been a lot better for weeding, but in one pen of five bulls, which won the 200-guineas prize, was a marvellous roan animal, known as Polikao II., which was afterwards sold by auction for 3,400 guineas. Had this bull been shown in England during last summer, I am certain it would have taken all the champion and first prizes in the country. I had 480 Shorthorns to judge, and a friend of mine, Mr. D. MacLemmon, disposed of twenty-five bulls by auction at the show, which averaged 550 guineas apiece. That speaks for itself."

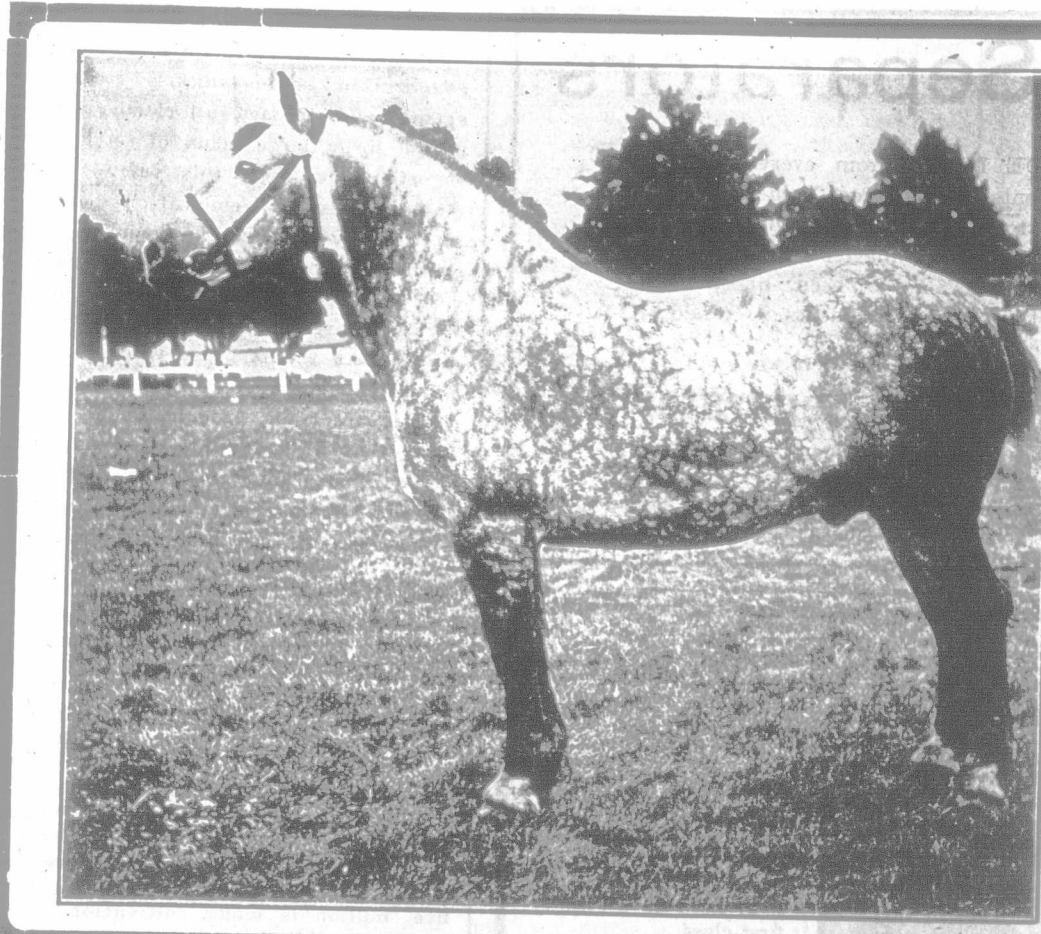
"What is your opinion as to the future of the country?"

"I was impressed immensely with the state of the country at the present time, but as yet it is only in its infancy. For breeding and dead meat exportation, there is everything that helps to success. The cattle live out in the open all the winter, the climate being very different to that of this country. The soil is rich alluvial, capable of growing enormous crops of wheat, maize, and flax, while the natural clovers and alfalfa grasses are superior in their feeding qualities to any grazing grounds in England. Root crops are not grown, as in such a climate they are not required. Labor is rather scarce, and the estancia owners employ a large number of Italians, who work from light to dark."

"Yes, their chief exports of dead meat are beef and mutton, and last year, for the first time, the Argentine Republic exported more of this class of meat than the United States. In the near future, I am convinced that they will export large quantities of pork and bacon, and the country is especially suitable for pig breeding. I confidently anticipate a big demand for pedigree pigs in this country during the next year or two, and farmers and breeders may rest assured that huge prices will be paid for well-bred animals on the same high scale as for Lincoln pedigree sheep and Shorthorn beasts. Farmers, however, will do well to make ber that it is useless to attempt to make the Argentine a dumping ground for inferior animals. The pigs that will be required are those of good and well-known breeds. One of the managers of a meat-exporting establishment informed me that they were satisfied if they could realize 3d. for beef and 3½d. per lb. for mutton in London. Pork, they will be able to produce even cheaper. So great are the natural resources of the country, and the climate so favorable for breeding, that I confidently predict for Argentina the premier position as a dead-meat exporting country for beef, mutton, and pork, and the demand for high-class and well-bred pedigree stock will continue for many years in this country, as breeders prefer English-bred stock to any other."

HATS OFF TO THIS MAN.

"In every newspaper we pick up we're sure to find a lot of gush about the man behind the counter and the man behind the gun; the man behind the buzz saw and the man behind the son; the man behind the times and the man behind his rents; the man behind the plowshare and the man behind the fence; the man behind the whistle and the man behind the cars; the man behind the kodak and the man behind the bars; the man behind his whisks and the man behind his fists; and everything behind has entered on the list. But they've skipped another fellow of whom nothing has been said—the fellow who is even, or a little way ahead; who pays for what he gets, whose bills are always signed—he's a blamed sight more important than the man who is behind. All we editors and merchants, and the whole commercial clan are indebted for existence to this honest fellow man. He keeps us all in business, and his town is never dead; and so we take our hats off to the man who is ahead."—[Independent.]



Medoc

(40083)

THE NOTED PRIZEWINNER.

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

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Westbourne, - Man.

FARM LANDS For Sale.

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

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

RAYMOND, NEBR., JUNE 6, 1905.

We had a water separator, and from twelve cows we made 36 lbs. of butter. The next week we used a No. 6 U. S. Separator and made 74 lbs. from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. We made \$10.45 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now.

JOHN NEYLON, Mrs. NEYLON.

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

**U. S. Cream Separator**

will do for you what it did for the Neylons. Think what that means—a considerable daily saving in the time and work of handling your milk—from ¼ to ½ more butter than you are now getting, and better butter, too, that brings a higher price. You can't afford to put off looking into this matter another day—write us now for a free catalogue, which explains just what you want to know.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen Centrally Located Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada

**GOSSIP.**

**REDUCES REGISTRY TAXATION.**

The Secretary of one of the U. S. authorized Percheron registries writes: "The regular annual meeting of the Percheron Registry Company was held at the office of the company, 1819 Wesley Ave., Columbus, Ohio, January 9th, 1906. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer shows that the company is in a very flourishing condition. After paying for the publication of the Studbook, and the largest amount of special prizes ever paid in a single year by any horse-breeding association, the balance on hand, deposited in the Citizens Savings Bank, Columbus, O., amounts to \$2,111.58, showing that the company is financially in a very healthy condition. The same directors and officers were elected to serve for another year.

"A part of the Secretary's report is as follows: 'This company has received the hearty support of the importers and breeders of Percheron horses in this country, and, from the present outlook, a still better showing should be made at our next annual meeting. This company is recording at least 85 per cent. of the imported Percherons in this country, and the number of American-bred animals recorded is increasing at a very rapid rate. While no figures have been taken, we believe that the American-bred animals have increased fully 150 per cent. over the previous year.'

"On account of the fact that our finances are in such a prosperous condition, we thought it would be possible for us to reduce the fees for registration; consequently, the fee for registering home-bred animals was reduced from \$3 to \$2 for members, a marked saving. Non-members can register home-bred animals for \$3 each.

"The Percheron Registry Company is the only organization of the kind that confines its registrations solely to pure-bred Percherons. It is recognized by the United States Government as an authority.

"The aim of the Percheron Registry Company is to serve the breeders of Percheron horses in the very best manner possible, to do the business of recording Percheron horses and issuing certificates of registration with the greatest degree of accuracy, punctuality and economy."

[This registry company could not do better than donate a few good prizes to some of our big Western fairs, such as Winnipeg, Calgary, New Westminster and others.]

**A. & G. MUTCH**

BREEDERS OF

**CLYDESDALE HORSES and CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS**

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

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

**Craigie Main. Lumsden, Sask.**

**DON'T FIRE**

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

**Stevens' Ointment**

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Etc.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

## De Laval Separators



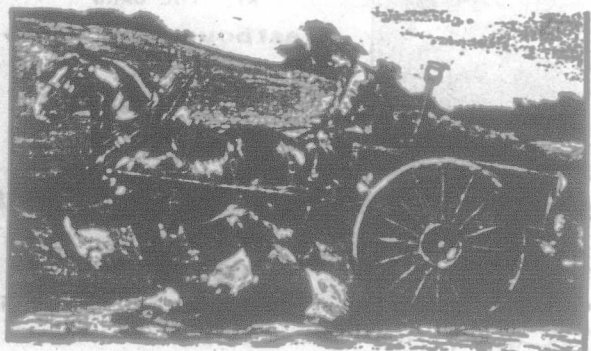
The DE LAVAL from every standpoint represents the greatest value in Cream Separators. During a history extending over more than a quarter of a century, its prestige has never been questioned—except in the advertisements of "would-be" competitors.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
14 & 16 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia  
San Francisco Portland.

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Brandon, Manitoba.



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

**CLYDESDALE  
SUFFOLK  
PERCHERON  
or HACKNEY  
STALLION**

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

A few choice prizewinning Clydesdale mares for sale.

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

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

## America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



**Roseberg**—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.  
**Apropos**—Grand Champion French Coach Stallion.  
18 FIRST PRIZES. 43 PRIZES IN ALL.

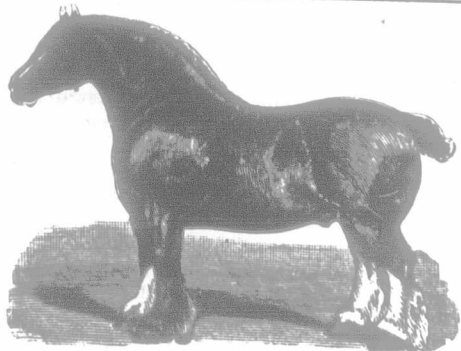
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.  
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.  
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.  
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

**THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.**

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

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

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



## Clydesdales and Hackneys

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

**JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.**



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

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

Stables at **WESTON, ONT.** Telephone connection

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.**

### The West in 1906.

Government officials, railway companies, colonization companies, real-estate agents, and, in fact, all classes are preparing for a large influx of settlers into the Canadian West this year. In the nineteen hundreds, emigration began to set steadily toward the vast unclaimed empire west of the Great Lakes, and each year since the records have been broken with a margin of thousands. This all means that the immense tracts of cheap and free lands once the haunt of the coyote, are being brought under cultivation, that railways are throwing their bands of steel out to distant lying settlements, drawing communities closer together, making available fertile acres for homes for the land-starved people of the East and South.

Something of the immensity of the vast territory comprised in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta may be gained from comparisons. The population has increased so rapidly since the last census of 1901 that estimates are more accurate than actual returns. The estimates place the population of this vast western country at about 700,000, the total area of tillable land is conservatively estimated at one hundred and seventy-one million acres, of which about five million is under cultivation. This makes very little more than a strip of one township, six miles wide from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, so that a glance of the map, showing Canadian land from the 49th parallel of latitude to the Arctic Circle, gives one an idea of what remains to be settled. Primarily the British Northwest is a wheat and grain-growing country, but with the opening up of the new lands and the growth of the towns and cities, the markets for all other products of the soil are increasing more rapidly than the supply. Dairying, poultry-raising, gardening, etc., now offer exceptionally bright prospects, and the labor problem is being solved by the arrival of Europeans from the east and celestials from the West. Added to this, the C. P. R. Company is making available by means of irrigation large tracts of land in Southern Alberta, where the climate is most salubrious, for the growing of crops which require the most intensified methods of farming.

The 1906 prospects are bright beyond any previous year. Manitoba offers lands of all description. Improved farms may be had in any locality, either to buy, rent or work on shares, convenient to schools and markets, which, owing to the extension of many branch lines of railway and the improvement of trunk lines, brings modern conveniences to the very doors, so that few agricultural areas in America of equal size are more liberally supplied with means of transportation than this Province.

Saskatchewan is, as yet, in her formative growth. Its south-eastern portions may be included in the "older settlements," and offer much the same inducements as do Manitoba, and its north-western acres are the mecca for settlers willing to pioneer and reap the advantages of cheap land, which is rapidly being enhanced in value. It is mostly a grain-growing Province, and will soon be the banner one in this respect in the Dominion owing to the immensity of its size and the fertility of its soil. It is in this Province that railway development is most active. It is here also that large tracts of Government lands for homesteading are to be had, interspersed with C. P. R. sections.

Alberta is an empire in itself, not only in size, but also for its variety of soil and climate, and the vast extent of its many natural resources. The versatility of the agricultural resources of Alberta is such that it invites men of various tastes, and gives them liberal reward for the exercise of such. In the shelter of the Rockies, grain-growing, sugar-beet culture, dairying, pure-bred stock-raising, etc., is followed, while farther out on the plains, ranching is still the favorite pursuit of the settlers.

The advantages, resources, opportunities, etc., of the great Northwest are vividly and interestingly set forth in the latest edition of "Western Canada," a hand-book published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a copy of which will be furnished to any settler.

### The Effect of the Signs of the Zodiac.

A contemporary received the following query, and published the following spicy rejoinder. We have had similar questions put viva voce, and nearly lost the esteem of the enquiring friend on account of the levity displayed, when the opinion was solemnly given that unless pigs were killed at the full of the moon, the pork would shrink in the pot. Superstition dies hard, and is usually based on ignorance.

Will your veterinarian please state his views on the signs of the zodiac affecting surgical operations? Some farmers in this section will not castrate pigs when the signs are in the privates, saying that they bleed more. Personally, I argue that if the signs have any effect, our hospital surgeons would know of it and observe them in the various kinds of operations they perform on human subjects. Reply—Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise, and one but wastes time arguing with men who still believe in such fallacies as patent-medicine-almanac-weather prophets, witch-hazel-wand-water-finders, doctors of mythical diseases, such as 'wolf in the tail' and 'hollow horn,' and men who direct their various agricultural operations by the signs of the zodiac. Belief in such things savors of dark days when poor mumbing old women were burned as witches at the stake. Superstition indicates ignorance. Enlightenment illuminates the dark corners and drives out of spooks and 'signs,' the legends and the folk lore.

Let it suffice to say that no well-educated man now believes in the significance of zodiac signs. We know of no experienced station director who consults the stars, the purple-pill-for-pimples almanac, wise old wives, seventh sons or fortune-tellers when conceiving, commencing, carrying out or summarizing a bit of practical agricultural research work. The best farmers we know of or have read about could not pass an examination in alchemy, soothsaying, star gazing, palm reading or zodiac sign interpretation, but they can farm and experience has taught them that the right time to do a thing is when soil and atmospheric conditions are right, the necessary labor obtainable and the season propitious.

We once knew of a daft man who bought two dozen gooseberry bushes, set them roots upward in his garden by the light of the moon, and by daylight argued with his neighbor who disapproved of the act: "Weel! I'm no jist the same as the rest o' ye. I may be daft, but I hae some o'reiginality!" On the same basis, the zodiac-sign followers are doubtless original in their ideas and practices, but they are slightly daft jist the same.

The time to perform a critical operation upon a male pig is when the knife is sharp, the pig clean and large enough to furnish the materials. Thorough, intelligent work in farming and cleanliness and knowledge of anatomical facts discount intimate acquaintance with mystery, superstition and astrology when it comes to successful agriculture and surgery.

It is hard for a man to realize that he should advertise his herd, except when he has to, but, as a rule, the man who advertises constantly will not have to do any more in the end than the occasional advertiser to get the same results. It has been our observation that more men fail to become financially successful as breeders of live stock because they do not know how to advertise than for any other single reason. In the first place, they do not consider advertising a part of their investment, regarding it as a luxury or something to be used in case they are not successful in otherwise finding a market for their stock.

Each year the Scottish Farmer, 93 Hope St., Glasgow, publishes an album (price 25c.) in which are illustrated the most prominent prizewinning stock of the year. The 1906 album is fully up to the standard of other years, the illustrations being particularly clear and distinct in detail, and are printed on heavy coated paper. Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Shorthorn, Highland, Ayrshire and Leicester and Black-face sheep make up the bulk of the subjects of illustration.

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Every Hour Delayed  
IN CURING A COLD  
IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "Its only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Woods Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

FOR SALE

A carload heavy and medium weight

HORSES

very suitable for Northwest trade. These horses, in good condition, will be sold very reasonable. May be seen at Hendrie & Co.'s stables, Toronto, Ontario.

For further particulars apply:

WM. WILKIE, Hendrie & Co., Ltd., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Higher Prices and Prompt Remittance.



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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

B. BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Ass., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney Man.-Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O. Ont., and telegraph office.-Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females: also a pair of bull calves.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.- (C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

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

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

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

ALBERTA LOST AND ESTRAYS.

DIDSBURY, Alta.-Lost, since last August, bay mare, left hind foot white, ringboned; brown mare, aged. Both branded cross A on left shoulder, and vented same on left hip. Five dollars for information. R. B. Martin.

HILLSDOWN P. O., Alta.-Strayed from the premises of Wm. Storey, Sept. 25th, 1905, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 28, T. 37, K. 26, west fourth meridian, one brown mare, white star on forehead, and white hind feet, branded VY, joined together, on left thigh. Ten dollars reward for information leading to recovery of same. Wm. Storey.

NANTON, Alta.-About two and a half years ago a small bay horse, lost or stolen from near Lethbridge, branded R V, in circle, on right shoulder, broke to harness and saddle; said to have been seen near Kipp's Coolie. Ten dollars reward from James Hunter.

LACOMBE.-From N. E. 1/4 22-38-26, since May last, small pony mare, three years old, color dark bay or brown, tail and mane cut off square and grown out, bell on when last seen, branded T, quarter circle over, on left shoulder; also from the same quarter in October, 1904, rangy brown horse, six years old, small lump on nose under right eye, and an old wire cut on right forearm, branded 9 6 on left hip or thigh, and vented same on left shoulder. Liberal reward for information or return to E. E. Scott, or R. V. Bagley.

RED DEER.-Grey mare, branded L on right shoulder, 6 on left hip, and I F R, monogram, on right thigh, last seen near Innisfail; sorrel pinto mare, three years old, branded I F R, monogram, on right thigh. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of these animals. Henry Reinhold (owner).

RED DEER, Alta.-Since April last, red-roan mare, yellow tail and mane, left hind foot and right front foot white, white face, weight about 900 lbs., branded E below the left hip; bay mare, rising three years old, two white spots on left side, one on the right side, all back of the shoulders, mane lies on right side, over white spot on neck, mane and tail black, face white, weight about 900 lbs., unbranded. Ten dollars reward for each. N. J. Johnston (owner), Box 35.

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

BOWDEN.-On premises of T. J. Mitchell, six miles south-east of Bowden, stallion, bay, white strip on face, left hind foot and right front foot white, eight years old, branded M on left thigh.

ESTRAYS.

CLARESHOLM.-Cow, red, with white face, metal tag on right ear, marked "Walker 194." Chas. Rompain (S. W. 1/4 34-13-26).

NANTON.-Since November 1st, heifer, red, one year old, no visible brand; steer, one year old, notch under right ear. Jas. Hunter.

MEDICINE HAT.-Horse, sorrel gelding, five years old, branded reversed L, quarter circle over, on left thigh. Chas. Putnam.

DIDSBURY.-Since October, 1905, three red steers, three years old, branded R 7, bar over, on right hip, and K 4, bar under, on right shoulder. L. C. Snyder (2-31-29 w 4).

SUNNY SLOPE.-Since November 8th, 1905, cow, white head and feet, no brand. Pater P. Giesbiecht (12-31-26 w 4).

BULLOCKSVILLE.-Steer, red, white star on forehead, white tip on end of tail, rising two years old, branded 7 T, quarter circle over, on left shoulder, 3, inverted U, quarter circle under, on left ribs. A. L. Thomas (2-39-24 w 4).

WETASKIWIN.-Since May 1st, 1905, steer, red, with white belly and white star on face, one year old, no visible brand. R. Swanson (32-45-23 w 4).

RED DEER.-Since summer of 1905, steer, roan, one year old, brand indistinct. August Schike (N. E. 1/4 4-28-38 w 4).

CAMROSE.-Since December 25th, 1905, steer, roan, no horns, three years old, no visible brand; steer, red, large rope

around neck, no horns, three years old, no visible brand; steer, red, horned, three years old, no visible brand; steer, red, horned, three years old, no visible brand; cow, white, with red neck, no visible brand, no visible brand. H. E. Teeple (S. E. 1/4 15-46-20 w 4).

By-products of Beef Cattle.

The most valuable by-product derived from cattle is the hides, which are worth on an average about \$6 per head. A great number of classes and grades of hides are distinguished, which differ considerably in value. The hides are salted and kept by the packers from two to six months, according to the state of the market. During this period, the hides shrink in weight, the shrinkage averaging, roughly, one-sixth of the "green" weight.

Next in importance are the fats obtained from the abdominal region and from other parts of the animal, which do not constitute beef. At present the better fats, especially those which may readily be detached by cutting or pulling, are so largely destined for use as a constituent of butterine that they are known as butter-fats. An average beef animal will produce from sixty to seventy-five pounds of such fat. By heating, oleo stock is first derived from these fats. This is nearly the same in constitution as ordinary prime tallow, and if the market for oleo products is much depressed, tallow may be produced for sale instead of oleo stock. Otherwise, the stock is subjected to powerful pressure, which separates the oleo oil from the stearin, both of which are standard marketable products. Some of the packers, however, use part of their oleo oil and stearin in manufacturing butterine, lard compounds, and cooking oils.

A moderate quantity of tallow and grease, of several grades, is secured by cooking the heads, feet, and other offal, but the quantity and value of fats of this character are much less than those of butter-fats.

The third by-product of a beef animal, in order of importance, is the tongue, which is either sold fresh or more often is cured or canned. The leading packers ordinarily designate all parts of cattle, except the dressed beef, hides, butter-fat, and tongues, by the term "offal." Among the various articles constituting "offal," the liver, heart, sweetbreads, and tails may be marketed without other treatment than trimming.

The other forms of offal require a much more extensive preparation in order to become satisfactorily marketable. From the heads are cut the cheek meats and other small bits of meat, and sometimes the lips, these meats being usually sent to the sausage department. One or two of the packers use part of the horns and leg bones of the cattle slaughtered in the manufacture of various novelties. Otherwise, these materials are sold to outside concerns for that purpose. The remainder of the feet, however, with the trimmed heads and various other minor parts and trimmings, are subjected to processes of treatment by means of which tallow, glue, neatsfoot oil, and other minor products are extracted. The residue, after such treatment, is used for fertilizer. The blood of cattle and various soft parts not containing other valuable material are also converted into fertilizers. The leading packers manufacture a great variety of commercial fertilizers, including those in which phosphates and other mineral substances are combined with the animal products.

The only remaining by-products of any importance are those derived from the intestines, which are carefully cleaned and converted into casings for sausages and other similar products. The weasand, or gullet, and the bladder are also cleaned and made into containers for various commodities, some weasands, for instance, being used for packing snuff.

The Holstein cow, A. & G. Inka McKinley, says the Holstein Register, created a sensation at the New York Winter Fair last month. She was in the midst of a test for a 30-day record, and had already made 26 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. She was brought down in a lumber wagon, and entered in the dairy test. During two of the days, she gave over 80 lbs. of milk each day, containing more than 4 per cent. butter-fat.

Warranted to give satisfaction.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Swoony, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Sprain, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Fistula and Poll Evil

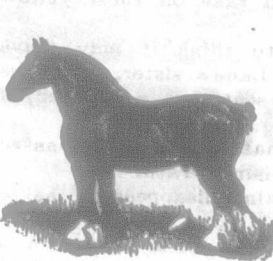


Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder-guaranteed to cure any case-money back if it fails. No cutting-no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it-a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 48 Front Street West, Toronto, Can.

Shire Horses



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

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

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

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England

SUFFOLK HORSES

For Sale

We breed and import Suffolk horses, and our stud at present numbers fifty head.

Young stallions and mares always for sale.

MOSSOM BOYD CO. Bobcaygeon, Ontario.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two acclimated and proven stallions, seven years and two years old. Both are of the modern type, on clean legs and strong bodies. Address:

S. McLEAN, Franklin, Man. THOROUGHBREDS.

Representatives for sale, carrying best blood in the stud-book. Stud headed by Kelston, first prize and sweepstake stallion, Winnipeg, 1905. Young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors met.

R. DALE - S. Qu'Appelle.

## Safeguard the Children

AGAINST COUGHS AND COLDS BY ALWAYS KEEPING AT HAND

### DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

There are some reasons why Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the most suitable treatment obtainable for children.

It is pleasant to the taste, and children like to take it.

It is composed of simple ingredients of proven value in the cure of throat and lung troubles.

It is positively free from anything of an injurious nature, and can be used with perfect safety with the smallest child, so long as directions are followed.

It is wonderfully successful in the prevention and cure of croup.

It promptly relieves even the most severe chest colds and brings about a thorough cure.

You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, for it is the standby in thousands of homes, where time and again it has proven its exceptional worth.

When you make up your mind to safeguard your children by keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house, do not allow your dealer to persuade you into taking something on which he has a larger profit.

In the hour of emergency, when croup or colds seize your child, the cheap substitutes will fail you, but Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine never disappoints. 25c. a bottle, at all dealers.

"Don't talk to me about the recipes in that magazine," said Mrs. Lane, with great energy. "Wasn't that the very magazine that advised me to put on that sooty solution and leave the tablecloth out over night to take off those yellow stains?"

"I'm inclined to think it may have been," said Mrs. Lane's sister, with due meekness. "I sent you, a number of them in the spring, I remember."

"Well, and what happened?" asked Mrs. Lane, with rising wrath.

"Didn't the stains disappear?" asked her sister.

"Disappear!" said Mrs. Lane, in a withering tone. "It was the tablecloth that disappeared. I don't know anything about the stains."

## THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLE

Is Diseased Kidneys and the  
Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, who slept in a chair for two Summers—What she says of it.

St. Malachie, Que., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night, and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Mrs. Kinsella, speaking of her cure, says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more, and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

#### BREAKING BORROWED MACHINERY.

My neighbor asked me what I would charge him for the use of my mower for a few days. I told him to take it, but not to use it on land that had never been cut over before; but he tried to cut among some brush and broke the mower. Now he refuses to pay for repairs. What can I do about it? D. F. L. Alta.

Ans.—You had better have a lawyer, or a magistrate, write him that you intend to bring suit against him to recover damages done to your machine, and if he does not settle at once, you can proceed against him in the courts.

#### THRESHING TROUBLES.

A hires B & C's threshing machine at \$30 per day to thresh for him. He also hires C to come with it and run it at \$5 per day, also the rest of B & C's gang at regular wages, which with the price of machine, along with the men's wages, amounts to \$51 per day that A has to pay B & C, and they to pay the gang. Through some misfortune, part of two stacks were burned along with the separator while all hands were there. Is B and C liable for the grain burned, or is A liable to them for the loss of their separator? E. N.

Ans.—Neither, unless it can be shown that there was negligence on the part of either party in allowing the fire to start.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR CATTLE.

I take in cattle to pasture at 50c. a head per month. After the first of November, I allow some of these cattle to run at large with my own, there being better pasture outside than in field. One of the cattle strayed away, and cannot be found. Am I responsible for the loss, there being no guarantee of safety given? I did not, however, warn the owner of having let his cattle out. F. S. Man.

Ans.—The payment of 50c. per month is supposed to cover the cost of feed and care of the stock, so that the person taking cattle to pasture would be responsible for their safe return.

#### GOSSIP.

Mr. J. E. Marples, Deleau, recently sold a number of Shetland ponies. Two went to Mr. Thick, of Vernon, B. C.; three were shipped to Mr. Moodie, of the Royal Hotel, Calgary; others were sent to Oxbow, Banff, Wolsley, Miniota.

John A. Turner, of Balgroggan Stock Farm, Calgary, has just returned from Scotland with another valuable shipment of Clydesdale stallions and a filly, and from all reports they are as valuable a shipment as has crossed the ocean for some time. They are nearly all sons or ex-sons of Baron's Pride, and he purchased them all from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. A few we might mention, viz.: Magic, sire Baron's Pride, dam by Prince of Albion, sold for \$15,000. This colt has a champion to his credit already, and is own brother to the noted Revelanta, winner at Glasgow. He is a beautiful animal of good size, quality and action. Baron Kerr, another son of Baron's Pride, and grandam by Macgreggor. This is also a great colt, of good size and thickness, and there are no better at the ground than he. The others are of nearly the same stamp, and their names are: Ophir, Bessemer, Wenlock, Mainstay, Fyvie Chief, Baron's Chief, Aircliek, Sherbourn, Royal Blue; and their sires are: Up-to-Time, Wood-end Cartly, Sir Christopher and Peerless. The filly is registered as Irene, by Labori, champion of Glasgow, and winner of the Brydon Challenge Shield, valued at 100 guineas (\$500). This filly has the honor of winning six first prizes in Scotland before being imported. She will likely contest for supreme honors with other notables at the coming summer fairs. The Western horse breeders will consider it to their advantage to see this shipment. If they are properly used and taken advantage of, they should add a considerable wealth to the West, where, as a breeding-ground, it is hard to beat.

### Ancient Medicine.

In the Journal de Pharmacie, on the evolution of medicine, the truth of the adage, Nil novi sub sole (there is nothing new under the sun), is accentuated. Some of the illustrations are worth giving. Hippocrates was aware of the patches in the intestines, the discovery of which is ascribed to Peyer (1000), and Caspar Aselli (1600) is wrongfully said to have discovered chyloferous vessels, to which Herophilus and Erasistratus drew attention (210, B. C.). The pancreatic duct, the discovery of which is attributed to Hoffman and Wirsung (1630), is mentioned by Eudemus, a contemporary of Galen. Again, Alcaeon, who lived in the fourth century, before Christ, refers to the auditory duct, which afterward bore the name of eustachian tube. The same thing has occurred in therapeutics. Many remedies that were employed in remote antiquity fell into disuse, and were again introduced into practice at a later date. Thus, arsenic was used as a febrifuge by Lentilius and Hippocrates recommended it for cancerous affections. The most recent researches have resulted in the employment of arsenic for the same purpose in the form of organic compounds—e. b., the cacodylates and arhenal. Pythagoras recognized the diuretic value of squills, but its use lapsed for a long period.

Opium has been found in the dwellings of the inhabitants of the lake villages of Switzerland, as well as in ancient Egyptian tombs, but afterwards it appears to have been forgotten during several centuries. Hippocrates employed this drug freely as a sedative, and afterward it had a vogue in the middle ages. Even Paracelsus did not scruple to use this vegetable drug in the case of one Kornel von Lichtenfels, who had vainly tried other practitioners without being cured. Paracelsus speedily effected a cure, but it is of interest to note that the patient refused to pay the fee which had been agreed upon before the treatment began. The case was tried before the court at Basle, with the result that the fee was reduced to a few florins. This so angered Paracelsus that he reproached the judge, and so brought about his banishment and the loss of the chair which he occupied in the university. A remedy known to Galen was the male fern (used for worms), which, after the lapse of centuries, was brought to the notice of Louis XIV. by a quack.

In surgery, it is no less true that some of the methods employed by modern advanced surgeons were known to the ancients. Thus Hippocrates mentioned intubation of the larynx, and Coelius Aurelianus gave instances of the successful operation of tracheotomy. Praxagoras ventured to perform a laparotomy and employed intestinal sutures. Operations for hernia were performed 250 B. C., and Serapion removed diseased kidneys. Puncture of the thorax in empyema was re-discovered in 1650, after having been forgotten apparently for centuries. That the practice of asepsis is not entirely modern is shown by the fact that contemporaries of Hippocrates were in the habit of dipping their instruments in boiling water.

In the thirteenth century, it was customary before operating to administer to the patient by means of sponges placed in the nose, the juices of sedative plants—e. g., stramonium, belladonna and mandragora—consciousness being retained by application of vinegar compresses. Among other methods of treatment now in vogue, hydrotherapy, gymnastics and the open-air treatment were practiced by the Romans and the Greeks. Hypnotism was thought highly of by the priestly physicians in the temples of Isis in ancient Egypt. Perhaps one of the oldest forms of medication is organotherapy (e. g., testicular products of animals used in senile decay), which after a period of decline has again come into vogue. In medicine surgery, as in all the arts and sciences, methods become general, then lapse into disuse, and then to achieve a popularity which attaches to a supposed new thing—[Lancet.]

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

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

**CARE AFTER BLISTERING.**

Would the cold and snow have any injurious effects on a horse, if blistered for ringbone?

Ans.—No ill effects need be apprehended, if ordinary care is used and undue exposure avoided. The blistered parts should be greased every other day, until the new hair is grown and the scab gone.

**QUINCY.**

Sow pig, four years old, swelled under part of throat and jowls; refused food. The day after she died, throat and jowls and down to breastbone turned greenish. She was not in pig; last litter in May.

A. H. G.

Ans.—A dose of calomel (10 to 20 grains) would have been the best treatment, and the application of a liniment of turpentine locally.

**RHEUMATISM.**

Aged work mare, good condition; brought her in from working on binder at noon, in good health; watered and fed her dry oat sheaves; on going out after dinner found her in a bad chill, which left her stiff in front. Have had a vet. attending her, but he has done her no good. The trouble is in her front legs, especially in knees, as they are swollen and very painful; was not over-heated when fed.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Should be inclined to suspect this to be a case of founder (laminitis) originally. Feed her half ounce of saltpetre in the feed once daily for a week, then half that quantity for the following week. Apply a brisk liniment to the affected parts.

**UNTHRIFTINESS.**

Mare, six years old, has been strong and healthy, but lately been getting very thin; hair stands on end, and skin is tight and harsh; goes lame a little, usually on hind feet, though on one occasion fore feet were affected; urinates frequently, but in small quantities, and seems very careless about eating her oats lately.

J. D. McL.

Ans.—Give the following powders: Powdered ferri sulph., 1 ounce; powdered nux vomica, 1 ounce; powdered nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; powdered red gentian to make 8 ounces. Divide into 12 powders. Give one night and morning. Feed boiled feed at nights: oats and barley mixed with bran. Boil half cup of flax with other grains. Have teeth examined.

**STOCKED LIMB.**

Give remedy for a horse that has one leg stocked, which, I think, is result of being kept on board the car 14 days while being shipped here, with only one rest. Have tried blistering with Caustic Balsam and other remedies as well as a reputable veterinary surgeon's advice, but nothing gives the desired effect.

F. P. L.

Ans.—Such cases once chronic are almost impossible to relieve permanently, the inflammatory deposits tend to become organized; the best method being regular exercise, moderate but nutritious feeding and bandaging with cotton batting over which is the ordinary horse-bandage.

**PINE BROWSE NOT DANGEROUS.**

Last February we felled a large bull-pine, and the cattle browsed the green tops quite eagerly, as the snow in the district was sufficiently deep to prevent their getting any grass. There were no ill effects noticeable at the time, but shortly afterwards four cows slipped their calves, and some of our neighbors say eating the pine tops was the cause, while one rancher stoutly denies the possibility. Should such be the case in your opinion? Would there be the same effect with ewes in lamb and mares in foal? I have noticed that directly the sheep are let out of the corral in the morning, they cluster round some small bull-pines and have stripped all the branches within reach. Should they be allowed to do this?

**AMATEUR RANCHER.**

Ans.—If the live stock are well and properly fed, no danger need be apprehended. In fact, animals will not eat such to excess unless forced to by lack of other food. The abortion was probably the contagious form. Secure a copy of "Veterinary Elements," this offers price \$1.10, postpaid.

**MAMMITIS.**

Have cow with front swollen quarter; is very hard. It was either caused by a blow or cold. When milking, I stripped quite a quantity of clotted blood. I have fomented well, and used syphon, but udder is still swollen. Will you tell me a good strong liniment to use? Will it affect quantity of milk after?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give mild dose of salts (1 pound dissolved in quart of water), then give one ounce of saltpetre in feed once daily. Apply the following liniment after bathing: Fluid-extract belladonna, 1/2 ounce; tinc. aconite, 4 ounces; tinc. opium, 3 ounces; raw oil to make 1 quart. Mix, and rub in well.

**ABSCESS IN MAMME-ERYTHIMA.**

1. Two-and-a-half-year-old colt became swollen in mammary gland. She walked stiff. The swelling broke this morning.  
2. Pregnant mare, working every day and fed ten quarts of oats and two quarts bran daily, besides hay, has erythema in both hind legs. A. S.

Ans.—1. Flush the cavity of the abscess out three times daily with a three per cent. solution of carbolic acid until it heals. Give her, internally, three drams hyposulphite of soda twice daily for two weeks.  
2. Dress the cracks and sores three times daily with oxide of zinc ointment to which has been added twenty drops carbolic acid to an ounce of ointment. Give, internally, two drams nitrate of potash three times daily for a week.

V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**BURNING LIME.**

Should be glad if some kind reader could tell me the best way to burn lime, say 500 bushels. What quantities of limestone and wood would be required?

A. C.

Ans.—Anyone having experience in building and burning a lime kiln would confer a favor by giving a short description of the process for the benefit of our correspondent.

**SUCCESSFUL FARMING—ECLIPSE.**

Kindly state what "Successful Farming," by Rennie, deals with, and, also, if possible, when the last eclipse of the sun was visible in Western America.

Alta. N. D. K.

Ans.—It is more particularly a book descriptive of the best methods of managing a farm in Ontario, but the principles underlying the practice apply in other localities. It is a successful farmer's plan of doing things.

2. August 30th, 1905; some places it was invisible on account of clouds.

**REGISTERING IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

Is a transfer certificate from the importer or seller required in order to have an imported Clydesdale registered in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook? Also, what is the membership fee, and what the fee for registering in Canada, said imported animal being recorded in the Scottish Studbook?

J. M.

Ans.—A transfer from the importer should be given, but no fee for that transfer would be required when the export certificate is first sent for record in the Canadian Studbook. The membership fee is \$2 per annum, and the cost of registration \$1, with an additional 50c. for each ancestor which has to be brought in from the Scotch Book to the Canadian. It is impossible to tell the cost of registration of an imported animal without a thorough examination of the pedigree in order to ascertain the number of ancestors which have to be recorded here. In many cases there are none, in some as many as 12 or 15. If the Scotch certificate is sent to the registrar, Mr. F. M. Wade, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, he will be pleased to let you know just what it will cost.

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It is eight wires high and every one of these wires is No. 9, hard steel. It is strong enough and close enough to turn any hog that lives. You know No. 9 is pretty near the heaviest wire ever used in fencing. Most manufacturers cannot use it at all. Their machines won't weave it. Ideal fence is all made of No. 9 wire. It has no small upright wires to weaken it. If you have had experience with fence, you know what this means. Wire all heavily galvanized and cannot rust. Locked at every crossing so firmly that it cannot be rooted or pulled or twisted out of place. It will fit perfectly all level or hilly ground. The wires are spaced from 3 to 7 inches apart, fencing in the little ones as well as the big ones. You can have the same style fence a couple wires higher, making the best all-purpose fence made. While you are buying fence, why not buy for good? Why not buy a good, heavy, permanent fence like the Ideal, and end your fence troubles? We would like to tell you more about this Ideal fence. We have prepared a little book to send out. It shows a style for every purpose. If you are interested in fencing, it will pay you to get it. Write for it to-day.

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To introduce, we will send one package and our booklets on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ECZEMA.

Pregnant mare has scaly itch. It started in mane and tail, and is extending all over the body. I am feeding oat sheaf, clover hay, sugar beets and straw.

Ans.—This is eczema, and is very hard to treat when the hair is long, and it would be unwise to clip her now. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water. Heat it to about 150 degrees, Fahr., and rub well into the skin twice daily. As she is in foal, I would not recommend any drugs to be given internally.

#### BLIND HORSE.

Horse commenced to go blind three years ago. We had him treated by a veterinarian. He is totally blind now in one eye. The other eye is all right. Occasionally the eye gets sore and runs water and scalds the cheek, from which the hair has fallen out.

Ans.—While you give no details as to the symptoms presented by the blind eye, I presume the blindness is caused by cataract, which resulted from frequent attacks of periodic ophthalmia, which cannot be prevented. When the eye becomes sore, treat as recommended A. B. H., this issue. Apply vaseline to face where the hair has fallen out.

#### COLT WITH COUGH.

Colt, eighteen months old, has a dry cough. It coughs most after eating boiled oats. It had worms, but we treated it with Herbageum, and think they are all removed, but it still seems dull.

Ans.—We think it is probable the colt is still troubled with worms. Take one ounce each sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, and six drams calomel. Mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and follow the last powder with one pint raw linseed oil. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving the oil. If the cough still continues, give once daily a ball composed of one dram each powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna, 15 grains digitalis, and half a dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic.

#### ABORTION—DEAD CALF.

1. Mare aborted a month ago. When should she be bred again? Should she be treated before being bred?  
2. Cow calved at full term. We found the calf dead in the morning. It apparently had never moved. Cow seemed all right. What caused the death of calf?

Ans.—1. Breed her in April or May. Unless there is some abnormal condition present, she will require no treatment before being bred.

2. There are many causes for death. The calf may have smothered in the membranes, or parturition may have been tedious, and the calf suffocated during the act. It may have been dead before parturition commenced. It may have been weak and soon perished after birth, etc., etc. It is quite impossible to say definitely what caused death without more minute particulars of existing conditions.

#### ECZEMA.

1. Pigs were weaned at two months old. They were fed on milk, water, ground oats, peas and barley, and slept on manure heap and around straw stack. They are now four months old, and have a disease of the skin, and are very itchy. They are now in pen with cement floor.

2. I have found large worms in the intestines of some pigs I have butchered.

Ans.—1. The skin disease is due to too heavy feeding on grain and sleeping in manure. Keep them in a dry pen, build a board platform in one corner for them to sleep on; wash twice weekly with a three-per-cent. solution of Zenoform in warm water. Make a mixture of equal parts sulphur, Epsom salts and charcoal, and give about a dessertspoonful to each one daily in food.

2. When these exist in large numbers, they interfere with the animals' health. A pig affected should be starved from 8 to 12 hours, and then given 2 to 3 drams oil of turpentine, according to age. Mixed with 3 to 16 ounces sweet milk. Repeat in a week.

#### BLOATING IN CALVES.

Give treatment for bloating in calves, and the proper place to puncture.

A. H.

Ans.—When bloating is excessive, and there is danger of suffocation or rupture, puncture in the most prominent part between the last rib and the point of the hip on the left side. It is not well to puncture unless necessary. In ordinary cases, the administration of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ounce oil of turpentine in 6 to 8 ounces raw linseed oil, will dissipate the gases. If this does not act, repeat in two hours. If the calves are still getting milk, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its bulk of lime water, and this will probably prevent the bloating. Feed on food of first-class quality in small quantities and often. If the oil, which is given with the turpentine, does not cause purgation in 24 hours, repeat the dose, less the turpentine.

#### ITCHY LEGS—SORE NECK.

1. Clydesdale team stamp and rub legs with feet when standing in the stable.  
2. Horse has sore neck. There are dry, hard scales under hair.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Beefy-legged horses with coarse feathering are predisposed to this trouble. Purge each with ten drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after administering purgatives, and follow up with two ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning, every alternate week as long as necessary. Dress the itchy parts twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one dram to a quart of water. The hair must be parted so as to allow the dressing to come in contact with the skin.  
2. Soften the scales with soap and warm water. Remove them, and dress the raw surfaces once daily for three applications with butter of antimony, applied with a feather. Then dress, twice or three times daily, with oxide of zinc ointment. Give him rest, and drive with breast collar, as it is very hard to cure if you continue to use collar and hames.

#### SORE EYES, ETC.

1. What causes blindness in horses?  
2. Is a dark stable harmful to sight?  
3. Can there be too much light in a stable?  
4. Give treatment for sore eyes.

A. B. H.

Ans.—1. There are many causes, the most common being cataract, which results as a sequel to repeated attacks of inflammation of the eyes; the predisposition to which is congenital, and the attacks cannot be prevented.

2. Dark stables are very objectionable and harmful.  
3. No.  
4. Give slight purgative, of, say, 1 pint raw linseed oil. Place in partially-darkened box stall. Exclude from the rays of the sun and drafts. Bathe the eyes well three or four times daily with warm water, and after bathing, put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Fluid-extract of belladonna, 30 drops; sulphate of zinc, 20 grains; distilled water, 2 ounces.

#### CONTRACTED FEET.

Horse is lame in front. He is very tender, and feet are contracted. I am told that in Scotland every blacksmith makes a bar shoe with a thread and nut, so that the feet can be gradually spread by turning the nut. Do you know where such shoes can be procured?

G. A. D.

Ans.—The contraction is the result of disease in the feet, and not of itself the cause of lameness; neither the effect, and not the cause of the trouble. Forcibly spreading the heels, as you describe, will do no good. It is very probable your horse has navicular disease and cannot be cured, but can be helped by encouraging the growth of hoof. The better way to do this is to give him a long rest, and blister the coronet every four weeks. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof; tie so that he cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister once daily for two applications; the third day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn in a box stall now, and oil every day until the scale comes off, then blister again, and every four weeks afterwards all winter. If you cannot give him rest, poultice the feet. I do not know where you can get the shoes named.

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

## Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

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A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.

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

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### STEPHEN BENSON

**Grandview Herd.**  
Scotch Shorthorns  
Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite = 53595=  
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
JAS. WILSON,  
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### SITTYTON STOCK FARM

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

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask.

### Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.  
Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.  
R. K. BENNET,  
Box 95, Calgary.

### Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30390—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.  
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.  
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamlet, Man.

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2-year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY,  
Priddie, Alta.

### SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-winning record made by the herd.  
GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN.  
FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.



GOSSIP.

The Sanders Publishing Co. have recently published a manual, by Joseph Wing, on Sheep Husbandry in America. This little work is one of 326 pages, printed on good paper, and illustrated; chapters 9 and 10 deal with the diseases of sheep, and with goats, respectively. This work contains a lot of practical information in a condensed and readable form. He advises against cross-breeding; advises a choice of one breed, and to stick to that one. Also, with reference to the mutton breeds and selection, he says if anyone is a judge of Angus cattle, etc., he can select breeding ewes; due to the fact that the Britisher's ideal of animal architecture is of squares, levels and rectangles. He does not mention the Suffolks, but, although winners at Smithfield, such are rarely seen across the Atlantic. This work can be got through this office.

SHEEP NOTES.

Change of food is better for all animal life.  
 Grain gives light and warmth and strength to withstand disease.  
 A dry impoverished skin will never support a good fleece.  
 While sheep should be allowed to run out as late as possible, they should not be exposed to cold storms.  
 One advantage with sheep is that it does not require a great amount of capital to start a flock.  
 Poor sheep always have light fleeces, but it does not necessarily follow that fat sheep will have large fleeces.  
 It is when the rain is cold, or when the weather turns cold after a heavy rain that the suffering with sheep commences.  
 No more sheep should be kept in any room than can be comfortably fed in racks in the same room and have plenty of space to lie down in.—(Live-stock World.)

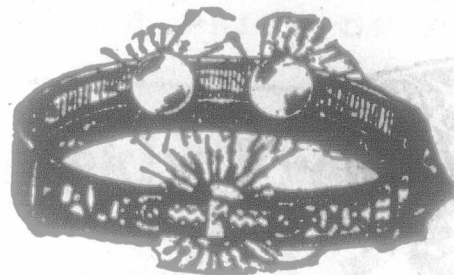
A GRAIN CASE.

The following are excerpts from the judgment recently delivered by Judge Cumberland in the case of Dr. Knechtel vs. Souris Farmers' Elevator Co., tried at the last sitting of Souris County Court:  
 "Plaintiff's claim is in respect of a shortage in wheat handled for him by the defendants during the season of 1903. In his evidence, he corrects in some particulars the figures indorsed on his writ, and now claims for 382 1-3 bushels, at 79 35-100c. a bushel, less \$178.08 elevator charges, making a total of \$125.35.  
 "The defendants admit the shortage of 1903, but seek to recover from the plaintiff for an alleged over-delivery to him during the season of 1904. They contend that taking this over-delivery into account, there is only \$35.07 owing to the plaintiff, and this amount they have paid into Court.  
 "The plaintiff denies the over-delivery in 1904. He says he had an arrangement with the defendants in that season whereby they were to put his wheat separate from other wheat, and deliver back to him, or ship out for him, his own identical wheat. They carried this arrangement out, he says, and he got no wheat but his own.  
 "I hold that the defendants have not proved that they delivered to the plaintiff any wheat other than his own. The case of Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co. vs. Bryne W. L. R. is somewhat in point.  
 "While, however, quite satisfied that this is the proper finding on the evidence as it stands, I think it will not do to finally decide the point in controversy, but to leave it open to the defendants to bring an action in the future if they should discover facts not now in evidence which would enable them to prove that other wheat did become mixed with the plaintiff's, but that he received out of the elevator more than he put in. Reserving that right to them, I shall enter a verdict for the plaintiff for \$125.35, with costs."

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# Men, It's Free!



## Until You Are Cured

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my electric belt free until you are cured.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will secure me so that I will get my pay when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my belt for three months, then give me back my old belt and I won't ask a cent.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the belt because it wouldn't be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5 and wait for his money till you were cured?

I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me. Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for 30 days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved a great deal. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I couldn't do before. I feel like a new man entirely, and if I keep on improving the way I have, in another month or so I will be in good shape.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old style Belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, banishes pain in a night never to return. Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it, three years ago, I have never been troubled with Rheumatism. I find the Belt is just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly,

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.

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

Please send me your book, free.

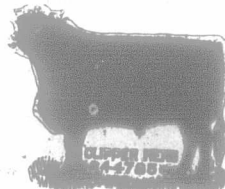
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Write Plain.

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Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

### Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

### SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man.



### ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 19 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town

### Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of

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

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68. om



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To This Great Clubbing Offer.

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FROM THIS DATE  
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# ALL FOR \$1.50

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

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

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

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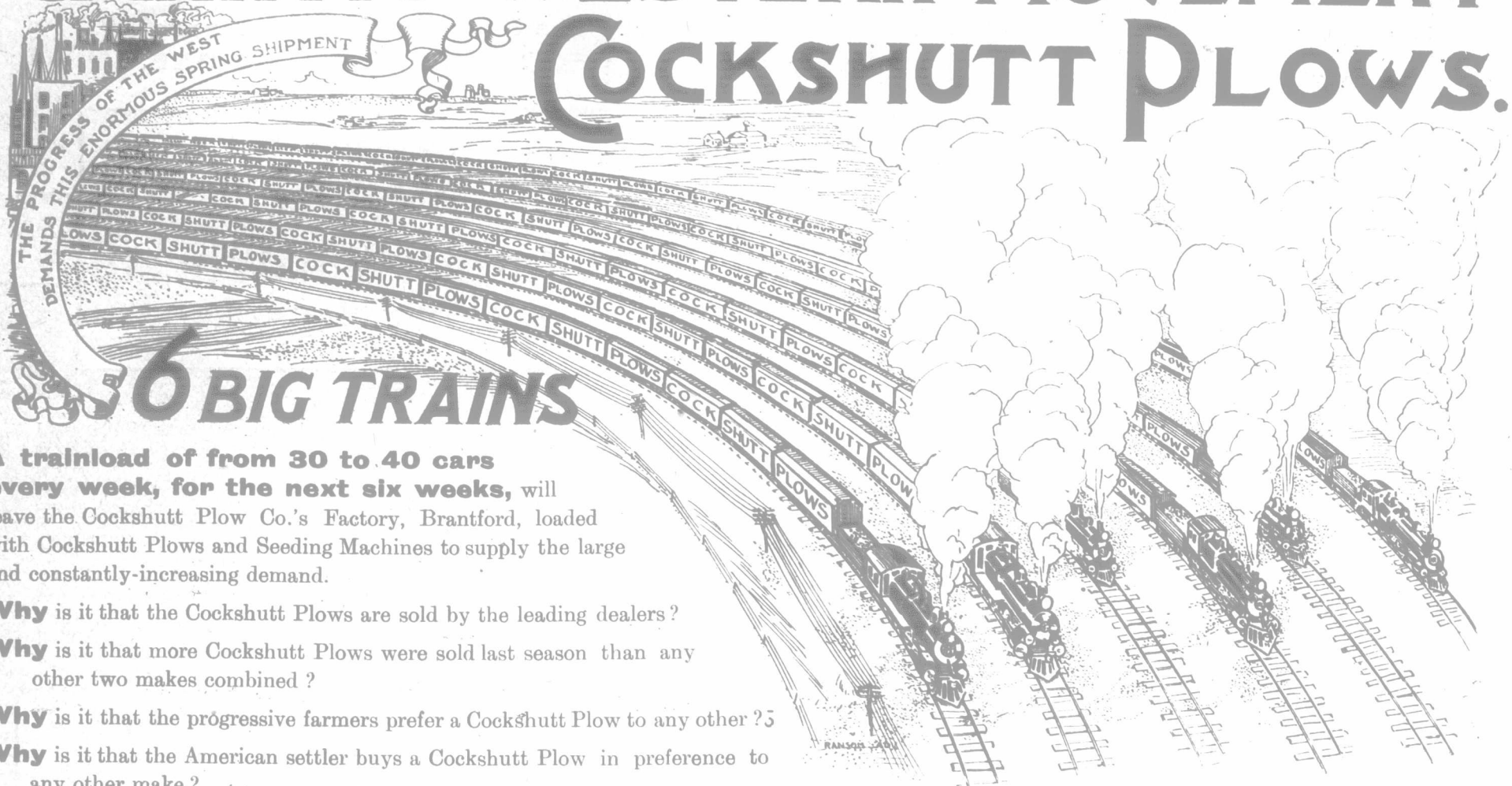
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Gentlemen,—This is to say I bought a Cockshutt Plow from your agent, W. J. Hunter, of Weyburn, last season. I have been farming for a number of years in Dakota, and used different kinds of American Plows, but never got any that suited me as well as the Cockshutt. Respectfully yours, (Sgd.) F. BOUCHARD.

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**HIGHEST GRADE OF AMERICAN OIL**

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