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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 21, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 639

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Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903 96,586

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Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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

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BECAUSE IT IS
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and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.
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If you have grain to ship or sell, do not fail to write for our way of doing business, as it will pay you well.

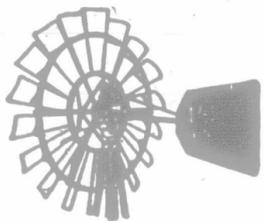
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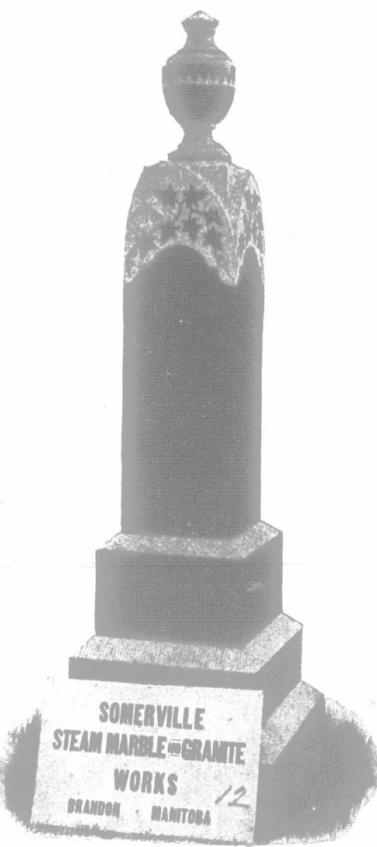
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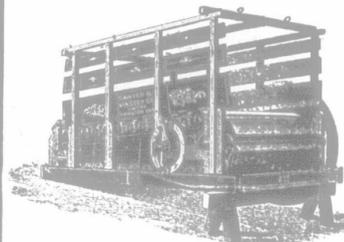
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EASY ON THE STOCK.



Celebrated "S. & M." 2 and 3 Horse LEVEL TREAD POWER.

Send for descriptive catalogue of above. Also

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Separators, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Level Tread and Sweep Powers, Plowing Engine Tenders, Portable Sawmills and Engines, Roadmaking Machinery.

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British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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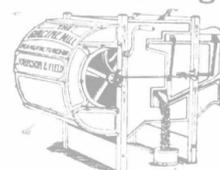
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We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent Islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

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Lighter running, larger capacity, more perfect separation, greater strength, longer life and more uses than all others. Don't lose this chance. We pay freight 500 miles. Write to-day. JOHNSON & NIELD MFG. CO. Dept. W, Racine, Wis.

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In 1-ply, 2-ply, 3 ply. In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide. Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable and flexible. No annual painting. Cheapest and best roofing on the market. Out Sacks and Wheat Sacks, all grades and sizes. Write for our prices.

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EASTERN CANADA \$40 EXCURSION TICKETS

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And continue sale until December, 31st, 1904. TICKETS VALID FOR THREE MONTHS. GOOD TO STOP OVER.

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By the Canadian Northern Railway, The Short Line TO EASTERN CANADA VIA ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.

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

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DON'T TAKE LESS—GET THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR WHEAT

Ship to

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Chamber of Commerce, MINNEAPOLIS.

SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US

AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

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

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

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Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

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Real Estate, Loans & Insurance

Ocean Steamship Agent

Improved and Unimproved Farms for sale in Plumas and Glensmith districts. Either purchases or sales promptly attended to.

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Notify the Crown Grain Co., Limited

On arrival there grain will be sampled and valued by Mr. James Massie, for sixteen years Deputy in the Government Inspection Department. Premiums will be paid for all wheat which is above the average of its grade. Government weights. We handle C. P. R. and C. N. R. equally as well, and store and insure grain on the same terms as exist at Fort William or Port Arthur.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE CROWN GRAIN COMPANY, Limited,

Union Bank Bldg.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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TORONTO.

ALEX. CAVANAGH

GRAIN

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It will pay you to write us when ready to sell your grain.

Farmers!

We want

GRAIN

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

BULLOCH & BLACKBURN, - WINNIPEG.
P. O. BOX 39.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

to us to be sold on arrival or afterwards, as you may wish. We do a strictly commission business, in which we have had 20 years' experience. Prompt and reliable work guaranteed. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited.

Licensed and Bonded.

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ROBERT MUIR & CO.

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Being in direct communication with the export trade, SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, will obtain best results by selling us their grain; or, if preferred, we will handle on COMMISSION, making usual cash advances. We refer to our eighteen years' record in handling Manitoba grain. Correspondence solicited.

Morton & Pearson

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Ship your grain to us. Liberal advances made on bills of lading. Write for our calendar. : : : :

Room 424 Grain Exchange. Box 317, Winnipeg.

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Write Us For Quotations.

Consign your grain to us. We will sell it for you at highest price and make liberal advances. Our rates are 1c. per bushel for car lots and 3c. per bushel for 5000 bushels or more.

MANITOBA COMMISSION CO., Ltd.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

MARCH=WELLS GRAIN CO.

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Grain in car lots bought or sold on commission.

Reasonable advances made.

Prompt returns.

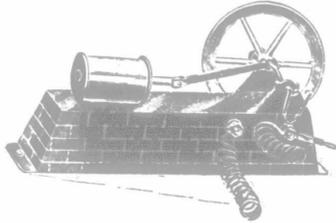
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Reference: Any Bank in Winnipeg.

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A Brand-New Electric Toy



This is the **Sayer Electric Engine**, built on scientific lines and modeled after a modern **Horizontal Corliss Steam Engine**. The engine can be run in either direction and at different speeds by means of the controlling lever. It is the cheapest Electro Motor Engine made. It consumes but half amperes of current (about the same as a **Miniature Battery Lamp**). Two dry cells do the work. A small pulley on the **Fly Wheel** provides for running **Small Shafting**, etc. Every boy who sees it will want one and he can afford to buy it.

Price for Engine complete, less Batteries, \$1.00.

Mailed for 20c extra.

CAN YOU BEAT IT!

Get your order in immediately and send for No. 20 Novelty Catalogue.

The Sayer Electric Lighting Plant

A Complete Lighting Station in Miniature.

(Cheap enough for every boy to buy.)

Consisting of a horizontal Corliss Engine of the latest design, belted to a modern type dynamo, wired to a complete **Arc Light**. Not a dead imitation, but a working engine driving a **Throbbing Dynamog**, generating current to illuminate the **Arc Light** governed and controlled by a **Starting Lever**.

The **Finest, most Practical and Instructive Working Toy Model on the Market.**

Nothing can compare with it.

The Whole Outfit, complete, \$4.00.

Novelty Dept.—

The Sayer Electric Company,

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Adjoining the Lord Aberdeen or Coldstream ranch; three thousand acres, reaching to the shores of the beautiful Okanagan Lake, and the City of Vernon, B. C. Lots in size to suit purchasers, ranging in price from

\$50 TO \$100 PER ACRE

One-third cash, balance three years at 6 per cent. Orchards planted and cared for at a low figure by experienced help; growth guaranteed; profits sure; climate almost southern; resources unsurpassed, with an unlimited market. For full information, including prices for land suitable for mixed farming, address

VERNON-OKANAGAN LAND CO.,

Box 373. VERNON, B. C.

Or to

CHRISTIE & HEUBACH, Sole Agents,

Winnipeg, Man.

J. M. YOUNG, Sole Agent, Regina, Assa.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Okanagan Farm Journal, January number will contain beautiful illustrations, reproduced from photos of the B. N. and Lord Aberdeen orchards and resources surrounding Vernon, B. C., accompanied with an authentic write-up and statistical information of immense profits made from same; facts and figures of the climate, and total shipments for the past year; prices of land, etc.

To every paid-up subscriber of the Journal for one year—price \$1.00—this special number will be furnished free. Address

EDITOR, Box 33, Vernon, B. C.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

The finest British Columbia, with its fine climate, large stock, large hop fields, and possibility of growing all farm produce, and more, is available in large lots, suitable for all the small farms. A large list of splendid properties is available or call on the agent for full particulars.

For full particulars, call on the agent, and

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

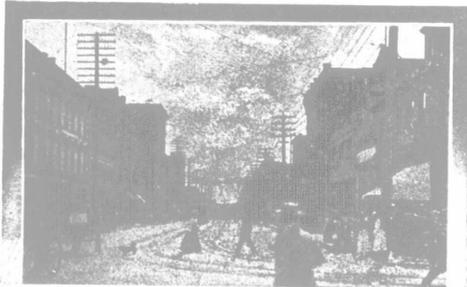


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They are licensed and bonded. You take no chances when shipping to them. Write for their shipping instructions. Write or wire for prices. Reference, Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg. Office—410 GRAIN EXCHANGE—P.O. Box 558

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

RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS and SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

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Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.

VANCOUVER ISLAND Homes and Farm Properties.

We have property of every description for sale. Suitable for poultry-raising, orchards and small-fruit farms, dairying and mixed farms of every description. We will be pleased to send a printed list, giving description of a number of very desirable localities.

Our properties in the Lower Fraser Valley are controlled from our Vancouver office.

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Head Office: VICTORIA, B. C. Branch: VANCOUVER, B. C.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
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Full Deposit with Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hull Insurance. Pure bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

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The Manitoba Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED IN MANITOBA

Fred W. Pace, Superintendent. Head Office, WINNIPEG.

All classes of Insurance written. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.



FREE INSURANCE

An endowment policy in the **Manufacturers Life** gives you practically free life insurance.

At the end of the endowment period all the money paid in premiums is returned with good interest thereon.

You can thus have insurance and provide for old age at the same time.

Get further information from Dept. A.

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TORONTO, CANADA.

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Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund, \$2,850,000

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North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.
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Special to Farmers

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

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PENMANSHIP Penmanship Book-keeping. Write for course for home study in Penmanship. Beautiful bank checks free. NATIONAL BUSINESS SYSTEMS, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A. Winnipeg, Can.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 650.

WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 21, 1904. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Is the Quality of Our Wheat Deteriorating?

From several sources comes this question, to many a haunting fear that will not down, that the older cultivated lands in the West are losing the power to produce No. 1 hard wheat. A short time ago, Messrs. Laughland and Gayton contributed opinions, based on their experience, and now the Neepawa Press, editorially, draws attention to the matter, and cites the fact that whereas the well-known farming section, Beautiful Plains, used to produce thousands of bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, the best that can be done now is to get into the northern class, and that largely No. 2 northern or lower. An interesting article, by Supt. Sharpe, on another page, points out where improvement may be made. Several things enter into the requirements before wheat grades No. 1 hard, as will be seen from the Grain Act, Sec. 90, l. 5, which says: "No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound, and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat." Many farmers fault the buyers for grading the wheat down, and there may be reason in their contention. There is, undoubtedly, big scope for education along the line of grading and judging cereals, which institutes and agricultural societies might discuss and study, with profit to all concerned. Let us hear from you on this subject. It will be interesting to know whether soil exhaustion, dirt (weed seeds), mixed seed, stook threshing, or what not, are responsible, among other things, for our wheat losing grade.

N. S. Wants an Agricultural College Run on Practical Lines.

The selection of a graduate in agriculture, Mr. M. Cumming, B. S. A., for the presidency of the Maritime Agricultural College, is a recognition by the down-Easterners that a farmers' professional college, to be a success, cannot be trusted to the guidance of a man because he is well versed in the classics and wears a degree in arts. The choice made by the canny people by the sea is also evidence that they have read aright the signs of the times, as far as agriculture is concerned, and recognize that agriculture and livestock husbandry are the major studies at an up-to-date agricultural college. Other subjects have their place on the curriculum, but without adequate provision for teaching live stock and agriculture, all the other branches would fail to draw and keep students at the college or send them back to the farm at the end of their course. It is to be hoped Manitoba will take the lesson to heart. She has no money to throw away on a costly experiment inaugurated to suit the fads of one or two. There will be lots of praise awarded to the Department of Agriculture if it is successful in getting an up-to-date practical institution in running order, but there will be an avalanche of condemnation if the reverse is the case. It has been so elsewhere, and will be the same here. Goodly put a graduate in agriculture at the head, and now the Maritime College follows suit. It is worthy of note that Iowa, North Dakota, Colorado, Wisconsin, Texas, Ohio, Tennessee and Illinois selected graduates in agriculture from agricultural colleges to head their agricultural colleges. These are the days of specialization, and a general education is not sufficient to qualify any person for an important position as head of an institution where so much technical knowledge is demanded.

The Fanning Mill and Good Crops.

The reasons for the disappointment to many in this season's crop will be inquired into by some farmers, others will just ascribe any shortage to the season and rust, while others will resignedly attribute the deficiency in yield or quality to luck, fate, the moon, or some other occult influence. It is pertinent to ask each man who put in seed for a crop last spring, "How much did the omission to put your seed through the fanning mill cost you?"

It seems to be pretty well settled by experiment that the most acceptable and the easiest way to improve one's grain is to fan the seed, not once, but two or three times, in order to get the largest and also the soundest seed, and to plant that on the land cleanest and in the best tilth. The majority of farmers treat their land that is to produce them crops, such as many city dairymen breed their cows—any bull to get the cow in calf, so that she may resume milking; and, with the sower, any seed as long as it is of the variety needed irrespective of its freedom from weed seeds, or its germinating powers, or its maturity.

The grain farmer anxious to make a profit growing our staple cereals, wheat, oats and barley, simply cannot do without the fanning mill. His careful summer-fallowing or some other system of weed extermination by cultivation, will be all for naught if he neglects to thoroughly clean the seed to be sown. Who has not lost a grade on wheat by reason of the weed seeds mingling with the grain, or, on the other hand, how many have noticed, after shipping a car of wheat, the bill when returned and the charges for freight on weed seeds removed. Few farmers admit that at the present time, unless the grain to be marketed is extremely dirty, it will pay to fan wheat intended for market. The consensus of opinion, based on our certain knowledge pretty largely on fact, is that the average country elevator man has a minimum dockage, and that cleaned wheat has to stand the shrink equally as has unfanned wheat, and the seller the loss, a loss either the result of ignorance or deliberate stealing. At present, therefore, the amount of grain the farmer usually has to market, and the unfair treatment meted out on fanned grain, will not warrant the use of the fanning mill for grain for market, but he simply cannot do without this implement in preparing seed for the land.

Alberta's Experimental Farm.

Agricultural societies or other associations of farmers in Alberta should lose no opportunity of placing themselves on record in pointing out the necessity for an experimental farm within their Territory. There is no institution more greatly needed in the interest of the development of the territory lying immediately east of the Rockies than an up-to-date experimental farm. Gradually, and in some cases at considerable expense, farmers are discovering the varieties of the various crops that are best suited to their peculiar climatic conditions. With all the good work Indian Head Experimental Farm has done for Assiniboia, it can be of little value to the Alberta farmer in determining for him the variety of grain that will give him the largest crop.

But no sane person who understands Alberta's conditions requires any convincing as to the necessity for such an institution. The question is how to convince those who do not understand the differences in soil and climate between Assiniboia and Alberta. To do this, we trust that those who can realize the substantial advantages to be obtained through the establishment of an

experimental farm will continue the campaign persistently. The cause is good, and those who won't understand it should be given assistance to do so.

Science Utilized by Commerce.

If there is one thing above another that has aided in forcing American machinery to the front, it is the uses to which science is put by commerce, by taking men from the laboratories and putting them into the workshop. The chemist is largely employed nowadays, and our readers will be interested in the outline of the methods employed in the Chemical Department of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. We believe that this is the only department of the kind in Canada, and it is one of the best in the world. It was installed during the past year, so that the company has had the advantage of all experimental work done up to the present time. Four rooms have been set aside for this work, on the third floor of the office building, consisting of mill room, baking room, chemical room, and small office. The mill room contains an experimental mill, designed for grinding small samples of wheat, together with the necessary cleaning machinery and an electric motor, which furnishes the power. With this mill enough flour can be made from three to four pounds of wheat for chemical analysis and baking tests. As the cargoes of wheat arrive, samples are drawn and sent to the laboratory, where they are milled and baked before the wheat is allowed to reach the large mills. If found of such a character as to be unsuitable for the blend then being used, it is set aside until the proper wheat is found to go with it, but the busy time for this mill is when samples of each new crop are being sent in. Beginning with the first wheat threshed in Southern Manitoba, samples are sent to Montreal by express from all parts of the Northwest wheat belt; these samples are collected by the company's representatives, and accompanied with all the available local information regarding that particular section. They are milled, an analysis made and verified by the baking; when the Government set their standards, the same course is followed, and all the information obtained by this work is tabulated and placed before Mr. Thompson, the vice-president and managing director; a copy is also sent to Mr. Black, the Western manager. It can readily be seen that with this information the company know just what to expect from the new crop, and before the wheat reaches the mill how it must be blended in order to produce a flour of the highest quality, consistent with strict uniformity. It must be done scientifically and intelligently to get this result throughout the year.

It would be unsatisfactory to the miller and baker alike to set the standard too high, and find at the end of a few months that it would be impossible to procure enough of the particular kind of wheat wanted to keep up the established standard, or to begin with too low a standard and have to change to a higher one. It is, of course, not always necessary to change the standard when beginning a new crop, as some years there may be but slight change in the composition, but, occasionally, there is a crop that differs so materially from the previous one that it is impossible to use the old standard, and a new one has to be adopted.

A RESELT OF MIXING.

The use of inferior wheat is quite a temptation to some millers to save a few cents per barrel by working in a percentage of cheap wheat, but just as surely as he saves five cents a barrel by doing it, it will cost him ten or fifteen cents either in selling, paying rebates, or loss of trade. There is plenty of the best wheat on earth grown in the Canadian Northwest to make all the flour we require, without using one bushel of inferior grades. It must be admitted that bad bread can be made out of good flour, just as bad flour can be made out of good wheat, but good bread cannot be made from bad flour, nor good flour from bad

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wheat. In order to blend wheat intelligently, its composition must be known, which can only be learned by chemical analysis. To the operative miller wheat is composed of two important parts, flour and the by-products, and his business is to make a perfect separation of the two. The chemist has found that it is composed of a number of different parts, a few of which it has been discovered have an important bearing on the bread-making qualities of the flour, and in our laboratory work, we confine ourselves to the determinations considered most important, which are: Moisture, ash, the nitrogenous compounds, and acidity.

WHEAT DIFFERS IN COMPOSITION EVEN IF OF THE SAME GRADE.

Only the miller who keeps in close touch with the composition of the wheat he is milling can realize the variations in the grades passing Government inspection, not that the inspectors do not know their business, but because of human fallibility, a malady with which we are all afflicted. And also because wheat coming from different sections in the Northwest, while having practically the same appearance and weight, will vary more or less in composition. It may lack or have excess of one or more of the important factors that go to make up the perfectly-balanced flour, and, of course, the quality is affected to a corresponding degree. As the wheat area increases in the Canadian Northwest, and new wheat fields are opened up, the problem of keeping the grades uniform will become more difficult, and the millers who depend entirely upon the wheat inspection and their own judgment as to the quality of the wheat, will find their flour running uneven. However, the Government inspection is vastly superior and much more reliable than the system used by many of the mills located in the wheat districts, who receive the wheat from the farmers and dump it all into one bin, regardless of grade. This custom is followed by a great many of the smaller millers, perhaps from lack of room and facilities for grading and blending; or the miller may feel that if he mixes all the wheat he receives into one bin, he is sure to get an even grade to grind, and he wonders why the local baker complains that the last load of flour is not as good as the previous lot. The bakers are exacting; they demand uniform flour of good quality, and in the clean, well-ventilated, modern bake-shop, where conditions vary but slightly, any change in the flour is quickly noticed.—[Address to the Master Bakers, at Hamilton.]

Grinding in Bond.

"So many mills were preparing to grind Canadian wheat in bond that the speculators have seen fit to drop the price a little," says the American Grain Dealers' Journal, "but while importations may continue in bond for milling purposes, it begins to look as though little other wheat will be imported, excepting such as may be needed for mixing purposes to bring medium quality of grain up to grade."

Horses.

Why Horses Slobber.

The excessive secretions of saliva, or slobbers, as it is frequently called, in horses, has a variety of causes. It may be a symptom of some other affection—of the mouth, teeth, throat, or stomach, or due to direct irritants in the food, such as lobelia, pilocarpin, muscarin, tobacco, wild mustard, colchicum, garlic and ginger. Brown or second-crop clover hay seems also to induce an excessive salivary secretion.

The treatment consists in the removal of the cause. If further treatment seems to be necessary, simple astringent washes for the mouth may be used, such as vinegar and water, borax, boric acid, sulphate, or tincture of chloride, of iron. Two drams of any of the above in a quart of water.—Dr. Farrington, Virginia.

New Zealand Means to Have Sound Horses.

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture is quite up-to-date, as is evidenced by a bill introduced in the Legislature to provide for the licensing of stallions. It is proposed that every owner of a stallion intended to be used for stud purposes shall apply to the Chief Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, to have his stallion examined by two veterinary surgeons. The fee of three pounds (\$15) must accompany the application. If the horse is disqualified, half the fee is to be refunded. Licenses are good for one year, and go with the horse if sold in the meantime. A penalty of twenty pounds (\$100) may be imposed on the owner of either the horse or mare in case of violation of the regulation. The diseases and unsoundness that shall disqualify a horse are as follows: Bone spavin, ringbone, sidebone, navicular disease, coffin-joint lameness, rotting or whitening, stria, shivering. Any inferiority in the structure or quality of the hoof which impairs or is likely to im-

pair, the animal's usefulness, and is, in the examiners' opinion, transmissible to the progeny.

This is something that has been mooted and approved of at horse-breeders' associations' meetings, but, so far, no practical scheme has been devised to meet the needs in Canada. Some such regulation might be incorporated into the N.-W. T. Stallion Licensing Act, where it could be worked out by means of the police vets.

Idle Horses and Exercise.

In order to keep the idle horses in a healthy condition they should be allowed plenty of exercise. On most Western farms during winter, one team is capable of doing nearly all the work that is necessary. The balance of the horses used during the busy season should be allowed to run out for an hour or two each day, depending upon the severity of the weather. It should be a very cold day that would prevent the horse receiving his regular exercise. A high percentage of the horses dying from indigestion and other diseases of the digestive organs would be saved if the necessity for exercise were more generally appreciated.

Stock.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is time we were making another address to the Canadians, or they may be thinking we have forgotten them. This is not probable, but no one knows what may happen. The past four weeks have been full of incident for the writer, but much of that incident lies apart from agriculture. The winter season with us is given over to such mild forms of excitement as agricultural discussions and fat-stock shows. University and college classes are now in full swing, and the informal colleges known as institutes on your side of the ocean, are also in session. The variety of subjects discussed at these meetings is wide enough in all conscience. The Glasgow society debated the Metric system of weights and measures, and the propriety of its adoption in this country. The lecturer, Mr. James Mather, is an employee in the Arran estate office, and a very sensible gentleman, who takes quite a clear grasp of the situation. He argued that our present system of weighing goods has nothing to recommend it except possibly a notable contribution to mental gymnastics. There are three or four different kinds of stones. A stone of wool is 24 lbs.; a stone of beef is 8 lbs.; a stone of potatoes is 14 lbs.; and a stone of straw is, I think, 22 lbs. In Glasgow a standard for ordinary dealing is the boll—strictly, a measure—yet varying according to the article in hand. A boll of flour or oatmeal is 140 lbs.; a boll of wheat, 240 lbs.; a boll of oats, 264 lbs.; a boll of barley, 320 lbs.; a boll of feeding beans, 252 lbs.; a boll of grinding beans, 280 lbs., and a boll of Indian corn and peas, 280 lbs. All of these varying measures are in use in Glasgow. No wonder a Glasgow corn merchant becomes old before his time. The tax on his memory is great, but what is to be said of his juniors, who have to master all these figures before they can be called masters of their craft. On all hands it is admitted that a change is necessary. But some are appalled at the effects of dislocating trade. The only civilized countries in the world which have not adopted the Metric system are the United States, Canada, and Russia, which may not be civilized. These are in respect of their relation to the Metric system in the same position as Great Britain, but two of them have more to say for themselves than she has. They have a decimal system in all things, with the unit in weight fixed at the pound. The need for a change is, therefore, not so apparent in America as it is here. Your system has only the minor drawback, that it puts you out of line with the rest of the trading world; but our system is a rank, bad one, having neither symmetry nor sense to recommend it. The Metric system has been adopted by all the trading countries in Europe except our own, and the change is said to have been made without giving rise to any serious trouble. Indeed, it is said that within two months everybody was familiar with the new symbols, and trade has since gone forward in a surprising fashion. If Great Britain resolves on the change, should you not follow suit? No doubt your trade relations with Uncle Sam make it difficult for you to move, save as he steps along with you. The prospect of change doubtless proves more formidable than the reality will prove to be, and it cannot but make for international trade when all sections of the commercial world, so to speak, utter one language.

South Africa has cost the British nation a bonnie penny, and so far we do not seem to have much to show for our money. The Orange River Colony is likely to be the only part in which agriculture may be able to find a footing. Other parts are not likely to prove remunerative so far as that is concerned. Their wealth may be found in gold, but that is not always associated with agricultural prosperity. A big shipment of British stock lately went out to Wessfontein, and the business of the country there looks as if improving. What kind of stock to buy is clearly a question requiring a good deal of answering in the South

African Colonies. Mr. R. J. Craig, who took out the shipment referred to, is a Galloway man. He chose Clydesdales in few numbers, A-A. cattle, Border-Leicester sheep, and a few Ayrshires. For an infant colony I should back the last named. Everybody needs milk, and either drinks or should drink it. So long as the human race exists the dairy cow will be in demand. The Clydesdale is also a much desired animal. He can work for his living, and that is an uncommonly good trait in the character of either beast or body. A Clydesdale is never a lumberer of the ground. He can work and prepare work and food for others. As a farm horse he is simply unrivalled. Such an animal, and the Ayrshire, can never be imported into a new country without leaving some profit to the man who has wisely dealt in them.

A good shipment of Clydesdales left London this week for the United States. They were purchased by Mr. McLaughlin, of McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio. This was Mr. McLaughlin's first deal in Clydesdales, but we hope it may not be his last. He bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery; Alexander Simpson, East Kilbride; and William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew. The trade with the United States has for a long time been quiet. It is well when there is a revival, even to a small extent. No such complaint can be made about the Canadian trade, which has been booming, and never was better than during the past season. Clydesdales in larger numbers crossed, but the prices realized at some of the filly sales will not leave much profit to the shipper. Here we have had one dispersion sale, that of Mr. Leonard Pilkington, Cavens, Dumfries, who owns the 1,000 gs. mare, Queen of the Roses. A granddaughter of hers, named Rose Dew, sold for 230 gs., or about \$1,200.

Fat-stock shows are the principal topic at the present time. Four of the best shows, Norwich, Inverness, Birmingham and Edinburgh, are over, and one, the London Smithfield Club show, is to come. The feature of the four events has been the supremacy of the cross-bred—all four events finding their champion in a Shorthorn—Aberdeen-Angus cross. Three of the four were bred in the north of Scotland.

The Inverness and Edinburgh champion, Constance of Arndilly, was bred by her owner, Mr. Stewart Menzies, of Arndilly, Craigellachie. She has an A-A. sire, Lyon of Garvau, and her dam was a cross-bred cow. There have been better champions, but few have excelled Constance in firmness of flesh. Her defect is in the under-line, where she carries too much cheap beef. Whether her laurels will be taken from her at Smith-

field is to be tried. It is possible a 42 mus A-A. heifer, not hitherto exhibited, may bid defiance to all-comers. The great feature of the Edinburgh show was the success of Highlanders and Galloways in the steer competitions. The champion steer of the show was the Highlander, and the Galloway was reserve. Neither was conspicuous for weight, but both were conspicuous for symmetry. The Highlander, at 3 years 7 months 3 days, scaled 1,883 lbs. The Galloway, at 2 years 10 months 1 week 6 days, scaled 1,648 lbs. The heaviest animal in the show was an A-A. ox, which at 2 years 10 months 2 weeks 3 days, scaled 2,119 lbs., an extraordinary weight, showing wonderful capacity for putting on flesh. The second heaviest was the second-prize Highland steer, which at 3 years 10 months 3 weeks 5 days, scaled 2,112 lbs. This was one of the grandest pieces of beef in the show. But notice the difference between the early-maturing qualities of the two breeds. The Highlander took quite a year longer than the A-A. to lay on about the same wealth of flesh. The heaviest Shorthorn was a steer, which at 2 years 11 months 4 weeks, scaled 2,026 lbs. The champion Highlander belonged to Sir Wm. Ogilvy, Dalgleish, Bart.; the champion Galloway to Messrs. T. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, who have many friends in Canada; the big A-A. steer to Captain A. Stirling, of Keir; and the Shorthorn steer to the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. The Shorthorn champion was a heifer of singular symmetry and beauty, owned by Lord Rosebery, but bred by Mr. John Ross, Meikle Tarral, who is judging at Chicago this week. The champion A-A. was also a heifer, owned by His Majesty the King, and bred in his herd at Abergeldie Mains.

The principal lesson in the sheep pens was the supremacy of the Oxford Down ram as the sire of cross-bred lambs. A few years ago these Oxfords were comparatively unknown, and little appreciated in the north. Now they are eagerly patronized by the most go-ahead farmers who breed lambs for the early markets. But the heaviest sheep pens were not these crosses. A phenomenal pen of three cross-bred wether hogs, got by a Suffolk Down ram from half-bred ewes, scaled 922 lbs., or an average of 307 lbs. each. Their age was 21½ months. But even these, with all their weights, were not the champions. The leading pen was one of three Blackface wethers, 20 months old, and weighing 660 lbs., or an average of 220 lbs. each. This was everywhere regarded as an extraordinary weight for Blackfaces, which like Highland cattle, have been regarded as somewhat slow feeders. The reserve was a pen of Cheviot wethers, of the same age and weighing

777 lbs. These were beautiful sheep. The Cheviot is a prime favorite, and makes good mutton.

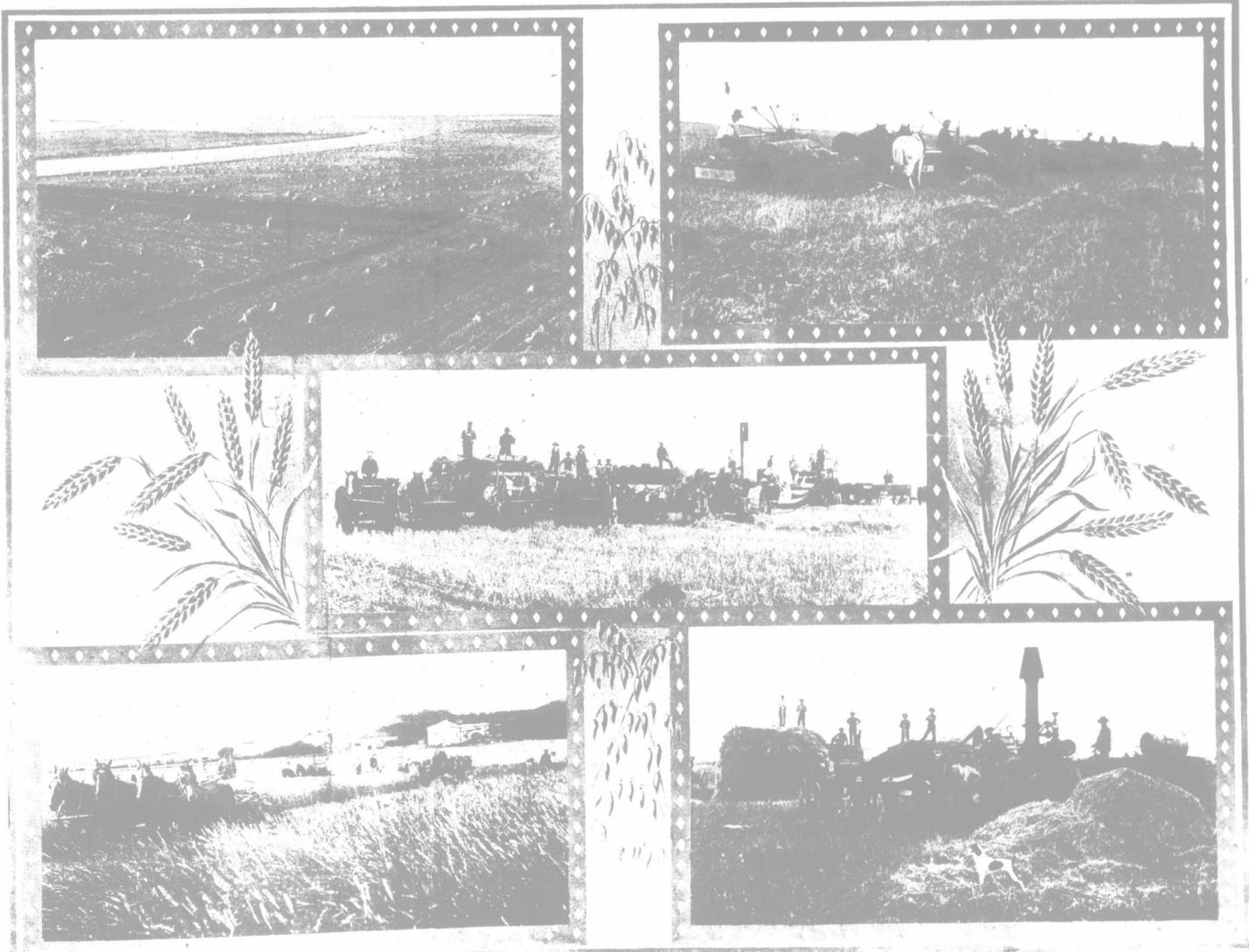
On the whole we have had quite an instructive fat-show season so far. About Smithfield in our next. Dec. 2nd, 1904. "SCOTLAND YET."

Notable English Shorthorns of the Past Show Season.

(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by G. H. Parsons.)

In spite of the fact that the resources of home breeders have been taxed to the utmost of late by the keenness of the foreign trade—a demand which must be met with the best only—one could not help being struck by the general excellence of the Shorthorn classes at the leading shows during the past season. Not only were the prizewinners themselves of considerable merit, but the animals which followed them in the respective classes showed a marked improvement and uniformity of type and character which cannot fail to gratify ardent supporters of the breed. This satisfactory state of things was particularly noticeable in the junior classes, especially yearling heifers, amongst which some really sensational animals appeared. The Shorthorn seems to be fairly booming again, and one very often sees where herds of other breeds are being dispersed, to be replaced by the all-conquering "red, white and roan." It is not proposed in this short article to give a detailed account of the past show season; but some notes and a few portraits of animals that distinguished themselves, and came under the immediate notice of the writer. [Note.—Photos by G. H. Parsons.—Editor.]

The Shorthorn campaign proper, usually commences at the Birmingham Spring Show and sale in March, where a very large selection of well-bred animals are always exposed for sale, and high prices obtained. This year was no exception to the rule, for the demand for the best was very brisk, and a large number of animals changed hands at prices ranging from 100 gs. to 600 gs.; the latter figure, which is the highest that has been recorded at these sales for some years, was given by that plucky representative of the Argentine, Mr. F. Miller, for the first-prize winner in the class for bull calves under twelve months old. This was "Loyal Victor," sire Franciscan (76711), out of Lovat Duchess (Vol. 47, p. 318), by Proud Duke (59713), bred and exhibited by Viscount Baring, of Micheldever, Hants. Brought out in the very pink of condition, the splendid symmetry, wealth of flesh, and gaiety of carriage which



Manitoba Harvest Scenes of 1904. Why the Wheels of Commerce are Made to Turn.

this handsome youngster possessed earned universal admiration from all who saw him; his beautiful mossy coat was of that rich plum-colored roan so much sought after, and his whole appearance proved him to be a bull of exceptional merit. In the hands of his new owner, Loyal Victor was, in the opinion of a large number of those present, rather unlucky to be defeated at the Royal Dublin Spring Show, but he was put at the top of his class and afterwards reserve champion at Belfast.

The Oxfordshire Show at Wallingford, which is the first of the important summer shows, saw the Shorthorns out in great force. Mr. R. P. Cooper's stylish dark roan, Rose Victor, was champion bull, and Viscount Baring's sweet yearling heifer, Lady Broadhooks 3rd, by the same sire as Loyal Victor, carried off the female championship.

After winning at the Somerset County Show, the Earl of Powis' huge bull Alastair (78217) secured the championship at the Bath and West Show, Swansea, a success which he followed up by also winning first and champion at the Shropshire and West Midland, first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first and champion at the Welsh National Show, Aberystwith. At the Royal, however, he could get no higher than h. c. This massive bull, who scales 25 cwt., is a roan, calved in 1900, bred by Lord Lovat, of Beaufort, N. B., and being by that great stock-getter Royal Star (71502), out of Maggie Undine 8th; he combines some very fashionable Scotch blood in his pedigree. In spite of his immense bulk, Alastair is a very even-fleshed bull, and a good walker; his fore end is well proportioned and massive, his ribs well sprung and evenly covered, while his hind quarters are extremely neat, and his thighs full and deep.

Another great aged bull who was well to the fore through the whole season is Mr. Tom Atkinson's (of Bury, Lancs.) Chewton Victor 6th (80686), a roan, calved in August, 1901; bred by Mr. G. F. King, and got by Bapton Victor's Champion (76084), out of Countess XXXIII. In 1903 this well-known bull carried off no less than 28 first prizes and five championships at leading shows, and during the present year he won 22 firsts and 8 champion cups, as well as other prizes. At the Royal, Dublin, he was second and reserve for the Chaloner plate, given for the best bull; at the Essex County later on, he was first and champion, and occupied the same position at Otley, Darwen, Edgeworth, Ramsbottom, Ulvaston, Peterboro, and the Royal, Lancashire. The King's handsome red bull, Ronald, beat him at Park Royal, but only after a close struggle. Chewton Victor, as his long list of vicories prove, is one of the finest bulls that has been seen in our show-yards for a considerable time. Standing on very short legs, he does not give one the impression of being a very big bull, but this is due to his extraordinary neatness, for he is really a bull of great scale. It is very hard to find a fault anywhere in him, for his level back, well-set tail, deep flanks and handsome shoulders, as well as other good points, stamp him as a beef sire of the highest type. Like so many other good ones he has been sold at a high figure for export to South America, where he should have a great future.

Coming to the females, we once more find Mr. J. Deane Willis' renowned cow, White Heather, head and shoulders over all her rivals. She has gone through this season undefeated, and it is doubtful if we have ever had a much more successful Shorthorn throughout the history of the breed. In addition to being five times first and twice champion at the Royal, she has placed to her owner's credit something like £300 (\$4,000) worth of prizes, including cups and plate, a record that will take some eclipsing. Her this year's wins comprise first and champion at the Essex County, where she met Flora 6th, and was the first animal of her own sex to beat Mr. Harrison's wonderful heifer; first and champion female at the Royal, Park Royal; and first and 50 gs. cup at the Royal, Lancashire; in addition to other prizes. Unlike so many Shorthorn cows that are found in our show-rings to-day, White

Heather has a grand udder, a point in which more than one champion in the past has been lacking. The merits of this great cow have been so often described that it is useless to dwell upon them here, and needless to say it would be very hard to find a more beautiful and typical female of this world-famed breed alive to-day. White Heather, who was calved in 1898, is by Merry Mason (67486), out of Beauty XXIV., and her breeder is Mr. J. B. Manson, of Kilblean, Old Medrum, N. B.

Lord Powis' herd, which has been very successful of late, provided the runner-up to White Heather at several of the shows, including the Royal. This was Lady Sybil, who also secured first at the Bath and West; two firsts at the Shropshire and West Midland; first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first at the Welsh National shows. She is a very handsome, light roan seven-year-old cow, of Scotch breeding, out of the herd of Mr. Morton, and is by Mandarin (69062), bred by Mr. Wilson, of Pirriesmill, and from Lady Mabel, of Bates breeding. Lady Sybil is an exceptionally neat cow, and a grand handler, who should come out next year very conspicuously at some of the leading shows.

As previously mentioned, the yearling heifer classes were very strong this season, and what a phenomenal animal Lady Amy 7th must be is clearly shown by her unbroken series of successes at all the leading shows. She first came out at the Bath and West of England Show, Swansea, where she was placed at the head of a very strong class; at the Shropshire and West Midland, Shrewsbury, she also won; then came the Royal, at which a very stiff tussle took place for the red rosette between her and the also undefeated Lady Broadhooks 3rd, the Powis Castle heifer winning; and next she se-

cured firsts at the Royal, Lancashire, Hereford and Worcestershire and Welsh National Shows. Bred by her owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Lady Amy 7th is a roan, born January, 1903, by Cornish Knight (78641), by the Willis-bred Monocrat, by Captain of the Guard, and out of Lady Amy 5th, by Master Archer, bred by Mr. Duthie. She is in her breeding a combination of Bates and Cruickshank blood, and is about as near perfection as it is possible to get in a show animal, which is saying a great deal. Her sweet feminine head, with its beautiful expression, sets off her magnificent deep front; her back is very broad, and as level as a billiard table; though standing on short legs she has great scope, and carries as much flesh as any two-year-old, and as an example of early maturity cannot be excelled. Her future will be watched with the greatest interest by breeders, for with ordinary luck she should be a hard nut to crack for the highest honors at some of next year's big shows.

More Light Regarding the Germ of Cattle Tuberculosis.

The debatable question as to the identity of the human and cattle germ of tuberculosis, according to the report of the German commission, bids fair to be settled, but furnishes no good grounds for believing that milk from tuberculous cows is a desirable article of diet, especially for human beings.

The Imperial Commission, appointed by the Government to investigate the relations between bovine and human tuberculosis, met recently. Dr. Weber, one of the most eminent members of the commission, reported that the investigations hitherto made showed that bovine and human bacilli were absolutely distinct biologically, and one never develops or changes into the other.

An examination of 56 bodies of persons who died of tuberculosis showed the presence of human bacilli only in 50. There were bovine bacilli, however, in six, three of whom were young children. The surmise is permissible, that the latter received the bacillus from the milk of a diseased cow.

Two other cases, which Professor Weber regards as most important, were where corpses showed bovine bacilli in the glands and human bacilli as in other portions of the body. They were distinct cases of double infection. Another important case was that of lung tuberculosis, where bovine and human bacilli were associated.

The commission reached the general conclusion that tuberculosis in human beings was caused by the human bacillus, but urges the careful use of all prescribed measures to prevent infection with the bovine bacillus.

A Short Sermon on Early Maturity.

In the fat car-lot sale yesterday, a load of steers, weighing over a ton, was knocked down at \$6.60.

A load of two-year-olds brought \$10.50, and they were the sweepstakes load at that.

But a load of yearlings that were not in the running for sweepstakes, was knocked down at \$12.25.

This lesson is printed that he who runs may read.

Why make aged beef when the youthful product is not only produced cheaper, but sells higher.—[Chicago Live-stock World.]

Splendid Harmonica.

I received the premiums all right, the microscope and harmonica. I am well pleased with them. It is a splendid premium for the trouble of getting one new subscriber. Wishing you every success in your paper. JOHN WRIGHT.



Head of White Heather—A Royal Champion.



Loyal Victor.



Chewton Victor 6th (80686).



Alastair 78217.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The Winter Fair, held at Guelph, Ont., on December 5th to 9th, was like its predecessors, a pronounced success. This fair is not judged so much by the numbers of animals on exhibition as by the numbers of visitors, and the interest they display in the educational features of the show. Fat cattle, fat sheep and bacon hogs of the most modern types were constantly on exhibition, and before the public for demonstration purposes; while on the second floor of the building the great Ontario poultry show was in full swing. After the judging had been completed in the cattle, sheep and swine classes, several of the animals were slaughtered and the carcasses used for demonstration purposes, and as subjects of discussions in the large hall arranged for the purpose.

During the fair a full programme of meetings was held. First was the poultrymen's session, with F. C. Elford, Ottawa; W. R. Graham, Guelph; G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, and J. Clark, Cainsville, as the speakers. The dairymen's session was addressed by J. S. Woodward, N. Y.; Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, and G. H. Barr, London, Ont. Speakers on the subject of beef cattle were J. E. Wing, Ohio; J. S. Woodward, N. Y.; Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; D. C. Anderson, Rugby; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Prof. G. E. Day, and others. The production of baby and the improvement of the quality of butcher cattle were the chief topics under discussion.

The sheepmen's session was devoted to the discussion of "wintering ewes," "winter lambs," "feeding lambs," etc., and was addressed by Mr. Woodward; Mr. Wing; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; and John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

The chief interest in the Winter Fair centered about the discussions upon the bacon hog. Representative packers were present, and the producers took advantage of the opportunity to put some very straight questions upon the condition of the market, and the fluctuating prices of hogs. The packers in reply declared that they were powerless to control prices; that these had to be determined by the numbers and quality of the hogs marketed. The evil of paying equally for a fat and bacon hog was deplored, but it was a matter that rested with the drovers. Producers were urged to further improve the quality of hogs, as there were now 40% of the hogs marketed unsizable, and a large number were otherwise unfit for best bacon.

The poultry exhibition was a grand display of the feathered tribes, which were all shown in the pink of bloom.

Carrying Over a Show Animal.

Many beginners in cattle-feeding, and especially in fitting for the show-ring, fail when they attempt to carry the animal on for another year's contests. Geo. Craig's method, so signally successful with Clear Lake Jute 2nd, this year's International champion, is described as follows in the Live-stock World:

"COOLING-OUT" PROCESS.

The first step taken was with the view of thoroughly cooling him out.

This was done by gradually reducing the grain feed to a very limited amount. Roots formed a very important part of his ration during this process, until grass came.

The grain given was of a light nature, corn being very largely eliminated. When grass was far enough along for good pasturage, he was allowed to run in a grass lot for a short time each day. When the days became warm, he was confined to a cool stall during the day, and given the liberty of a grass paddock at night.

Every detail that could add to the comfort and contentment of the steer was supplied.

No attempt was made to secure large gains, but every attention was given toward making the best flesh.

While the steer did not lose in weight at any time, there was a period when the daily gains were small.

REGULARLY EXERCISED.

Exercise was considered an important factor in conditioning the steer. His attendant made sure that he got his daily exercise as regularly as the football player who is preparing for his gridiron contest.

Toward the middle of August it was decided to increase his feed, and determine whether he would stand fitting for the show.

The response to the feed was so keen and generous that it seemed the only thing to do was to push him on.

Clear Lake Jute has never been "off feed," and has refused but three meals. This was when "off flavored" grain was offered him.

This year's champion is a pure-bred Angus steer, sired by Newbie 27909. His dam was Juliet of Pocahontas 27995.

Clear Lake Jute 2nd is a steer with a magnificent front, very compact in form. He is exceptionally well sprung in the ribs, and evenly fleshed from end to end.

He shows the low, thick, blocky type of the prize-winning Angus.

His depth of flesh is regarded by many stockmen as



Clear Lake Jute 2nd.

Two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steer. Weight, 1,895 pounds. Grand champion over all breeds at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1904. Exhibited by the Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment Station.

almost marvellous. Many regard his underline, heart-girth and expanse of loin as exceptionally good.

In commenting on this steer, Judge Ross said: "This is a good steer; in fact, the champion winner at last year's Smithfield was no better. I regard this animal as a better type of a butcher's bullock than our Smithfield winner of last year."

Prof. Boss says: "Clear Lake Jute does not owe our institution anything for his board. He won \$405 the past summer alone, and \$200 in herd contests, not to mention nearly as much more at the present show, but while these winnings seem great, we regard them as only a small part of the good he has done for the State of Minnesota, and the students from elsewhere who profited by having such an animal for inspiration in the class-judging work."

Lovely and Keeps Good Time.

I thank you very much for the watch that I received for getting new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It is a lovely watch, and is keeping good time. LAURA McINTOSH.

Farm.

The Law's Requirements in Order to Make a Stated Grade.

To many of our readers to whom this year's crop is disappointing in the way of yield of grain, or quality of that yield as graded by the local buyer or the Chief Inspector, the following from the Grain Act (1904) will be of interest and worth study to find out in what particular essential their grain is lacking to make the desired grade and price. The rust and blight this year has brought the question more vividly before our farmers' eyes than ever before, and, as the quality of our production must be improved, it behooves us all to study the grain situation.

WHEAT.

Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than sixty-two pounds per bushel, shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, and shall contain not less than eighty-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than seventy-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 1 hard White Fife wheat shall be sound, and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent. of hard White Fife wheat, and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent. of soft wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least sixty per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound, and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities, and fit for warehousing, and weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba northern shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba northern, in the discretion of the Inspector.

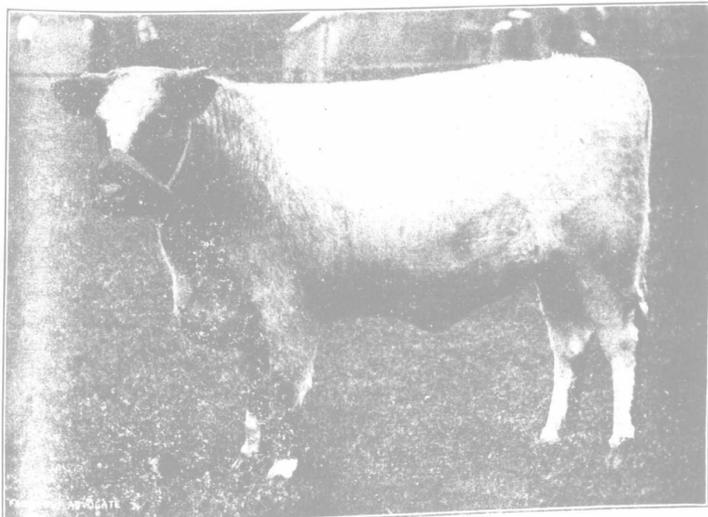
Scoured wheat shall not be graded higher than No. 3 Manitoba northern.

OATS.

Extra No. 1 Manitoba oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall contain ninety-five per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than thirty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Manitoba oats shall be sound, clean, and free from other grain, shall contain ninety per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than thirty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Manitoba oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than thirty-four pounds to the bushel.



Lady Amy 7th.



Lady Sybil.

No. 3 oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 2, and shall weigh not less than thirty-four pounds to the bushel.

Any oats not good enough to be graded as No. 2 shall be graded No. 3, in the discretion of the Inspector.

BARLEY.

No. 1 Manitoba barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Manitoba barley shall be reasonably clean, and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than forty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra Manitoba barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in color, weighing not less than forty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Manitoba barley shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Manitoba barley shall include all barley equal to No. 3 weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the bushel.

PROVISIONS AS TO ALL GRAIN.

All good grain that is slightly damp, or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "no grade," with his notations as to quality and condition. All good grain that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain shall be classed as "no grade."

2. All grain that is in a heating condition, or is badly bin-burnt, whatsoever grade it might be, shall be reported and entered upon the inspecting officer's book as "condemned," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

3. Any grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty, sprouted, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades, shall be classed "rejected."

4. All grain shall be weighed, and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.

5. No grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3.

6. In the inspection of grain, the weight shall not alone determine the grade.

7. All inspecting officers shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their book.

Fall Wheat and Clover, Alberta's Hope.

Among the crops that are rapidly increasing in favor with the farmers of Alberta, none holds a higher place in many districts than fall wheat. The rapidity with which this cereal has become popular, and an investigation of the yields which have been obtained, leads to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when the fall wheat yield of Alberta will be something to be reckoned with. Owing to the fact that it makes its most rapid growth during the early summer, the moisture contained in the soil as a result of the snow during winter, or rain during early spring, is made good use of, and in belts of country that years ago were described as dry, a lack of rainfall during June and July does not destroy the possibility of reaping a fair harvest. Owing to its early ripening, too, the danger of early fall frosts, to which spring wheat is occasionally subjected, is entirely overcome. These two features alone guarantee a prospect in fall-wheat growing that is gratifying. But where the soil has been well prepared and the sowing of choice seed of a suitable variety done in good time, the yield per acre has been very large. Failures, where they have occurred, have been very largely due to late sowing. The time to sow is something which, in the absence of an Alberta experimental farm, farmers will be compelled to work out very largely for themselves. This is, indeed, a slow and costly method, but with the assistance being given by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, some valuable results may in time be looked for. The experience of Eastern Canada as to the best time to sow can be of little value, since the climate in general is so different. The consensus of opinion appears to be in favor of early sowing, provided the soil be sufficiently moist to insure the germination of the seed. One thing is proven, however, and that is that in many districts, if, indeed, not the greater part of Alberta, it promises to be one of the very leading crops of the future.

While the attempts at growing clover within the fall-wheat country have not been very general up to the present time, signs point to the successful introduction of this valuable legume on Alberta farms. Where fall wheat is a success, there should be no difficulty whatever with clover. The only delay that need be occasioned is in the inoculation of the soil where these minute but very essential organisms, the clover bacteria, do not now exist. The experience of Fairfield Bros., Edinburgh, in their success with clover, is al-

ready well known to our readers, and the "Farmer's Advocate" is convinced that a few years hence clover, as well as fall wheat, will be a staple crop on the farms of Alberta.

Shall I Move to Town?

The practice of selling or renting a farm and moving to town has become quite general over almost the entire country. Farmers who do this are called "retired" farmers, and it is no small tribute to the resources of any state or country that the farmers are about the only class of men engaged in active employment who are able to retire after they have passed middle life. The merchant, the lawyer, and the doctor seldom retire. The officeholder seldom retires voluntarily, but, fortunately, he is often "retired."

The reasons usually given for moving to town are various. Those given by the man over sixty years of age are the following: First, "I am too old to do a full day's work on the farm; therefore, I will retire, move to town, and take life easier." It is quite true that when a man passes sixty, or in some cases fifty, he is much less able to do a hard day's work than before. His joints become stiff, his fingers are all thumbs, and he gets out of breath when he chases the fractious horse or tries to drive the old sow out of the potato patch. He tires more readily after a day's plowing, and is convinced, whether he will or not, that he is growing old.

He has not, however, become useless on the farm because of any or all of these things. He has had a lifetime of experience and observation, and has qualities which the young man has not had time to acquire. When a man thinks about retiring, his head, if he has used it to good purpose, is worth more dollars per month to the farm than the work he can no longer perform, as compared with his younger days. The old man's place is not to do a hard day's work, but to direct and plan and allow others to execute.

This brings up the second reason for moving to town; namely, it is almost impossible to get help either in the field or in the house. Unfortunately, this is true. Help never was as scarce on the farm as it is in 1904, nor has it ever been less efficient. Not because the young men of to-day are less intelligent than heretofore, but because the improvements in farm machinery and in methods of feeding and caring for stock require a higher degree of intelligence and greater skill. Farming is fast becoming a profession, or business, requiring skilled labor. Formerly we bought muscle when we hired men; now we buy brains and practical experience as well as muscle. The young men who have not brains enough to do farm work are being driven to town to work on the streets or on the roads, or in some line of business where they are required to do but one thing, and that becomes automatic from habit and does itself. Nor is it likely that things will be any better soon. The demands on the hired man in the way of intelligence and skill will become greater and greater every year. The time will come before very long when labor will be more or less of a drug on the market in the town or city, but this labor will be useless on the farm.

We suggest a better way out of the difficulty than moving to town. Let the man past middle age rent his farm to the brightest young farmer that he can get hold of, and give him, to use a common expression, a good "lay." Let him, however, retain in his hands the rotation of crops generally, and give directions as to how the farm shall be managed. Let him build a small but comfortable house for himself, retain one team, a cow, and enough acres of land to keep him busy, and go into some special line of farming; such, for example, as raising seed corn, improving grains, breeding improved hogs, or poultry, or beekeeping—anything to keep his mind busy and keep himself as much as possible under the old environment.

The third argument for moving to town is: "I want to give my children the benefit of a first-class education." Now, it is quite true that the country school is not what it should be. It is equally true that so far as the mere imparting of knowledge the graded school in the city or town is superior. The inferiority, however, of the country school and the superiority of the city school is largely the result of the custom of farmers moving to town. The country schools are comparatively empty; the city schools are overcrowded. However, the farmer must bear in mind that education does not consist solely in imparting knowledge. That really is but a small part of it, and the farmer who moves to town solely for the purpose of giving his children an education in one line is quite likely to give them a worse education in another. They are removed from the simplicity of the farm life. They do not acquire the sterling virtues of the farm boy or girl. They acquire much more expensive tastes and habits. They are very apt not to learn the first and most important element of all education, the habit of steady and persistent work. We had rather take our chances with a boy or girl reared wholly in the country and educated at a first-class country school than one educated in town at the graded schools. The chances of success in life for the children are not increased but diminished by moving to town and being educated in the graded schools. The school is all right enough, but the accessories to the school are frequently all wrong.

The fourth argument is: "I want to be near church and prayer meeting." A sufficient answer to this is that as a matter of fact people in town do not

attend church any better or even as well as the farmers in the country. The habit of church-going is peculiarly a country habit, and while it involves in the case of old people more or less sacrifice, and more in the country than in the town, we doubt if the retired farmers discharge their church duties as well as they did when they were in the country.

The fifth and last argument is this: "I have earned a rest, and intend to take it." If by rest is meant the opportunity to do nothing, we do not believe any man ever earned it, and if he did, he is very foolish in claiming it. Rest kills men; moderate and wisely-directed work never does. A man is a good deal like a machine. He rusts out much quicker than he wears out. If a man who is past middle age expects to live out his days, he must keep his mind active. He must have something to do in which he is vitally interested. Look around at the hale, hearty old men, whether in town or country, and you will find that they are almost invariably men who are constantly thinking and planning, who take an interest in all things around them, and are especially interested in young people. The remark is often made that this man or that man who is in the seventies or eighties is as greedy for money as he ever was in his life. These men are grossly misjudged. Ordinarily they do not care for money. They are simply working to prolong their lives. They know that if they quit work the undertaker will find a job before long. They understand that the mind is the essential part of man, that the body can not live long after the mind ceases to be active, and hence they find pleasure in carrying on their ordinary work, not as drudgery, not for the purpose of hoarding money, but simply for the purpose of prolonging life and enjoying it.

Herein lies the great objection against retiring or moving to town. The retired farmer in town is a fish out of water. He is usually grievously disappointed. When he was in the country, the groceryman and the merchant were anxious for his patronage. They were glad to see him, and gladder still to see his wife and daughters come into the store. A candidate for office would frequently run out on the street to shake hands with him, ask how things were going in his township, inquire after his crops, his live stock, and his wife's health, and in various ways give him to understand that he was a good deal of a man in the county—a man of influence and power. When he moves to town these classes of people all drop him out of their thoughts. He is no longer an influential man in the township. They know that he is disappointed in the cost of living in town; therefore, that he is disposed to economize. They regard him usually as a hindrance in the way of securing public improvements, and, in fact, as a rather undesirable citizen. His life training has been different from theirs, and he is driven to associate with other retired farmers. Nearly every one of them has his own disappointment, if he will confess it, which disappointment does not decrease by comparing notes. There is a constant danger of drifting into the habit of sitting on store boxes and discussing finance, declaiming about the shortcomings of tenants, telling about the things they did when they were boys, and about the big crops they grew on the farm, none of which tends either to lengthening days or substantial comfort.

There are cases when the removal to town is a wise one, and about the only thing, in fact, left for a man to do. The man's own health sometimes demands it; oftener the health of the family. What we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers who think of moving to town is this, that it is one of the most important moves that a man can make in his entire life, and that it should only be made as a last resort, and only then after a thorough investigation of the effects which retirement may have.

We confess that our own opinions on this matter have changed with years. We once advised a friend of ours to sell his farm and move to town. Two or three years afterwards he told us that he believed that we were entirely honest in our judgment in considering his own best interests, but that he was satisfied that it had shortened his days, and in this we are firmly convinced that he was entirely correct.—[Wallace's Farmer.]

More Homestead Land Available.

Press advices from Ottawa are, that dating from December 15th, the reserves of land put aside for the Doukhobors will be thrown open to homesteaders. It seems that not all the Doukhobor land was homesteaded; in fact, only about one-third, and a great deal of it is said to be Alaskan. European immigrants from Southern Russia, who are being open to settlement of these reserves will be encouraged, and tend to hasten the assimilation of the alien peoples. The colony system is a failure wherever tried, and tends to prevent the growth of citizenship, education, and citizenship, which are the basis of a nation, and the people are not divided into classes of language, country, or religion. We are glad to see a rush of good farmers from Russia to the States, from the British Isles, and from other lands; trade will naturally be increased, and the national sentiment springing up among the people. The Government has done well to open these lands to settlement in a few years of experiment, the results of which will be seen in the colonies. Sections of land are being sold everywhere in the Dominion, and the results are to be built up.

Why Grain Leaks from Cars.

The Board of Trade of Peoria, Ill., has been making earnest efforts to stop leakages from cars of grain arriving in their city. In a recent report, the committee on weights and measures handed out the following conclusions, which should prove interesting reading to the grain-growers of the West:

"Notwithstanding the utmost care and vigilance shortages will occur from causes beyond your control, but which can be largely overcome by a little extra care on the part of shippers.

"According to our records, the most frequent cause of leakages is leaky sides or ends of cars. We think this is due to the fact that most coal is being loaded now with steam loaders, and the coal is put in with so much force or under such pressure as to loosen the sides or ends of the cars, and often even breaking the posts. Another cause of loosened ends in cars is that lumber is shipped now mostly 'dressed,' and it shifts very easily against the ends of cars.

"The bottoms of cars where they have been used for coal often have holes broken into them or leaks started. In view of these facts, it is absolutely necessary to examine cars thoroughly for defects of this kind, and not use them unless they can be coopered so they are tight. When loaded to capacity, cars with these weak places open up a leak while en route or being switched in terminal yards, and sometimes these cars are fixed up by the railroads, and show no sign of having been leaking when they arrive at destination, and we get blamed for returning short weights.

"Our records further show that thirty per cent. of the leaks occur from defective grain doors. In the past few years, the capacity of cars has been increased, but the doors furnished have not been proportionately strengthened; if anything, the lumber is poorer, and it often happens cars arrive with the bottom door bulged out beyond the top boards, resulting in a bad leak. To obviate this, we suggest that shippers nail a cross-board into each board of the door, with slanting nails, the full length of the door and boards. This will require some extra work, but it will pay. Also board doors high enough, as in riding up and down grades grain will shift to the center of the cars, and unless they are boarded high enough there is a leak over the door. Where doors are unusually wide, never splice doors, as they generally arrive leaking. Better use lumber long enough. Batten all bad

or wide cracks between boards, and where doors are doubled up put the smooth sides together, so there will be no space between the doors for grain to leak through.

"We also have reasons to believe that cars often leave stations without being properly sealed, and shippers should see this is done. Where pins are missing, nail a cleat back of the door with ten-penny nails or put a strong temporary pin in the staple. Unless this is done, such cars are apt to arrive with seals broken and doors open, allowing free access to anyone."

Improving Wheat by Selection.

By Thos. A. Sharpe, Supt. B. C. Experimental Farm, Agassiz.

In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," there appeared an article in which it was pointed out that lack of acclimatization on the part of our wheats probably accounted for the smaller yield in this country as compared with Europe. I don't think acclimatization has anything to do with it.

If the best herd of pure-bred cattle of any breed, horses of any breed, sheep or pigs, were taken from, say England, to America, bred promiscuously through each other, full fed sometimes, starved sometimes, and in every way ill-used at times, what sort of stock would it be in, say, eight generations? If Herefords or Shorthorns, would they equal the buffalo? I think it was Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, who stated that he could take the best herd in Kentucky, and in four generations make scrubs of them, by using them as many farmers used their cattle.

Throughout the country, in every State and Province, men are breeding carefully, selecting the best, and feeding and caring for the stock, to maintain quality and excellence, but where is there a man who is carefully selecting seed wheat? I grant you many grade very carefully with superior fanning mills, and in so doing go a little way, but that only selects the largest kernels, and if you examine the edge of a wheat field in early autumn, you will see fine stools of six to ten heads or more of wheat, and almost invariably one head will be out before most of the others, and keep ahead, ripening earlier by a day or more, according to the weather conditions. Alongside you will see a short, chunky head, of 1 1/2 to 2 in. in length, square, well filled out, plump grains, but only one stalk and head to the original seed. If you carefully shell these two heads the long head will be found to have two or three

sizes of grain, the short one will have two, maybe only one. When threshed these all go together, and your mill will save the big kernels from the short head that grew alone, just as carefully as the long, fine head from a large family of heads. Are all these kernels of equal value for seed? As a stock-breeder, plant-breeder, careful farmer, or farm thinker, don't you see where the wheat plant has suffered by lack of thought and effort? We know this to be true by practical experience, because we practiced selection for several years, and found that by careful selection, as above outlined, continued for some years, and the seed given a fair chance, by good soil carefully prepared, that we gained in earliness and in vigor, as well as fruitfulness, and that is one of the very useful branches of work which I hope you will systematically take up, and cling to for a term of years. Never mind if the way gets very dark at times, clouds are just as necessary and as useful in proper proportion as sunshine. I believe that care in selection, coupled with care in screening, so as to get the choicest kernels out of selected heads, and sowing this on good and carefully-prepared soil, for say seven years, then sowing half the acreage on each farm with such seed in any given year, and I am sure that the yield will be anywhere from one-quarter to three-quarters greater than adjoining fields sown to scrub seed, no matter how carefully screened.

A Problem for Farmers.

There was a time when the precious No. 1 hard wheat was a common article on the Neepawa market. Wheat, faultless in every respect, of the proper amber color, hard as shot, uniform of size, and of more than full weight, was grown on all sides of this town. Today the highest grade quoted by buyers is No. 1 northern. Can't we grow as good wheat as formerly, or are the graders more arbitrary? There must be some reason for the change, and we should make an effort to find where we are at. The soil is the same, the climate is the same, everything but the grade is as of yore. It is true that agricultural methods have changed to a certain extent. Stook threshing has largely supplanted stacking. Is this responsible for the disappearance of the No. 1 hard? It is for the progressive and intelligent farmer to reason this problem out, and find who or what is responsible for the disappearance of the one-time glory of Beautiful Plains.—[Neepawa Press.

The Bell Telephone Company contemplate increasing their western lines greatly next year. The main line will extend west to Virden, and several lines in Southern Manitoba will be lengthened.



Temporary Abodes of No. 1 Hard in Brandon, Manitoba's Agricultural City.

Care of Stable Manure.

By a B. C. Farmer.

Now that the season of stabling stock has commenced in nearly every district in Canada, a short talk on the care of stable manure should be quite appropriate. The conditions affecting the saving and preservation of the elements of value in the excrements affect the value of manures to a much greater extent than most people are aware of.

The most important of the factors which have an influence are: Stable construction and management, the kind and amount of bedding used, the use of chemical absorbents, and last, but not least, the way in which the manure is stored up. The object to be aimed at is, of course, the prevention of all loss of valuable constituents.

The chief sources of loss on most farms are: First, exposure to rain, and consequent leaching; secondly, the escape of urine or liquid manure; third, by fermentation. The two first result in a loss of nitrogen and potash, which are chiefly contained in the urine. Fermentation, if not properly controlled, results in a great waste of nitrogen. Stable construction and management affect chiefly the losses from the first two causes named.

Some years ago the not up-to-date farmer would have an auger hole in the floor of the stall where the animal stood, to allow the urine to escape; and, alas, how many farmers of the present time are following the same plan. Frequently, also, the manure when removed from the stable was thrown into a heap in the open, where the rains, and oftentimes the water from the eaves as well, soaked through it, carrying away a considerable portion of its valuable constituents.

The prevention of loss from the few sources named must be looked after, if the farmer expects to get best results when the manure is applied to the land. The floor and gutter behind the larger animals should be tight. In some stables the gutter is sloped to an outlet, from which the urine is carried by a trough to a tank built to receive it. This plan is much better than to allow the urine to escape, but I think it is much better to keep the solid manure and urine together; either one by itself is not a well-balanced manure. The solid manure is poor both in nitrogen and potash; the urine contains little phosphoric acid. If the two be kept together the manure suits the average crop better than either alone. And, again, if the urine be kept separate from the solid manure, especially in the case of horses, the latter becomes too dry. Manure keeps better, decomposition goes on under better conditions, when it is quite moist; therefore, it seems best to use enough bedding so that the solid excrement and liquid can be handled together.

In saving manure, a plan sometimes followed is to have a covered pit convenient to the stable. The manure is collected in trucks or cars, which are sometimes suspended from overhead tracks, and conveyed to the pit. Some prefer to dump the manure from the stable directly into carts or sleds, and to take it at once to the field. With this plan the writer is very much in favor, for if properly spread on the ground there is not much waste, and again when spring comes, and work is rushing, there is no delay caused by a week or more required in hauling manure. Still, on some farms this plan would be somewhat inconvenient, as to carry away the manure daily, or at such frequent intervals as would be necessary, would involve considerable interference with the other work of the farm.

As a rule, for those who cannot haul the manure directly to the field, it will be best to provide pits of such capacity that the manure can be stored for a few weeks at least; these pits should be water-tight, as well as provided with a roof. The method commonly employed in keeping sheep and young stock is a very satisfactory method of keeping manure. These animals are commonly confined in pens, the manure being allowed to accumulate under them, perhaps for the entire winter. If bedding and absorbents are freely used, the animals may be kept quite clean, the urine being entirely absorbed. The continual tramping of the animals keeps the manure so compact that no loss through heating or fermentation occurs. Deep stalls are used in some countries, for the accomplishment of the same result with the larger animals. The deep stall at the beginning of the season is a water-tight pit of moderate size, in which the animal stands. The manger is movable, being raised as the amount of manure beneath the animal increases. Bedding is freely used, and the manure is occasionally levelled. The elements of value in manure are very perfectly saved under this system.

Chilliwack, B.C.

S. R.

[Note.—Undoubtedly, the best system of handling manure is to remove it directly from the stable to the land. Less labor in handling is involved in this way than any other. All the valuable elements at once go to where they are most needed.—Ed.]

Cars Wanted in the East.

At a meeting of Toronto grain dealers, held a short time ago, considerable discussion took place over the shortage of cars on the railway lines in Ontario to ship wheat. The trouble was again to be due to the great demand for cars to move the crop in Manitoba and the Territories. It was proposed to wait on the railway regarding the extra help of receiving some redress.

Dairying.

The Babcock Test Supplanting the Oil Test.

Our readers will remember that for several years we have contended that the Babcock test was superior to the oil test in estimating the value of cream sent by patrons to the creamery—a stand which met with considerable opposition from the local dairy school (now defunct). Several dairy experts, such as Profs. Mitchell and Marker, concurring with us. Experiments now concluded at the Dairy School of the Ontario Agricultural College substantiate our claims fully, so much so that that school is recommending the creameries to change from the oil test to the Babcock. At a dairymen's convention, recently held in the east, the following reasons were advanced:

FROM THE CREAMERYMAN'S STANDPOINT.

The main objection to the oil test was the trouble in getting accurate readings, caused mainly by samples not churning clearly, bottles breaking, corks coming out, etc., also that the higher the percentage of acidity in the cream, the clearer would be the reading. Hence, it rather encouraged the patron to allow his cream to sour, rather than keep it sweet.

In operating the Babcock test, the cream-haulers take the samples in the usual way as for the oil test, with the exception that a sampling tube is used in place of a small dipper. The tube takes a proportionate sample of the entire lift, which is necessary to secure an accurate test with the Babcock. The samples were carried to the factory, in the same tubes and in the same manner as for the oil test, and the cream was measured in the usual way. On arrival at the creamery, they were emptied into pint bottles, labelled one for each patron. They were then kept the same as whole-milk samples, by the use of a preservative. The testing was done once a month, the same as for whole milk, only an 18 c.c. pipette and cream test-bottles graduated to 50 per cent. were used. We use a 24-bottle turbine tester.

In paying the patron for cream we sum up at the end of each month the total number of inches of cream sent, multiplied by 4.1 to convert it into pounds. Then multiply the pounds of cream by the test, and divide by 100, which gives the pounds of butter-fat. Then multiply the pounds of fat by the price per pound, which gives the total credit for the month or whatever period the test covers. We test and pay at the end of each month.

To find the value of a pound of butter-fat, sum up the total money received during the month, subtract from that the total cost of making, etc., which leaves the balance, which is to be divided. Then divide the total pounds of butter-fat into the total money to be divided, which gives the value of one pound of fat.

In introducing the Babcock, it is necessary to explain clearly to the patrons the difference between butter and butter-fat, as the dividends according to the Babcock are reckoned by the butter-fat rather than by the butter, as by the oil test.

FROM THE PATRONS' POINT OF VIEW.

The main objection to oil test was the trouble in the president of a creamery, from whose remarks it became evident that he considered the oil test encouraged the sending of sour cream. In other words, it encourages the producer to take less care of the raw material, the cream, than he otherwise should, if the manufacturer is to turn out the prime article.

The variations indicated by the oil test from day to day seem to be a source of dissatisfaction to some of the patrons in every cream-gathering creamery. They cannot understand why their tests vary so much, which sometimes leads to the suspicion that their cream is not tested every day. Again, some of those who send a very even cream are suspicious that their cream is not regularly tested, because the test does not vary more than it does. It has become regularly understood that the samples read higher from the oil test when the cream is sour or overripe than they would if the cream were sweeter leaving the farm, and so long as this is the prevailing opinion the cream will never arrive at the creamery in the best possible condition. Another weakness of the oil test, which an occasional patron sometimes takes advantage of, is adulterating the cream to try to catch the butter-maker, if possible. This they will never attempt to do with the Babcock test.

In nearly all sections of the country, the oil was the first system introduced to the patrons, and they naturally clung to it. Although actual experience suggested that there was a place for some fairer and more reliable test. Therefore, from the old oil-test churn the patrons eagerly cast his eye in another direction and beholds the Babcock test, with its recommendations, which

he, as yet, does not understand, but, thanks to the average patron's fair-mindedness, he trusts to science and to the honesty of those in charge of the creamery, until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with its principles, as he did with the oil test. When the patron gets the test every month he is much better satisfied than before, although he knows that the samples taken from day to day differ in value as when tested every day.

We have had very little trouble in getting a large percentage of our patrons to give a sweeter cream this season, because, as I have already stated, they trust that the Babcock test will do them justice in this respect. The test of about ninety per cent. of our patrons raised considerably in value as compared with 1903. The Babcock test seems to have a silent influence in this direction. For instance, one hundred appears very good to a patron in the oil test, while twenty-one per cent. on the Babcock seems altogether too low. We found it to be as little trouble to get the patron to raise his test five on the Babcock test as it was to raise it ten on the oil test. Before making a change, it would be well to educate the people in its principles as well as possible, but do not for a moment think that you can get all to understand it before it is brought into actual work in the business. The success of the creamery depends largely on the confidence the patrons have in the management, and my experience goes to show that the change from oil test to Babcock did a great deal in this direction last season.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Horticulture in Okanagan, B. C., Valley.

An interesting meeting of the Osoyoos Farmers' Institute was recently held at Kelowna, B.C., at which an address on horticulture was delivered by E. R. Lake, Professor of Horticulture, Oregon Agricultural College. Deputy Minister Anderson was also present, but took up little time, save in the introduction of Prof. Lake.

Prof. Lake, on being introduced to the audience, said he was much pleased to have the opportunity of visiting British Columbia in connection with Farmers' Institute meetings, and trusted it would not be the last, as he desired to return and see what progress they were making along the line of fruit culture in the Okanagan Valley, of which he had heard so much as a fruit-growing district in this Province. He was coming back also to see what improvements they had made, what they had done, and what they had not done, as he was quite certain many would fail to carry out instructions given, advice tendered, and fail to give the attention to the successful cultivation of fruit which it required to get the best and most profitable results. He was somewhat surprised upon coming to this Valley to notice certain varieties of apples that grew such fine fruit, and were profitable trees for orchardists to plant; while in other localities they were comparatively a failure. The Johnathans were the finest he had ever seen; as was also the Hubbard. As special favorites he mentioned the Northern Spy, Spitzenburgh, and Newtown Pippin; and condemned as a profitable apple for the farmers to plant such varieties as Ben Davis, to which he certainly gave a very black eye. He strongly recommended farmers to not grow too many varieties; plant those most suitable to their climate and conditions, where buyers could find those varieties in carload quantities if desired, for which they would obtain better prices than if compelled to get them in small quantities and mixed carloads; especially urging upon them to make a reputation for Okanagan fruit, by growing special varieties in such quantities, paying special attention to quality of fruit packed, only selecting the perfect fruit for shipment, and putting up in boxes of some particular style, neat and tidy, as well as uniform, so that the buyer and customer when he saw the package would know that the fruit had grown in the Okanagan Valley, and could be depended upon as to grade and quality.

By following out these instructions they would in a short time be able to sell and contract their fruit to foreign buyers from Great Britain, if necessary, at prices above the local market value months before the fruit was grown and matured. This was now done by fruit-growers in his State across the border line. He also referred to the transportation problem, and predicted that as soon as the Okanagan fruit-grower grew apples in large enough quantities to make it an object, railway companies would soon come to their assistance seeking their trade, and give them rates that would be acceptable to the grower and encouraging to the trade. The Professor, in closing his remarks, suggested to the members that they follow out their plans of holding Institute meetings in Oregon and neighboring States, by holding possibly a two days' meeting, with a morning and afternoon session, inviting the ladies to all of their meetings, making the evening meetings especially interesting, by obtaining the services of some young people in the locality, furnishing a good program of music and recitations, thereby getting the interest of boys from the farms interested in the work of their daily life.

The Tree Planter Progressive.

"I don't want to plant trees to form a wind-break, because it will hold the snow on the side of the field next to it, and retard early sowing."

That was the reply of a farmer from Assiniboia, who enjoys the open bleak prairie, when asked by a "Farmer's Advocate" man the other day, why he did not plant trees on his farm. No one will deny that there is a certain amount of truth in what he said, but after all, is it not just about as well to have a strip along one side of the field a little late, so long as there is lots of moisture in the soil to make the crop grow quickly when it does start. If ten rods along one side have to be left when the balance is seeded, it can be sown very profitably to oats or barley. Nevertheless, it often happens that the part of a field on which the snow lays proves to be as early as any, and, besides, the producer of a heavier crop. Past experience proves that lack of moisture in the soil during the growing season is quite as great a drawback in the production of big crops as a short season for the maturing of such grains as wheat. The principal argument in favor of spring plowing, as compared with plowing in the fall, is the advantage of having a stubble surface rather than a plowed one for holding snow, so that its moisture may be retained for the subsequent crop. Such a well-known and undoubted authority on farming in Assiniboia as Angus Mackay, Indian Head, is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of tree planting. The work which has been accomplished in this respect alone at the Territorial Experimental Farm has proven the usefulness of that institution. No place in the West has fields more completely protected by shelter-belts, and few farms yield a larger number of bushels per acre.

The fact is, no farm owner on the plains can afford to put off tree planting. The increased value of the farmstead, owing to the added beauty of good wind-breaks, will far more than pay for the cost of planting and the attention required in properly caring for the trees afterwards.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

The exhibit of poultry at St. Louis was a big thing, and affords some indication as to how the various breeds stand in popularity, if the number of entries is any criterion. White Wyandottes led, with 836 entries, followed by Buff Rocks, White Rocks, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, S.-L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmans.

Wheat is the staple grain for egg production.

Breeding problems are just as interesting and as hard to work out with poultry as with other live stock, but, perhaps, take less time.

A pig is modest and shy at his trough compared with a young duck.—[A. P. J.]

The poultry-house must be kept clean. A dirty house is full of impure air, or else is a good breeding ground for lice.

There is room the whole country over for lecturers on pure-bred poultry at farmers' institutes.—[A. P. J.] Yes, provided they are up-to-date, hustling, common-sense people, and able to show how to make the hens pay dividends. Mere hectoring of the farmers because they do not keep more poultry does not convince the auditors.

It is said that from the first setting of eggs proving fertile after the male bird has been mated with the hen are produced the best chickens and exhibit the characteristics of the parents more markedly than subsequent hatches; as Youatt remarked, "like the Frenchman's shoes, they were made in a moment of enthusiasm," in which idea Shakespeare evidently concurs, when accounting for the existence of fops.—[A. P. J.]

Late-hatched chicks are a disappointment in this climate. Such are not matured when the cold days of late fall approach, and if they survive, use all the expensive winter feeding to attain growth, in order to start laying by early spring.

An expert advises having the hens to compose the breeding-pen in a laying mood for a month before introducing the male, in order to ensure average-sized eggs for settings.

The rooster is of a tribe that practices polygamy, so do not allow one hen of the breeding-pen to monopolize his attention, or your hatches will be disappointing and percentage of chicks small.

The breeding hen is never overfat, as she hustles for her living. The non-layers are barren of good results, due to laziness and fat.

Seasonable Poultry Hints.

Give the poultry extra care during the cold mornings. It takes only a little time to warm the mash, and warm water is as easily given as cold, when we just get into the habit of doing it. The same has been said of the other meals. Take the chills off. Wheat is painfully cold, as one will readily see by putting his hand into a pailful of wheat. Warm it enough to take off the chill. A cold supper, washed down with snow, kills any laying propensities in the most progressive pullet.

Lack of grit is a prolific source of trouble among poultry. Note how the chickens run for the ash heap, picking out cinders. If good gravel is not available, a substitute must be provided. Broken crockery may be put to use by pounding to proper size. Lay a paper over while pounding, lest flying fragments injure the eyes. Charcoal once or twice a week is invaluable in warding off indigestion.

Study variety in food. In the morning mash, substitute apple parings for potato parings occasionally. Give cooked turnips or beets once a week. Wild crab apples are a relish which may be enjoyed long after other fruit has perished. Pumpkin is sometimes used for green food. Save the refuse leaves of cabbage, and cut fine. It is all very nice to have a head of cabbage suspended by a string almost out of the reach of the chickens, but they will thus soon learn to eat it from the garden if access can be gained. Unless a high fence separates poultry from vegetables, it is not wise to use such baits. Mash all egg shells very fine and mix with the food; also, do not forget to provide lime at all seasons.

Salt is not properly a food, yet everyone knows its value in the human system towards stimulating a healthy appetite. Some of the poultry foods serve likewise as condiments, toning up the whole system and making more vigorous birds through this induced activity of the digestive organs. There are a number of worthless preparations on the market which have, in some localities, thrown a shade of disrepute upon poultry food in general. There are several brands, however, which have proved themselves of value, keeping the young growing fast and inducing the hens to lay. Just now we want to fatten, and those which have been thus crowded through the summer will respond most promptly.—[Farm Poultry.]

Apiary.

Bad Weather, But Fair Honey Supply.

IN RED RIVER VALLEY.

The placing of the bees in the cellar on November 23rd marked the close of another year's operations in the apiary. They had been on the stands since April 25th. The space between these dates was filled in with every sort of weather short of actual winter, and of the different sorts, first-class bee weather was by far the scarcest.

As is usual when the weather is unpropitious, swarming could not be well controlled, and was at times more erratic and excessive than I have ever before experienced. All this would seem as good as writing down the season as a failure, but, fortunately, it still remains for such a thing to be recorded in this part of Manitoba.

Of course, comb honey was out of the question, but while weather most unfavorable to the storing of honey very largely prevailed, vegetation flourished, and throughout the season was luxuriant and very rich in nectar, so that when a few days did happen along such colonies as had proved amenable to control, and were consequently in good working condition, invariably gave good accounts of themselves.

In view of the unfavorable weather conditions, the record for the season is not a very bad one, the increase in colonies amounting to forty per cent., and surplus honey averaging over seventy pounds per colony, spring count. The honey secured, too, is almost entirely of fine quality, weather suitable for the gathering of nectar having ceased just as the fall honey began to appear.

From that time on, it was impossible to get the honey off the hives until the weather became so cool that the bees clustered as if for winter, when the supers were removed, and piled about the stove. This is the second season in succession that this has had to be done. It makes convenient work at the hives, but the person extracting is very apt to wish he had never seen honey.

This same cold spell, which lasted far through October, was a bad feature of the season, and may be accountable for some loss next spring. It entirely prevented the examination of brood chambers, and the equalizing of stores, and feeding at the proper time.

Fortunately, the fine weather which came later afforded some opportunity for feeding, but it remains to be seen whether sugar syrup given so late in the fall can be elaborated into a proper wintering food.

J. J. GUNN.
Goober, Man.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

A redistribution of British war vessels stationed throughout the Empire for protective purposes is about to be made, and about forty which have become so out-of-date as to be practically of little value will be retired. In view of the present friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, it is likely that only two vessels will be retained in North America, one on the Atlantic, and one on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at Canadian ports.

During the first week in January a conference between representatives of the Territorial and Dominion Governments will be held in Ottawa, to consider the question of granting Provincial autonomy to the Territories. Since the granting of autonomy is a certainty, the main question at issue will probably be whether one province or two shall be formed, and the terms upon which such an arrangement may be accomplished.

British and Foreign.

Russia is concentrating troops on the borders of Afghanistan.

The U. S. Government will spend \$3,700,000 in improving the Detroit River.

The work of double tracking the Siberian railroad has begun. Thousands of men have been ordered to work upon it, and in some of the villages scarcely a workman is left.

An expedition for the purpose of studying tropical diseases has been fitted out by Liverpool merchants. Among those who will take part in it is Dr. Wolferstan Thomas, of Montreal, who is going up the Amazon to investigate yellow and malarial fever.

The destruction of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur — with the exception of the battleship Sevastopol, which is still afloat—being now completed, the attention of the victorious Japanese on 203-metre Hill has been turned to the town, every part of which is visible from the eminence, whence a raking fire is continually in progress. That the number of Russians within the forts has been terribly decimated is judged from the fact that during the armistice, which was granted for burying the dead, there was much delay, men available for the work being evidently a scarcity. The numbers killed at the taking of 203-metre Hill and subsequently, have not yet been accurately reported, but the death-roll has, without doubt, been something appalling. The southern slopes are said to be still covered with bodies buried under the debris of trenches and bomb-proofs, and the condition of such as have been recovered is said to present an awful sight, the flesh having, in most cases, been horribly torn by dynamite used in the hand grenades. Notwithstanding the extremity of the situation, however, there is no hope that its atrocities will be terminated by the capitulation of the Russians, who have given every evidence that they will fight to the end. . . . In the north, although desultory firing still goes on, no decisive movement is expected in the immediate future. As has been said, "The cold is Russia's ally now, as it was against Napoleon." The Japanese cannot endure extreme cold like the Russians, and will for the present, probably, attempt no aggressive movement. In the meantime, Russian troops are hurrying eastward over the Great Siberian, at such a rate that by the middle of February, it is estimated, nearly half a million men will be at Kuropatkin's disposal. In view of this fact, it may be that the struggle has not much more than begun, and that the brave little Empire has yet to face its day of hardest reckoning.

A Step Towards a National Coinage.

The recent press information that a contract has recently been awarded for the erection of a Canadian mint is something that might pass unnoticed, yet is a step that will have considerable to do with our currency and the fostering of a national spirit. At the present time, the Dominion Government maintains an assay office at Vancouver, where some of the gold got on Canadian territory is assayed and sold, but owing largely to lack of a mint in Canada, the bulk of Canadian gold goes to the U. S. Assay Offices in Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore. Not only so, but with a Canadian mint we shall have a gold coinage of our own, and no longer have on our statute books that the U. S. gold piece is the currency standard for this country. One of the effects on our commerce of so much gold mined in Canadian territory going to U. S. Assay Offices, also, is that the miner goes direct by U. S. boats to the points at which the U. S. Assay Offices are, and his trade is lost to our Canadian merchants of our Coast cities no small item when the total is made up. The new money from Great Britain looks askance at our dirty old or new clean bank bills, and yearns for the half sovereign or sovereign of his native land. We ought soon to be able to hand him a Canadian gold piece.

Field Notes.

A Canadian Mint a Necessity.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at the recent annual meeting of its shareholders, submitted some interesting statistics to support his contention that Canadian coinage should be made in a Canadian mint, and should have a specifically Canadian form.

Heretofore the immense quantities of gold from the Yukon territory have been disposed of very largely at the Seattle assay office, thus promoting Seattle trade. When there is a government assay office in operation at some place in British Columbia, the stream of the output will be stopped there, and when there is a mint at Ottawa that stream will be diverted to it, to be converted into coins of Canadian make and design, and stored in the vaults of the government and the banks as security for our paper currency.

Mr. Wilkie makes the interesting point, that familiarity with foreign coins to the exclusion of their own, tends to "denationalize" a people, just as the use of foreign songs does. He strengthens his contention by citing the practice of other nations.

Formerly the matter of expense was a deterrent; it has now ceased to be so, partly because Canada has become wealthier as the spirit of nationality has developed, and partly through the reduction which science has effected in the expense of the minting process.

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Co-operative Trading in Great Britain.

Out of nearly 2,500 co-operative associations in the United Kingdom, 1,604 report \$400,000,000 of trade—wholesale, retail, and productive—with \$45,000,000 of profit last year. The total membership is about 2,000,000, representing something like 8,000,000 of people, or nearly one-fifth of the total population.

The English wholesale manufactures boots and shoes, saddlery, woollen cloth, flannel undergarments, corsets, shirts, clothing, brushes, bedding, furniture, crockery, soap, candles, butter, bacon, lard, flour, cornmeal, bread, cakes, candies, cocoa and chocolate, etc.; does upholstery, printing, binding, lithography, building, raising fruit on its own farm, and imports goods from foreign countries in its own fleet of steamships.

Labor co-operation, or the ownership and operation of productive works by associations of workers, with or without other members, is growing rapidly in Great Britain. The Kettering boot and shoe factory, run by one of these industrial democracies, has never had a strike, nor an opposition ticket for directors, and the present manager has held his position from the start.

25,000, so that probably over 50% of the people are co-operative. Rugby is still stronger, and there are some smaller places, like Desborough, which are practically all co-operators. The working men of England are learning to co-talk less and co-work more.

Denmark's co-operative creameries handle four-fifths of the milk produced in the country, and make \$35,000,000 worth of butter a year. Near Solomon, Kansas, a couple of years ago, some fifty farmers established a co-operative grain elevator, and although the railways and the grain trust made war upon them, they have won battle after battle, and are in a most flourishing condition.

In the next article we hope to show that the farmers of Northwestern Canada lose by not co-operating. Edmonton, Alta. CO-OPERATOR.

Provincial Autonomy.

The Medicine Hat News, commenting on the live question of provincial autonomy, recently says:

"In the West we do not know our own minds on the question of one or more provinces. Premier Haultain's idea of one large province, comprising the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, does not meet with favor at Prince Albert or Edmonton, where they desire separate provinces and separate capitals. It looks as if a great deal of district selfishness would enter into the question, and possibly balk the granting of autonomy."

[Note.—If it were possible, and we see no reason why it would not be, the Dominion Government might well set apart some of the lands to form an endowment for an agricultural college for the new province or provinces. The splendid institutions in the U. S. would not have been possible, and agricultural education would not have there made the strides it has, but for the foresight of the U. S. Government, due to the bills formulated by Senators Morrill and Hatch, and, as a result of which, the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the U. S. have annual incomes, ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each.

Concession to U. S. Millers.

A despatch from Washington says: "The drawback system which remits the duty on raw materials imported for manufacture for the export trade has been extended to cover Canadian wheat mixed with American wheat in the production of flour designed for foreign markets."

"As the drawback law has been applied, Canadian wheat could be brought into this country in bond, ground into flour, and the flour exported without the payment of any duty on the wheat. Or, under another plan, the duty was paid when the wheat was imported, and when it was shown that an equal amount of flour had been exported the duty was refunded. The millers complained that neither plan worked to their best advantage, as they were forced to keep the Canadian wheat separate, while the best results are obtained by mixing the hard Canadian wheat with the soft wheat from Kansas or other Western States.

"This decision is a distinct concession to the flour manufacturers, and will, it is declared, enable them to control the European markets. The drawback law, as interpreted by the Attorney-General, places such regulations within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Sugar Factory Closed.

The Raymond Sugar Factory closed for the season on December 3rd, after a run of forty-four days, in which three million pounds of sugar were turned out. This output is more than three times what it was last year, and hopes are entertained of a still greater increase next year. The people are very well satisfied with the prospects for sugar money from Canada's factory is assured of a bright future.

It is rumored that the C. P. R. will build a new elevator next year at Fort William with a capacity of two million bushels.

A Sane Idea on an Important Question.

Some time ago the "Farmer's Advocate" expressed itself as in favor of granting provincial autonomy to the Territories, looking at the question from the standpoint of just and right, irrespective of political opinions. The question has been belabored much by the arguments as to whether there should be one or two provinces; arguments that have been brought forward to back up the aspirations of one or two towns to become the seat of a Provincial Government.

"We confess, for our own part, that the formation of a new province, including Manitoba and the greater part of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, is no bugbear; rather that it is the course that commends itself to common-sense people. The opportunity now presents itself of rectifying the mistake committed in 1870, when Manitoba's boundaries were placed too far east. The question with all should be: Are the obstacles in the way of the formation of such a province insurmountable? The true thinker cannot fail to remark that those who agitated for, or who were entrusted with, the formation of Manitoba in 1870, must have been gifted with a slender modicum of foresight indeed. But nearly a quarter of a century has gone; the division then made has become fixed; institutions, utilities and associations have grown and progressed, the boundary made between Manitoba and Assiniboia has developed into a barrier; we have each gone on our several ways; with the years we seem to be provincially growing farther and farther apart. And yet, as has been hinted, no reason exists for such a state of affairs other than those which always exist when provincial or other boundaries are established in defiance of nature. Manitoba and Assiniboia have similarities in soil, productions, geography. Does not the question recur to us, Why can we not join hands with Manitoba and grow up as one?"

Certainly, to our mind, there is neither need nor common sense, neither is it in the public interest, to chop the N.-W. T. into two or three provinces, with the expenses of governments to maintain. The plan of the Prairie Witness would mean one new province, and an alliance between Assiniboia and Manitoba; as we term it, "A sane idea."

Boissevain Grain Trade.

On Saturday last a large number of Grain-growers assembled in Wright's hall, to consider prices, grades, and the condition of the wheat market. After considerable discussion, which brought out the fact that there was some cause for dissatisfaction, it was resolved to nominate a committee to obtain further information, and to submit the same to the annual meeting, which, by resolution, was postponed till the first Saturday in January.

It was also resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting, the G.-G. Association should have an agent at Winnipeg, to attend to their interests in the matter of grading.

The committee was appointed as follows: J. J. Musgrove, Wm. Millar, Wm. Wilson, and A. S. Barton, and they were instructed to endeavor to ascertain the cause of the spread in prices of wheat between points in Manitoba and Dakota.—[Recorder, Boissevain, Man.

B. C. Lumbermen and Protection.

The lumbermen of B. C. are once more making a howl about the free importation of rough lumber from the U. S. On one day we hear them say that an increase in the tariff would not increase the price to the Manitoba and Territorial consumer, but would simply insure for the B. C. lumbermen a firm hold on the market of the prairie country, to which they can rightfully lay claim; the next we hear them shout about having to close down because they cannot sell at a profit. The lack of consistency apparent in these two stories illustrates very well the absurdity of the arguments generally set forth by the B. C. millmen in favor of more protection.

We have yet to hear of a well-managed mill that is not paying fair dividends on the stock which represents its real value.

Education of Blind Children in the Territories.

The attention of the Department of Education was recently called to the fact that there are a few blind children in the Territories who are growing up without the advantage of an education. At the last session of the Legislative Assembly the matter was discussed, and it was decided to place a sum in the estimates to defray the expenses of educating these children, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with some institution.

The department now announces that arrangements have been made with the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford, our blind children. Parents and friends of these children, who are interested in their education, should notify the authorities at Brantford, if they wish to have them enter the Brantford Institution. [Calgary Herald.

Whole-wheat vs. White Flour.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 23rd, I noticed an article on "White vs. whole-wheat flour," in which it would seem conclusive proof had been obtained at Washington in favor of the nutritious contents of the white flour.

It seems to me that the people of this country and generation are nutrition crazy. If we take the verdict of the best medical authorities of the day, we find that people as a rule are not suffering very much from want of nutritious foods, but, on the contrary, suffer more from being overfed, or from food materials which have an injurious effect upon the digestive organs.

Now, no matter what chemical analysis may prove regarding the nutritious contents of certain food materials, the digestive organs have a way of their own in doing their work, and I do not think we would have any trouble in getting a good many thousands of people to testify to the beneficial effects they have experienced from good plain bread, made from whole wheat or Graham flour. Even if the human system is not able to absorb any nutrition from the bran and shorts of wheat, which I doubt very much, the pastiness of the white flour, which is so damaging to the proper working of the organs, is relieved by the presence of the bran.

Oats are more nutritious than hay, yet a good feeder would not try to feed his horses entirely on oats. There must be bulk in the food, and the sooner we get over the idea that our bodies are starving because they need more nutritious food material, and give them materials more as nature made them to supply the wants of nature, the sooner will we be rid of many of the internal troubles which cause so much suffering and ill-health.

A. A. DERRICK.

[Note.—Our correspondent is undoubtedly correct that many people suffer from over-eating. More, perhaps, suffer from bolting their food, throwing work on the stomach which should be performed by the teeth, and its aid, the saliva. The illustration re hay and oats is hardly sufficiently marked, if the horse is to be used as an object lesson, as the majority of horses suffer from overfeeding with hay; then the stomach of the horse is small, as is that of the human being. The effect of bran on the digestive system is to act more as an irritant, thus stimulating intestinal action, than as a nutrient. The whole-wheat breakfast-foods campaign is a fad, to which no objection can be taken if people like to spend their money that way.—Ed.]

Expert Opinions re Clover-growing.

I quite agree with your article, re "Prospects for clover-growing." I think there is something in the statement made by some of the U. S. authorities, that a small proportion of bacteria is often found on the seed, for I know of several parties who were unsuccessful at first with clover, but they kept right on, and are now making a decided success of it. Cattle must be kept off it in the fall, otherwise the heart is eaten out, and also all stubble so tramped level that snow drifts off.

S. A. BEDFORD.

I had a few loads of fine red clover hay this year from a plot of a few acres. During the winter this plot is generally well covered with snow, which doubtless accounts for the clover's good growth. Clover in this country makes seed in the first crop. To be successful with clover, the grower must be careful to keep cattle or other stock off it in the fall, so as to prevent its being eaten down close; if this is down, it winter-kills.

HARRY IRWIN.

A dipping chute and tank has been erected on the Blood Indian Reserve, for the use of the Indians in meeting the dipping regulation with their cattle.

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Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: In our estimation the general situation has gained strength during the week. A good deal as to the price of wheat during the next six or eight months depends on the yield and quality of the Argentine crop, and from the reports of the weather in that region during the last two months, we consider it has not been favorable for the making of either a large yield per acre or good quality. The weather has been too showery and cool for the crop during the blooming, filling and ripening stages. Recent reports mention the weight of some wheat already harvested as running only 57 pounds to the measured bushel; this of itself augurs a medium yield and quality. Last year the weight ran from 61 to 63 pounds. Cable reports within the last seven days, from the most able and reliable crop expert in America, who is now in the Argentine investigating the crop, state that rust is doing serious damage in some parts, and is spreading under favorable weather conditions for it. Whether rust is common in that country or not we do not know. Its appearing there this year, just after having done so much damage in the American Northwest, may be a mere coincidence. Judging from the ignorance and scepticism exhibited among ourselves regarding rust when it recently first appeared over this country, we are prepared to find that the regular crop correspondents and reporters in Argentina will be quick to resent the statements of rust damage. This, however, will not prevent the damage if rust is there, and under the most favorable harvesting weather, it does not seem probable that Argentina will be able to supply more wheat for export than she has done out of last crop. Another item towards a stronger position is that the increase in the visible supply last week was 637,000 bushels less than the increase same week last year. The visible supply at the end of last week was 37,000,000 bushels, compared to 32,000,000 bushels last year, 46,000,000 bushels in 1902, and 55,000,000 bushels in 1901. This year the visible shows an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over last year, but then last year the weekly exports of wheat and flour from North America were around fifty per cent. larger than this year. Besides this, the surplus is nearly all in the increase of stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur. On the 2nd inst., the stocks at these ports were 4,413,000 bushels, against 820,000 bushels last year. This has been caused solely by the very favorable weather for movement. Also Bradstreet's weekly world's visible supply statement shows a decrease of 2,624,000 bushels, against an increase of 593,000 bushels last year. The primary receipts in the States are running much under last year's, and this will soon begin to tell against the visible supply. The Australian crop is going to be far short of last year's big yield, and there will only be a normal surplus for export. Russian exports are expected to fall off now. Should there be much deterioration in the Argentine crop, and small supplies from Russia, Western Europe might find it necessary to come more urgently to the American market, in which case there would be a stirring time in wheat. European crops are all doing well, except in France and Spain, where they have not got a good start, chiefly owing to dry weather. Some rain and snow has fallen in the American winter-wheat belt, but not sufficient to relieve drouthy conditions, and the crop over a large extent is not getting a good start. The visible supply increased last week 1,265,000 bushels, against an increase the previous week of 2,190,000 bushels, and an increase last year of 1,902,000 bushels.

The world's shipments were 10,592,000 bushels, against 11,880,000 bushels the previous week, and 11,371,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 2,624,000 bushels, against an increase of 4,688,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 593,000 bushels last year. Reports from the country trade show that farmers' deliveries have declined to a low ebb, and the general opinion seems to be that only a moderate percentage of the crop remains in farmers' hands. Many country elevators are also entirely shipped out, while others hold considerable stock. An item of interest to be noted is the quantity of our wheat now being imported into the United States. We cannot give figures on this, but fair quantities are going across the line to the south by rail, and also cargoes going from Fort William to Chicago and other ports. Part of the wheat is to be ground in bond, and part of it pays the duty of 25c. per bushel for consumption in the States.

Prices are: No. 1 northern, 93½c.; No. 2 northern, 90c.; No. 3 northern, 81c.; No. 4 wheat, 70c.; feed, 52c., spot or December delivery. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats—Very poor demand, No. 2 white oats in store Fort William being 30c.; by shipping to Winnipeg and taking buyers' weights a little better price can be had.

Flax—Market has improved a little, although business is on all-rail basis; top figure is 96c., in store, lake ports.

Barley—No. 3, 35c. a bushel; feed, 30c., on track, Winnipeg.

Hay—New baled, \$7.50 a ton, car lots; loose, \$7 to \$8.

Mill Feeds—Bran, steady, at \$17 a ton; shorts, \$19; oat chop, \$25; barley chop, \$20, and oil-cake, \$27 a ton.

Potatoes—Farmers' loads bring 65c. a bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.

Butter—Creamery, no quotations; dairy brings from 10c. to 16c., in the usual tub lots; good bricks are better sellers, at 18c. to 19c.

Cheese—Ontario has one-half a cent the advantage of Manitoba, which is quoted at 11c.

Eggs—Fresh, 26c., and scarce; the glycerinated hen fruit selling close up, 24c. to 25c. a dozen.

Poultry—Fowl (live), 9c.; turkeys (dressed), 16c.; ducks, 11c. to 12c., f.o.b. here.

Hides—Country cured, 6½c. to 7c., No. 1 grade; sheepskins, 50c. to 60c.

Cattle—Choice butchers' at fair demand, bring \$2.75; inferior grades, down to \$2.25 per cwt.

Sheep—\$3.75 here; an advance of 25c.

Hogs—Receipts reported large, market steady; selected weights (150 to 220 pounds) bring 5½c. here.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to, prime steers, \$6 to \$7.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.45 to \$4.52½; light, \$4.25 to \$4.45; bulk of sales, \$4.40 to \$4.55.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$5 to \$7.20.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Best cattle, 4c. per lb.; ordinary mediums, 3½c. to 3¾c.; common stock, 1¾c. to 3c. Good veal calves, 4½c. to over 5c. per lb. Sheep, 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb.; lambs, 4½c. to 5½c. Hogs, 5½c. per lb.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 9½c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per pound; sheep, 10c. to 12½c. per pound.

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Best Things

A Department Devoted to Life, Literature and Education.

"The best things are nearest; breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then, do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life."—R. L. Stevenson.

An Interpreter of Life.

To many people it appears that poetry is nothing but a dream, and "of such stuff as dreams are made on"; a thing apart from life and all life's interests, a something that may be eliminated from the mental bill of fare—just as bonbons may be eliminated from the more natural bill of fare—without loss. Hence, these people never read poetry. That this idea is not the truth of the matter, however, has been the universal opinion of those who have given to the subject the deepest and most unbiased thought. On the contrary, the conclusion has been arrived at by these students that true poetry, as well as its correlated subjects, music and art, is an interpreter of life itself, and that the language in which the poet expresses his thought or emotion is, in reality, the simplest and most natural in which that thought or emotion may be expressed in its entirety. Dr. Lyman Abbot, of New York, makes this aspect of poetry very clear in an admirable article, with which he prefaces a portion of "The World's Best Poetry," a publication recently issued, chiefly under the direction of Bliss Carman, the well-known Canadian poet. "The musician, the artist, the poet," says Dr. Abbot, "discover life which others have not discovered, and each with his own instrument interprets that life to those less sensitive than himself. Observe a musician composing. He writes; stops; heitates; meditates; perhaps hums softly to himself; perhaps goes to the piano and strikes a chord or two. What is he doing? He is trying to express to himself a beauty which he has heard in the world of infinite phenomena, and to reproduce it as well as sensuous sounds can reproduce it, that those with duller hearing than himself may hear it also. Observe a painter before his easel. He paints; looks to see the effect; erases; adds; modifies; re-examines; and repeats the operation over and over again. What is he doing? He is copying a beauty which he has seen in the invisible world, and which he is attempting to bring out from its hiding, so that the men who have no eyes except for the sensuous may also see it. In my library is an original sonnet by John G. Whittier. In almost every line are erasures and inter-

lineations. In some cases the careful poet has written a new line and pasted it over the rejected one. What does this mean? It means that he has discovered a truth of moral beauty, and is attempting to interpret his discovery to the world. His first interpretation of his vision did not suit him, nor his second, nor his third, and he has revised and re-revised in the attempt to make his verse a true interpretation of the truth which he has seen. He did not make the truth; it eternally was. Neither did the musician make the truth of harmony, nor the painter of form and color. They also eternally were. Poet, musician, painter, has seen, heard, felt, realized in their own souls some experience of life, some potent reality which philosophy cannot formulate, nor creed contain, nor eloquence define; and each in his own way endeavors to give it to the world of men; each in his own way endeavors to lift the gauzy curtain, impenetrable to most souls, which hides the invisible, the inaudible, the eternal, the divine from men; and he gives them a glimpse of that of which he himself had but a glimpse."

Dr. Abbot marks a strong distinction between the true poet and the mere rhymster: "The poet must feel the truth, or he is no poet, but he must also have power to express what he feels in such forms as will create a similar feeling in his readers, or he is still no poet. Multitudes of women send to the newspapers poetical effusions which are not poems. The feeling of the writer is excellent, but the expression is bad. The writer has seen, but she cannot tell what she has seen; she has felt, but she cannot express her experience so as to enlighten a life experience in others. These poetical utterances of inarticulate poets are sometimes whimsical, but oftener pathetic; sometimes they are like the prattle of little children who exercise their vocal organs before they have anything to say, but oftener they seem to me like the beseeching eyes of a dumb animal, full of affection and entreaty for which he has no vocal expression. It is just as essential that poetical feeling should have poetical expression in order to constitute poetry, as it is that musical feeling should have musical expression in order to constitute music. Poetical feeling in unpoetical forms may be poetical prose, but it is still prose. And on the other hand, rhymes, however musical they may be to the ear, are only rhymes, not poetry, unless they express a true poetical life."

Poetry is NOT COMMON THOUGHT EXPRESSED IN AN UNCOMMON MANNER; it is not an artificial phrasing of even the higher emotions. The higher emotions have a phrasing of their own; they fall naturally—whether as the result of instinct or of habit need not here be considered—into fitting forms. The form may be rhyme; it may be blank verse; it may be the old Hebrew parallelism; it may be the indescribable form which Walt Whitman has adopted. What is noticeable is the fact that poetical thought, if it is at its best, always takes on, by a kind of necessity,

some poetical form. To illustrate if not to demonstrate this, it is only necessary to select from literature any fine piece of poetical expression of a higher and nobler emotion, or of clear and inspiring vision, and attempt to put it into prose form. The reader will find, if he be dealing with the highest poetry, that translating it into prose impairs its power to express the feeling, and makes the expression NOT LESS, BUT MORE ARTIFICIAL. If he doubt this statement, let him turn to any of the finer specimens of verse and see whether he can express the life in prose as truly, as naturally, as effectively, as it is there expressed in rhythmical form."

Advantages of Nature Study in Rural Schools.

It is a noteworthy fact that for a long time the courses of study in our rural schools have had but little reference to the lives of the pupils. While it is true that the pupils leaving school can read intelligently and write legibly and neatly; can compute accurately, and perform most of the common exercises in arithmetic with facility; can discuss readily the main historical events in English and Canadian history, and can give the geographical positions and importance of the civilized coun-

tries of the world, yet it is also true that, in spite of all this training, they show a woful ignorance of the things and the meanings of things that be about them. The pupils have been living to some extent at least, in an unreal world, in a world which was unrelated to their real lives. The things of the farm, roadside and forest, which would naturally be of the greatest interest, were untouched and had little meaning. No wonder, then, that the children of the rural districts, who found nothing interesting in their surroundings, would come to think

more of the interesting things in towns and cities! Nature-study under a competent teacher will AWAKEN AN INTEREST IN THE THINGS WITH WHICH THE COUNTRY CHILD LIVES. The plants, the animals, the soil, will be studied; the inquiring spirit will be fostered; and the child, in its own way, will become an investigator. In other words, the child will get into sympathy with its surroundings.

For many years our schools, apparently, neglected to note the fact that pupils had hands, eyes and ears, which required training as well as the mind. To a child trained at school to observe carefully, and to know the meanings of the things it sees, the root, the leaf, the soil, the moisture in the soil, the bird, and the insect, will no longer be sordid or unworthy of attention. When the child becomes a man, farming operations will take on a new meaning. Everything about the farm will have significance, and the farmer will realize that at every turn he is dealing with forces which require controlling, and which furnish scope for the intelligent use of his brain.

Moreover, the introduction of nature-study will bring the school into close touch with the home. The parents will take a greater interest in the work of the school, for they will soon find that the child at school is solving problems which are of vital interest to them in their daily work.

Again, the teacher will be able to teach more rationally than ever before. No doubt the courses of studies must be changed before he can hope to do his best work. The new knowledge which he gives to the child, will then be presented in terms which will link it to its past experience. It is a well-known axiom, in good teaching, that the child must see the new in the light of the old. And what a stock of experiences the child has on entering the school, for it has been going to nature's school for four or five years! The value of nature-study in school work lies in its power to hold the attention of the pupil involuntarily, and without attention there is no clear knowledge.

Nature-study is to be welcomed in our rural schools, for it will introduce a new spirit or method into the teaching. The nature-study method develops power, and power, as well as culture, is demanded in modern education. It will tend to do away with mere memorization and book-learning. It is a study of THINGS, not ABOUT THINGS. It begets an attitude of inquiry, which makes the child more self-reliant and independent, and neither the teacher nor the child will rest content until this spirit of enquiry is carried into the other studies of the school course, with the teacher simply as the leader or guide. When a teacher can properly assume this attitude no one can pretend to estimate his influence upon his pupils when imbued with the nature-study spirit.

W. LOCHHEAD.



Prof. W. Lochhead.

Biologist Ontario Agricultural College.

THE QUIET HOUR

They "Went and Told Jesus."—S. Matt. xiv.: 12.

"Have you and I to-day stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy, or fray of life, to see His face; To look, if but a moment, in its grace, And grow, by brief companionship, more true,

More nerved to lead, to dare, to do For Him at any cost? Have we to-day found time, in thought, our hand to lay In His, and thus compare His will with ours, and wear The impress of His wish? Be sure Such contact will endure Throughout the day; will help us walk erect Through storm and flood; detect Within the hidden life sin's dross, its stain; Revive a thought of love for Him again; Steady the steps which waver; help us see The footpath meant for you, and me."

In this age of practical philanthropy, when men and women, especially women, are eagerly working for missions, or worried and worn out over church sales and suppers, we cannot too often be reminded that it was not the busy, bustling Martha who was especially commended by our Lord. Mary, who seemed to her energetic sister to be idly wasting time, had chosen the better part and the more important work. I don't think we 20th-century Christians are likely to make the mistake of spending all our time gazing up into Heaven, but we may make the opposite mistake of not looking up to Heaven enough—like Martha, we may be so occupied with active work for Christ that we have no time for communion with Him. Our Lord's words, spoken nearly two thousand years ago, are addressed personally and individually to each disciple to-day. Do you fall dead and lifeless on our ears, or are they as full of life and power as if we, like Saul of Tarsus, heard Him speaking from Heaven?

Our orders for private prayer are to enter the closet and shut the door. We need to be alone with God, and the worldly cares and pleasures in which we are interested must not be allowed to slip in, as they will do if we leave the door ajar; or, in other words, if we think the prayer is an interruption to more important work. If we can't forget them, we can tell Him about them, and so keep them in their proper place. Daniel thought his regular, daily interview with God was of more importance than life itself. Certainly no little interruption would have been allowed to interfere with his prayers. A local preacher once called on Spurgeon, and was told that he was engaged. "Tell Mr. Spurgeon," said the visitor, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him."

The great preacher's answer was: "Tell the servant of the Lord that I am engaged with his Master."

He evidently thought that an audience with Christ was no more to be set aside without very good reason than an audience with an earthly king.

St. Bernard of Cluny, when walking in the cloisters with his brother monks, would sometimes say to them: "Dear brethren, I must go: there is Someone waiting for me in my cell." There is SOMEONE waiting for us in our room—do we let Him wait all day in vain? What a difference it would make in our lives if, several times a day, we spent even a minute or two low at the feet of Christ. Then we should indeed be like mirrors reflecting the beauty of His image, then our friends would take knowledge of us that we had been "with Jesus."

When John the Baptist had been killed by Herod, his disciples did the very wisest thing possible under the circumstances—they "went and told Jesus." So, also, King Hezekiah, when he had received a threatening letter from a powerful enemy, at once took it to the temple and spread it before God. So when we are in great trouble or difficulty we also may cast our burden on the Lord, but do we always take Him the little everyday difficulties, not only two or three times a

day, but right in the midst of them? Either it is true or false that He is willing to help us at any moment. If it is false then it would only be honest to disown Christianity altogether. If it is true, then it is the height of folly to struggle on alone.

"Once in an Eastern palace wide A little child sat weaving; So patiently her task she plied, The men and women at her side Flocked round her, almost grieving.

"How is it little one," they said, "You always work so cheerily? You never seem to break your thread, Or snarl or tangle it, instead Of working smooth and clearly.

"Our weaving gets so worn and soiled, Our silk so frayed and broken. For all we've fretted, wept and toiled, We know the lovely pattern's spoiled Before the King has spoken."

"The little child looked in their eyes, So full of care and trouble! And pity chased the sweet surprise That filled her own, as sometimes flies The rainbow in a bubble.

"I only go and tell the King," She said, abashed and meekly; "You know, He said, in everything—'Why so we do!' they cried, 'we bring Him all our trouble weekly.'"

"She turned her little head aside; A moment let them wrangle; 'Ah, but,' she softly then replied, 'I go and get the knot untied At the first little tangle!'

"O, little children—weavers all! Our broidery we spangle With many a tear that need not fall, If on our King we would but call At the first little tangle!"

Our orders are very plain and comprehensive: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." You see we are not only allowed, but "commanded" to tell Him "everything;" to ask His help and blessing in cooking, sewing or farming, or anything else we may be doing. The first Christian martyr looked up and "saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God," and that great vision filled him with peace and triumphant joy even in the dreaded hour of death—and such a terrible death! But if we wait for a moment like that before lifting up our eyes unto the Lord, it is probable that we shall forget to do it when the moment arrives. The "ruling passion" is apt to be "strong in death," and if we look to Christ constantly now, our eyes will turn to Him instinctively in any great crisis.

Do let us use a little common sense in our religion. If an electric car were standing ready for use, how foolish it would be for the motorman to try to push it along himself, instead of making connection with the mighty, invisible power which can do the work so easily and well. And, I ask you, is it sensible to struggle on alone when Almighty Power is ready to come to our assistance? "I can do all things through Christ which strengthened me," says St. Paul. "All" things, large and small, important or trifling. A child may almost feel afraid to pray about a sick pet, but He watches over every "sparrow," and feeds the young "ravens." A young girl may think it irreverent to pray about the set of a new dress she is making, but God is particular about the dress of every flower, and "clothes" the grass of the field, so we may be sure that a matter which is important to a woman is not too trifling to consult Him about. If our requests are to be made about "everything," these must not be left out, for these are among the very things we are apt to be careful and troubled about. Can anything be beneath the notice of Him who numbers the very hairs of our heads?

"God wants His children to find out that His hand is always within reach, no matter how dark it may look."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Sometimes people say when coming out of church: "It was a poor sermon, but the text was a good one!" So, if you have no time or inclination to wade through this discourse, I hope you will "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the text—carrying it out in practice many times during the coming week.

"Of what an easy, quick access, My blessed LORD, art Thou? How suddenly May our requests Thine ear invade! To show that state dislikes not easiness If I but lift mine eyes, my suit is made: THOU canst no more not bear than THOU canst die."

HOPE.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

If the windows of your mind are thrown wide to the sunlight there is no place for the darkness.

If they are thrown wide to good Cheer there is no room for sadness.

If they are opened to sweet thoughts there is no quarter for bitter.

If they are bright with hope there is no lurking spot for despair; if they are bright with courage there is no harbor-age for fear.

If they are filled with tranquility and peace there is no room for discontent.

If they are filled with sweet temper there is no place for anger; if they are filled with tenderness and sympathy there is no shelter for "sweet revenge."

If they are filled with gratitude there is no place for benefits forgot.

If they are filled with the milk of human kindness there is no room or refuge for ill-will.—[Live-stock World.

The Milky Way.

Up in the Milky Way, they say, There are wonderful things to see, There are boys and girls who always agree;

The circuses there, they say, are free; Ev'ry shrub that grows is a Christmas Tree;

Ev'ry bird that sings is a honeybee; Nobody there ever works for pay, And there's candy for nothing, so they say.

Up in the Milky Way.

Up in the Milky Way, they say, They run trolley cars from Mars; The rails are moonbeams spiked with stars.

The cars are comets; no jolts nor jars Joggle the nerves of the passen-jars, No crowded street their passage bars, The polite conductors do nothing but play.

And the Man in the Moon owns the line, they say,

Up in the Milky Way.

Up in the Milky Way, they say, The servants are all polite; The clubmen never stay out at night; There's never a family feud nor fight; Political people are honest—quite, For the Golden Rule keeps all things right;

Automobiles have the right-of-way, And drivers of horses have nothing to say—

Up in the Milky Way.

Up in the Milky Way, they say, The houses and streets are of gold; The hearts of the people are never cold, And Love is a gift; it is never sold.

All the people are young—they can never grow old,

And their secret of life can never be told, Would you learn it? Well, listen! Be good and you may,

By an angel be carried some happy day—

Up in the Milky Way.



"Tige" and His Favorite Kitten.

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sisters' mess, was nowhere to be found. It was tantalizing, for we had hoped to have a change; but never mind, trek ox once more, and the nauseous tin of butter in the corner of which a hole had been made from which each poured out a supply—for Christmas is a warm time in South Africa.

The men had been worrying all day for their clean red neck kerchiefs, and those who were up were very busy in a corner of the tent, and, whenever I appeared, were always covering a corner of the bed up. Evidently a surprise was in store for me, so mysterious were they. Some of them were decorating their sweet-hearts' and wives' photos with the silver paper of the cigarette cases, and some were modeling with mud some well-known fortification, and cutting out from jam tins figures to represent soldiers, and everywhere prevailed good fellowship. Christmas morning was very beautiful. Through the opening in my tent I saw the sunrise—such a glorious sunrise as may be nowhere else seen, such coloring! At bugle call we were awake, for the army chaplain had arranged a service in the big tent, and we were quite a band of worshippers. The night sisters told us of the safe delivering to the men of our little packages.

On our way to duty, we were met on all sides with "A Happy Christmas," and on entering my lines found the most wonderful decorations, certainly the most original. The red handkerchiefs the men had been so anxious to get were pinned on the canvas walls and decorated with letters in wool stolen from my dressing box and stuck on with jam: "God bless our sister! Long life and happiness!" hung on, somewhat crookedly, to be sure, but how sweet! The sentiments of each tent were expressed similarly by the different occupants, until the last, when I was glad to see the doctor had come in for his share of good wishes. The photographs pleased the men very much, and they spent most of the morning in writing home, and enclosing them with the handkerchiefs.

It was good to hear them talk of going home—poor fellows. The talk of the reserve men was especially pathetic. They, in many cases, had been married and settled for some few years. One man said: "I shan't forget last Christmas. We were expecting to be called at any time, and on Christmas morning, the children and wife and I were all round the fire, when a knock came at the door, and one of the children ran to open it, and was delighted at bringing Daddy a letter. The wife she burst out crying. So did the children. It quite knocked me over to see her on her knees begging me not to leave her, and the day we left the docks, the last I saw of my lass was her white face and her stretched-out arms. When we got up here six weeks after, I was sent for to the orderly's office. She was dead, so was the baby, and my youngest little girl was in the hospital; so I prayed to the Almighty to stop me with a bullet. Instead of that He lays me out here."

A Boer lad in the next bed looked sadly at me, and said: "Ah, sister, my fader he is dead, so is my brodder, and me am prisoner." Ah, Marty," said I, "never mind. The war will soon be over, and we will be so good to you. Now, haven't we been good to you?"

Oh yes, he was satisfied that we were good to him. "Would you fight us again, Marty, if you could?" He was cautious and felt sick, and he said he had enough fighting. He was given a gun and went with the rest, and we who knew what Paardeberg had brought us, felt the poor lad had passed through much suffering.

At dinner time a fearful dust storm whirled in amongst us. Such a din, as the various buckets and utensils were swept along the lines! The cook-house was nearly demolished, and the dinner completely spoiled. When we went into our tents, which had been so neat in the morning, the sight was disgusting. Every vessel was filled with dust, the men's faces blackened, the dust filling up the hollows in their poor thin faces, until they looked ghastly. The decorations were gone. Some of the letters, sticky with jam, were blown on the men themselves. It was ridiculous, but we had ceased to laugh at such episodes. Christmas dinner was nowhere to be found, and Tommy, as usual, cheerful, but decidedly hungry. They begged me to let them off their physic. "Because, you see, sister, it will upset our

stomachs after the turkey and plum-pudding. We ain't used to such rich things yet." I did let them off, and managed to get some concentrated soup, which I had in my tent.

The evening passed quite gaily—such a gathering in the big tent, such an array of stretchers, such songs as we had never heard before, and the deafening choruses. It was late when we got our men back and settled for the night; then off to our own quarters to sit out in the moonlight for a chat with each other, talking of the events of the past year, and the changes it had made in our midst. Scarcely one but at some time during the campaign had lost a friend or relative. We were soon to disband, each going her own way. Some had travelled far to be of use to our sick soldiers. The work had been very hard during the earlier months of the war, but we were glad to have been spared through it. Everyone pays a tribute to Tommy for his patience under intense suffering, and his goodness to brother Boer as they lie side by side. Ah, sickness and suffering make us all equal, and there is not room in our hearts for petty strife, nor hatred of enemies. At such a time as this, with the new year approaching, we only wish for "Peace."

As we say good-night, and pass on to our tents, we all feel that if the new year brings a better state of things—it will surely bring happiness. War and strife to the looker-on is bad enough, but to those whose duty lies in the midst, there can be only one wish, one hope: "Give peace in our time, O God."

Here in this wonderful country of Canada, with its magnificent possibilities, let there be no discord. In our homes, let this season of Christmas find us with our families united in love and charity with all men.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all.
MARION PHILLIPPA CASS.
British Columbia.

Gain the Children's Confidence.

Children should never be promised that which cannot be given them, neither should lies be told to them. It is surprising how soon they will take example. It is a true and happy mother who has the implicit confidence of her children, even after they are grown. It is the parents' duty to teach their children to have respect for others. A saucy, impudent child is most disagreeable, and very often must be tolerated by its parents' friends for the sake of the friendship. Many a mother, rather than hear of a fault in her child, would sacrifice the best of friendships. No child is perfect, and it certainly does not help him to overcome any of his ugly traits when his mother encourages them in such a manner. The children, too, should be permitted to fight their own battles. It is only natural for a mother to think that her boy is right and the neighbor's boy is wrong, but, for all that, let the boys quarrel and come to blows if they please, without the mothers' interference. If they come into the house and complain, it is better to keep them in, and silence their complaints, than to rush out and "fight" for them. Such actions on the parts of mothers have caused much ill-feeling and strife between neighbors and friends. Children will quarrel, no matter who or what they are, but their disagreements would seldom amount to much if settled among themselves.

Come! snow-flakes fly!
The time draws nigh
For Santa Claus to travel,
And how's a sleigh
To run, I pray,
O'er asbestos and gravel?
So now be quick,
And come down thick
Upon the roof and steeple,
Do not delay,
And thus dismay
Expectant little people.

A parish clerk apologized to a church janitor who had been summoned to take a service in a small village church. "I am sorry, sir, to have brought such a gentleman as you to this place. A worse gentleman would have done if we only knew where to have found him!"

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Mr. Gryce," I went on, "a woman's name once tarnished remains so forever. Eleanor Leavenworth is of too noble a make to be thoughtlessly dealt with in a crises so momentous as this. If you will give me your attention, I promise you shall not regret it."

I drew my notes from my pocketbook and laid them on the table.

"What, memoranda!" he exclaimed. "Unsafe, very; never put your plans on paper."

Taking no heed of the interruption, I went on.

"Mr. Gryce, I have had opportunities which you have lacked for studying this woman. I have seen her in a position which no guilty person could occupy, and I am assured beyond all doubt that not only her hand, but her heart, is pure from this crime. She may have some knowledge of its secrets; that I do not presume to deny. The key seen in her possession would refute me if I did. But what if she has? You can never desire to see so lovely a being brought to shame for withholding information which she evidently considers it her duty to keep back, when by a little patient finesse we may succeed in our purposes without it."

"But," interposed the detective, "say this is so, how are we to arrive at the knowledge we want without following out the only clew which has yet been given us?"

"You will never reach it by following the only clew which has yet been given Leavenworth."

His eyebrows lifted expressively, but he said nothing.

"Miss Eleanor Leavenworth has been used by some one acquainted with her firmness, generosity, and perhaps love. Let us discover who possesses sufficient power over her to control her to this extent, and we find the man we seek."

"Humph!" came from Mr. Gryce's compressed lips, and no more.

Determined that he should speak, I waited.

"You have then someone in your mind," remarked he at last, almost flippantly.

"I mention no names," I returned.

"All I want is further time."

"You are then intending to make a personal business of this matter?"

"I am."

"May I ask," he inquired at length, "whether you expect to work entirely upon your own hook, or whether if a suitable coadjutor were provided, you would disdain his assistance and slight his advice?"

"I desire nothing more than to have you for my colleague."

The smile upon his face deepened ironically. "You must feel very sure of yourself," said he.

"I am very sure of Miss Leavenworth," I retorted.

The reply seemed to please him. "Let us hear what you propose doing."

I did not immediately answer. The truth was I had formed no plans.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that you have undertaken a rather difficult task for an amateur. Better to leave it to me, Mr. Raymond, better leave it to me."

"I am sure," I returned, "that nothing would please me better—"

"Not," he interrupted, "not but a word from you now and then would be welcome. I am not an egotist. I am open to suggestions: as for instance now, if you could conveniently inform me of all you have yourself seen and heard in regard to this matter, I should be most happy to listen."

"Mr. Gryce," said I. "I have but few facts to give beyond those already known to you. Indeed it is not so much facts I possess as convictions. That Eleanor Leavenworth not only never committed this crime, but was in utter ignorance of it until its completion, I am assured. That the real perpetrator is likewise known to her, I am equally certain, and that for some reason she considers it a sacred duty to shield the assassin even at the risk of her own safety, follows as a matter of course from the facts. Now, with such data, it cannot be a very difficult task for you or me to work out satisfactorily, to our

own minds at least, who this person can be. A little more knowledge of the family—"

"You know nothing of its secret history then?"

"Nothing."

"Do not even know whether those girls are engaged to be married, or possess lovers?"

"I do not," returned I.

He remained a moment silent.

"Mr. Raymond," cried he at last, "have you any idea of the disadvantages under which a detective labors? For instance: you imagine that I can insinuate myself into all sorts of society, perhaps, but you are mistaken. Strange as it may appear, I have never by any possibility of means succeeded with one class of persons at all. I cannot pass myself off for a gentleman. Tailors and barbers are no good; I am always found out."

He looked so dejected that I could scarcely forbear smiling, notwithstanding my secret care and anxiety.

"I have even employed a French valet, who understood dancing and whiskers, but it was all of no avail. The first gentleman I approached stared at me, real gentleman I mean, none of your American dandies, and I had no stars to return; I had forgotten that emergency in my confabs with Pierre Camille Marie Make-face."

Amused, but a little discomposed by this sudden turn in the conversation, I looked at Mr. Gryce inquiringly.

"Now, you, I dare say, was born no trouble," he exclaimed, "was horn one, perhaps. Can even ask a lady to dance without blushing, eh?"

"Well," I commenced.

"Just so," he replied; "now I can't.

I can enter a house, bow to the mistress of it, let her be as elegant as she will, so long as I have a writ of arrest in my hand, or some such professional matter on my mind, but when it comes to visiting in kid gloves, raising a glass of champagne in response to a toast, and such like, I am absolutely good for nothing. And he plunged his two hands into his hair, and looked dolefully at the head of the cane I carried in my hand. "But it is much the same with the whole of us. When we are in want of a gentleman to work for us, we have to go outside of our profession."

I thought I began to see what he was driving at, but held my peace, vaguely conscious that I was likely to prove a necessity to him after all.

"Mr. Raymond," he now said, almost abruptly, "do you know a gentleman by the name of Clavering, at present residing at the Hoffman House?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"He is very polished in his manners; would you mind making his acquaintance?"

"I cannot answer until I understand matters a little better," I returned at length.

"There is not much to understand," he replied. "Mr. Henry Clavering, a gentleman and man of the world, resides at the Hoffman House. He is a stranger in town, without being strange; drives, walks, smokes, but never visits; looks at the ladies, but was never seen to bow to one. In short, a person whom it is desirable to know, but whom, being a proud man, with something of the Old World prejudice against Yankee freedom and forwardness, I could no more get near to than I could the Emperor of Austria."

"And you wish—"

"He would make a very agreeable companion for a rising young lawyer of good family and undoubted respectability. I have no doubt that if you yourself undertook to cultivate him, you would find him well worth the trouble."

"But—"

"Might even desire to take him into familiar relations—by degrees, you know—confide in him, and—"

"Mr. Gryce," I interrupted, hastily, "I can never consent to plot for any man's friendship for the sake of betraying him to the police."

"It is essential to your plans to make the acquaintance of Mr. Clavering," he replied, dryly.

"Oh," I returned, a light breaking in upon me, "he has some connection with this case then?"

Mr. Gryce smoothed his coat-sleeve, thoughtfully. "I don't know that it will be necessary for you to betray him. You wouldn't object to being introduced to him?"

(To be continued).

**THE HIGHEST AWARD
GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S
FAIR, ST. LOUIS.**

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. This is proof of the fact which we have always asserted, viz.: that in no other tea can you get the same quality or flavor.

Black, Mixed or Green. BY ALL GROCERS.

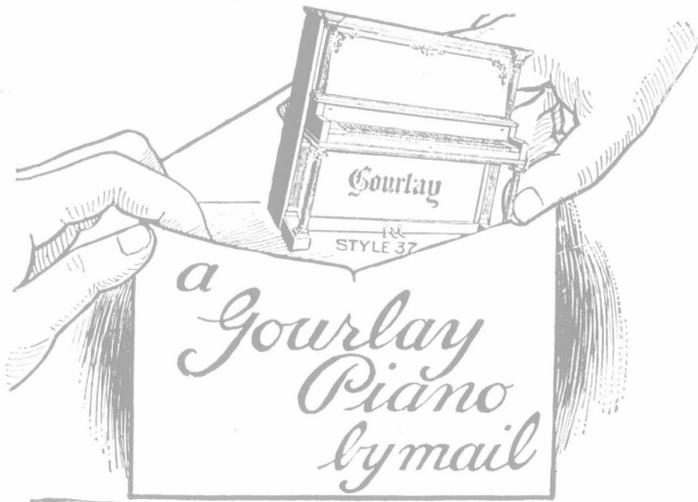
Japan Tea Drinkers, Try "SALADA" Green Tea

Done with OGILVIE'S



Royal Household Flour

AND IT'S JUST AS GOOD FOR Pastry



STYLE No. 37.

A classic, Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut with all chisel work hand carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height 4 ft. 8 in.; width 5 ft. 4 in.; depth 2 ft. 3 in.; 7 1/2 octaves, overstrung; trichord scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano fitted into non-varying end wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

ORDER DIRECT AND SAVE ALL COMMISSIONS... Buying from the maker through the jobber, the district agent, the selling agent or in any other roundabout way, all mean more COST in a piano but no more VALUE. The Gourelay Piano will be shipped by the makers to any address in Canada at the net price, free from all commissions, if you accept any one of our eight different plans for a small cash payment and the balance in easy monthly or yearly amounts. The instrument may be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. The GOURLAY PIANO marks the perfection of piano construction and is known as "HIGH PRICED, BUT WORTH THE PRICE." A catalogue, free on application, illustrates the different styles, demonstrates their superior workmanship, and explains our method of selling direct by mail. Other pianos and organs taken in part payment.

**GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,
TORONTO, ONT.**

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



Out of Season.

Hatched in late November
Was poor little Jim,
Almost in December—
So bleak, cold and grim.
Must the little chicken die,
Frozen 'neath a winter sky?
Would he never make a pie?
Alas! Alas for him!

As he stood and shivered,
Teddy spied him out,
Picked him up and hurried
Indoors with a shout.
All the children crowded round
This new pet that Ted had found—
Too weak yet to make a sound,
Yet his legs were stout.

In a sock they tucked him,
Right down to the toe,
Placed it near the stovepipe,
Safe from cold and snow.
There this little orphan chick
Nestled in his bed so thick—
Oh, he was a real "brick!"
Soon would learn to crow.

How the children loved him,
Fed and kissed their pet,
Thanked the foolish mother
Who so late had set.
With old boxes cooped him in,
Round the stovepipe black and thin,
Kept him neat as any pin—
There he might be yet.

But one day the tom-cat
Sneaked inside the door,
When no one was looking,
Crept across the floor.
Teddy heard poor Jimmy's cry,
Rushed in just to see him die
And to see the tom-cat fly—
Jim was seen no more.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

"What if a man should strike me?" or "Waiting for a match." Or take a man with a pair of overalls on, and put these words on it: "Don't strike matches on the walls, strike them on my overalls."

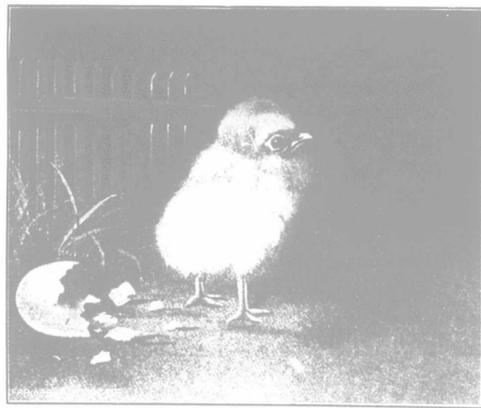
Pincushions are very easily made by taking two pieces of cardboard the size of a small flag. Lay a thin piece of batting between them and sew them together; then pad both sides of the cardboard. On the front put the flag, and on the back, red silk or sateen and the ribbon to hang it up by, with little bows at each side; then fill the sides with pins. This is a very pretty and useful gift.

Holders for curling-tongs are also easily made. Take a ring about an inch in diameter, and crochet it around with any color of silk, say blue, and ribbon to hang it up with—about a quarter of a yard will do—and bow the ribbon around the ring. People who use curling-tongs find this a very useful article.

The making of these presents will help you to pleasantly employ the time before Christmas.

Looking for Santa Claus.

The snow was falling on the mountains, hiding their tops in a misty veil, and the air was full of whirling flakes, which were rapidly covering the brown earth with a carpet of white and obliterating the trail upon the mountain-side, where trudged, or rather stumbled along, a childish figure in a man's rough jacket, the sleeves rolled over and over to let out the small brown hands, while the edge of the coat, on a line with her heels, left a trail in the snow. A red hood covered the child's head, dark curls peeping out around her face, and in the fearless, wistful eyes shone a new light, for Dorothy was going to find Santa Claus. When her mother had gone to Heaven a short time before, they had carried her up the mountain, and God and Santa Claus were always associated together in the child's mind. So, if God lived there, Santa Claus could not be far away. Thus reasoned little Dorothy in the hours when her father was off working in the mine, and she was left alone with her rag doll in the little brown hut which served as shelter and home. "Santa Claus may not come here, now that mother has gone," the little girl said.



Out of Season.

Preparing for Christmas.

By Hettie Sleep.

I do not know whether you are thinking of Christmas yet: but the question will soon be ringing in our ears, "What are you going to make for Christmas?" Here are some suggestions: Iron-holders are very useful, and one will make a very serviceable Christmas box. Take a piece of thick cloth, such as felt, and cut it large enough to cover the iron handle, then take cotton batting to pad it with. If this cannot be got handy, pieces of soft cloth will do. A piece of braid about half an inch wide will do to bind it with; then if you wish it fancy, work some kind of fancy stitch around the braid. This present will be appreciated by everyone who has housework to do.

Match-scratchers are also very useful. Take a fancy lady, in bright colors, such as you would find in the front of a fly-liner, and mount it on Bristol board. Some like the skirts covered with sand-paper, while others would rather have it along the bottom of the board. Half a yard of ribbon, with little fancy bows at the end, will be sufficient to hang it up by. You may put these words on it:

paused in the task of sweeping the one room of their own home, and, putting some potatoes in the ashes to bake, that her father's supper might be ready for him, she had wrapped herself in his old coat, donned her red hood, and started out to find Santa Claus. It chanced that day that one of the mine owners was down from the city on a tour of inspection, and, having seen Dorothy on a previous trip, he had, remembering another little girl who was very happy on Christmas eve, brought down a Christmas box for Dorothy, and so strolled along with her father as he started homeward, that he might give it into the hands of the little maiden herself. But when they reached the brown hut Dorothy was not there, and, when repeated calls brought no answer, the two men, alarmed, started in opposite directions to seek her. Mr. Golden following the most obliterated path up the mountain-side, where, a mile beyond, he found the little one almost buried in the falling snow, and as he stopped to lift her in his arms, she murmured drowsily, seeing the kind face bending over her:

"Dear, good Mr. Santa Claus, I want

When she opened her wistful dark

eyes again the same kind face was bending over her as she lay on her cot in the little brown house, her father holding her in his arms, while beside her was the most beautiful doll of which she had ever dreamed, and clasping it close to her heart, little Dorothy asked with reverent joy, her dark eyes filled with overflowing: "Dear Mr. Santa Claus, is you God too?"

With the Flowers

Flowers in Alberta.

By "Alar."

Would that I could have taken all the "Farmer's Advocate" readers who love flowers with me across these rolling foothills in July, 1902! The spring and early summer had been cool and wet, so that when the sun came out in July the whole country seemed to burst into bloom at once. I will not attempt to describe the effect of the whole hillside, bank upon bank, of painted-cup in its delicate pink; or of great clumps of golden lady's-slipper; or of a Gaillardia-jemmed meadow. Suffice it to say that my flower-loving soul, that had stood silent before the Eternal Hills, went into raptures over the flowers of Alberta.

What need of flower-beds here, when the whole country was a vast flower-bed of choicest varieties? When the roses were so plentiful that one of the numerous streams was named Rosebud Creek?

But the tramp of the hundreds who were to settle these slopes and break the sod was already in our ears, and under their feet would be crushed at least part of this wondrous beauty. Then, too, memory turns fondly to the garden favorites of our childhood.

But before I go on to speak of them, I wish to make a plea for the preservation of as many as possible of these wildlings of the prairie in our gardens. Nothing can be more beautiful than some of them. Some take most kindly to cultivation, while I am still experimenting with the culture of others. The modest white violet is a most satisfactory thing to mass in a permanent bed. The Gaillardia is an old garden favorite; the wild geranium transplants graciously.

Among old garden favorites, I would give the pansy first place in Alberta, and the dainty little English Daisy would be a close second. Do you ask me why? I am writing this November 18th, a date later than the ground usually freezes in these parts. On the table beside me is a flat bowl of daisies and pansies, with an edging of emerald parsley, representatives of all that is left in my garden of the past summer. All else were long ago dead or gathered in, and those beds still bloom in all their glory. Who would not give first place to those which cheer us with their bloom from March to December? Even later, he who searches may find a blossom under the snow and evergreen-bough. The latter make an ideal covering for a pansy-bed, but only the young plants should be expected to endure the winter, not the exhausted ones. The beds also seed themselves here, though it is not favorable to the blooming to let them mature much seed. However, after one season's bloom, a careful gardener will find little pansy plants scattered here and there all over his garden, but rather late in the season. If they are reset in a bed and covered they will make fine blooming plants in the spring. All colors are beautiful, but I found special pleasure in some specimens from a package of Giant Masterpiece, a ruffled variety. They looked like crushed velvet.

Among the most showy flowers for the garden are poppies, and their wondrous beauty and variety are almost limitless. The seed must be sown in the open ground very early, and the only difficulty is to get the little plants started when the soil is as dry and loose as it was last spring. Like the pansy, the poppy is in its glory here. Specimen plants in my garden bore from fifteen to twenty

great double balls at once. Those most admired were the Fairy Blush and a large double white one, a specimen of which is shown in the accompanying cut. In another garden I saw a hedge of thirty Shirley Poppies, of the most delicate and beautiful shades imaginable. There, too, were quantities of the old-fashioned Sweet William, unrecognizable in its wondrous thrift and size of flower, quite worth waiting for through two years of growth. Other biennials that do finely here are the Dianthus Pink and the Garden Carnation, giving a wealth of bloom all summer. I have not space to give more names. All hardy annuals do well, though some, such as asters, bloom almost too late. Tenderer plants can be coaxed to exist, but are not so thrifty, and if you are anything like the writer, you like to see even a plant happy and well.

As fast as we can, we should make our gardens permanent, by filling them with perennials, such as Iris, Paeonies, Columbine, Tulips, etc. By ordering a few roots each year, we will get a collection and scarcely feel the expense. Many perennials can be raised from seed, but it requires more care and patience.

It is a time of hard work—this home-making in a new land—and to many the raising of flowers seems a useless addi-



Alberta Poppies.

In Eve's garden at Harmatton, Alta.

tion to their work, but it is well for any soul to turn from the drudgery sometimes and recall the graces and beauty of life, if it is only in caring for a single flower.

Lilacs in the House.

I am about to try having lilac blooming in the house, and wish some of your readers would try the same experiment and give the result.

I know a lady who had quite a lilac bush blooming in her sitting-room last winter. This lady had large pieces of lilac cut close to the ground, about the end of November, or at least after the ground was frozen quite hard. She placed them in a galvanized iron pail, which was filled with rain water with the chill taken off. The pail was kept full by adding a little tepid water when necessary, and shortly after Christmas she had a perfect bush of lilac in bloom. I did not see it myself, but know it to be a fact. I am told that crab apple will bloom in the same way.

WRINKLES.

Major Moore read a paper before the Royal United Service Institution, London, Eng., on "Horses of different countries and supply with relation to military services." Major Moore was sanguine as to Canada's future as a field of supply. Canada would appreciate any patronage which the mother country could give them. He hoped for the future general stock of the country that care would be exercised in selecting mares for breeding purposes of standard suitability, with sires that can be relied upon. The contiguity of the United States to Canada enhances the value of Canada as a base for remount operations in cases of very pressing demand.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid fever is caused in one way only, namely, by the presence of typhoid germs in the intestine, carried in by means of food or water, most commonly water. Germs of all kinds are constantly passing through the body, and a healthy individual successfully resists their influence, as a rule, whereas one in a run-down, enfeebled condition has a lessened power of resistance, and is much more likely to develop disease. But although disease germs may pass through the body without causing illness, if typhoid fever develops the typhoid germ is positively present in the intestine, just as the germ of tuberculosis may find an entrance into the lungs, and there be overcome by the resistance of the body and no harm result; yet, though the germ may be present without the disease, the disease cannot be present without the germ. Now, when the actual cause of disease is known, precautions can be taken to prevent it. Therefore, if you are not sure that the water you drink is pure, boil it. If you are doubtful about anything used as food, either, do not use it, or cook it very thoroughly. Typhoid germs attack the walls of the intestine, causing ulcers, and from these points of attack find their way into the blood. The disease runs a course of twenty-one days, unless a relapse or reinfection occurs, and is accompanied by high temperature, rapid pulse, an accumulation of the secretions of the mouth upon the teeth, foul breath, sometimes pain and distension in the abdomen, sometimes not. There is generally some delirium, at any rate, part of the time, and fluid discharges from the bowels, which are usually yellow, but vary in color. These things are apparent to anyone. The symptoms of developing typhoid most apparent to the patient are pain in the head and back, sometimes nosebleed, chills, loss of appetite, weakness and languor, and general restlessness or stupor. The bowels may be loose or constipated. These same symptoms may be present, more or less, in the beginning of some other disease, but, at any rate, when they are experienced, it is time to go to bed, on a milk diet, and send for a physician.

GOING TO BED

is very important, as the disease, once established, must run the full time, and the patient needs to save up his strength for the third week, when it is at its height. People sometimes force themselves to keep about, though feeling very ill, but not knowing what is the matter, until they are compelled to give up. This is a tremendous strain upon the heart and general strength, and such cases seldom recover. In a paper of this kind it is only possible to give an outline of the disease, but there are a few essential points in the care of it that should be generally understood, especially by those who live far away from medical aid, where it is out of the question for the physician to make more than one visit in twenty-four, or even forty-eight hours. First of all, the patient must remain in bed. He must not sit up, or even raise his head. If it is possible to procure any assistance, it will be possible to obtain a bed pan and a glass drinking tube. Unless the physician gives direct permission for other things, a glass of milk should be given.

EVERY TWO HOURS

during the day, and every three hours at night. The patient must be roused to take it, for he needs the nourishment. If it does not agree with him, try it diluted one-

half with boiled water, or, if the patient is constipated, well-cooked and carefully-strained water gruels, or chicken broth, also very carefully strained clear after long cooking, may be given for a time instead of or alternated with the milk. It must not be forgotten that milk is the most nourishing of these fluids, and chicken broth the least so, and that gruel is of no use at all unless very well cooked. Boiled water is mentioned, because it is from water that the infection most often comes, and to give the patient, unboiled, the water from which he has become infected, is simply loading him with more germs. It should actually boil for fifteen minutes, at least, and be set aside, covered, to cool, unless derived from source that has been tested and found pure. The patient should take from one to two quarts of water in twenty-four hours, in addition to his nourishment. Fever uses up the moisture of the body very quickly, and a great deal of fluid is needed to renew it. The bedding should be changed as frequently as possible, and, as it comes off the bed, placed in a boiler and boiled for half an hour. In changing the bed, the patient is simply rolled from one side to the other, without raising the head or making any avoidable exertion. The patient's mouth should be frequently wiped out with a swab of cotton or old white linen, dipping the same previously into a mixture of half glycerine and half water, with the addition of a dessertspoonful of lemon juice to half a tumblerful, and giving special attention to the teeth.

HE SHOULD BE BATHED

(failing other directions) every six hours, day and night, with tepid water, and be rubbed afterward, slowly and firmly, but gently, with alcohol, diluted one-half with water, using plenty of it, and not rubbing it dry, so that the patient may get the temperature-reducing effect of evaporation. Directions for changing a bed, and bathing a patient between blankets, have already been given. To get the good effects of the alcohol, the patient should be uncovered, except for a sheet folded across the middle of the body. Some alcohol may be poured upon the abdomen, but never attempt to apply it with the hand, as that might cause immediate and, perhaps, fatal bleeding from the intestines. The position of the patient should be changed from time to time, with as little effort on his part as possible. The bedding should be light in weight—one sheet and blanket is enough over him, no other covering—and the windows open. If his feet are cold, he may have a warm bag for them, but heat may not be applied anywhere else, and especially not over the abdomen.

A. G. OWEN.

One of the Best Ways.

One of the best ways to be loved in a community is to seek its welfare by refusing to hear and retail gossip, by fair, kind, generous and helpful action, by showing respect for others' opinions, by expression one's own in a polite but firm way, and by discharging duty with courtesy, consideration and fidelity. More than anyone else, the wife should have the grace of silence—the crowning household blessing. She should know how to hold her peace. She should know when to refrain from speaking, even though her words be those of affection and endearment.

"These little rules we all should keep,
To make life happy and bright:
Smile in the morning, smile at noon,
And keep on smiling at night."

—THRIFTY— HOUSEKEEPERS

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TEACHER & PUPIL

Real Enthusiasm in Teachers.

The summer educational convention is now long since over, with all its discussion, new ideas and brightened resolves. How easy is the grasping of these during session, but what another matter to make them ours in the actual practice of daily teaching. This is no doubt the thought of many who have returned, to find that most subjects present their familiar difficulties in the same persistent way—the new Composition scheme has no effect on Johnny's heterogeneous production, and the whole class seems to be separated from those ethical ideals by an earth's diameter. So the quickened fire of enthusiasm is in danger of being darkly smothered under the chilling heaviness of monotonous repetition if that added light and energy be not understood in true meaning. A few moments' thought on its proper expression, that it may not die away, but grow into fruitfulness, may prove a true stimulus. All are enthusiasts now—full of zealous energy, of desire to prove all things, and to excel beyond all the presented ideas of excellence.

But there are many phases of this attribute which must not be mistaken for the fundamental idea. To be given to one subject to the exclusion or detriment of other subjects, is to have a fad, under whose sway one is likely to look back over life's work through the spectacles of that one motive tyrant—Mr. Wickfield. Instances of this are found where teachers are possessed with an idea such as the importance of speedy "arm movement" in primary writing, in intermediate writing, and in advanced penmanship, so that is given the preponderance of time and thought, even to the degree of seriously impairing all-round proficiency. Only yesterday was it my experience to visit a room where the boards showed much attention giving to drawing, while the exercise books testified to poor writing and serious lack of ordered neatness. Nor must we call ourselves enthusiastic when we become spasmodically given to this or to that; to-day hugging phonics, to-morrow embracing the word method. Such is mere excitement, which consumes itself in its own working. Nor must we be deceived by nervous, heated overwork any more than we expect a stove with all drafts turned on, roaring its heat up the chimney, to diffuse the maximum amount of warmth. Leaving these aspects each to work out its own peculiar good, outside the school-room let us strive to comprehend and master true enthusiasm.

It is a slow growth. Some teachers think they lose it with advancing years, but that is only the freshness of novelty giving place to the determined act of continuous attention. Continuity—smooth, even continuity of interest—is the prime essential. Indeed, the one essential, for does it not encourage concentration and strenuous activity in their true meaning. Teaching is handrum monotonous, grinding sameness! Hear the cry—too often a true wail. Enthusiasm is the spirit that breathes into each day's work an inspiration to the quickening of the pulse and the broadening of the soul. Practically applied, this means that child, subject and self will be studied with a zest which knows no quenching, working through an ever-brightening method. As each one must develop his own order, or in other words his own individuality, the only way to begin is to get enthusiastic, and then keep at it, always avoiding the imitations.

"To get enthusiastic!" How am I to get upon myself so as to become a true enthusiast? Never mind acting upon yourself, but put your energy into your work, and your benefit will be the reaction. Just have a decided aim for each lesson, and then be satisfied with nothing less than your best effort in its attainment. What different success we must obtain when we do work each day, as under the eye of the diligent critic. And why not strive steadily and consistently, so as to develop our intellect to the capacity of most of those present? Mothers' advice often reads:

ing was always to take to your book a judgment equal or superior to that of the author. With this idea applied in the schoolroom there will be a decided advance in enthusiasm, consequently in progress. In connection with this thought there suggests itself the phrase, "a business love of your work." Not business from the pecuniary standpoint, but in its meaning of "that which busies one,"—and this is life: to love your business.

Besides this fountain of deliberate love within, there are many tributary sources, as the encouragement given by parents, and the school's respected renown throughout the district. These are born of the teacher's interest, yet in their growth they nourish the source. Teachers should not be content to see parents unconcerned about their children's progress, nor to let their work be done in a corner, unrevealed to public knowledge. By every means avoid discussing or quibbling over the methods employed, or the peculiarities of children—these are your business secrets. Here again your enthusiasm puts all into its true place, for while it leaves you master of the actual conduction of the class, it compels the parents to be interested in the whole educational progress, with the practical manifestations of libraries, beautiful school and grounds, and thorough board management. No whole-souled teacher can be content without these, yet along these very lines our governments have had to lead the way. Nor need the importance of reading the educational magazines and books be put forth, for every teacher knows that herein lies the measuring of progress and success.

Nor will your continued and well-directed efforts render compensation to yourself alone. Your heart will be gladdened when you view the increasing thoroughness of the work of the pupils, so making impossible the Inspector's report that there is a conspicuous lack of "that wholesome reaction upon the pupils' character of thorough exactness of execution." By the way, if you do not read the Educational Reports, try it. Children love order and methodical progress if they are given a grasp of the idea in primary classes, and nowhere does it exist for them if not in the teacher's patient enthusiasm of leading them on to a definite and living ideal. Then up and be doing! From the real weave an ideal, then steadily and faithfully transform the real into the ideal. Then will you reign a truly happy monarch in the most permanently progressive kingdom earth contains.

You will have almost concluded that enthusiasm is synonymous with work. So it is not slipshod work, nor aimless work, nor misdirected, nor unloved, but a conscientious, continued effort towards an ideal, that sheds a ray of immortal light down upon the steep ascent. An eminent divine expresses it thus: "Enthusiasm is just God breaking into glory through a human life." Only when you nightly strive to work out God's idea of you, are you an enthusiast. Winnipeg. M. M.

The Teacher, and the Pupil's After-Life.

It is very evident to all persons who have left their school-days behind that the teacher's duties should have extended far beyond that of merely imparting instruction according to the prescribed course of study. As we review our school days we are unable to find many untroubled, successful teachers who were able to give us much of an insight into the workings of the real world beyond the confines of our own childhood.

In canvassing the opinions of grown-up persons who are now successful in life, and who themselves had helped them in their youth, I find that of one hundred persons interviewed, not seventy-eight of the number, members of the women's journal, "The Teacher," had exercised a far greater influence upon them to get a glimpse of the real world of life than they had received from their school-days.

the fact that they had been under the instruction of more women teachers than men.

Doubtless the main reason for this is that men have a broader experience of life than women, and are better prepared to lay before the pupil the advantages of the various avenues which lie open before him at this period of his life. If a teacher succeeds in understanding a boy's nature sufficiently to direct him at this critical time, she will have conferred on him the greatest boon of his life, for not one man in one hundred succeeds in getting into the line of work in which his capabilities will make for him the greatest success.

Yet, the teacher sets fewer examination papers, gives homework that does not require an hour's critical review each day, and devotes the time thus saved to getting nearer to the inner life of the pupils. It is not a difficult matter for the teacher to gain the pupils' confidence. Every boy and girl longs for some friend whom they can trust, who will not laugh at their ideas; one who has common sense linked with sympathy, and loves boys and girls for what they are, not what they should be. They feel that they have a friend, who enters into their hopes, their aspirations and their ambitions, and sympathizes; who is with them in their failings, their perplexities, and their discouragements. It is at such times that the pupils' inclinations are revealed, and then that the teacher of wide knowledge and experience can guide and direct. He knows what is vital to the pupil, and can select the particular parts of arithmetic or geography that are likely to prove of greatest value in that particular locality, or for any particular pupil, and the pupil, knowing that the teacher is earnestly endeavoring to help him, and has confidence in him, will have an incentive to work which is far beyond the desire to stand higher up the examination list than his fellows.

Courses of study must be provided, and good buildings well equipped, but the main requisite, after all, is the teacher. Great, warm-hearted, common-sense men and women are needed in our schools if the boys and girls are to be aroused and inspired to higher things than the ordinary schoolroom routine. Teachers to whom examinations, regularity of attendance, late-comers, and many of the other bogies that teachers use with which to frighten themselves, are scarcely thought of, but come right as a matter of course. In conclusion, it might be said that if the pupil is to make proper headway, it is necessary that he should come under the instruction of both men and women—women during the earlier years of life; men during the adolescent period, when both sexes need the decisive, aggressive influence of men, and later in life the general urged quality of the pupils' character should be tempered and toned and refined by the inspiring, beautifying influence of noble womanhood.

Western Children Lead All Canada.

Take Four out of Five Leading Positions in Essay Competition.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Lieut.-Col. Biggar, director of transports and supplies, has finished the examination of the Canadian school children's essays on South Africa, and will see that the four leading essays are sent to South Africa for final judgment. Lieut.-Col. Biggar considers the following four the best:

Bertha Lowry, 95 marks and gold medal, Summerville, Manitoba. Maddie Clay, 90 marks and the silver medal, Pugwash, N. S.

Florence Johnston, Maclean, Assa., 80 marks. Priscilla Mitchell, Minto, Man., also 80 marks.

The competition was open to all Canadian school children, and thousands of short essays were sent in. The various Provincial Ministers of Education were at the back of the scheme.

An old Scotch farmer, being elected a member of the school board, visited the school and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. His first inquiry was:

"Now, boys, can any o' you tell me what 'nothing' is?" "After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "'It's what ye gie me t'other day for bindin' yer horse!"

TRADE NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have announced their 18th annual excursions to the East, and tickets will be on sale from November 28th to December 31st; good to return within three months from date of sale.

The C. P. R., in addition to their daily service of first-class coaches and palace sleeping cars, will also run tourist sleeping cars daily, which will allow passengers an excellent opportunity of making the trip East in great comfort. A pamphlet describing the tourist sleeping cars has been issued, a copy of which may be had on application to any agent of the company.

The company will also run tourist sleeping cars from the East to Winnipeg daily during March, thus ensuring passengers the same comfort on the return as on the going journey.

A BIG LAND CO.—One of the most prominent real estate companies in the Okanagan Valley is that of Carruthers & Pooley, who are agents for a magnificent list of fruit lands in the Okanagan Mission Valley. They have improved lands to be sold in blocks of 5 to 40 acres; perfect irrigation being guaranteed to every purchaser. The district in which they are doing business has a minimum amount of snow combined with a maximum of sunshine. Their proposition, which assures \$150 per acre on orchards after five years, is certainly a good one, and well worth careful scrutiny. We would refer you to their half-page advertisement in order that it may be used as a reference in writing them for full information.

A BIG LAND CO.—The far-famed Okanagan Valley possesses no prettier beauty spot than the town of Vernon and the surrounding country, including, as it does, some of the finest scenery that ever delighted the eye of an agriculturist. This particular district is suited in every respect to general farming, and, in particular, to the raising of fruit. It may be said that the Okanagan Valley comprises the entire country between Sycamou Junction and the International boundary line. In the northern portion of this fertile valley is situated the town of Vernon on a railway, line giving splendid connection with Sycamou Junction and through it with the Eastern and Western markets. Running south, the railway connects with Okanagan Landing, where an admirable boat service opens up a large stretch of bottom and bench land. We include this description as an introduction to the announcement appearing on another page under the name of the Vernon-Okanagan Land Co., which possesses a list of properties in the Okanagan Valley, and offers them to prospective settlers and investors in a way that should not fail to please. One of the greatest attractions of this favored country is the climate. It is extremely dry, and enjoys more sunshine than any other part of Canada. It being protected from winds and storms is another boon of incalculable value. When one realizes the severity and rigor of the average winter in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, it is a distinct pleasure to anticipate living in a district where the thermometer falls to the zero mark only on rare occasions. The interest that has lately been aroused in the Okanagan Valley would seem to indicate that the day is not far distant when it will take a prominent position in the agricultural history of Canada. Just at present there is dawning for this valley a time of excellent prosperity, a time when its industries will double and triple; when its fruit shipments will make a larger increase than ever before, and when from Sycamou Junction right down to the boundary line, it will boast of one of the most prosperous peoples between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. To say that land value will increase seems a superfluous remark after what has been stated. Far better to say that it will go up in value far faster than even the most sanguine anticipate at the present time. To any of our readers who have turned their eyes westward and are anxious to take up land in the Okanagan Valley, we would suggest that they read the page advertisement of the Vernon-Okanagan Land Co., and write at once for full information.

THE WESTERN MFG. CO.—One of the most important industries of the middle West is the Western Mfg. Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Assa. They handle a complete and reliable line of showcases, silent salesmen, office, store, bank and bar fixtures, turned work, stair work, verandas, sash, doors, newels, tanks, grain racks, etc.; besides manufacturing the celebrated "Perfection grain separator," the "Double-screw grain picker" and "Adjustable clothes reel." They have a large lumber yard on Market St.; a splendidly-equipped machine shop on Buxton St., and an attractive factory and offices on Dewdney St. To anyone needing supplies such as this firm manufacture, we can cheerfully recommend them.

THE LAND OF THE SETTING SUN—If your thoughts turn westward, and you get the idea that you would like to settle in the mild and healthful climate of British Columbia, you cannot write for information to a better man than Beaumont Boggs, the well-known broker of Victoria, B. C. Vancouver Island is certainly one of the beauty spots of Canada, and besides being a delightful place to live in, gives its residents every opportunity to get remunerative occupations. Mr. Boggs has a large list of properties, including fine suburban residential homes, orchard, fruit and poultry farms, etc. He will be pleased to send advice to anyone on receipt of a post card, with full name and address.

GOSSIP.

Western Aberdeen-Angus breeders were represented at the Chicago International Show by S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man. Mr. Martin was much impressed with the showing made by his favorite breed at Chicago this year, and he had good reason for it. They made a grand showing.

FRESH FRUIT FROM CHILLIWACK.—On Dec. 5th the "Farmer's Advocate" received direct from S. A. Cawley, Chilliwack, B. C., a package of raspberry and blackberry canes bearing well-developed and luscious fruit. This fruit must have been taken from the bushes about Dec. 1st, and is a glowing tribute to the fine climate of Chilliwack Valley. Strange to say, the package was specially marked "keep cool," but there was no need for special care being taken in that respect when the parcel reached this country, as the thermometer was then registering several degrees below zero.

DR. HENDERSON'S HACKNEYS.—Dr. W. S. Henderson, of Carberry, Man., brought over five Hackneys from the Old Land recently, at the same time bringing out a large string of Clydesdales for John Graham, of the same town. These Hackneys are a fine lot, and barring accidents, are certain to give good accounts of themselves, both as breeders and also in the show-rings. Ballymena Post, a two-year-old stallion of great scale and substance, standing almost sixteen hands now, was bred by N. Morton, Ballymena, Ireland. He is a stylish, upstanding colt of attractive appearance, strong in back, croup and quarters, excellent in limbs, and first-class in action. He was sired by Yorkshire Post, dam Belle of the Ballet by Saxon (2674). This type of stallion is altogether too scarce, it being difficult to combine so much substance with the quality and action possessed by Ballymena Post. Barrow Moss Meteor, a dark-chestnut yearling by Norbury Lightning 7563, dam Sweetheart by Gold Finder 6th 1791, is a perfect picture, has grand action, is royally bred, and has such a trim, graceful appearance, yet is in no sense lacking in substance. We predict for him a prominent position in many leading show rings. Two stallion foals were also brought out by the Doctor, both of excellent breeding and considerable promise, one Seaham Graphite by Little Wonder 2nd 1619, dam Seaham Grey Bird by Prospector 6516, and the other, Seaham Goldenath, was by Monte Christo 7933, dam Gold Field by Little Wonder 2nd 1610. The last of the list is the two-year-old Gandinay, from Lord Landover's stud, a rich chestnut mare of good substance, being strong in bone and well used; her breeding and quality are also good. Her sire is Argyle 2796, and her grand sire that noble name and better, Donogh's 174.

The third annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show will be held in the Repository, Toronto, Ont., on January 25th, 26th and 27th. A grand prize list has been prepared, and among the special events of the week will be a banquet, on the evening of January 26th, to the Canadian horse exhibitors, whose victorious sweep at the late New York and Chicago Shows, has evoked widespread comment. Mr. H. Wade, Toronto, is the secretary.

A CATTLEMAN TALKS.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, the well-known Canadian and Montana rancher, is in town this week in connection with his case in the Exchequer Court. Mr. Spencer states that there is nothing doing in the cattle business in Montana this fall, as the cattle are too lean and poor to be placed on the market. This state of affairs is due partly to the dry summer and to the inroads into the State which have been made by the sheepmen. The sheep have cropped the grass so close in a large portion of Montana that there is nothing whatever left for cattle, and the ranchers have either to let their stock starve or get out. Although the summer was a dry one in this district, Mr. Spencer has no fault to find with the grazing on his Canadian ranch, and says that his cattle up here are in fine condition. He made two good shipments of about 600 head in August and September, sending the cattle to Winnipeg for export. The first lot sold at \$50, and the second at \$45. Mr. Spencer has expectations of seeing the Chicago prices make an appreciable advance, and points out that the figures on that market are even now on the rise.

"W" STANDS FOR WILKINSON, and "Wilkinson" stands for "The Wilkinson Plough Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada," one of the largest, most progressive and efficiently-equipped establishments engaged to-day in the manufacture of high-grade implements required in the successful prosecution of agriculture. Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," can therefore turn with satisfaction to the full-page colored engraving on the back cover of the Christmas Number, knowing that it speaks for an industry which is a credit to the Dominion, and one that has demonstrated itself to be capable of meeting the growing needs of the Canadian farmer. The demand for the output of this establishment has been such as to necessitate very large increases in its building and equipment during the last year. Its products include all kinds of steel-beam walking, gang and sulk plows (with name and address on every point and sole plate), land rollers, disk and drag harrows, drag and wheel scrapers, for which there will be a \$50,000-plant when fully equipped; pneumatic ensilage and straw cutters, wheelbarrows (1,000 dozens of which were made last year), warehouse trucks, and the Great Western endless apron manure-spreader, one of the latest labor-saving appliances used by progressive farmers. About three hundred of these spreaders were sold last fall, and the users cannot say too much in their favor. Preparations have been made for an enormous trade in these implements. Information required by our readers regarding any of these lines will be cheerfully supplied by the Company or its representatives.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS AND THEIR IDEALS.

It is interesting to know that the Governor-Generals of Canada have always displayed good judgment in the selection of farm machines for use on their estates. This is brought to mind by a recent letter from England, wherein it is stated that the Right Hon. Earl of Grey, who has recently been appointed Governor-General of Canada, has purchased Deering machines from a Deering agency in Great Britain. The Duke of Argyll and Earl of Minto also use Deering machines upon their Scotch estates, so that no fewer than three Governor-Generals of Canada have thus given expression of their preference for the Ideal line. This would also have been the case had the Duke of Sutherland been appointed Governor of Canada, as was at one time reported, for he also is using a Deering binder which was sold to him last year.

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.

Legal.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Would be pleased to have you give me the addresses of some prominent agricultural journals. I don't want to pay too high.
A. R. G. SMITH.

Ans.—Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, Scotland, \$3.04; Farmer's Gazette, Dublin, Ireland, \$1.60; Agricultural Gazette, London, Eng., \$2.11; Live-stock Journal, London, Eng., \$5.35.

SELLER'S LIABILITY RE COW.

A buys a cow from B, and when making the deal B says for a fact that the sow is in calf. After A has the cow for a short time he finds out that the cow proves to be barren. Can A charge B anything? If he can, what would be a reasonable amount?
SUBSCRIBER.

Carstairs.
Ans.—If B guaranteed the cow to be with calf, and the cow proves not to be, damages can be recovered by A.

RIGHT TO TRAP.

1. Has a man a right to trap off his own land?
2. Has he a right to leave his traps out nights?
3. Has a non-resident a right to trap?
4. Has a man that has lived in Canada two years and went back to the States for six months, but wife remained in Canada; does he lose his residence in Canada?
SUBSCRIBER.

Strathcona.
Ans.—No, unless he obtains consent of owner of land.
2. No.
3. No, unless he has a license.
4. No.

WIFE'S DOWRY.

What constitutes a woman's dowry in Manitoba, and how much does she get if she is the first wife; also if she is the second wife what is her dowry?
Plot Mound. OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—There is no such thing as dowry in Manitoba, but in the event of an intestate leaving a widow and children, one-third of his real and personal estate goes to the widow; if he dies leaving a widow only and no issue, his whole estate, real and personal, should go to his wife.

WHO PAYS HORSE PASTURE?

A buys a horse from B, and the horse is running in a pasture belonging to C. Can C collect pasture fees from A, providing B said nothing to A that any charges were against the horse for pasture fees when horse was bought from B. After A bought horse from B, A still let horse run in C's pasture for two months. Can C collect pasture fees?
Regina, Assa. A. C.

Ans.—C can hold the horse and collect pasture fees for the whole time. If the horse is gone out of pasture, and C was not notified of the sale by B to A, then he can collect the full amount from B.

TENANT BECOMING OWNER.

Would you kindly inform me if there is any law in Canada giving a tenant peaceable possession of a property after any certain length of time, the landlord not having collected any rent. If so, how long has tenant to hold it to claim it? Does the landlord keeping the taxes paid up make any difference to above?
Wawanesa, Man. W. T.
Ans.—There is a law in the Province by which a tenant may become the absolute owner of the land. If the tenant remained in peaceable undisturbed possession of the property for a period of ten years from the date upon which the last payment of rent was due, and he gave no acknowledgment that he was in possession as tenant only, or that he held it for the landlord, and he made no payment on account, he would be entitled to hold the land by virtue of the statute known as the Statute of Limitations. The fact that the landlord keeps the taxes paid would not make any difference. The above applies only to the land under the old system. If the land is under the Torrens system, the title of the registered owner shall be acquired by any length of possession.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED TO PRACTICE AS V. S. IN N.W. T.

What qualifications are required of veterinarians to enable them to practice in British Columbia? C. L. S. Man.

Ans.—In order to qualify, one must be a graduate of a reputable college, and present his certificate to the Deputy-Commissioner of Agriculture at Victoria, who will register the applicant on payment of a small fee.

GOITRE IN LIVE STOCK.

This spring a lot of our lambs died of goitre. Can you say what is the cause of the trouble? I don't think it can be hereditary, as the same ewes and rams were used as we had last season, and no sign of the disease existed then.

B. C. G. H. Ans.—The cause of goitre is one of the things neither human nor veterinary pathologists have been able to find; the glands affected (the thyroids) are ductless, and their particular function is unknown to the physiologist. The disease is certainly considered as an hereditary one, and should be carefully looked for in breeding sheep. Other causes may be due to the water being charged with magnesium limestone. This disease is frequently found in mountain districts in the human race. Iodide of potash internally, and the binoiodide of mercury externally, being relied upon for a cure. Would advise plenty of exercise during the winter for the ewes, good feed, soft water, and only a limited amount of roots or silage.

OUT OF CONDITION, PROBABLY TOOTH TROUBLE.

A Clyde mare, six years old, 1,400 pounds, went blind during spring work; perhaps overheated. First year out from Ontario. Profuse sweater, weak, not able to hold her own on outfit of four all summer, good eater and fair drinker. During fall and up to present hair long and very rough. May be in foal since July; sight partly restored; water looks thick and yellow. Salt-petre, and local vet., etc. Cannot get her in shape as to flesh and coat etc. Kindly advise.

Ans.—The length of time this mare has been affected precludes the trouble from being any of the ordinary acute ailments such as influenza. In such chronic cases a careful examination should be made of the teeth. The condition of the urine is merely a symptom of the general condition and torpidity of the process of elimination of waste material from the body. The mare should be clipped and then well blanketed when outside; give regular exercise and boiled flaxseed (a cupful) twice or thrice a week in the feed, which should be nutritious. Unless the teeth are in good shape, dosing with medicines will be unavailing. If the mare has worms use an iron tonic, the sulphate two drams daily, as good as any, combined with an equal quantity of powdered mix vomica, and given divided into doses. Give one ounce of Fowler's solution daily for three weeks, in the drinking water.

Legal.

QUERY RE A WILL AND HEIRS' LIABILITY

Would the enclosed will stand in law, and are the heirs liable for any payment on the land which is not due yet?

Ans.—The will, although not in regular form, would answer the purpose, and the heirs would be responsible for claims against the lands.

Fruit-a-lives or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. The greatest known cure for Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Kidneys. 50 cents a box. All druggists have them.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail. GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO. Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us. THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO. London, Ontario

GOSSIP

The Canadian Pacific Ry. have announced low excursion rates from all stations west of Port Arthur, to Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops and points in the Okanagan Valley. Tickets will be on sale December 15th and 16th, and January 5th and 6th, and will be good to return within three months. Rate for the round-trip is single first-class fare.

HOLIDAY-PRESENT SUGGESTION.

What the Animal Husbandry Expert, Mr. Geo. M. Rommel, B. S. A., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has to say re "Veterinary Elements":

"I do not feel that I can add anything of commendation to that which has been already said, but I can say from my own personal experience, that if I could have had the training in veterinary work that the little book embodies, my course in animal husbandry would have been all the more valuable to me. You have pointed out the way for a splendid line of work, and I sincerely hope that the leaders in agricultural education will not be slow in following it."

The above work is clearly and plainly written and easily understood by anyone. It can be secured, postpaid, for \$1.50 from the author, A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M., farmer and agricultural journalist, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.; late instructor in stock-raising and Veterinary Science, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

SEND FOR

Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

The Largest Ever Issued in Canada.

JOHN LESLIE, 324 to 328 Main St., WINNIPEG

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly refer to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

veterinary.

SOME PARASITES PRESENT.

My young stock have kind of a scurf on the skin, somewhat resembling ring-worm, with the difference that the spots cannot be noticed because the hair does not come off. When I take off the scurf, it is very raw and sore underneath. The disease seems to work mostly around the neck and around the root of the tail. It is very itchy. What is the disease? What should I do for them? Emerson. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Undoubtedly your stock is affected with some parasitic trouble, and will need to be treated accordingly. Procure some one of the preparations for mange, ringworm, etc., advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate," and use according to directions.

HARD TO CONDITION IN SPITE OF FEED.

A team of Western horses that weigh about 1,250 to 1,300 pounds each, and have been broken close on two years. They are four and five years old respectively, but I cannot get them fat, although they keep in fairly good spirits. The four-year-old is pretty dull just now. Would like to know what to do for them. At present they are ravenous eaters; in fact we cannot keep straw under them for bedding, as they eat everything in sight. Beaver. P. H. C.

Ans.—These horses are just at an age when tooth troubles may affect them, or the ravenous appetite may be due to worms or swamp fever. In such cases the temperature and pulse rate will be of considerable help in arriving at a diagnosis. See answer to "Lauder" this issue. A variety of diet, not too much hay, and the plentiful use of bran and regular salting, will aid in restoring the horses, unless the disease proves to be swamp fever.

TREATING MANGE - HEALING SKIN WOUNDS - DYEING.

What would be best for mange? Have dosed them with lime, sulphur and lye, a recipe I saw was used on the ranges. It does not appear possible to get through the thick hair. Should I clip them or is it too late? What tonic can I give mare that has had mange all summer? I appear to have killed the skin with dosing, for it is all one scab, and in spite of good feed she is as thin as a rake.

2. How can I dye sheep skins black that have already been tanned so the dye will not come off? A. J. C. Redvers.

Ans.—1. Use some of the preparations advertised in our columns. It will be necessary to remove the hair in order to get the best results. The weather is getting too severe to use a watery preparation on cattle. Horses can be clipped and stabled, and blanketed when exposed. For the skin, would advise the use of the solutions above, following with a thoroughunction of a cheap grade of vaseline or petroleum.

2. Use any of the well-known standard dyes for woodens, but be careful not to burn the leather.

Miscellaneous.

WILL BEANS GROW?

Can any reader of your paper tell me if beans can be successfully grown in the Northwest? If so, on good ground would they turn out a paying crop for pig-feeding and for cattle? I intend to bring out a few to try if they can be grown, or can I get some for seed when I come out next spring? H. HARVEY, Chief Wagoner, Eng.

Ans.—Supt. Mackay, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assiniboia, reports tests with horse beans, sown May 22nd and Oct. 14th, which yielded 11 1/2 bushels. The yield per acre was 11 1/2 bushels. The plants were thin, and the other crops grown here were not so good. Beans are not so common in the West as in the East, but they are grown in some places. Beans are a good crop for pig-feeding, and for cattle. Beans are a good crop for pig-feeding, and for cattle.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foot-hold on your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.



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

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

BOYS and girls wanted to take orders for photo buttons. Send 10c. for sample. Winnipeg Novelty Co., 343 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

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

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

WANTED at once, salesmen in Manitoba and N.W.T. to represent CANADA'S GREAT ST NURSERIES. Biggest assortment of hardy fruit, ornamental and shade trees, recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit designed for Western men free. Spring catalogues now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

TWO quarter sections near Regina; first class land; 70 acres broken. Alexander H. Brown, Regina, Assa.

FOR SALE—Choice Oxford Down ewes, Angora goats, Barr-d Rooks and Brown Leghorn cockerels. Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

Two Through Tourist Cars to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of two through tourist cars every week to California; one leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, Tuesdays, via Omaha and the Rock Island Route; the other leaving on Thursdays via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route. For further information apply to J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt., 25 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Weakness

from

Poor Blood

CAUSES FEEBLE ACTION OF THE BODILY ORGANS.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD ENTIRELY OVERCOMES WEAKNESS OF EVERY FORM.

It may be weakness of the muscles or weakness of the nerves, weak action of the heart or feebleness of the organs of digestion, weakness of the liver, kidneys and bowels, or weakness and irregularities of the organs peculiarly feminine.

WHEREVER LOCATED, WEAKNESS IS DUE TO POOR, WEAK BLOOD, AND CAN BE OVERCOME BY THE USE OF DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Because digestion is impaired or the heart action irregular, you have no reason to suppose these organs are diseased in themselves. They merely lack nerve force, which is in reality the motive power of the body and its organs. A few weeks' treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will convince you of its exceptional blood-forming and nerve-invigorating power, and by noting your increase in weight while using it, you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body.

Paleness, weakness, cold hands and feet, sleeplessness, irritability and low vitality soon give way to health, strength and vigor when this great food cure is used.

MRS. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Island Brook, Compton Co., Que., writes: "My system was very much run down and I was troubled for a long time with weak stomach and dizziness. I could scarcely get about the house to attend to my work, and felt very miserable most all the time. After having used a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my condition is entirely changed, and my system wonderfully built up. I can with all confidence recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any person troubled with weak stomach or weakness of any kind."

If you would be well and live in the full enjoyment of health, restore your vitality by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANTHONY GAVES, F.R.C.V.S., Principal 12-2-v-2.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

If it's an H&R it's an honest well made Revolver that's safe to use and simple in construction. Write for Catalogue 16 HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO. WORCESTER MASS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DEHORNING CATTLE, ETC.

1. Does dehorning cattle impair their growth in any way?
2. At what age do you advise it done?
3. Does it pay to feed salt to range cattle when it costs \$3.50 per barrel?
4. Is it good to salt hay when it is being put up as green feed?
5. What is the best kind of grain to feed a young bull? How should it be fed, wet or dry? F. W. T. Cochrane, Alta.

Ans.—Dehorning is rather a severe operation, but its effects are so beneficial that it is undoubtedly a good scheme to remove horns from cattle that are housed or have limited quarters. The operation should be carefully performed, and the animals prevented from getting dirt into the wounds until they are healed. Some of the best class of large feeders to the south of us advise rubbing concentrated lye on the horn bumps of the young calves to prevent the growth of horns, and this seems to be a much more humane way than dehorning.

2. The best age at which to dehorn is about one year old. If done before that time some animals as they grow up will develop a tendency to use their head very readily as a means of bossing others. When the dehorning does not take place until one year old, it generally has the effect of completely disarming even the most energetic fighter.

3. It is a doubtful question whether it pays to feed salt to range cattle at the price mentioned. In most districts alkali salts are sufficiently plentiful to meet the saline tastes of the cattle, but where no salty matter whatever is available, we should say it would pay to furnish a limited amount of rock salt, even at an extremely high price. Salt is necessary to insure a vigorous discharge of the functions of the digestive tract.

4. The benefits to be obtained from salting hay are of more or less doubtful quantity. Some good hay-makers claim that it pays to use it when hay is so green that there is danger of its becoming fire-fanged. It never has been successfully proven, however, that salt has the beneficial effect claimed for it in this respect. As an absorbent of moisture, lime in small quantities is much better.

5. No single grain is better for a bull than oats. They should be ground. A mixture of oats and bran, however, is better than oats alone. Feed dry.

BUILDING PLANS WANTED.

I have recently bought a farm, and am about to erect buildings on it. Please advise me where I can procure plans of buildings most suitable for Manitoba. I think one large building, with ample hay space on second story, would be desirable. The hay would be handy, and being stored overhead it would assist in protecting stock. I would like divisions for horses, cattle and pigs; also implements; to be well arranged. NEW SUBSCRIBER. Stonewall, Man.

Ans.—There is no publication available that has plans of dwellings and stables suitable to Manitoba conditions. From time to time during winter, there will be published in the "Farmer's Advocate" plans which are most up-to-date and suitable to the needs of the West.

LAUNDRY SOAPS.

Mrs. J. Eskine writes asking for a recipe for hard soap. The following has been recommended as a good laundry soap, but it should not be permitted to dry out hard like some soaps. We shall be pleased to receive recipes from any who have had success with the latter variety. Laundry Soap: Dissolve 8 pounds sal soda, 2 oz. borax and 1/2 oz. Glauber salts in five gals. water. Slice 10 pounds common soap thin, and melt in above solution. Keep stirring, and when the soap is melted it is done. Take off the fire, let stand one hour, then pour into the pails. Do not cut into bars, but keep in bulk in a damp place. These quantities will make fifty pounds of soap. To Use: For a good-sized washing, put one pound soap in three quarts boiling water. When dissolved, pour into the tub, and add enough water to cover the clothes. Let the white clothes soak over night, and wash as usual, though very little boiling is necessary. When bluing, add one teaspoon borax to each pail of bluing-water. It is said that woollens washed with this soap will not yellow.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

DAVID ALLISON, Sponna Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.

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

THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.

H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

W.M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns, Young stock of good quality for sale.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks, Winners.

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City, Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshire and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Hereford.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of P. Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.

HENRY MCHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle.

WANTED—First-class stock bull, imported preferred. If aged, must show up high-class stock. Will buy outright or exchange bulls, according to value. Box 899, Brandon, Man.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS. Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. FOR SALE—A few choice Indian Games, Barred Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes; prize-winning. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg. WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog. 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures. 25 home plans. We make brood lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10 cts for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. Catalog free. J. R. Brazdon Jr. & Co., Box 121 Delevan, Wis.

AUTOMATIC GUNS PROHIBITED.

Is the sale of the Browning automatic and all pump or repeating shotguns prohibited in Canada? A. B.

Yellow Grass, Assa. Ans.—Yes; a few weeks ago a law came into force prohibiting the use of Browning automatic and similar guns.

FALL WHEAT AND BOY WANTED.

1. Can you give me the name of some farmer in Alberta that I can get seed fall wheat from?

2. To whom should I write to get a boy twelve or fourteen years old from the home? A SUBSCRIBER. Swan River, Man.

Ans.—1. Try A. J. Thompson, Cardston, Man. 2. Write E. A. Struthers, Mgr. Barnardo Home, Russell, Man.

CEMENT FOR CISTERN.

Is there anything better to finish a cistern inside than cement? Does cement make the water hard? A. E. K. Brandon, Man.

Ans.—In the construction of cisterns, nothing equals cement for economy and durability. As far as having any effect on the water is concerned, nothing could have less. It becomes as hard as a stone, and is in no sense soluble in water.

MIXING SAND AND LIME.

Please inform me as to the proper quantities of lime and sand to be used in building chimneys so as to prevent it from crumbling away in a year or two, also the proper quantities for plastering. Aikenside. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble you speak of is generally due to poor lime, and quite as frequently to sand containing earth. Sand for such purposes must always be clean and sharp. The proportions would not materially affect it.

SHEEP AND HOMESTEADING.

Do sheep come under the heading of "cattle?" I ask this question, because in the pamphlet from the Immigration Office, re "Homestead Duties," I notice that in ranching a person homesteading must keep forty head of "cattle." I was in New South Wales some years ago, and kept a number of sheep, and intend next year doing the same in the Maple Creek district. Hence I ask the above question, as I am anxious to be on the right side when I start homesteading. Brandon. W. H. S.

The keeping of sheep would not fill the bill according to law, but you might be able to make a satisfactory arrangement by explaining your case to the Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

GROUSE OR PRAIRIE CHICKEN?

Will you tell me the difference between the prairie-chicken and the prairie-grouse of Manitoba? Which is the grouse, the dark-colored bird with the two tufts of feathers on its neck, or the light-colored bird with spotted breast and no feathers on its neck? D. A. H. Roland, Man.

Ans.—Both these birds are grouse, properly speaking, but the original prairie-chicken, and what is now called "the chicken," has the center tail-feathers an inch or so longer than the others, giving it the name of the sharp-tailed grouse. The bird familiarly called the "grouse" or "the Minnesota grouse," is the pin-tailed grouse, and has, in the male, a tuft of long feathers on side of neck. The latter species are heavier and darker than the chicken as a rule.

ARE THE DURHAM AND SHORTHORN IDENTICAL?

Is there any difference between the Shorthorn and red Durham cattle, or are they the same? G. M. C. Coulee, Assa.

Ans.—The Durham is an old name, not now used by the breeders for the Shorthorn, the name Durham being applied first to identify these cattle with the county in England in which they were first bred to any extent. The Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, of which Henry Wade, Toronto, is the secretary, publishes the registers for the breed. The Durham (Shorthorn) are not confined to one color, but are to be found in reds, whites and roans. A sort of offshoot from the Shorthorn breed in Great Britain is the breed termed Lincolnshire Reds, another offshoot in the U.S. being the double standard Polled Durhams (pure-bred Shorthorns, and as such eligible for registration, only born without horns).

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

GOSSIP.

ROADSTERS AND LEICESTERS.

Leicester sheep and Roadster horses of high class and in fair numbers can be found at A. D. Gamley's farm, three miles south-east of Brandon. His black span of roadsters have taken first and second in the halter at Winnipeg as two- and three-year-olds, and this year they were shown for the first time in harness, and took second in the gentleman's driving class at the Dominion Fair. They have cleaned things at Brandon every time shown. They are out of a Western Sprague mare, by Mitchell Boy 2.29; the Sprague mare's dam was by Gilroy, and her granddam by Hambletonian 10. Their winnings speak volumes for their quality, action, style and size. Mr. Gamley has three full sisters to this team, besides a sucker from the same mare, got by a son of Lockhart 2.074. The latter, as most light-horsemen know, is by Woodford Wilkes, and his dam was by Nutwood. The Sprague mare has proved next thing to a gold mine to Mr. Gamley, for she has raised him six foals in six years.

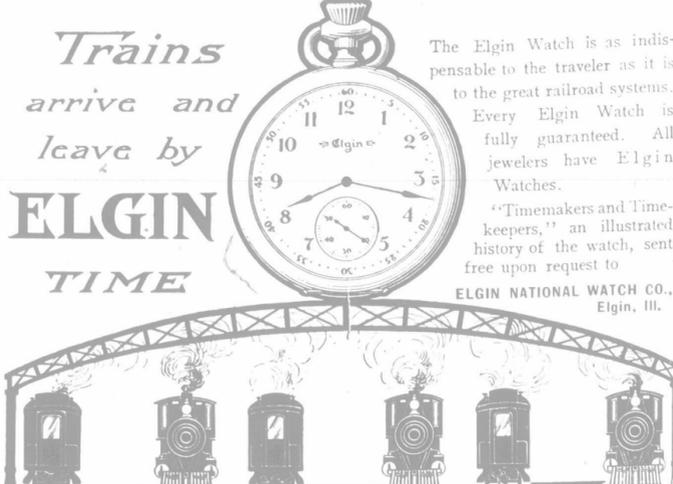
For several years back Mr. Gamley has captured most of the Leicester prizes at our leading Western shows. He has been using great care in his selections of new blood, and now has thirty ewes, large of size and strong in quality; in fact, an extremely uniform lot.

THE DODDIES ARE THE CRITERS.

Hon. Walter Clifford, of Austin, Man., has a nice bunch of about forty all told, of that thick, meaty breed, the Aberdeen-Angus, the young calves of the herd being an excellent lot—thick, deep and very growthy. The matrons of this herd are of good size and very prolific, there being several instances of twins recorded quite recently. His present stock bull is Imp. Vladivoski, bred by Arthur Eggington, Hull, Eng.; sire Equipment. He is a lengthy, deep bull, and is proving himself to be a good sire. Voski, by Magersfontein, dam Tenamera, a young bull Mr. Clifford recently got from the East as assistant stud bull, is a thick, deep fellow of good A.-A. character and quality. Stumpie 12th of Skegby (imp.), one of the matrons, was bred by Casswell

Trains
arrive and
leave by

ELGIN
TIME



The Elgin Watch is as indispensable to the traveler as it is to the great railroad systems. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches.

"Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Elgin, Ill.

**WIDE-TIRE
IRON WHEELS**
FOR WAGONS.



Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W.T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

Bros., Notts, Eng., is a four-year-old, and has a very fine bull calf at foot. Monica is a particularly fine heifer call by Reformer, dam Birdie, one of Mr. Clifford's best cows. Sir Donald by Vladivoski, and Sir Daniel by Reformer, are a fine pair of young bulls. There are several others in the herd about a year old of good quality, breeding and general conformation.

At the annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., the following named officers were chosen: President, E. T. Davis, Iowa; Vice-President, Geo. Stevenson, Jr., Kansas; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. McFarlane, Ill.; Directors for three years, E. T. Davis, Iowa; Geo. Stevenson Jr., Kansas, and C. J. Martin, Iowa.

Next time you want fish-balls at a restaurant, ask for piscatorial globes. You'll likely have to resuscitate the waiter, but you will be rewarded by the look he wears when it hits him.

W. H. Mortson, Brandon, Man., has over one hundred fine Yorkshire pigs of all ages, at his farm, three and a half miles south-east of that town. In 1903 he took nine pigs to Winnipeg Fair, and won first on sow, first on young boar, and a total of eight prizes. He sold the young boar when five months old, one month after the fair, for \$50, which is a big price for a five-months-old pig; however, one of his present stock boars, bred by Thos. Canfield, cost more money than that. This year at the Winnipeg Fair Mr. Mortson had quite a number of his high-class Yorks competing, and with them won a fair share of the prizes, chief among the number being first and junior sweepstakes with one of his young boars. It was a magnificent pig, and put up a strong fight for grand championship.

"EXPERIENCED HANDS."

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing out a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$225 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive in parties at Winnipeg between the 15th of March and 15th of April next.

Any farmer who desires to secure one of these men, should make application in writing to the Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, giving full name, post office, and nearest railway station, and sending \$25 on account of the passage money for each man—no order can be accepted unless accompanied by the sum mentioned—which sum may be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications will be filed in the order they are received, and should reach the Commissioner of Immigration not later than the 15th day of January, 1905.

The Balance of this Year and all of 1905 for \$1.50

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

TWO FIRST-CLASS PUBLICATIONS IN ONE.

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME.

Get Your Own Free for 1905.

Secure two new subscribers and get your paper Free for 1905, as per this advertisement. This offer is good for December only. Subscription Receipts for new subscribers for November, 1904, were double that of the same month last year. This shows how the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is appreciated by the farmers.

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber. Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

Our readers know the value of our journal and it has always been a pleasure for them to secure new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Bargain Counter Offer to our Present Subscribers.

\$4.50 WORTH FOR \$3.00: Send us \$3.00 and two new names of people who have not taken The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months, and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

\$3.00 WORTH FOR \$2.25: Send us \$2.25 and the name of some person who has not taken the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

The above two offers are only good until Dec. 31st, 1904, and do not include premiums mentioned in preceding issue.

THE WM. WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

In answering any advertisement on this page, please mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

It is a beautiful and interesting drive of six miles from the City of Hamilton to D. C. Flatt & Son's Summerhill Stock Farm, the home of the celebrated Summerhill herd of Large English Yorkshires.

The foundation of this great herd was laid by purchasing the choicest animals that could be obtained in England and Scotland and from such noted breeders as the Earl of Roseberry, P. L. Mills, D. R. Daybell, Sir Gilbert Grennal, John Barrow, Frank Almond, T. J. Davis and A. Armitage.

During the last five years Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son have imported over 600 of the choicest Large English Yorkshires that money and thorough knowledge of the business, combined with good judgment could possibly secure. This is a greater number than all other breeders combined have imported in twenty years.

The object in view at Summerhill has always been to produce a fast-growing, early-maturing strain, which would attain a maximum size and weight with a minimum of offal, and it is noteworthy that they have succeeded in so far that all Yorkshires of Summerhill breeding are particularly good in their hams, strong in bone, deep in sides, with plenty of length.

The whole herd is kept in strictly natural breeding condition, and pigs are never forced or "made up" for sale.

The litter average of the herd is eleven, which certainly proves them to be of a prolific strain.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son have exhibited Summerhill Yorkshires at all the leading fairs of Canada and the United States for the last five years, and have succeeded in winning more first prizes than all other breeders combined. They bred and exhibited the champion boar at the Pan-American, Chicago International, Toronto and London (see cut "Summerhill Victor.") They afterwards sold this boar for \$700, which is the highest price that has ever been paid for a Canadian-bred hog. They also bred and fed the first-prize bacon hog in the dressed-carcass competition at the Chicago International, in a class of one hundred entries.

For three years in succession they have won the silver medal at Toronto for best male and female; also at Toronto, in 1903, in competition with all breeds, the Summerhill herd won first and second in the bacon classes and grand sweepstakes over all breeds, a feat that has never been accomplished by any other herd.



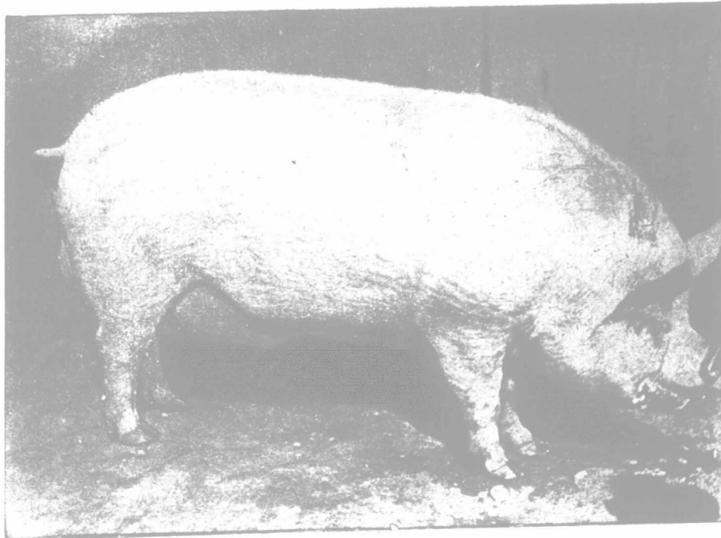
Summerhill.

The Farm Home of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.



Summerhill Barn

On the farm of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.



Summerhill Victor

Bred and exhibited by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

This year (1904) at Toronto, the Summerhill herd of Yorkshires won every first-prize but one.

Summerhill holds the Public Sale Record of the World for Yorkshires. The average price obtained for seventy-two head at a public sale was \$116.

As to breeds, and breeding and feeding, we give the opinion of Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son in their own words, as follows:

To intending breeders and feeders, we would say: The first thing to do is to decide what breed will be the most profitable to you and the most likely to produce the best Wiltshire side for the English market. Our leading packing houses in Canada have no hesitancy in saying that the Large White Yorkshires give them the largest percentage of what the English market demands. As breeders of Large Whites, we may be prejudiced in their favor, but in our opinion no other breed can compare with them for fertility, quickness of growth and early maturity. We have not a word to say against other breeds, possibly all have their good points, but for a generally useful pig that can be turned into money at any age, we venture to affirm that no breed can compare, as far as profit goes, with the Improved Large English Yorkshires.

We are using Herbageum continually and have used it for a number of years. It was fed regularly to the champion boar, Summerhill Victor, and the more we use of it the more firmly are we convinced that every breeder and feeder of hogs should use it. It keeps the hogs on their feed by assisting digestion, which assistance is necessary when fitting for show purposes or feeding for market.

We have no interest in any stock food company, and are not prejudiced for or against any of these preparations, in any way, but we have tested a number of them, and for permanent results and regular feeding we are convinced that Herbageum is the most economical and valuable, and that it is absolutely safe for regular and continual feeding.

Our farm is six miles from the City of Hamilton. We invite those who are interested in the production of the ideal bacon hog to visit Summerhill, and inspect our herd.

D. C. Flatt & Son,
MILLGROVE, ONT.

Aug. 10th, 1904.

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

GOSSIP.

LAND SALES IN CHILLIWACK, B. C.

C. F. Hope, of the firm of Hope, Gravely & Co., Farm-land Brokers, has just returned from an extended trip through the Chilliwack Valley District. Your correspondent had an interview with him, and elicited the fact that there is great activity in farm property in that fertile district of British Columbia. Mr. Hope casually ascertained during his trip the names of a number of transfers of property, but says that he is sure that he has not secured a complete list by any means. Mr. Hope says the "Farmer's Advocate" has done it all. The sales took place between April 15th and November 1st, 1904, and almost every transfer mentioned was traceable as the direct result of the advertising of the municipality of Chilliwack in the "Farmer's Advocate." The government and the municipality shared the expense of this advertising, which amounted to a comparatively small sum, and the result is that, even with Mr. Hope's partial list, the sum of \$192,775 is involved in transfers, most of which has been brought in to the country, and what is most desirable, those who have sold their farms to outsiders have immediately bought other farms in the district, or have built themselves a house and continued to live in the Valley. It might be mentioned that at least \$80,000 worth of farming deals are in progress, and the deals closed do not represent in units one-fifth of the number of outsiders who have come to Chilliwack looking for farms, and most of whom will return.

It might be mentioned, incidentally, that the Horst Hop Company, of California, has rented two hundred acres of hop lands, and are paying \$12 an acre for them. So that it would appear that great prosperity had struck the Township of Chilliwack as a result of the advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate." It might be mentioned, however, as a result of the activity, the values of farm lands have increased very little.

Partial list of farms sold in Chilliwack Township, B. C., from April 15th to November 1st, 1904:

Vendor.	Purchaser	Where From.	Price.
J. Reece—	A. Johnston	Manitoba	\$13,000
J. Reece—	J. Hocking	Rossland	5,000
B. C. Land Co.—	B. Malcolm	Chilliwack	4,350
B. C. Land Co.—	Dinsmore & Davis	Chilliwack	6,700
B. C. Land Co.—	Marshall Bros.	Chilliwack	7,200
T. W. Dinsmore—	G. Wilson	Alberta	6,200
L. Snider—	Barwell & Toppin	Alberta	6,000
Banford Bros—	Mr. Walker	Alberta	7,000
C. Hawthorne—	W. S. Hawkshaw	Ont.	9,600
J. Walker—	Mr. Walker	Alberta	3,000
A. Peet—	Mr. Cooper	N. W. T.	6,500
Mrs. Harrison—	Chamberlaine Bros.	Ont.	8,000
Y. G. & S. Corp—	Mr. Bearscroft	Lulu Island	2,700
Y. G. & S. Corp—	C. Hawthorne	Chilliwack	2,500
Mrs. Farr—	A. Knowles	Assa.	2,600
L. Kipp—	J. L. Jackson	Alta.	16,800
L. Kipp—	J. L. Jackson	Alta.	3,000
J. Thethway—	E. Smedley	Chilliwack	1,600
W. A. Rose—	J. J. Mead	Rossland	2,500
T. Whittiker—	S. Cary	England	4,750
C. C. Davis—	D. W. Johnston	Manitoba	4,200
W. H. De Wolf—	Not Known		12,000
G. E. Corbould—	L. Snider	Chilliwack	2,225
F. Liekman—	P. W. Glennie	Manitoba	2,200
R. O. Hall—	T. H. Jackson	Manitoba	1,000
A. C. Henderson—	C. Rooke	California	4,500
A. C. Henderson—	Mr. Aitkin		6,000



The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor

WE HAVE just received a large consignment of the above celebrated Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with FARMER'S ADVOCATE etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than \$2.00 each.

We will send one by registered Mail to anyone sending us three new subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.

With proper care it will not require honing for years. Address THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Get Your Own Free for 1905

Secure two new subscribers and get your paper Free for 1905, as per advertisement on page 1894. This offer is good for December only. Subscription receipts for new subscribers for November, 1904, were double that of the same month last year. This shows how the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is appreciated by the farmers.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Acute Indigestion

In horses and cattle should be promptly cured, and you can cure this ailment very promptly with

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

If there is much bloating, add half a drachm of oil of peppermint to the second dose.

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 25c.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada.

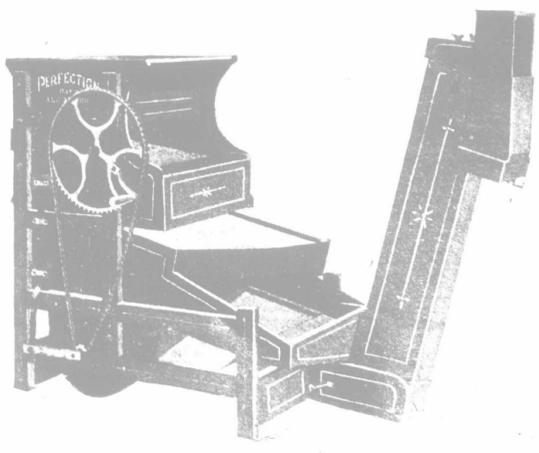


CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

Our second consignment since Toronto Fair, consisting of extra good Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, sailed from Glasgow on the 8th, per S.S. Marina, and should reach our stables in London, Ont., the end of October, and includes several prizewinners. This is the best consignment we ever shipped. Come and see, or write. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER Special Cash Offer



Perfection Grain Separators

Complete, with Bagger, \$30.00
Without Bagger, - 25.00

We make this low price direct to the farmer to further introduce the high grade Grain Cleaner and Separator.

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed

ORDER AT ONCE.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd. BRANDON, MANITOBA.

J. Hamilton—C. Braithwait	Manitoba	1,000
A. Dinsmore—C. W. Robbins	Manitoba	1,200
Wm. Bell—Mr. McNaught	Manitoba	2,700
C. A. Finney—Wm. Marshall	Chilliwack	1,200
G. Rounsfell—Mr. Kerr	Everett, Wash.	1,100
Mrs. Barber—H. Warden	Chilliwack	2,000
Mrs. Ryder—Mr. Harrison	Unknown	800
C. W. Gillanders—J. Maynard	Chilliwack	7,500
W. Bridge—S. J. Short	Okanagan	6,500
H. Warden—Jas. Wilson	Ontario	1,300
E. Goodwin—D. McKenzie	Chilliwack	1,200
J. G. Scott—Mr. Richards	Wash. State	11,500
C. T. Adams—W. A. Rose	Chilliwack	2,500
Total		\$192,775

Among the visitors from Manitoba to the Chicago International Show, was Jas. Yule, manager Van Horne Farm, E. Selkirk. "Jimmie" was a constant and very much interested visitor to the Short-horn ring, where he was once called in, but refused to decide in a difference of opinion between the judges. He declared that it was much easier to get real enjoyment from a big show when not showing cattle one's self. He was very much impressed with the magnitude of the Chicago show in general, and its educational value, but still believes that Canada leads in Shorthorns. Mr. Yule was accompanied by his herdsman, Jno. Brown.

MEN WHO WERE THERE.

Hon. Thos. Greenway paid the Chicago International Show a visit this year, and was present for several days, spending most of his time in the ring where the Shorthorn awards were being made. Mr. Greenway also attended the annual Short-horn sale at Dexter Park amphitheatre. This was not Mr. Greenway's first visit to the International, but he was much impressed with the educational value of the show.

Another Manitoban who always gives the big Chicago event a little of his time is Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, proprietor of Hope Farm, St. Jean. Mr. Martin has been on the executive of the International Show, and therefore has taken a deep interest in its development. This year Mr. Martin spent six days in the Windy City.

From Brandon the only representative in sight was Jas. Smith, of the Galbraith stables. Needless to say, "Jim" was always by the Clydesdale ring, where his opinion on the different classes was not difficult to learn. His enthusiasm reached its highest point when the Nelson Morris Clyde geldings won the two-horse team prize, and had our special artist been present at that moment, his pictures would now be reproduced in these columns with much interest to "Farmer's Advocate" readers. He was not the only one, however, who bubbled over with joy at this triumph of the Scotch drafter. It was an honor honestly won.

In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly refer to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over.....1st and 2nd Prizes
- Stallions—3 years old and under 4.....1st and 2nd Prizes
- Stallions—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
- Stallions—1 year old and under 2.....1st Prize
- Mares—3 years old and under 4.....1st Prize
- Mares—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
- Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed.....1st Prize
- Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
- Sweepstake Mare—Any age.

On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (430), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.



Still at the Front

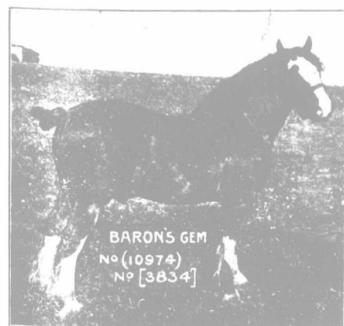
For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

it will be to your interests to correspond at once with JAMES SMITH, manager for

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners.



Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

A. G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

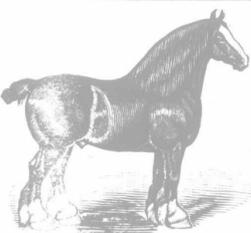
SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clyde-dale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners on hand.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of C. I. R.



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

GOSSIP.

SWINE SALES IN THE TERRITORIES.

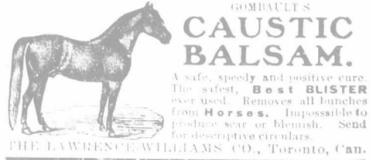
As previously advertised in these columns, the swine sales under the auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture were held along the main line of the C. P. R. as far west as Moose Jaw. The pigs sold were purchased from breeders between Moosomin and Moose Jaw. As the car had to stop at all leading stations while gathering up the pigs that were purchased, it was thought a good idea to hold a sale at the same time and thus give farmers an opportunity to secure change of blood from that purchased at previous sales, or those who wished to make a beginning with pure-bred pigs, an opportunity of doing so at reasonable rates. The first of the sales was advertised for Moosomin, and to give breeders there a change of blood, the car was started at Moose Jaw, and the purchasers at that point and Regina taken on, when the car proceeded to Moosomin, selling there and gathering fresh pigs. This was continued at each point, and the following summary shows the number bought and sold at each place:

	BOUGHT.		TAMS.		BERKS.		YORKS.		TAMS.		BERKS.		YORKS.	
	B.	S.	B.	S.	B.	S.	B.	S.	B.	S.	B.	S.	B.	S.
Moosomin	10	12	12	18	4	14	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Wapella	1	4	5											
Whitehead	1	4	5											
Broadview	5	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
Greenfield	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wolsley	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian Head	1	4	5											
Balconie	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Regina	13	24	13	24	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
Moose Jaw	6	4	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
Totals	25	37	38	56	10	19	14	13	0	15	2	4	2	4

The work of buying and selling these pigs was done by Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for the Territories. At each point, farmers expressed favorable opinions of the high average quality of the pigs, many capable judges declaring the average quality to be superior to that of the pigs brought from the East two years ago. This fact speaks well for the work the department is doing in increasing the breeding of a better class of pigs and also the work done by the breeders themselves in feeding and caring for the pigs. It is a fact worth noting as showing the progress the breeding of pure-bred swine has made that nearly 200 head could be selected from herds in the territory lying between Moosomin and Moose Jaw. It also emphasizes the fact that it is time the spoon-feeding given by the Government should cease and the breeders left to stand on their own legs.

Owing to the high price of wheat, and the generally high quality of the crop, feed is scarce; and many farmers who should have bought pigs did not do so. The sales up to Regina were somewhat disappointing, but when it is realized that 16 hours were sold to 18 sows, it shows after all that some advantage was taken of the opportunity to secure new blood. Only pigs of three breeds were taken—Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. Of these the Berkshires is, without doubt, the most popular. Mr. Harcourt found it difficult to secure as many of this breed as he would like, as last year's work showed that they were more readily sold than either the Yorks or Tams. The former were the most numerous, but sold well. There seems to be little demand for the Tams. Buyers, while admitting their excellent bacon qualities, (Continued on next page.)

HORSE OWNERS! USE



When Danger Signals your liver out of order, constipation, or your stomach not working right, it's a sign of distress which, unheeded, will lead to trouble—it is time to take

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM



MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

IT SAVES TROUBLE and annoyance many times to have

ABSORBINE

handy in case of a bruise or strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and horse soon ready for work. No blister, no hair gone. ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch from animal or mankind. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or of regular dealers. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agts. for Canada, MONTREAL.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.



STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car-load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

DRAFT FILLIES

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

D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

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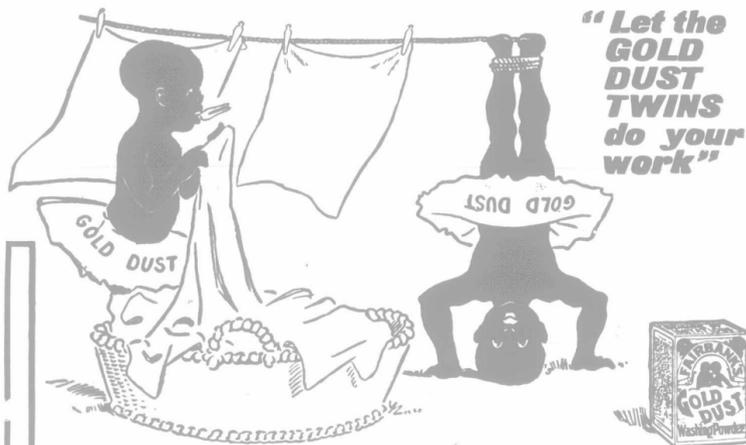
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Gold Dust Stands Alone

in the washing powder field—it has no substitute. You must either use

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Buy GOLD DUST and you buy the best.

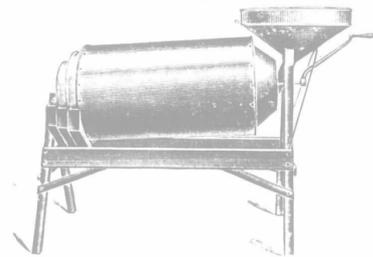
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Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 25 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to

three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans tax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Write at once for wholesale prices.

THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

TO SECURE THE VERY BEST RESULTS
Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

In answering any advertisement on this page.

ROSSIP.

(Continued from page 1897.)

object to the long, lean head. The highest average price was realized for the Berkshires. The pigs selected were from four to eight months old, and well grown for their age.

At Regina, a car with about 35 pigs was started for the north-western branch of the C. P. R., with sales at Langenburg, Churchbridge, Saltcoats and Yorkton. Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Grenfell, who acted as auctioneer for the sales along the main line, went with this car in the same capacity. This will be the first attempt to take pure-bred swine into this district, so long noted for its good cattle.

The original car with about 90 head proceeded west from Moose Jaw, for sales at Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher, High River, Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury and Calgary. The well-known auctioneer, S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, will sell the pigs for this trip.

When this year's work has been completed, the department will have covered nearly the whole of the Territories, having offered settlers pure-bred pigs on all lines of railway (and some of them twice), with the exception of the Soo, Estevan and Arcola lines. It has accomplished a good work for the settler, and can now afford to leave the further improvement of the swine industry in the hands of the breeders themselves. There is nothing that would tend to advance the industry so much now as up-to-date packing plants with easy reach of the producer. One especially at a point like Regina would be a great boon to farmers who have been shipping to Winnipeg.

Henry Nichol, of Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man., is well known to many of our readers as a breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, most of his stock being high-class in their breeding, and good individuals.

Lady Sarah Wilson (imp.) is a fair-sized brown mare of good quality, got by Canteen, he by Sir Eye-ard, by Top Gallant, by Darnley, while her dam, Rachel, has the blood of Prince of Kyle, Prince of Albion and Top Gallant in her veins. One of almost perfect form, with grand quality of limbs, and an active stylish appearance, is his three-year-old sorrel filly by Lord Charming, one of Sorby's well-known stallions; her dam was by Gladstone. Another one, clean-lined bay mare of good size is Lizzie, by Old Charming Charlie, out of Fairview Jean, a Bravery mare. Her two-year-old filly by Alick's Pride has size and quality to her credit. Another promising two-year-old filly by Merden and out of a Bravery mare, was seen exercising in the barnyard. Lizzie's yearling stallion by Baron Douglas is a thick, clean-lined, promising youngster. Several others of good type were also seen during our visit to Fairview Farm.

The Shorthorns are of the type in demand, being of good size, straight-lined, naturally well-fleshed, and blocky. The stock bull, a smooth, red three-year-old by Robbin O'Day, is lengthy, straight-lined, has a grand front, good hind-quarters, splendid handling quality, and, in general, of pleasing appearance. Lady Level by Royal Sator is a splendid specimen of Shorthorn cow. She weighs a full nineteen cwt., is thick, deep and straight; there are no sick places about her; she is constitutionally strong, also smooth and a splendid handler. Her heifer calf is a beauty, sired by Prince Louis (imp.). Myra, 45th, a thick, low-down, extra good-hearted three-year-old cow, was got by Brilliant Star, one of the Watts, of Salem, stock bulls. Henry Brandy is a Black and tan cow of good size, got by three-year-old red and white stallion, W. J. W. (imp.), a slow home, and a grand specimen of a cow. Her heifer calf is a beauty, sired by a grand specimen of a bull, got by Max 14th.

The following are the names of the breeders of the above-mentioned stock: Mr. H. Nichol, of Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.; Mr. J. W. Nichol, of Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.; Mr. J. W. Nichol, of Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.; Mr. J. W. Nichol, of Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.; Mr. J. W. Nichol, of Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-186 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.

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

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

Water Basins

WOODWARD
 O W E & P C O
 MANUFACTURERS TORONTO

Not the cheapest, but the BEST on the market. Note the name.

WOODWARD

They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man. Write us for full particulars.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
 TORONTO, CANADA.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY,
 Breeder of Registered **HEREFORDS**
 P. O. box 154,
 Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T.
 Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd.
 Young Bulls and Females for Sale.
J. E. MARPLES
 DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.
 Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.
 Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60.
 Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.
 Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.
 Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.
 For full particulars write to
J. T. PARKER,
 Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

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

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.
 GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton.

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About Horses

Waverley Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 25, 1901.
To The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto and Winnipeg:
Gentlemen,—

We have been using Carnefac Stock Food for the past six months, and I take much pleasure in telling of the wonderful results we have experienced since we commenced to use it. Our Hackney horses, led by Saxon, being prizewinners at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., require and get, besides the best possible attention, the best possible diet, and this necessarily guides us in our selection of either Stock Food or Condition Powder.

We first used Carnefac for some horses that had distemper, with the result that it kept their stomach in splendid condition, and kept feeding so that the disease was thrown off quickly, and the horses did not go back in condition.

To owners of high-class horses we can cheerfully recommend Carnefac. (Signed) ROBERT BEITH.

Per DUNCAN BEITH, Farm and Stock Manager.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, and TORONTO, ONTARIO.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1901, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON,

CARBERRY, MANITOBA.



Earn a Comfortable Living with a Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, MRS. W. HYNLOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your Incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, it ran according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 2 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

GOSSIP

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM.

John Graham, Carberry, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, owns the above named farm. His latest importations, consisting chiefly of Clydesdales, and with them a few Shorthorns, was brought out from Scotland by Dr. W. S. Henderson, of Carberry, along with some Hackneys for himself. The shipment contained thirty-two animals, twenty-three being Clydesdales, five Hackneys and four Shorthorns. Dr. Henderson in making his selections paid particular attention to action and quality, at the same time never overlooking breeding and size.

Beginning with the stallions, we first notice Merryton (11825), an attractive four-year-old bay stallion, bred by J. Brown, Merryton. He is a thick, strong, well-quartered horse of good substance, a free mover, and was sired by Montrave Mac, dam Beebee of Cults, by Darnley's Hero. Mutineer, a big brown three-year-old of more rangy type, is a horse of good quality with abundance of bone, sired by Prince Robert, dam Tibbie, by New Hope. Prince of Loughton, a big black free-mover, weighing almost a ton, is a well-topped, showy four-year-old of compact form and massive appearance. He was got by Black Prince and out of Marie Stuart, by Darnley. Norman, a three-year-old of very similar breeding, by the same sire, with the Darnley mare as grandam, is a grand moving horse of good substance and quality. Marmaduke II., sire Prince Robert, dam by Excelsior, grandam by Prince of Wales, is a smooth, showy horse, not quite equal to some of the others in size, but strong in quality. Cassius, sire the famous Hiawatha, noted both as a show and breeding horse, and out of a Macgregor mare, grandam by Top Gallant, is a big, gay, showy fellow, an excellent mover, with the best of blood in his veins. Prince of Glack, a two-year-old by Prince Thomas, and out of Rose McCamon, by McCamon is a big, growthy, muscular horse, with fine action, good pasterns, and a short, strong back. Culdee, a bay three-year-old by Royal Gartley's Heir, and out of Cherry Ripe by Royal Signet, is a thick, low-set, muscular horse, strong in bone. Fallacy, a two-year-old by Marcellus, champion at the Highland, and also winner of the Cawdor cup this year, and he by the noted Hiawatha, one of Scotland's most notable horses, dam Choir Belle by Macgregor, grandam Belle of Broadgate by Baron's Pride, is a thick, good-acting, tidy colt, strong in bone. A four-year-old of good size, splendid action and underpinning of the best, is Horace, bred by Geo. Ferguson, of Old Meldrum, Scot. He was the got of Prince Thomas and out of Lady Dora by Prince Lawrence, grandam by Darnley. Eldorado, a strapping big bay yearling by City of Riches, is a grand colt, with excellent feet and pasterns, and a good doer.

Among the suckers, we singled out Seaham Pride as a typical Clydesdale in conformation, underpinning and action. He is a stylish dark-brown colt, and was foaled in February, 1901. This promising youngster is right royally bred, being a son of Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride and out of a Sir Everard mare. With proper care, and we doubt not but that will be faithfully given, Seaham's Pride gives promise of making his mark in showyard circles. His breeding and individual make-up stamp him as a worthy specimen of the noble Clydesdale breed. Baron Graham also a grandson of Baron's Pride, is another exceedingly promising young sucker. He will likely be larger than Seaham Pride, yet, with it has flinty clean bone, good springy pasterns, and excellent feet. A yearling of good Clyde make is Arrogant, sire Montrave, dam Countess of Inverwell, by Prince of Carruchan.

First among the females ranks Lady Marcellus, she the erstwhile Scottish champion Marcellus, a son of the famous Hiawatha. The dam of this promising two-year-old is Mamie of Glenhove, by William the Conqueror. Lady Marcellus won first at Newton Stewart and several other Scottish shows before crossing the water to compete in Canadian show-rings. She is a right good one, and judging from present appearances, will make it interesting to her rivals on Canadian soil. Before leaving the old

(Continued on next page.)

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & 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. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

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

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right. H. V. CLEDDENING, Bradwardine, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

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

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE, 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man

We have, ready to ship,

3 BULL CALVES

sired by Choice Goods 40711—, We have also three older bulls and a number of heifers that we will sell cheap in order to make room for young stock.

In Yorkshires, we can supply a few boars sired by Imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd. These are fit for service.

Walter James & Sons, ROSSER, MAN.

FOR SALE A thoroughbred JERSEY BULL CALF

five months old, sired by Jas. Waldham's bull, "Golden Prince of Brampton," dam "Daisy of Portage." "Golden Prince of Brampton" took diploma at Ottawa and Winnipeg. Apply to

Chas. J. Robertson, Portage la Prairie, Man. SHORTHORNS: Maple Shades Farm, for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Short horns. Current prices.

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man

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

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

WHY STOCK DIE

It is a well-known fact that last winter's heavy mortality among range cattle was due to mange and lice among the herds.

The animals, when annoyed by parasites, fret themselves weak, and refuse to eat; hence, lack vitality, and are unable to withstand the winter storms. You know this as well as we. The time to prepare for the safety of your herd this year, is now.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

will cure mange and kill lice. Improve and invigorate your stock in every way, and fit them for the spring market in valuable shape. It is absolutely safe and very inexpensive. Non-poisonous.

Sold concentrated in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for free booklet.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK



SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Herd (3877), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. FOR SALE: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the low-set, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right. S. E. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.



Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Grimson Chief = 24057 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

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

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 49437, also six choicely bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903. also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select heifers in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns. Oxfords and Berkshires Herd bull, imp. Royal Prince = 1223 =. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford eyes and ram lambs, also Berkshire sows, at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O. Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers. All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, om GREENWOOD, ONT.

Public Sale of Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.: 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first-class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd headers, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogues of the animals. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., om Rockland, Ont.

PLEASE DON'T

imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it. JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM

Shorthorns - Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., om MACVILLE, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdell, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS of fine sires, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and other imp. dams. om

JAS. A. CRERAR, - St. Catharines, Ont.

BELL BROS., Cedar Brook Farm, Breeding of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 189.) Sod Mr. Graham got this young mare with foal to Hiawatha Godolphin. A yearling filly with substance, size and quality to her credit, is Bonnie Lass, sire Airie, dam Valerie, by Knight of Albion. Flower of Glack, a three-year-old mare by Mains of Airies, and Mabel of Old Craig, a four-year-old by Botanist, are a pair of good size and useful make.

Mr. Graham has quite a fancy for the beautiful little Shetland ponies, and has now established the beginning of a stud by bringing out a stylish little stallion, just nine hands high, and a showyard winner, and three pony mares. They are great pets, and already will follow Mr. Graham's three-year-old son even into the kitchen.

Shorthorns. Capt. Jack, Mr. Graham's stock bull, is so well known to most of our readers through seeing him at the leading fairs, or reading of him on former occasions, that little need be said here. He is a thick, straight-lined white bull, a splendid handler and a good sire. Mr. Graham has quite a few well-bred young imported bulls of good individuality for sale, foremost among them being Activity (imp.). He is a dark-red yearling of good substance and splendid quality, being a thick, straight-lined, deep bull, sired by Franklin (76714), Mikado (imp.), got by Crusader (78665), dam Mildred 2nd by Village Pride, is a grand, thick roan yearling, with a good back, strong in heart girth, and well developed. Another thick, roan yearling is King James (imp.), got by Scottish Crown (79915), dam Lady Dorothy 25th. Two other promising yearlings are, the dark-red Golden Chief (imp.), sire Golden Count (83588), dam by Superb; and the roan Goodwood (imp.), sire Good Cheer (81194), dam Rose of Summer, by Marshfield.

Mr. Graham has a lot of fine thick females of good Shorthorn type, but space forbids details of them at present, so we simply give the breeding of a few. Countess of Glack (imp.), got by Royal Velvet (84655), and out of Bellona by Hero, is a promising, low-set, red yearling heifer. Bessie (imp.), got by Distiller (80876), dam by North Star, is a straight-lined two-year-old of show build. Princess of Glack is a two-year-old of good Scotch type. She has at foot a fine calf by the Duthie-bred bull Golden Cup. Queen of the Ladies, a dark-roan two-year-old, sire Capt. Jack, dam Top Lady by Prince Charlie, is a very thick, neat heifer, as is also her full sister, Lady Lillian, a yearling. Lady Jane by Capt. Jack, and out of Lady Nairn by Topman, is a grand type of two-year-old. In 1903 she was undefeated at Winnipeg and Brandon in strong competition.

STOCK SALES AT CALGARY NEXT SPRING.

We have had a glance at the programme of the principal spring sales in addition to the usual weekly sales) to be held at the stock-yards, Calgary, by the Alberta Stock-yards Co., Limited. These sales are:

A three days' horse sale. A show and sale of fat cattle. And a sale and exhibition of pure-bred stock.

The horse sale will be held in March, and without doubt will be a sale of some note in the live-stock industry. No anxiety is felt over entries. Eastern, well broken heavy horses will be there in sufficient numbers for those who desire heavy horses, and range horses for dealers to take east and west.

We were informed by an official of the company that they were daily receiving communications with reference to the sale of fat cattle in the spring, and that the company were circulating the ranchers with reference to winter feeding on the lines laid down in this journal a few weeks ago.

As regards the sale of pure-bred cattle, we saw the programme of the sale, and were pleased to find that the company were offering a number of choice entries from the best of the stock-yards. The programme of the sale is as follows: Pure-bred Shorthorns, including the pure-bred Scotch and the pure-bred English, and a number of pure-bred Shropshires, including the pure-bred Scotch and the pure-bred English. The sale will be held in the stock-yards, Calgary, in the month of March.

Nerve Racked Men and Women will find Balm for their Terrible Sufferings in MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

They tone up and strengthen the nerves, build up the muscles of the heart, and purify and enrich the blood. They put the nervous system in perfect working order, and restore health and vigor to both body and brain.

Miss Edythe Lindsay, Stromness, Ont., writes:—

"It affords me great pleasure to say that I have experienced great relief from your Heart and Nerve Pills. For over two years I suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, was very nervous and easily startled. I was in an extremely weak condition before I started to take the pills, but four boxes effected a complete cure. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

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

Jerseys—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once, om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N. A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address om A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, - DE WINTON.

YORKSHIRES

We have for sale now young stock from six weeks to four months old. They are sired by Summerhill Dalmerly Turk 2nd (imp.), bred by the Earl of Rosebery, K. G. A portion of these are from imported sows. We have also several SHORTHORN BULLS for sale.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - Manitoba

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

G. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

In answering any advertisement on this page, please refer to the number of the advertisement.

YOU
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FARMERS, ATTENTION!

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There is one paper that has stood by you through thick and thin; through good report and ill, and you can always bank on it.

IT'S THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

It has fought your battles on every great question. No settler should be without it. Support the paper that supports you.

FREE FOR THREE MONTHS

By sending a dollar you get the paper till the end of 1905. You also get a prize and a chance to compete in the Tribune Annual Prize Distribution. Many hundred prizes, from a piano down, given away. Address

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FREE UPON REQUEST.

THE TRIBUNE, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Free Press
AND
Farmer's Advocate
\$2.00

TO JANUARY, 1906

Special Clubbing Offer.

Free Press, Winnipeg:

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

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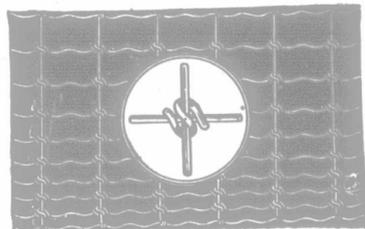
GOSSIP.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, shipped into his stables at Brandon, a few days ago, a grand lot of horses, including one Hackney and five Clydesdale stallions. Among the latter is King's Crest, a grandson of Baron's Pride, and full brother to the well-known prizewinning mare Lady Douglas. A fuller description of these horses appears on another page.

The Van Horne herd of Shorthorns at the East Selkirk (Man.) farm numbers about fifty head, including the noted members of the strong herd illustrated in this issue. Several show things of more than ordinary quality are necessarily omitted from the main write-up; it will not be out of place, however, to refer to their excellencies in conformation and breeding here. In the herd, the more prominent members of which were procured from Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, is Empress 12th (imp.), one of the choice matrons at the farm, and is a magnificent cow, exceedingly deep, low-set and broad. In 1900, she won first at the Royal; in 1901, first at Toronto, and second at the Pan-American, being beaten only by the noted Cicely. Duchess of Sanquhar 3rd (imp.) is a grand breeding cow, the dam of Spicy's Duchess, junior champion at Winnipeg, and reserve at Toronto. This cow won first at Toronto as a three-year-old in 1902, and traces to Star of Morning. Matchless = 34072 =, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, got by Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Matchless 17th, although not quite equal to some of the others as a show cow, from a breeder's point of view, is one of the best in the herd. Crimson Rose, a straight Nonpareil, is another excellent breeder, her bull calf winning first this year in the junior section at Winnipeg. Annie 5th (imp.), by King of Fashion, is a low-set, thick cow of excellent quality. Lester's Pride (imp.), winner of second in three-year-old ring at Winnipeg this year, is another of similar type. Duchess of Aberdeen (imp.) is a big strong cow, and is suckling a beautiful heifer calf. 3rd Enterprise Victoria, from one of the best Cruickshank families, is a thick, useful cow. The following are a few of the two-year-olds: Beauty 37th (imp.), got by Conqueror's Crown; Heatherbloom (imp. in dam), with a fine heifer calf by Spicy Marquis at foot; Florence 2nd (imp.), by Cyprus; all are promising two-year-olds.

Some of the yearlings are: Spicy Wimple (imp.), winner of first at Winnipeg this year in the senior yearling class, and second at Toronto in 1903; Nonpareil 61st, by Speculator, the Pan-Am champion, won second in Winnipeg to Spicy Wimple, and Dolly Marquis, by Spicy Marquis, winner of first at Toronto as a calf, 1903. Spicy Queen and Rosie Marquis, two promising daughters of Spicy Marquis, are included in this list of thick, growthy young heifers. Many other cows and worthy things cannot be mentioned at this time for want of space. A unique addition to the stock is the herd of Dutch Belted cattle, sixteen in number, headed by John of Barneveld 325, a prizewinner that has never been beaten.

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STRONG, DURABLE IDEAL FENCING

THE LIFE of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large, (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest.

THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

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HANDSOME 14k RING and GOLD WATCH FREE



Hundreds of beautiful Rings and Watches Free to anyone. Send us your name and address and agree to sell 20 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at once and we will send you a ring and a watch by mail postpaid. Every lady needs bluing, and at only 5c a package you can sell the 20 packages in a few hours. When you send us the \$1.00 and we will send you the handsome 14k Gold Filled Ring, set with elegant large Marquise Pearls, Turquoise Rubies, and Diamonds—handsome and costly Rings, if you write to us for the bluing with out delay we will give you an opportunity to secure one of our magnificent "Gold" Watches in addition to the Ring. Address: The Marvel Bluing Co., Dept. 266 Toronto, Ont.

In a local contemporary we notice a butcher offers to dress meat for farmers at \$1.00 per head. Most farmers do the work themselves, and can use the offal for the poultry winter feeding.

Mr. Jas. Moore, of Beresford, Man., has over fifteen Shorthorns, headed by Flashlight, sire Scottish Canadian (imp.). He also has several Scottish-Canadian heifers, and quite a few by Master of Arts, a thick, deep, smooth roan of extra good handling quality, now owned by G. L. Ferguson, of Souris. Mr. Moore has some very good, thick, black cows, and a fine lot of red heifer calves. Berkshires are also kept on the farm, and some very smooth pigs of good bacon type were seen contentedly-feeding at the time of our visit.

FREE A \$50.00 SOLID GOLD WATCH

for you, or we will pay you \$50.00 Spot Cash to buy a SOLID GOLD Watch from your own jeweller, if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim. We intend by our liberality to rapidly introduce the Greatest Vegetable Remedy of the age for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Unhealthy Blood, Kidney Trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We don't want your money. Only send us your name and Post Office address and agree to sell only 12 boxes of our Marvellous Remedy at 25c. a box. We will then send you the remedy by mail at once. When sold you send us only \$2.00 of our money and we will send you one of our handsomely engraved case American movement watches and you can send us the other \$1.00 of our money when you receive the watch. Now is your chance to get a fine watch without spending a cent and you will never regret having helped to introduce our Remedy. Here is an advertisement that is fair and square, and, as we said before, we will pay you \$50.00 in cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweller, if you find that the watch we send you is not exactly what we claim. We send a guarantee with every watch. Write to-day.

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

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

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM'S GREAT PREMIUM OFFER

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

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

An Unparalleled Offer

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

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

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

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Hercules

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
 Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (510) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be, "It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate.

In answer to any advertisement on this page, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Owing to the scarcity of feed this year in the Lethbridge district, the swine sale of the Territorial Department of Agriculture was not a success. No bidders were in evidence.

NEW SHEEP ENTERPRISE.

The Alberta Sheep Co., Ltd., is the name of a new Lethbridge corporation opening out in the sheep business in the Chin Coulee district. Nearly all the stock that has been offered has been taken up by Lethbridge citizens, and the sheep and equipment are bought. The initial property of the company includes thirty-five hundred head of choice young range stock, and the beginnings are promising. The first annual meeting resulted in the choice of the following officers: President—J. McCaig; Vice-President—W. A. Hamilton; Directors—T. D. Kevin, J. W. Bawden and C. M. Arnold. J. W. Bawden has been chosen secretary-treasurer by the directors. The head office of the company is Lethbridge.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa., are constantly improving their large stock farm and making additions to their noted stud and herd.

Baron's Gem, winner of second in the aged Clydesdale section at the Dominion Fair this year, is still improving. His critics at the big shows, where competition is exceedingly keen, fault him for being a trifle under size. However, he is gradually overcoming this, so that possibly by another season his weak point will be hard to locate. He is a very easily-kept horse, and an excellent sire, so Mutch Bros. have in him something not only valuable, but also exceedingly difficult to get. In this issue his photo appears, and there our readers can see one of the most worthy sons of the famed Baron's Pride.

The Craigie Mains mares and youngsters were showing to great advantage when recently seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative. They have substance, quality and true breed type. As will be noted elsewhere in this issue, Mutch Bros. are advertising seven Clydesdale stallions for sale. Those desiring good horses at first cost should visit these breeders before purchasing. We have no hesitancy in saying that they are perfectly reliable, and also that they have good stuff for sale.

Shorthorns.

These noted Clydesdale breeders of the Territories are also building up a choice Shorthorn herd on right lines. They have been careful in their selections to purchase only thick, meaty individuals of good size and choice breeding; consequently, their young stock is coming very promising. The noted Sittyton Hero 7th, thrice champion at Winnipeg, and owned by Geo. Kinnon, a near-by neighbor, has been mated with most of the Craigie Mains females. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped is the order of this herd, some of them of Cruickshank breeding, and others from Hon. John Dryden's herd in Ontario. The females represented are Missies, Lavenders, Brawith Buds, etc.

Golden Gloster, the young roan cow whose photo appears elsewhere in this issue, was sired by Prince Gloster, and out of Golden Trophy, by Revenue. Her grandam was Golden Gem, by Sussex Imp., then Golden Flower (imp.), by Perfection, and so on, there being eight straight Cruickshank crosses on her dam's side, and six on her sire's. She has a very promising young heifer calf at foot. The last four calves have been heifers: one is a Ury; one a Missie; one a Lavender, and one a Brawith Bud. One thick, red yearling bull, sired by Clapper Hero, and out of the Lady Eden strain, is offered for sale. He is a broad-backed, short-legged, growthy fellow, extra well filled in buttocks.

Mutch Bros. are strong believers in traps, so this year sowed several acres of traps, which proved a success, notwithstanding that the season was dry. They have an exceedingly large root cellar connected to their commodious cattle sheds, and at the time of our visit it was filled with exceedingly clean, healthy turnips. Their method of harvesting is to top with the hoe and

This plan worked first-

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Carnefac Stock Food

IT IS THE BEST.

Is Your Strength Failing?



ARE YOU NERVOUS? IS YOUR VITALITY WASTING?

These ailments are quickly and forever cured by the grand product of

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

WITH ITS

Electric Suspensory Free With Belts for Weak Men

This suspensory is made for the purpose of treating all special ailments of men, and assures a cure of all waste of strength, early decay and debility. Its current is invigorating and wonderful in power. I can give back to any man what he has lost by violation of the laws of nature. I can stop all drains upon his vitality in ten days. Power which has been lost for years can be restored in a few months.

YOU NEED NOT PAY A CENT UNTIL CURED.

This is my offer, and you should take advantage of it. Many are doing so, resulting in extraordinary cures and the restoration of health and happiness. I have such faith in my wonderful appliance as a curative that I will take all risk in giving you the cure. All I ask is reasonable security that you will pay me for the Belt when you are satisfied with the results. I know you will be, and will trust to your honesty for the rest.

THOUSANDS WILL TELL YOU THE SAME.

I have not felt so well and strong for two or three years as I do now. After wearing your Belt for two or three months, instead of losing weight as I used to, I am putting it on.—FRANK HARKER, Seaforth, Ont.

Since the first time I used your Belt my back has not bothered me, and I have been troubled with it since 1873.—ARTHUR COOK, Rainy River, Ont.

It is only two months since I started to wear your Belt, and the drains are stopped completely. I had tried different remedies and doctored with many leading specialists.—WM. ANDERSON, Queen's Hotel, Dresden, Ont.

After wearing your Belt one month I have gained five pounds in weight. I sleep better, and that awful nervousness is almost gone.—JAMES LENNIE, 103 Lock Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

I have been wearing your Belt one month. It has toned up my system and made a man of me. I consider it a wonderful invention.—D. G. BURGER, Hudson, Que.

No man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living; no man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Suspensory (free) will restore your power. It will check all the unnatural drains and give back the old vigor of youth.

The drain upon your power causes kidney trouble, rheumatism and stomach ailments. You know it is a loss of vital power, and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

CAUTION. Beware of the man who offers to give you something for nothing. Nothing of value is given away. The "Free Belt" men (which in reality is only a scheme to foist some worthless article upon you at a small price), or the one offering a "just as good" belt for a few dollars, is not to be trusted. There is but one way to apply electricity properly in your case, and if you can't do that you had better not use it at all.

I have a beautifully illustrated book which every man or woman should read.

FREE BOOK. If you can't call, send for it today. I'll give you a free test if you call, and demand FREE CONSULTATION. Write to-day. Don't delay. I'll show you how and why electricity cures.

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HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.

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