

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

DECEMBER 12, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

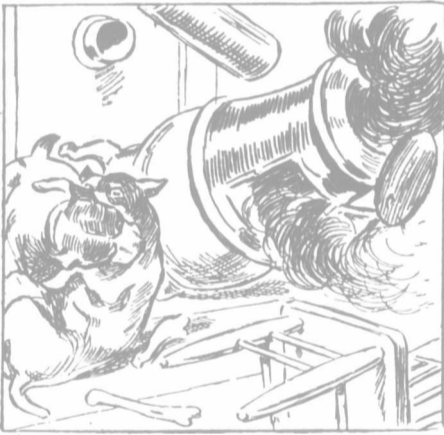
VOL. XLI, NO. 742

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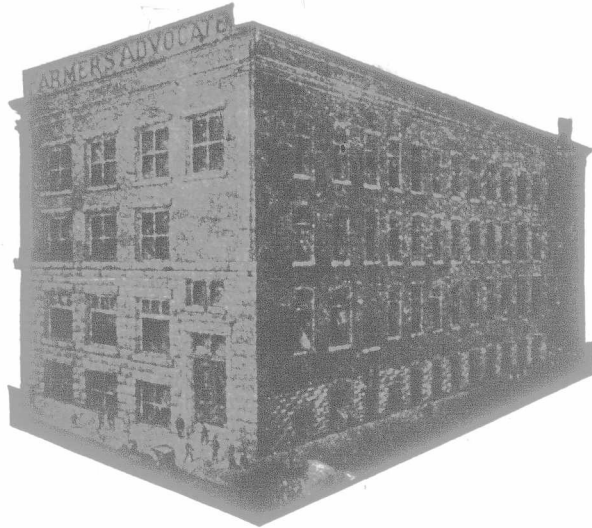
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
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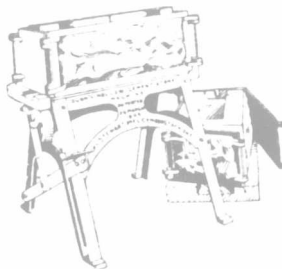
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Price \$3,500. Can arrange terms. Write

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Last Mountain Valley Lands

TALKED TO THE FARMERS

(Special Correspondence)

Strassburg, Sask., July 27.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, addressed a very enthusiastic gathering of farmers and citizens here yesterday afternoon. His address bearing chiefly on the best methods of Agriculture. In the course of his remarks he referred to this district as one which never need fear frost and with proper cultivation of the soil they need never fear drought. He also remarked that crops in this district were at least always ten days earlier than most other points in Saskatchewan.

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press

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Farmer's Advocate

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December 12, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 742

EDITORIAL

Did any person ever hear the Manufacturers' Association suggest export duties on lumber and coal? Oh, no, but true to their instincts and opinions, they suggest it on 'wheat.'

* * *

Dishonesty in registration of pigs is so rampant in Great Britain that it is suggested to have the local veterinarians do the ear tagging, on the basis of which ages would be reckoned.

* * *

If the Shire horse breeder in England would only breed horses with better feet, or at least send horses to Canada with better feet, their Canadian business would increase.

* * *

The Smithfield Cattle Club is evidently not a worshipper of the bovine aristocrat; in fact it is so democratic as to allow grade cattle to enter purebred classes.

* * *

Too many people are making a living from the grain while it is in transit from the producer to the consumer! Exactly so, Mr. Sirett, you have hit the nail on the head.

* * *

It costs 12½ cents to ship oats from Neepawa to Winnipeg, 115 miles and 14 cents from the same point to Fort William which is over 500 miles.

* * *

An Old Country contemporary refers to the cross-bred cow, Doctor, as a 'marvellous cow'; she is twenty-four years of age, won a first prize, and her yield for one day was forty-three pounds of milk, 2 lbs. 5 oz. of butter.

* * *

It looks rather incongruous, to say the least, to see a front page editorial which literally foams at the mouth over the iniquities perpetrated by the grain combine on the farmer, when in the same issue may be found a big advertisement from what strongly resembles a bucket shop.

* * *

The Old Country breeders have a quality which is rare on this side of the water, viz., backbone. Once a case of crooked work is proven against any one, that person is proceeded against with vigor; the fact that he is a friend or acquaintance is not permitted to hinder the course of justice.

* * *

The Shorthorn Society of Great Britain has asked the R. A. S. to make sections for junior and senior yearlings, and junior and senior calves, in the male classes. They have also asked for a group prize for the male progeny of a bull, over six months; the group to consist of two, three or four animals.

* * *

Professor McKay says that the farm dairy people should be able to produce better butter than the average creamery, as they have everything under their own control. The professor's opinion ought to carry weight, for, to quote a slang phrase, "he knows the business from soup to nuts."

* * *

It will take a lot of pictorial literature, and expenditure of cash by the government to convince desirable immigrants that settlers do not freeze to death in their homes on the prairie. Thus is fully shown the folly of governments in giving away coal lands. As a result of the politicians handing out favors, the country gets a black eye, which good crops, cheap lands and big homesteads cannot hide.

Grain Growers Throw Down the Gage of Battle.

A climax to the Winnipeg sitting of the Grain Commission was the action taken by the president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who on Monday Dec. 3 laid the following information against three members of the Grain Exchange:

"At the City of Winnipeg on or about the first day of September they unlawfully conspired, combined, or arranged with each other to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to grain which may be or was a subject of trade or commerce. And further that they did between the fourth day of September, 1906, and the first day of December, 1906, unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange with each other to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of grain, which was, or may be a subject of trade or commerce contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided."

One of the city dailies had been calling on the attorney-general to prosecute, but it remained for the Grain Growers' to take action. The Grain Grower's have already won a memorable fight on behalf of a farmer against a railroad corporation, and the public will watch with great interest the outcome of the proceedings. R. A. Bonnar one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the West has been retained by the prosecution.

Should the Public Operate 'Phones?

The discussion of telephone management and telephone franchises in Manitoba has extended from the circle of the village grocery store and has secured a place in the campaign meetings of both political parties. Both parties in provincial politics seem to have settled it in their own minds that the interests of the people demand governmental ownership or control of trunk lines, and municipal ownership or control of local exchanges, and have committed their respective parties to a policy having practically the same object in view, so that no matter which party is entrusted with the affairs of provincial government in the future, the farming community will be obliged to take a more lively interest in this branch of rural economics.

When a public utility like a telephone exchange is a paying concern it is obviously in the interest of the municipality in which it is located to own it, and conversely where it is an expensive and sparingly used luxury people care very little in whose possession it is. But the telephone is moving out of the category of the latter class and from all appearances will soon be generally considered a necessity, and the question of its ownership and cost of its service will become more engrossing, since people insist upon getting their necessities as near the cost of production as they can be had.

Doubtless people will hear much about the advantages that will accrue to a municipality through the ownership of such a utility as a telephone, and there are municipalities where telephones could be built and operated by the people that would insure their use at a much lower cost than they could be had from a private corporation, but in considering this question, since it is of more importance to the people as a class who are permanent than to either political parties which may be the government temporarily, it is well to look at it from both sides. If it is admitted that municipal ownership and operation would insure a service for less money, we must consider what we give in lieu of money for this service, and try to decide upon a policy that will insure good service at a fair cost without placing the municipality under any serious handicaps.

As against the policy of municipal ownership and control with private operation about all that can be urged is, that to build or acquire a system

would require the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, and this expenditure would of necessity adversely affect the borrowing power of the municipality and thus arrest the progress of more essential public works, such as road and bridge building and eventually schools. One of the most common errors into which municipalities fall is of over-extending their credit and so deterring the completion of absolute necessities. This is practically all that can be advanced against the policy of municipal ownership and control, but if, in addition, we include municipal management and operation, the case for private corporations becomes much stronger. In fact it is on the grounds of the evils which arise from governmental operation that private corporations maintain their superiority. These arguments advanced by private corporations to discredit public ownership and operation are perhaps as familiar to most people as are the assertions of the advocates of the latter system. Briefly, they are as follows:—Tardy attention to detail, lack of enterprise in extending business, extension in unwarranted directions due to the influence and for the private convenience of a certain faction, and the creation of a vast army of civil servants.

The question of public ownership of utilities has received the most thorough study from the best modern economists, men who are materially interested in the subject, with the result that the conclusion has been reached that a system of municipal ownership and control and private operation ensures all the advantages claimed for, and eliminates the disadvantages of the former, while securing for the public the energy and executive ability which characterizes a privately owned corporation. Such a principle may be expected to prevail in the management of utilities and it would be well for those most vitally interested not to lose sight of it in the maze of argument related to a discussion of the main question.

What Has Been Shown Before the Grain Commission so Far.

In conversation with some farmers regarding the Grain Commission, diverse opinions are elicited. Some think good work is being done, others state that the surface of things is only being touched, whereas others again state that the whole affair is a joke; all seem to be agreed that the commission has suffered for lack of a first class, fearless lawyer. Such might well have been provided in place of the messenger boy, yelet a secretary. That the commission has not a lawyer is the fault of the government appointing the commission, and no person else; at any rate, even if on the score of expense it might not have been advisable to retain a lawyer for the entire term of the commission, one should have been retained by the government, at least for the sessions at Winnipeg, Toronto and at the head of the lakes; and such retainer should have been given long enough ahead for the legal adviser to become thoroughly posted on the matters at issue. As to the work of the commission, it is not yet finished, and full criticism of its work in all fairness must be delayed until the work is completed. Farmers will do well to study the evidence they have heard, or read, and when the report of the commission is published, study it carefully. We should like to see the commission (and also the Grain Growers' Associations) give a little attention to those plundering organizations, the bucket shops; for a farmer patronizing such, can lose more money in a day, than from many years' stealings by line elevators, or illegal restraint of trade by fixing of prices. Three things have been pretty well proven by the evidence given; first, that farmers do not take sufficient trouble to verify their suspicions, and they neglect ordinary business precautions in their dealings; second, that there is an arrangement

among the wheat buyers by which competition is stifled, and third, that, in order to more surely effect such arrangement, it has been decided by the line elevators and big companies to squeeze farmers' elevators until such are forced out of business. A good suggestion made at the Winnipeg sitting was that of Jas. Riddell, that a minimum figure should be insisted upon by law as elevator charges, so that the line elevators would be stopped at price cutting, thus hoping to crowd out the farmers' elevators. Further, we believe that all plans of new elevators should be passed upon by the Warehouse Commission before being built, and that he should be given legal power to prevent any being built without such are properly arranged for special binning and that proper scales and cleaners are installed. In fact no elevator should be allowed to do business without a cleaner, this of course might well be included in a noxious weeds act.

A significant fact of the Winnipeg sitting was the attempt to fasten price fixing on the local markets upon the Grain Exchange. The cross-examination of Secretary C. N. Bell of this body was not productive of that result however; referring to that gentleman it seems strange that a government official (see Auditor-General's report for last year, in which he as secretary of Western Grain Standards Board drew a salary of \$300 per year, and as secretary of boards of survey and grain examiners an additional \$750 per year) should be in an organization suspected of price fixing (to sellers or buyers) to the hurt of the farmers. One witness before the commission brought up the point that although shipments of grain had largely increased, the cost per car for inspection had not decreased, that witness had evidently overlooked the fact that the salaries of M. Snow, assistant Warehouse Commissioner at \$150 per month, and of D. Campbell, in addition to Inspector Horn's \$4500, F. S. Gibb's (Ft. William) \$3500 and C. C. Castle's \$3500, and the salaries of necessary assistants had to be provided for. With regard to Secretary C. N. Bell, we fail to see why the government in the Department of Trade and Commerce follows one idea, while another, the Department of Agriculture, will not permit its employees to take outside work; e.g., Mr. F. M. Logan was instructed to get off the beef commission and will, we presume, confine himself to provincial work, for this reason. Similar cases are also occurring as organization in the different provinces proceeds. As a government official, and as an employee of a private corporation, the gentleman above referred to (Secretary Bell) might have been torn by conflicting opinions when giving evidence before the commission, an accident the Department of Trade and Commerce would have to be held responsible for. It has also been pretty well shown that at points where independent buyers are found, that prices are very much better than at places not having such men. Mention was also made of railroad rebates to big shippers, but was not taken seriously, investigation on this point, up-to-date, not being pressed. Even if the commission has not fulfilled the rosiest dreams of those that first clamored for it, good work has undoubtedly been done and faint glimmers of light thrown on dark corners of the grain trade.

Education Demands our Constant Attention.

In such exciting (more or less) times as the present, with municipal elections, and prosecutions by Grain Growers, it behooves us, not to forget that there is a more important question, which demands our constant and unremitting attention, viz., Education! Under the heading 'Organize the School Trustees' will be found a letter suggesting many reforms of our educational system, of a beneficial character more or less. "Slow Coach" belies the name, for many of the suggestions made may to some seem radical, yet for all are well worth careful and mature consideration. If the formation of a 'section of school administration' in the Manitoba Educational Association achieves only one result, viz., to bring about a better understanding between the heads of the teaching body and school trustees it will have done much and have warranted its creation. Up-to-date there has been a great gulf fixed between the teachers and their employers. The former, and we include the whole education department, have been too ready to assume and state, that the ratepayers, the parents, the lay public generally knew nothing about education, had no right to ask questions or criticise, despite the fact that they (the laity) had to pay the shot, and if some poor mortal did

assume to do any of the above mentioned things, he or she was at once taken to task and duly squelched by being told, if not in so many words, you do not know anything about 'Education.'

On the other hand, the taxpayers and their representatives have been guilty of parsimony, a heinous fault in connection with education, on which is built the foundation of the country's welfare. To that parsimony can be traced amongst other things, the decadence of discipline in schools, the ill manners of many children and youths, the multiplication of bullies and cowards, the decrease of sportsmanship in games, a falling-off in common honesty in business, the growth of graft and low ideals, all due in a measure to the emasculation of the schools, by making it impossible for a man to continue in the teaching profession. We wish discussion on this question and invite contributions from our readers, and we hope to have something to say later on, on this great question.

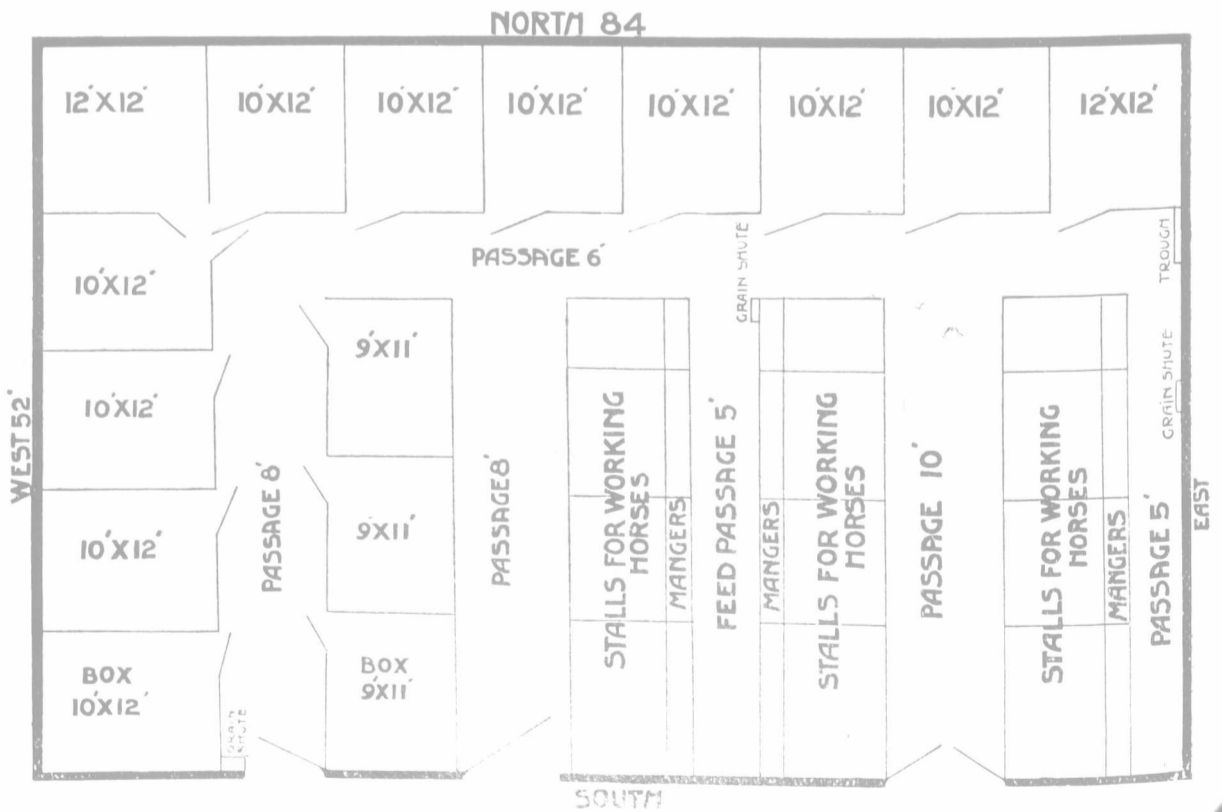
Our Attitude to Farmers' Organizations.

A letter in another column is an evidence that in this world it is hard to please everybody, in fact it seems hard to do or say anything without having one's motives questioned. Occasionally we have been fiercely attacked because we did not rage over some one thing considered an abuse by the party attacking us, while a very few others have with gentle railery and half-earnest manner rallied us about the same thing. It is so very easy when under excitement to utter words, idle words, which are gone, and fortunately soon forgotten; but how different, when those same words are written down to appear on the printed page! For the protection of character, a libel law is on the statutes, but the spirit of fair play and calm reason must after all rule, if the utterances of a person or a journal are to carry weight. Many a person in the heat of the moment will utter unjust words, which they afterwards regret; not only so but the spirit of intolerance which makes every person who differs from you and me, who may not look through the same glasses, as in error, or base minded, or what not, is not in line with the spirit of our age. Abuses undoubtedly do exist, but the persons who rave do little to remove such abuses; rather it is the work of those, who after calmly deliberating take up the work and stay with it. It may be taken as authoritative, once and for all, that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is what its name implies. That it seeks to spread truth and correct error, but in both cases it must be satisfied that each fulfill their respective roles. Any farmer's organization that seeks the farmers good in a legitimate way we hope to see flourish; if we consider their objects and methods savor of that noted tilter at windmills, we shall say so, irrespective of comments, complimentary or the opposite; that is our prerogative. Further, we do not propose to let even our Equity friend's unreasonable accusation pass unchallenged, viz., that because we fail to beat the drum for the Society of Equity, therefore we are backing speculators and capitalists. Perchance our friend sleeps on a downy couch of goose feathers, far

be it from us to suggest even that he must be a gander. We believe that it is advisable in the interests of the farmers of Alberta that there should be one and only one strong organization, call it Alberta Farmers', Grain Growers', Society of Equity or what you will. If we have appeared to favor the one as compared with the other, it is because we believed it to be the best, and the further we look into the matter the more we are convinced that we are taking the right stand in the interests of the farmers and the country as a whole. The farmers' case before the tariff commission was much weakened for lack of one strong organization to present the farmers' side of the matter, similar to the way it was presented by the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The modifications to the Grain and Inspection Acts, the creation of a grain commission can all be attributed to the splendid work of the two organizations mentioned, and the power behind them; further there is a strong suspicion that the tariff would have been increased but for the uncompromising position taken by the farmers in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. For an Alberta organization to attempt to work in other provinces before completing its work at home, would be to fritter away its energies and tend also to hinder the good work being done by other organizations, by its unseemly and useless proselytizing. Further the Society of Equity is an institution conceived, and given birth to in a country where conditions are not the same as in Canada, consequently, while such a society may be needed across the line, we do not consider it as well suited to minister to the needs of the Canadian farmers as some others, which we know are doing good work. We do not take exception to the fact of its foreign nativity, but that it was designed to meet conditions as existing in the land of its birth, and not in Canada. Further we recommend all thinking farmers to join the Alberta Farmers' Association at the earliest possible moment, and join hands with their brothers in work, the Grain Growers.

The New Tariff.

So far as we are able to determine by a more or less hurried scrutiny of the tariff there is nothing remarkable to note. The fears in the minds of many farmers and others, who believe in a tariff for revenue only, that the government would yield to the blandishments of the manufacturers have been somewhat allayed by the schedules issued, albeit it looks from the increase in bounties, as if what Mr. Fielding takes from the manufacturers with one hand he hands back with the other, in the form of drawbacks, bounties, etc.; the difference being that whereas the farmer noticed the individual effect before, now it is hidden from his sight. There are some notable reductions and it must be admitted that the government has done well to resist the demands that the tariff be increased rather than decreased. We hope to refer to this important matter more fully at a later date, when more space is available, so that specific cases may be referred to according as we deem such necessary or important.



THE STABLE PLAN AT HILLCREST.

HORSE

A Complete Horse Barn.

The foregoing plan of the horse stable at "Hillcrest" is published to illustrate a system of laying off stalls that is peculiarly adapted for a farm where horse breeding is followed to a considerable extent. The plan is self explanatory so far as dimensions and compartments go, but we might just say that there are two drive floors above from which coarse feed is thrown to the feed passages below. There are also large oat bins over the different grain chutes, the one at the east end extending from the drive floor to the end wall. The stable walls are of wooden frame on a concrete foundation. The walls are all above ground and there is no scarcity of windows on every side. The arrangement of the working horse stalls is found to be most satisfactory as it is more easy to fix the responsibility for the care, or lack of care, of idle horses than if all the teams stood in one or two rows.

Hillcrest is a wheat and horse farm. There are three quarters of the very best wheat land, off one corner of which is a large pasture through which runs a creek. The barn was carefully planned after looking over some of the best stables on the continent, and unlike a great many other stables has been found on completion to give as much satisfaction as was expected of it in its conception.

The Impeccability of Judges.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice an excellent article under the above heading in one of your late issues. As one who has followed the agricultural show ring as an exhibitor and judge in the United Kingdom for over twenty years I reckon that I have had a little experience, but from my observations since coming into America I find what we know as crookedness in the show ring in the Old Land is nothing compared to what is carried on out here. I never knew but one instance of an exhibitor writing to a judge before the exhibition, and in that instance the judge reported the affair to the committee of the fair with the result that the writer of the letter was expelled from all societies for three years. Can the societies not take the same firm course out here? The best system of judging horses I ever had the pleasure of seeing carried out is the one adopted by the Shire and Hackney Horse Societies at their annual exhibition held in London. There are three gentlemen selected they are balloted for in each class, that is to say to judge the class put before them, and in case of a dispute the other one is called in to decide. In every succeeding class there is always a change in judges, therefore an exhibitor cannot tell who will be the judge till the class comes into the ring. This system has given the best of satisfaction in higher and better classes of animals than I have ever seen in Canada or the States. Certainly Mr. Editor I agree with you, as a general rule the one judge system is the right one to adopt, as you know who commits the errors, there is no one else to hide behind, and I always would much rather take a decision from one sound practical judge than from three who possibly never bred or reared the kind of stock they were judging. As for agricultural professors I cannot think you could get them appointed in the Old Land. As the various breed societies generally submit a list of names to all the leading agricultural fairs and you can depend that the breed societies do not put the name of a man up about whom there is a shadow of doubt. The importers of live stock to America, I am afraid, play too prominent a part in the appointment of judges to some of our leading fairs. It certainly reminds me very forcibly of a prominent sheep breeder in Scotland of twenty years ago, who strongly objected to exhibiting or acting as judge. He said the system of that day was, you scratch my back to-day and I will scratch yours for you some day. And from what I have noticed since coming into the country you have got the Old Border Leicester Breeders' theory working in America to-day. I feel sure there are plenty of sound practical breeders of live stock in Canada without these irreputable exhibitors and judges. In conclusion I would say nothing brings a society down quicker than poor judges and crookedness by the exhibitors.

OLD EXHIBITOR AND JUDGE.

Old Countrymen Advised to Increase the Speed of Their Roadsters.

Amongst the various classes of horses used for harness purposes nothing is more pleasant to drive nor more exhilarating to passengers, says the *Farmer and Stock Breeder*, than the type known in the trade as "the trapper." The word trap is not used in respect of a heavy carriage, such as a landau or a brougham, nor a lighter carriage, such as a victoria; but it applies to many two-wheeled vehicles, especially those of the dog-cart build.

The trapper is usually a small horse or cob, but the latter term is hardly applicable, because, strictly speaking, a cob is a stout animal of wool-pack type, almost corresponding with the term "blocky" which is applied to a thick, short-legged Shire horse.

The best shape for a horse's body is that of the old splash-and-dash churn, which shape presents to the rider a good spurring place—a good cœcum—the central ribs being the longest, thereby forming a curved underline from girths to flank. Again, there appears always to be a close connection or association between the bowel system and the parts outwardly, represented by the sheath, as small bowels are found only with a small sheath, and then there is not a good appetite when the horse does hard work of any

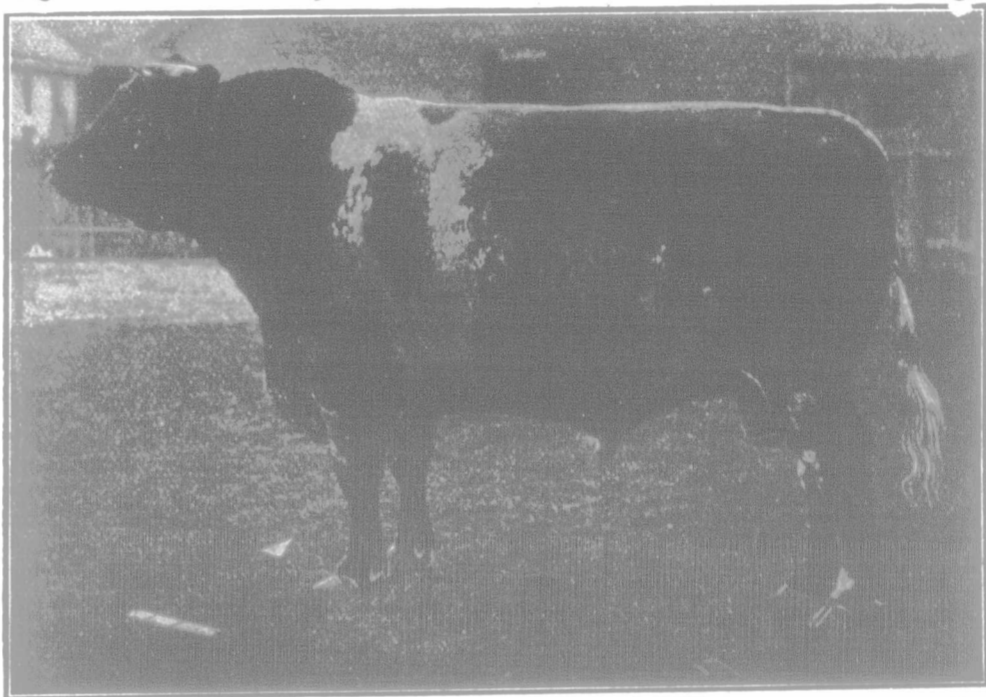
The good trapper never tires, never seeks favors at a hill, never looks longingly into hotel gateways, never requires the whip. He enjoys the journey; he goes back as fast as he came, and he drinks and eats when he returns to his own stable.

I confidently predict that all types of light harness horses used on country roads will gradually become faster: will, in fact, eventually follow the lead of the United States, wherein the trotter reigns supreme. Slow steppers will be fashionable in parks and crowded cities with congested roads, but they will be intolerable even in an omnibus on a less frequented, spacious road. In any case, the trapper must be sharp as a needle passing all other horses on the road.

[This slowness has been the reproach of many Hackneys and has prevented their coming more into favor with the general public. We fail to see why road horses cannot be both speedy and attractive in form.]

* * *

It would be quite in order for the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain in view of their wealth to be more generous to some of the big agricultural shows. Say in Canada, with which country the lads north of the border do such a big trade. The Shire Horse Society of Great



SCOTTISH PRINCE (imp.) = 50090 = (84728).

First and senior champion Shorthorn bull, Toronto 1906, sold by John Gardhouse & Sons to J. E. Robbins & Son, U.S.A.

kind. Further, if the anus is small or sunken, or both, not only do I advise that the horse be not bought, but he is not worth having as a gift. He is comparable to a steam-engine without a proper fire-box, the machine failing to act because there is no heat, no energy. The horse with no stomach may do one day's work fairly well, but eating little or nothing after the exhaustion of the work he is weak and helpless and soon becomes an invalid of the stable; a bag of bones which disgraces the owner, because the general public concludes that the horse is illiberally fed.

It is not exactly a question of length of leg, but rather of length of ribs. All animals are more or less judged by this standard—even the dog is better for a thick body—and the superior Shorthorn is described as massive.

Returning to the small horse, known as "the trapper," perhaps in his case it may not be so necessary to carry a heavy body as it would be in the cart horse or the hup er; yet the trapper should have a good, well-shaped middle. He must also have a good heart, this point being judged by the shape of his head, which bespeaks the breeding, and by the veins in the neck and other parts. The necessary energy or force of the trapper is a most important point, as without it he would be a slow striker; in fact, he would not be a satisfactory trapper. He must also have good lungs, all organs of respiration being efficient. He is generally sound in the wind, as the derangements of roaring, whistling, etc., are more frequently found in big horses. The trapper may be called upon to jump away from the stable door and be driven fourteen miles inside the hour to catch a train or keep an appointment, or attend the meet of hounds—a case in which five minutes late may lose much sport, if not the entire day.

Britain have done better for Canadian shows than their Scotch confreres, although they do not one-hundredth part of the trade with Canada, the men north of the Tweed do.

STOCK

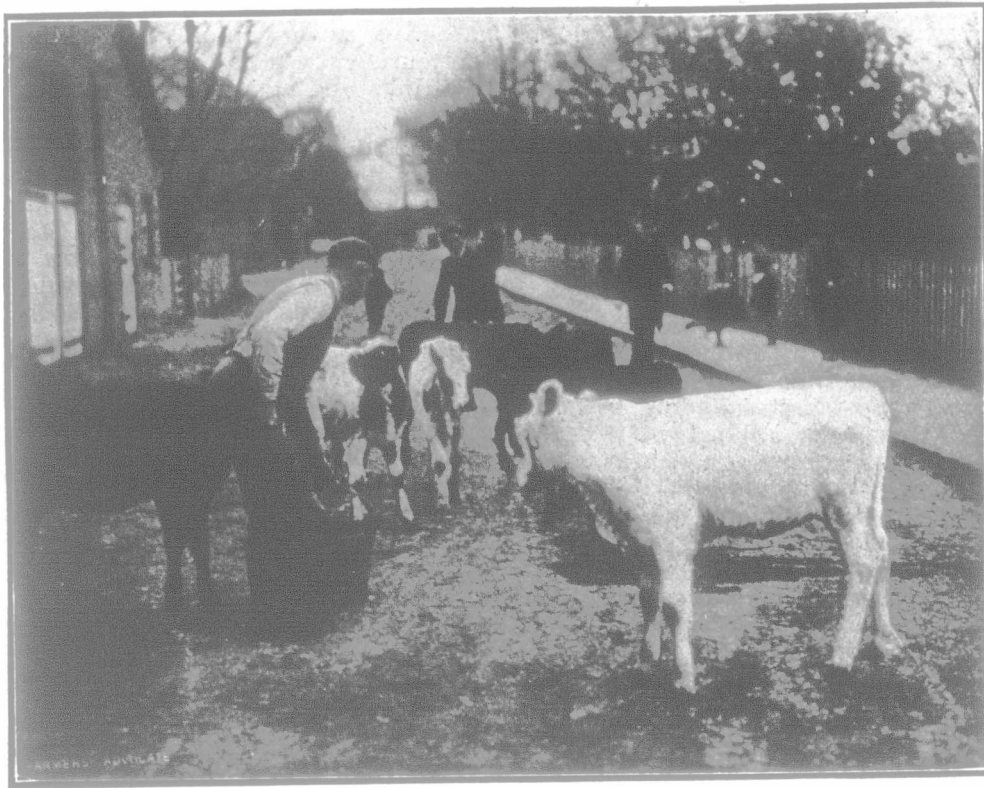
Should Pedigree Cattle Only Be Encouraged?

The question above started quite a debate recently among the members of the noted Smithfield Cattle Club, such being precipitated by the Polled Cattle Society (Aberdeen Angus) which wrote:

"That the society was wishful that the club should not permit the entry of an animal in the Aberdeen-Angus classes unless such animal is entered or eligible for entry in the Polled Herd Book, or unless such animal shows four continuous crosses of Aberdeen-Angus blood (registered sires) in the pedigree."

It seems that the club's rules do not require that animals entered as of any particular breed should be eligible for the Herd Book of such breed. There were in all breeds cattle which were technically ineligible for entry in the Herd Book of the breed, but which were pure-bred cattle, and these if not allowed to compete in the breed classes could not be exhibited, as they would not be eligible as cross-breeds, no cross being known, and under the club's rules animals are not considered to be cross-breeds if they have more than three consecutive crosses of the same blood.

The conservatism of the Old Country breeder is thus revealed to a nicety; a quality by no means to be denied, even if the continuance



FEEDING CALVES AT THE S. A. FARM.

of the rule cited seems so peculiar and inconsistent; tending also to reopen the question as to what constitutes the right to annex a breed name. Surely if an animal cannot be enrolled as a purebred in a particular breed it has no right to use the name of that breed, unless we are prepared to contest the right of a breed society to register live stock. It seems to us that the famous old club, whose name suggests juicy steaks and tender chops, sturdy yeomen and country squires, might revise their rules so as to bring such in line with those of the breed societies; as is well known, members of the latter are the men who fill the club's stalls at show time. It is a moot question among students of live stock history and present performance, whether closed books of registry, by which we mean only animals having registered ancestors are permitted to register, are the best, all the interests of the breed being considered. Diverse opinions are held in spite of the gradual tendency to close the books, the motives for which are not as yet fully explained. What is the opinion of our readers on this subject?

A Piece of Evidence for the Beef Commission.

Under the heading "Canadian Cattle at Chicago" the following appears in the *Livestock Report* of that city for November 30:
 "On Tuesday of last week (Nov. 20) Clay, Robinson & Company handled at Chicago quite a string of cattle for G. P. Ashe, a well known Canadian ranchman who ranges both cattle and horses near Coutts, Alberta, Canada, as well as at Sweetgrass, Montana, the latter being his shipping point. In the shipment were also cattle belonging to several other owners. The outcome of the consignment is shown by following tabulation:

G. P. ASHE—	Description.	Gross per head.	Net per head.
	36 steers,	\$57.64	\$46.57
	25 steers, fairly good.	64.08	53.01
	10 steers, medium.	55.49	44.42
	8 steers, canners.	53.29	42.22
	11 steers, fairly good.	80.80	69.73
	7 steers, coarse.	92.60	81.53
TENNANT & SON—			
	4 steers, fairly good.	82.91	70.91
	3 steers, coarse.	73.19	61.19
	4 steers, fairly good.	65.52	53.52
TENNANT & BUCKLEY—			
	15 steers, fairly good.	64.77	53.36
	4 steers, medium.	58.86	47.45
	10 steers, fairly good.	80.79	69.38
DEER CREEK CATTLE Co—			
	10 steers, medium.	56.40	45.98
	7 steers, fair.	52.12	41.70
SAM GRIFFITH—			
	16 steers, medium.	54.31	44.54
	14 steers, common.	42.66	32.89

It should be borne in mind that the above prices were made on a market 40 to 50 cents per cwt. lower than three weeks ago, when rangers were at the highest point of the season, and, moreover, on a day when the weather was rainy and bad, which detracted 15 to 25 cents per cwt. from the looks of the cattle as compared with their appearance on a fine day, so that the sales speak well for the Chicago market. Canadian ranchmen would undoubtedly have made good money this year by shipping direct to this market, notwithstanding the tariff."

The Students' Judging Competition at the International.

The Spoor trophy for the best students' livestock judging team stays for another year at the O. A. C. Guelph. In addition to winning the cattle, sheep and swine trophy, the Canadian college leads the sextette of colleges, Ontario, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, Texas on the grand total and also furnished the first and third men in the grand aggregate in Messrs. R. S. Hamer and C. C. Nixon, both of whom were in Western Canada last summer for the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* AND *HOME JOURNAL* of Winnipeg, as subscription agents. The runner-up team, Iowa, was trained by Canadians, as was the Texas team. Ontario fell down in horse judging, but that is where the college has been weak for sometime, only recently having good specimens to train upon. Each team was composed of five men. The official ratings show that three out of five in the Canadian team distinguished themselves.

GENERAL RESULTS.

No.	State.	Percentage.
1.	Ontario.	4651½
2.	Iowa.	4575½
3.	Ohio.	4485
4.	Kansas.	4254
5.	Michigan.	4210
6.	Texas.	4104

HORSE TROPHY.

No.	State.	Percentage.
1.	Iowa.	1334
2.	Texas.	1262
3.	Ohio.	1256
4.	Ontario.	1237
5.	Michigan.	1158
6.	Kansas.	1065

RESULTS IN CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE FOR TROPHY.

No.	State.	Percentage.
1.	Ontario.	3414½
2.	Iowa.	3241½
3.	Ohio.	3229

4.	Kansas.	3189½
5.	Michigan.	3058½
6.	Texas.	2812½

GENERAL SHOWING BY STUDENTS.

No.	Student.	State.	Percentage.
1.	A. H. Hamer, Ontario.		980
2.	J. O. Olson, Kansas.		975
3.	C. C. Nixon, Ontario.		972
4.	W. J. Hartman, Ontario.		964½
5.	J. B. McMillan, Iowa.		960
6.	E. Rail, Iowa.		941
7.	John C. McNutt, Ohio.		940

RANK OF STUDENTS IN CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

No.	Student.	State.	Percentage.
1.	C. C. Nixon, Ontario.		740
2.	W. J. Hartman, Ontario.		725½
3.	J. J. Olson, Kansas.		720
4.	A. H. Hamer, Ontario.		709
5.	John O. Williams, Ohio.		694
6.	J. B. McMillan, Iowa.		687
7.	Ellis Rail, Iowa.		676
8.	W. W. Gemert, Kansas.		676
9.	H. Gerlaugh, Ohio.		666
10.	R. S. Hudson, Michigan.		665

RANK OF STUDENTS IN HORSE CONTEST.

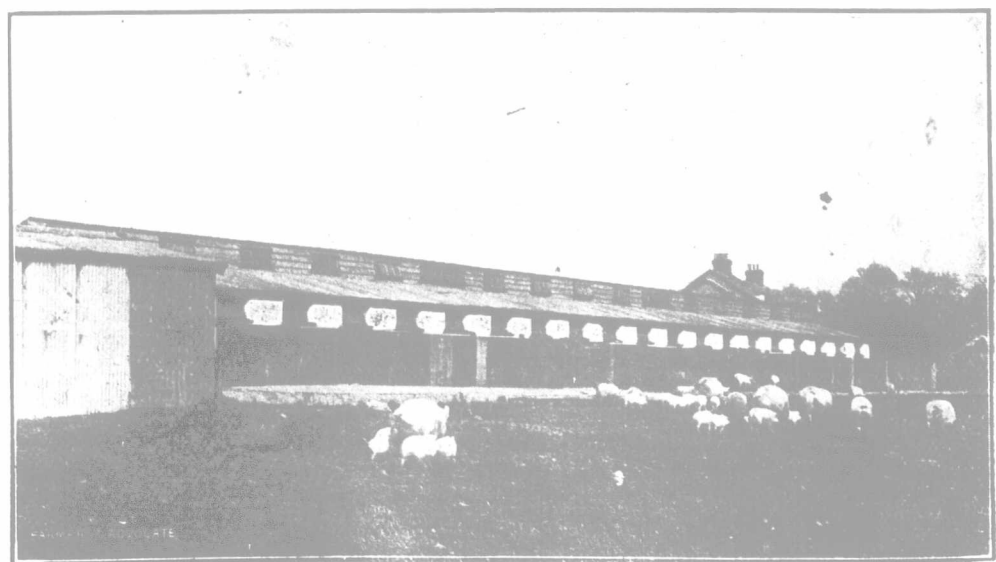
No.	Student.	State.	Percentage.
1.	R. E. Drennan, Iowa.		289
2.	B. W. Crossley, Iowa.		284
3.	John C. McNutt, Ohio.		281
4.	J. B. McMillan, Iowa.		273
5.	A. H. Hamer, Ontario.		271
6.	A. C. Burns, Texas.		269
7.	W. W. White, Texas.		267
8.	H. Gerlaugh, Ohio.		266
9.	Ellis Rail, Iowa.		265
10.	George A. Crabb, Ohio.		260

The Resting Period Between Lactations.

A subscriber writes:—"Would you inform me how long a cow should be after calving, before being again bred, so that I can always obtain a good supply of milk? Do you think it injurious for a cow to calve every year providing the cow is in good health?"

P. MATTHEWS."

This is a question occasionally raised by those especially interested in developing the milking abilities of the cow to its limit. The breeder of bovines, whose cows are not milked by hand, but suckled by calves has very little control of the milk supply, almost invariably the nursing cow gets several months rest. The dairyman or the farmer seeking revenue from his cows cannot afford to keep an inferior producer, no matter whether the amount produced takes five or seven months to get. Starting with the first calf many dairymen like it dropped when the heifer is two years old, three to five months after calving she is again bred, being allowed to become dry six weeks previous to the arrival of the second calf, this method being continued indefinitely. Our preference, especially with the dual purpose grade and purebred cows, we assume that the heifers are well grown and strong, would be to have the first calf dropped at twenty seven or thirty months of age and then milk the heifer as long as possible; some time limit would necessarily have to be figured upon so that the second mating could be arranged for; if well grown and thrifty would prefer to breed again as soon as signs of heat are shown if appearing three months or later after calving. In some cases the mating will be delayed to accommodate the convenience of the owner as regards stabling, feed, time of year, etc. The attempt to have heifers calve at two years old is a risky practice



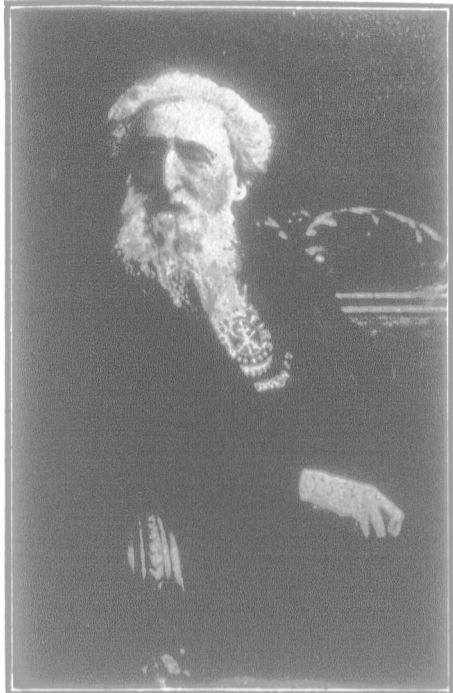
YORKSHIRES AT THE FARM COLONY.

to follow, albeit followed by dairymen who, however, give their charges extra attention and are not particular as to the effect on the progeny, unless such are very thrifty and well grown; although a sort of compensation may be given by delaying the second mating so that the second calf will come at forty two months.

Immaturity either in males or females when mating exacts a heavy penalty in the form of impaired size, lack of constitution and capacity to produce, especially noticeable in a rigorous climate, where succulence for winter feeding is rarely furnished. The breeders of purebreds of the various beef breeds rarely have heifers

drop a calf before thirty months, in fact many would postpone the date only that by so doing there is some risk, or trouble at least, of getting the females in calf, some individuals exhibiting a marked tendency to put on fat, which in cases affects the generative organs, the ovaries especially.

How the Salvation Army Trains Men for Farming



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

With the zeal of an evangelist and the devotion of a martyr, General William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, combines the genius of a statesman, the discernment of a prophet, the leadership of a captain of industry, and the practical common sense of a successful farmer. He guides the organization with the autocracy of a Czar and the democracy of a Canadian. Over forty years ago he had a vision of Darkest England and the Way Out. Henceforth his one business was the rescue of human driftwood and the making of men. A dramatic figure is this white-haired old man, as alert and vigorous at nearly 80 as most men are at 30. A phenomenon of energy, his labors during the past half century would have put a dozen ordinary men on the shelf. On any purely human hypothesis, his life is inexplicable. The past summer he was able to make a 2,000-mile motor tour, visiting a hundred towns, and delivering probably three times as many addresses. The genesis of the name Salvation Army is interesting. About 1887, one of Mr. Booth's aides, an expugilist named Cadman, advertised a "Hallelujah Army" meeting. Then, with an inspired stroke of the pen, Booth changed the word "Volunteer" in a report to "Salvation" Army, and some one dubbed him "General." The name stuck. Then came other officers, uniforms, bands and all the rest that has caught and held the unchurched millions. From the day 41 years ago, when he stood almost alone, facing that continent of misery, vice and crime—the east end of London—the Army work has grown, till probably millions of soldiers have been enrolled. It has over 19,000 paid and 50,000 voluntary officers, and 17,000 musicians; issues over 60 periodicals, in 24 languages, totalling 1,000,000 copies per week. It carries on some 650 social, preventive or remedial institutions; feeds 200,000 hungry ones in its food depots every week, and houses nightly 25,000 homeless outcasts in its shelters, giving employment in its own 76 factories or elsewhere to 16,000 men; conducts 18 farm colonies; nurses thousands of sick poor; inaugurates an emigration propaganda that will send 25,000 people to Canada next year, and becomes an instrument in the regeneration of multitudes. The Army has outlived scorn, obliquy, and the brutal opposition of mobs and jails, and has won the commendation of kings, presidents and prelates, while great ecclesiastical organizations are imitating its methods; the London County Council adopts its plans for the housing of the people, and philanthropists are establishing a farm colony for women.

Booth's plan of campaign is sound—individual regeneration. He starts at the center of the being, but knows that it is not enough to say, "Be in peace, be ye warmed and filled." So he cares for the suffering and the starved body,

which must be cleaned, clothed and fed; and across the street from a Shelter, where the homeless man gets a bath, supper and clean bunk for a nominal fee, the Army sets up a big sash-and-door factory, or mill, where he goes to work next morning to earn something, making him a man instead of a pauper. This is the theory that runs through all the Army work.

Some fifteen years ago General Booth conceived the idea of a big farm for rejuvenating men who were battling their way back to sober, decent lives. With courageous optimism, he purchased a 3,000-acre property at Hadleigh Village, on the north bank of the Thames, in Essex, about 39 miles from London, on the London, Tilbury & Southend Railway. This has been designated with the rather cumbrous title, "The Salvation Army Industrial and Land Colony," because they carry on brickmaking and other work, as well as farming and gardening. A good view of the whole colony may be obtained from the ruins of Hadleigh Castle, nearby, where Anne Boleyn was once imprisoned. By dyking and other improvements, the farm has now reached a total value of some £140,000. A portion covered by tides is let for fishing and a part is still farmed by tenants whose leases have not yet expired. The main colony—over 1,000 acres—is farmed by the Army, and, in addition to pasture for sheep and cattle includes market gardens, orchards containing 1,200 fruit trees, and a large quantity of bush fruit; farm land for growing wheat, oats and root crops, besides two large brickyards. The products sold and consumed last year would aggregate over £32,000 and the total outlay would reach about £33,500. During the year ending March 31, 1906, employment was provided on the farm for 478 men, and, on an average, the number will probably reach 500 per year, for longer or shorter periods. In addition to the colonists, about 50 regular employees, including horsemen, and plowmen are engaged. The live stock for work and other purposes numbers: horses, 56; cattle (Shorthorn grades), 121; sheep (Hampshires and Sussex), 274; pigs, 23; poultry 1,800. From the balance sheets submitted for the writer's inspection, the market and industrial departments of the institution pay best. There have recently been planted some 4,000 apple trees, 5,000 plums, and 1,500 pears. Owing to the

proximity of the Colony to London, there appears to be a disposition to develop the fruit and vegetable gardening departments, as likely to yield the most profitable returns. A great deal of the soil, both in the pasture and tilled areas appears to be very fertile, and the crops of wheat, oats and roots, growing or harvested, were most creditable to the officers in charge. The photo-engravings which we publish will give our readers an idea of different features of the farm. Like many English farms it is very irregular and scattering in its lay-out, which increases the cost of management. The deficit last year was some £1,500, but it is reaching a self-sustaining position. Run as an ordinary business proposition, there is little doubt but what this farm could be made to pay handsome dividends, and is steadily increasing in capital value. It is now worth many times its value when purchased by the Army. But when all the circumstances and the moral and physical achievements upon the paupers and wastrels cared for, are considered, who would cavil at the outlay? After getting thoroughly straightened up, and becoming more or less familiar with farming, some of the colonists go to work on regular farms, and a goodly number come to Canada. For the colonists, very comfortable dormitories and dining rooms are provided, and plenty of wholesome food. As soon as these people are able to work to any advantage, they receive wages, which are increased as their capability develops. With improvement in conduct and service, we observed that they are given better sleeping quarters—fewer in a compartment, pictures on the wall, and a comfortable reading room in the evenings. The good order, discipline and sobriety of the colony were most noticeable, abstinence from drinking being, of course, one of the regulations. Most of the men and boys tell the same story of how they got there—out of work, starving on the streets, or "gone to the bad." A young cook was interviewed:

"What were you before you came to the colony?"
 "Brushmaker in London, sir."
 "Did you fall out of work?"
 "Yes."
 "Got in a bad way?"
 "I did in London and around the country."



MEN IN THE MAKING.
 Orchard tillage at the S. A. Farm Colony.

"The Salvation Army picked you up?"
 "They did."
 "Doing all right now?"
 "Yes."
 "What do you look forward to ultimately?"
 "I want to go to Canada in the spring?"

* * *
 "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE representative enjoyed his visit to the farm colony, which, unfortunately was all too brief, but yet sufficiently long to discern the general features of the institution and the commendable nature of the work being accomplished.

Mammoth Agricultural Convention in Louisiana.

The American Association of Farmers' Institute workers held its tenth annual meeting at Baton Rouge, La., and brought together a large concourse of men engaged in promoting Farmers' Institute work throughout America. Delegates were present from Maine on the north east, Florida, in the south east, California in the south west, Idaho and Montana in the far north west and from Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada. All parts between these remote limits had representatives on hand to confer regarding the work that they had in common interest. The delegates were for the most part the Directors or Superintendents of Farmers' Institutes with a considerable number of Experiment Station and Agricultural College men who are intimately associated with the work.

The association is full of life and meets to do something from which profit will accrue,—not to simply pass resolutions, appoint officers and adjourn

DAIRY

A Dairy Problem.

"Could you tell me the cause of the butter not gathering when churning. I believe the cream was not sour enough and too cold, the cow has been milking for twelve months and gets salt regularly. Believing the cream too cold I added hot water to accelerate, with the result that the butter was soft and in little balls and in trying to wash became almost inseparable from the water."

There are several conditions under which it is difficult to cause cream to churn, among which may be mentioned a small and hard condition of the fat globules and a high viscosity of the cream. These difficulties are most common in the fall and winter months, when the cows are well advanced in the period of lactation and when they are fed on dry food of a character to make hard butter fat. Very often the cream is held at a low temperature during the cold weather, which prevents ripening. Insufficient ripening, along with the other conditions mentioned, is almost certain to cause difficulty in churning.

To overcome these difficulties, there should be added to the food of the cows something of a succulent nature that will cause the secretion

What Process Butter Is.

The manufacture of process butter is prohibited in Canada we have always understood, although a very similar method to the description given below has we are informed been carried on in Winnipeg for the past year or so. We are not certain as to the department under whose purview such manufacturing comes, probably that of Trade and Commerce. In any event the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa would do well to start a quiet investigation and find out the facts. There are in the U. S. many factories turning out this article (process butter) for which they pay the U. S. government an annual license of \$500 for permission to do so. Prof. McKay the well known Canadian born and raised dairy expert of Iowa says: "These factories are able to exist owing to lack of skill of many dairy farmers, as they depend entirely on this class for their raw material. Butter that is sold or exchanged for groceries at the stores at the rate of ten or twelve cents per pound is re-sold by the merchant to the process manufacturer who melts it, thus removing the casein and salt. The butter oil is usually pumped to the upper part of the building into a funnel shaped tank, where air is forced through it, from the bottom of the tank, thus removing any disagreeable odors. As soon as the oil becomes odorless, a certain per cent. of sour milk, known as a starter, is added to the oil. This is to impart flavor to the butter. At this stage the butter oil mixed with starter is run down into a vat of cold water that has a temperature of about 36—38 degrees. Here the oil is congealed into flakes or granules having the appearance of normal butter. It is then removed from the tank, and after standing over night is worked the same as ordinary butter. This butter frequently brings within one cent of the highest market quotations per pound for butter; thus the process man realizes a big margin on his work at the expense of the careless or ignorant dairyman or woman. Every farmer's wife and daughter should know how to make first class butter and thus do away with process factories."



COL. LAURIE (SEATED) AND STAFF, S. A. FARM COLONY, HADLEIGH, ENG.

for a year. One method that has been adopted is to have standing committees on such important subjects as Institute Organization and Methods, Institute Lecturers, Co-operation with other educational agencies and other related subjects. Each committee during the year compiles information on its special subject and has something specific to place before the convention. Complete programmes of the meeting are furnished to each delegate several weeks before the meeting so that he can know what subjects will come up for consideration and can prepare himself to take part in the discussion.

The convention was presided over this year by G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and he makes an excellent presiding officer. He has been associated with the Association since its organization for many years as its secretary and before retiring was honored with an appointment to the President's chair. Canadians were well represented at the meeting. Four were present as delegates and fully a dozen who are now living across the line were at the meeting representing various states of the Union.

The conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country for Institute work. The fact that different systems of agriculture are followed make little difference in organization or methods, but the kind of people to be dealt with and the way they regard the work makes a great deal of difference. Some states have passed through the hard work in organization and have learned a great many lessons about what should not be done and are able to teach others how best to succeed under similar conditions. The delegates seem to go all out to look out for such pointers and cannot help but give assistance and inspiration to further their work.

of milk to be greater and not so viscous. Second, by bringing about a vigorous lactic acid fermentation (souring of the cream) which will help to overcome the viscosity of the cream. If the cream is from the milk of a stripper cow, it is sometimes necessary to add milk from a fresh calved cow. This will cause the butter to unite in granules and separate from the butter-milk.

Since you have stated that your cows are well advanced in the period of lactation, I am inclined to think that you are trying to churn at too low a temperature. This can be easily overcome by adding a small quantity of water to the churn at a temperature of from 80 to 90°F.

Adding hot water and over-churning the cream was the cause of your butter being soft and gathering in balls. It would be advisable for you to ripen your cream well and churn at a little higher temperature, until such times as your cows came in again.

W. J. CARSON,

Professor of Dairying.

Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Highland Agricultural Society reports a profit on their show at Peebles this year; whereas the aggregation of right honorables known as the Royal Agricultural Society cannot increase their prize list on account of the dicky state of their finances. Financing, by the way, doesn't seem to be the forte of titled personages, judging by the R. A. S. of late years.

Horticulture and Forestry

Celery Growing.

The following is a synopsis of the remarks of Mr. T. Benstead of Strathroy, Ont., upon celery before the Ontario Vegetable Growers' convention.

Celery grows on any soil, but is most successful on black muck. The soil he uses was formerly a tamarac swamp. The soil is 10 feet deep. He uses 20 to 25 loads of good rotten barnyard manure per acre, spread evenly over the ground in the winter. In spring it is plowed under five inches deep. Let it lie about two days, then harrow it; then sow 75 to 100 bushels of wood ashes and harrow in thoroughly. Then broadcast 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of fine-ground bone, harrow it again, then add 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of common salt, and work that in. All this is done as early in the spring as possible. He sows his first seed 15th to 20th of March, in a cool hotbed, and transplants when two inches high into beds covered with cotton. If checked in growth, the plants will go seedy; if started too early, they also go seedy. He prepares these beds in the fall, manuring more heavily for them than for the other land. These beds are 4½ to 5 feet wide, for convenience in handling the plants. For later plants, he sows in rows six inches apart, and thins out plants, but does not transplant.

About June 20th the main crop is transplanted. Rows are run north and south, so that the sun shines on both sides of each row.

He grades the plants when planting, putting all the larger plants in together, next size together, and so on. He puts a double row 7 inches apart and 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet apart between the double rows. Uses a wheel 3 feet in diameter, with cleats of wood, 7 inches apart on wheel; these are run along the double-marked rows, the strips of wood marking each 7 inches. A boy drops the plants where they should be planted, and the person following can plant 1,000 plants an hour. Care is taken not to expose plants to sun before planting. A week after planting cultivate with a five-tooth cultivator, then twice a week afterwards with an eight-tooth cultivator.

Blight has not affected his crop. Bleach by boards fastened together with a wire hoop at ends,

and also by the earth piled up at sides in some cases, which takes two weeks to bleach.

The earth washes off best by a forced stream of water before earth dries on.

He does not store much of the celery. He keeps it by putting six rows in a trench, covering two-thirds depth; as it freezes, increase the earth up sides; then, after it freezes, cover earth over the tops. When the top earth is frozen hard enough to hold a man up, manure is put over for extra protection; but he does not keep much past Christmas time.

He uses Vaughan's White Plume, which is the best strain of White Plume he can get.

Some Figures on Coast Fruit Growing.

As there are a number of those who are living in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan whose sojourn there has been crowned with success, and who, now, when dame fortune has smiled upon them, are contemplating changing their scene of action and usefulness from your magnificent wheat fields and glorious bracing, though cold winter climate, for the mild and balmy air of Canada's most western province, the undeveloped wealth of which none can compute, nor yet can her future greatness be prophesied, I would like with the aid of your valuable paper to draw attention to the opportunities and possibilities existing in British Columbia today, and more especially in and around Victoria, as regards fruit growing. With the change of abode there will come a change of occupation, in many instances, the wheat fields, with its splendid returns but arduous toil, will be exchanged for the orchard with its no less bounteous reward to be achieved by lighter, more scientific and interesting efforts. In their journeyings westward many will not be satisfied until they have reached the most western outpost of our Empire, Victoria upon Vancouver Island. Not only is this the outpost but the beauty spot which outshines all others, the Garden of Canada upon the Pacific. To those who contemplate making this their Mecca I think that a few facts and figures derived from actual experience would be instructive and acceptable, especially so, when coming from a native son of British Columbia, who has had a practical experience in fruit growing extending over a quarter of a century, coupled with the experience of his people before him which extends over the last fifty years. Knowing the conditions of climate and soil, as I do, together with the markets past and present, and that the knowledge obtained is small indeed with what can be learned, I submit herewith a few figures relating to the initial cost, maintenance and returns which can be reasonably expected from an orchard of ten acres extending over a period of ten years. It must be borne in mind that these figures apply to Vancouver Island and the vicinity of Victoria.

Cost of setting out ten acre tract of orchard:	
Fencing	\$1,500 00
Preparing land at \$6 per acre, plowing and harrowing	60 00
700 trees at 25c. each	175 00
Setting out and planting at 10c	70 00
Estimated cost of cleared land	1500 00
	\$1955 00

Cost of maintaining until trees come into bearing, cultivating, spraying and pruning:	
First year	\$15 00 per acre \$150 00
Second year	15 00 per acre 150 00
Third year	20 00 per acre 200 00
Fourth year	25 00 per acre 250 00
Fifth year	25 00 per acre 250 00
	\$1000 00

Most varieties of apples will produce a considerable quantity of fruit in the fifth year and in the sixth should produce more than enough to pay expenses for care spent on the orchard, in the sixth year the orchard should represent an investment of \$3541.50 made up as follows:

Original cost	\$1955 00
Five years' interest at 6 per cent	586 50
Maintenance	1000 00
	\$3541 50

Equal to \$354.15 per acre, but against this would be the returns from root crops, small fruits, and the apples from the fifth year. The orchard should produce about \$250 the fifth year and in the sixth year about \$500 worth of apples.

After the sixth year the orchard should be self-supporting, providing intelligence and proper care has been observed. An orchard well cared for

should produce in the seventh year \$1500 and in the ninth \$2500. A ten year orchard should and will produce, under proper management, from five to ten boxes per tree the cost per box including growing, packing, picking and package would be at the outside 50c. per box and as good apples always realize on the average one dollar per box, this leaves a net profit per tree, of from two and a half to five dollars, from this would be deducted the price of marketing about 10 per cent. Each year the orchard would increase in productiveness. During the first five years, roots, clover or small fruits could be grown which would be a source of revenue until the orchard was in bearing, as an illustration, take strawberries.

Cost of strawberry growing:	
Cost of production one acre	\$100 00
Average returns per acre	300 00
(up to \$800 has been realised)	
Average profit per acre	\$200 00

The above although only mentioning apples also applies to pears, plums, prunes, etc. Of course the prices on these different varieties vary, but the net proceeds in each case, in cash, are about the same. Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands cannot be excelled for the production of prunes, especially does this apply to the Italian prune. D. STEVENS.

FIELD NOTES

Provincial Hall Insurance Goes by the Board.

After the investigation conducted by the Hall Insurance commission the result of which was to put one company out of business and incidentally admonish others or pat them on the back, the commission consulted with the Manitoba Union of

"Your commissioners desire, however, to state that they are personally of the opinion that the only economical, sage and easily worked system is compulsory assessment of all lands within the province, to be levied in the ordinary way by the insurance commissioner at a sufficient rate to meet all damage occurring by hail."

Successful Seed Fair at Saltcoats.

Saltcoats, Sask. had a most successful seed fair on November 23rd. Fully one hundred farmers were present, some of them driving twenty miles and as a result of the fair it is estimated that fully 30,000 bushels of seed grain will exchange hands. In conjunction with the seed fair a discussion of the problems of seed, smut and weed eradication was led by Messrs. Murray, superintendent of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan, Bracken, of the Seed Division in Manitoba and H. McFayden in charge of the Seed Division in Saskatchewan. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Thos. MacNutt, speaker of provincial legislature of Saskatchewan.

Of the entries there were seven of Red Fife all free of noxious weeds, the heaviest weighing 66 lbs. to the bushel, all over standard and of excellent quality. One exhibitor had 800 bushels for sale. In white Fife there were six entries, good samples and fine quality. There were six entries of barley of fair color, highest weight 65 lbs. to the bushel; all over one man had 500 bushels for sale. In white oats there were ten entries of which three were rejected on account of white wild oats and a few black ones the heaviest sample weighed 45 1/2 lbs. to the bushel, 2000 bushels were offered by one exhibitor. One sample of Brome grass seed was shown.

The prize winners were Red Fife, W. Thompson, H. Leppington, W. Eohins; White Fife, Fred Kirkham, G. Partridge, C. A. Partridge; barley, Fred Kirkham, C. A. Partridge, M. D. Barker; oats, W. R. Cowan, C. A. Partridge, John Thompson; Brome, C. A. Partridge.

Organize the School Trustees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Is it not time that the school trustees of the Province should take steps towards organization? The union of municipalities is intended to meet a definite



THE OLD COUNTRY ANTI-EMBARGOISTS CASE IN A NUTSHELL!

BRITISH MATRON: "That last sirloin was so good, Mr. — will not eat any but home-bred meats; send me another just the same, it was Prime Scots, you know?"
 BUTCHER: "Well, er—yes, much the same, ma'am, its grandparents were 'All Scotch,' but—er—it was born in Canada!"
 [With apologies to Punch]

Municipalities, and also sent out four hundred circulars, to which only twenty-four replies were received, of which seventeen were in favor, five opposed, and two neutral. The Man. Union of Municipalities approved of government hail insurance and sent a delegation to meet the commission in Winnipeg recently, but part of the delegation wanted compulsory insurance, the others, voluntary, after which the commission drew up the following as their report:

"Your commissioners are of the opinion, after mature deliberation, that sufficient interest does not appear to have been shown by those interested, viz., farmers and their representatives, to justify us in recommending any change in existing conditions at the present time. The companies now doing business appear to be giving reasonable satisfaction, and unless evidence is produced of a more convincing character, than has yet been brought out, that a uniform system of hail insurance under government protection is generally desired, we would recommend that no action be further taken than to protect those insuring in the present companies by bonding those responsible for the funds.

need, and seems to do so. Are there not a great many matters of vital importance to education which demand organized effort on the part of the trustees?

If I am not mistaken, the school bill of 1890 as first drafted contained a clause giving the school boards some representation on the Advisory Board, but the clause disappeared. There has been some talk lately about organizing a department for trustees within the Provincial Educational Association. That ought to be carried out particularly in the interests of rural boards. Many questions of great difficulty might be solved if the trustees could get together and discuss them.

The first thing that occurs to me is the big question: Should not the school boards organize and so be in a position to tackle educational problems and bring their united will to bear upon public affairs, upon the Government, upon the Advisory Board, upon the teaching body? At present they have no means of doing this save as individuals. Why not organize?

2nd. There is another big question, viz.: Municipal School Boards. The whole subject should be threshed out.

3rd. Conveyance of children to school at public

expense. This question is not to be confused with the question of consolidation of school districts, but may be discussed absolutely on its own merits as applying to the districts as they now exist.

4th. Consolidation of districts—in its various aspects: Is it feasible? Will it pay? etc.

5th. Then there is a group of questions of perhaps less pressing importance, e.g., the difficulties connected with advertising for and securing teachers; the need of a right basis for scaling salaries, in graded schools, and the factors which should determine in such a matter; the best method of procuring school apparatus and supplies, etc.

If you would invite correspondence upon this subject I think you would get some interesting information.

"SLOW COACH."

[The suggestion is a good one, as there are a number of questions regarding which a discussion by the school trustees of the province in convention would be productive of much good. We shall be glad to have correspondence on this subject. Ed.]

Disappointed in a Railway.

It seems to be the lot of railroad builders to carry disappointment to a large number of people: here is an expression of the feelings of a large settlement in Saskatchewan.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For two or three years we as farmers and land owners have petitioned the G. T. P. to run a branch of their line up the Qu'Appelle valley from a point near Hide, east of Ellisboro, to a point at Fort Qu'Appelle and from there on to Regina. But now after all the promises they have made us, we find they intend to run from Yorkton to Balcarres, and down a coolie known as Rocks Coolie, at or near the Mission, to Fort Qu'Appelle. Now what we wish the G. T. P. to know is that this route will not benefit our district, as it will be from sixteen to twenty miles from a settlement that would contribute thousands of bushels of wheat besides cattle and other farm products. If the G. T. P. take the present survey would run their line from where they cross the valley east up past the Labrett Mission, then travellers who wanted to go from Regina to Winnipeg could do so by the all lake shore route and not have to go so far around as via Yorkton. The G. T. P. would also get millions of bushels of wheat which now goes to Sinaluta, Wolsley and Summerberry.

We are at present tied up at Sinaluta for want of cars and it is a well known fact that the C. P. R. have not got cars enough to carry out the product of our country.

A number of land owners have said if the G. T. P. would put a branch up the Qu'Appelle valley they will give \$40 for every quarter section they own which would mean \$5,760 per township.

OLD TIMER.

[Railroad builders have first to consider the possibilities of revenue from the operation of a line, they then have to decide how they can best tap a district and push on through it. Doubtless the G. T. P. have spent considerable time in trying to locate their line where it will do the most good to the greatest number and consequently secure the maximum freight for the road. When they have come to their final decision there will be some disappointed people but these may rest assured that if their district justifies it they will in time have a line. What our correspondent says about the beauties of the Qu'Appelle valley and lakes is not a chimera, that part of the country being recognized as among the most beautiful and interesting districts in Canada.]

Why This Boy Keeps to the Farm.

Let me contribute some of my own experiences in an attempt to throw some light on this ever present problem.

I am one of those many individuals whose good fortune it is to have been born in Ireland, where in my early days my time was passed on my father's place, which was justly celebrated for many miles around for the beauty of its surroundings. A show place at any time, it was at its best during the months of May and June. How well I remember the masses of rhododendron, azalea, hawthorn, red and white, double and single, laburnums and many other shrubs which converted the whole place into one mass of gorgeous bloom. Also the acres of woods filled with primroses, bluebells, orchids and anemones, and the flower beds full of all varieties of bulbs, perennials, and annuals. Who brought up amongst such surroundings as these, could leave them without sincere regret, and the feeling that if it were possible to make a good living there, nothing could induce them to leave it permanently?

Unfortunately such needs arise, but when they do, who would not, having once lived in such surroundings, strive their best to emulate them once they had a home of their own?

And in making a new place, with your family around you, be sure they will enter heart and soul into the work if they are properly trained, and in so doing they will not only be kept aloof from evil associations, but will acquire such an affection for the place they have helped to build up, and feel such a pride in the results of their work, that it will be something more than common that will induce them to wrench themselves away from a place that is home to them in very truth instead of merely in name.

Believe me, one of the reasons why boys desire to leave the home where they could obtain a living is because it is often too much like a boarding house where they have to work out their board.

W. J. L. HAMILTON.

An Appeal to Farmers to Unite.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A crying shame it is that a country like this that is unsurpassed, in wealth, especially in coal, should be buying and burning, for cooking and heating purposes soft coal from Pennsylvania at \$10.50, and millions of tons lying in our own mines right at our doors. In the towns of Lumsden and Pense, our nearest stations, five days in the week you could not scrape up a grain sack of coal. About one car per week is the average amount coming to these

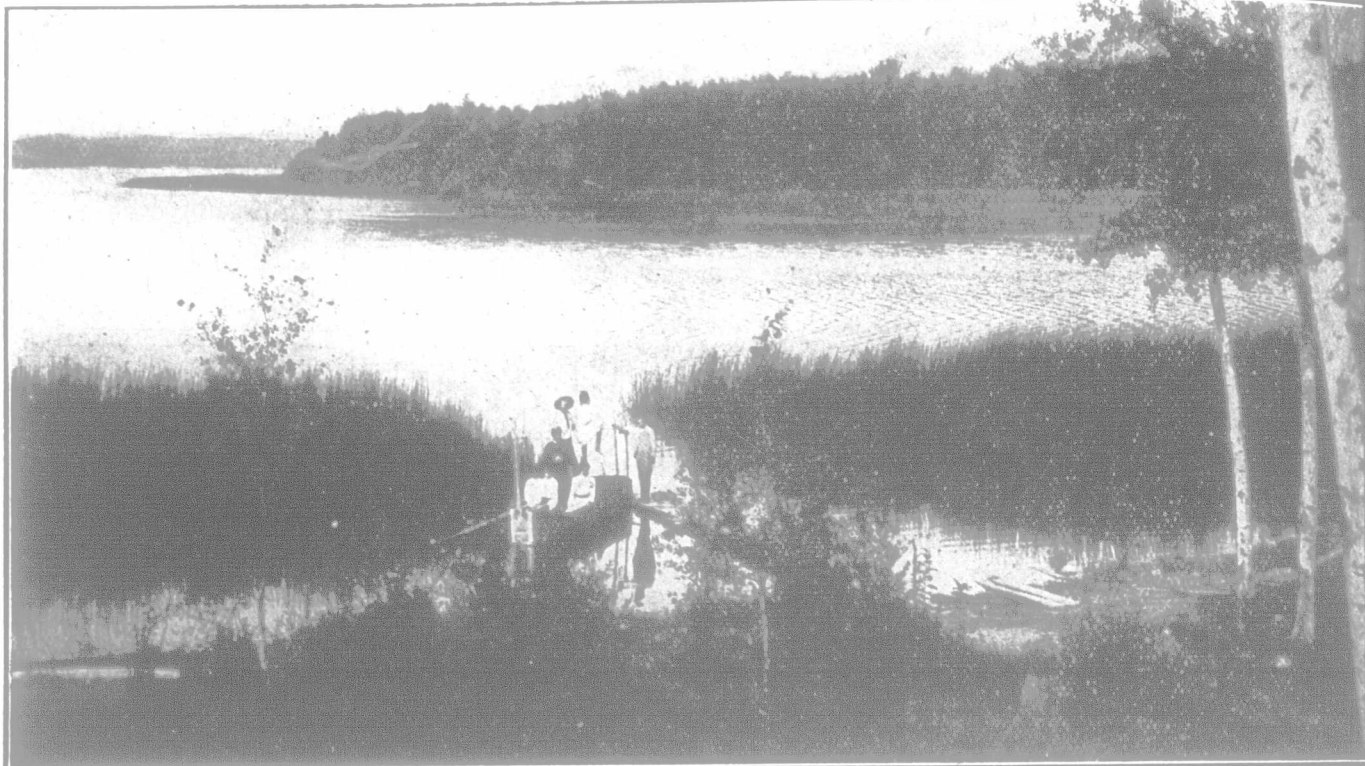
rattled, but if you had burned your last board of lumber off your granary, and had burned your cupboard and last chair to keep from freezing, you would write some pretty strong editorials on this subject.

WHEAT HEAD.

Re Society of Equity.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly allow me a few lines on the above subject, which, in my opinion, does not receive fair treatment at your hands. At different times I have noticed that subscribers take exception to your views regarding this Society of Equity, and always it has seemed to me that your answers to them were of the most evading character. In your number of Nov. 21, page 1802, I notice a report of the convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Society



SUMMER SPORT ON LAKE NEAR LION, ALTA.

Photo from F. W. Kimson, Lion

towns, and each farmer and villager gets a few hundred pounds. The situation is indeed alarming. Farmers living at some distance have burned good lumber for which they paid \$30.00 per M., and others are burning their out-buildings and some cutting their fence stakes at the ground, to keep from freezing to death. Such is the state of affairs in outlying districts. But why should we be forced to such extremities? Are we living under, and ruled by an autocracy like a lot of serfs in Siberia, who have no say in the government of the country, and go along like dumb driven mules, knowing nothing, and saying or doing nothing to bring about a better state of affairs?

But how is the evil to be remedied? Where does the blame lie? Could not the Grain Growers' Association own and operate a coal mine as well as the mining companies, who now operate them? We would then be sure of getting coal at cost price. (Asking for coal at the Lethbridge mines is like asking the C. P. R. for cars to ship wheat. We can take it out in asking). But the price is not the kick, there are hundreds of farmers living back from town who would pay willingly \$20.00 for a ton of soft coal to keep from freezing. Where are all our legislators, who were going to do so much before the last election? Is it not high time that farmers would lay aside party politics and unite in one common interest for the advance of their own interests? Whether Liberal or Conservative goes to parliament or governs this Western country, it makes little or no difference to the farming community. The candidate may truckle for the farmer's vote, and come out to the country schoolhouse and give a real nice pleasing talk, but when the farmers ask for anything it is quite another thing. As long as farmers split on party politics, just so long will they be humbugged, and slighted and laughed at by both Governments and Corporations of all kinds.

Farmers will get stirred up for about two months before elections by some party issue that neither concerns them nor profits the country. It is the old adage of the tail wagging the dog. The most powerful corporation in this great agricultural country is the farmers and only one in ten will join their own organization, the G. G. A., and when it comes to show their might and power, they split on some mere trifling question, which some shrewd politician throws out to trip him up, knowing if the farmers' vote is divided, they can use him for their own selfish ends. He can grow wheat and feed the world, and he has the power to rule this his country to a great extent if he would use his vote and influence to do so, instead of building up rich corporations, such as the C. P. R., who charge him more for drawing his coal, than the coal is worth.

Mr. Editor you may think I am insane or at least

of Equity, copied from the *Telegram*. For what reason you select this particular report I cannot understand, unless it is your object to harm the Society of Equity.

Why not take the report from the representative of the —? This report from the *Telegram* is only meant to create a misunderstanding of the objects of the Society of Equity, especially so by the last sentence: "We went up to meet farmers anxious to join", said one of the delegates, "but found we were among a bunch of Socialists." As you well know Mr. Editor, this Society has no political color, but its object is to further the interests of the farmer and give him better prices for his produce. Then why try to belittle this movement and keep other farmers from joining, by printing such rot as the opinion of the delegate mentioned above?

This Society of Equity has nothing to do with any political party, every farmer should join, no matter what is his religion or his politics.

Now, Mr. Editor, if it is not plain to you what this grand Society purposes to do, do tell us and we will flood you with literature concerning this our grand movement.

All our farm papers do everything in their power to educate the farmer and teach them how to grow good big crops, but none of the papers go to the trouble of teaching the farmer how to sell these big crops.

If the object of your paper is only to teach farmers how to grow big crops, then Mr. Editor, I can explain your attitude towards this Society of Equity; as in this case you are backing the speculators and capitalists.

If, on the other hand, you really take the farmers' interests at heart, as you profess you do, then Mr. Editor fall in line, and back the farmers who support your paper; fight with us against the speculator; give us Equity editorials; in short, support the coming power "The Society of Equity."

H. C. D. GILDEMEESTER

North Battleford, Sask.

[Ed. note. We regret that we are unable to please our correspondent by adopting the two final sentences in his last paragraph as our rule of life. We deplore exceedingly the intolerance which dictates the second last paragraph of his letters; because this paper does not beat the drum for the S. of E., is no sane reason for stating that it is backing speculators and capitalists. It may as well be understood right here and now that if that opinion as expressed by our correspondent is a governing one in the S. of E., we beg to venture the statement that we do not believe it in the interests of Canadian farmers that such a society should be encouraged; we also venture the opinion that our correspondent is merely speaking for himself and not for the society

in thus accusing us, and that he has not yet thoroughly grasped the fundamental principles laid down by the society of which he is a member, and we regret it for his sake, and others he may mislead. We read the reports mentioned, the one he prefers not being available at the time when wanted, but even in that report it will be found that the S. of E. appears in an unfavorable light compared with the Alberta Farmers' Association; for example, in the changing of committees and the insistence that Equity must be part of the name of the amalgamated society to be formed. Further, we believe the A. F. A. is wise in its decision to limit its operations to Alberta, there is plenty of good work to be done there without infringing on the territory of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers.]

our children martyrs to the fads of specialists, who, by the way, do not forget to line their pockets with their fads, and come back to the old-fashioned system of well-prepared primers in which we used to rejoice when we were children."

Coast Conditions.

With the purchase of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway by the C. P. R., Vancouver Island in general and Victoria in particular have advanced materially in prosperity and importance. Mining has received an impetus, and many promising discoveries of minerals have been reported. Real estate values have risen, and the bad times, caused by the withdrawal of the Navy, bid fair to be wiped out. In

potatoes, is passed by without extra comment, and other crops in proportion. It is true we cannot grow water melons as large as they are back east, but this is due to the pleasant coolness of the summer nights, and I, for one, prefer to buy my melons, and have a good nights' rest, rather than grow them and swelter all night in payment of it.

Anyhow, I prefer muskmelons, and can grow these without trouble.

I believe that the demand for land here will eventually lead to small farms and intensive cultivation, although doubtless a great portion of the Island will be occupied by residences of those who do not need to farm, but prefer to buy the produce of their neighbors, and simply live here for the enjoyment they can get out of life.

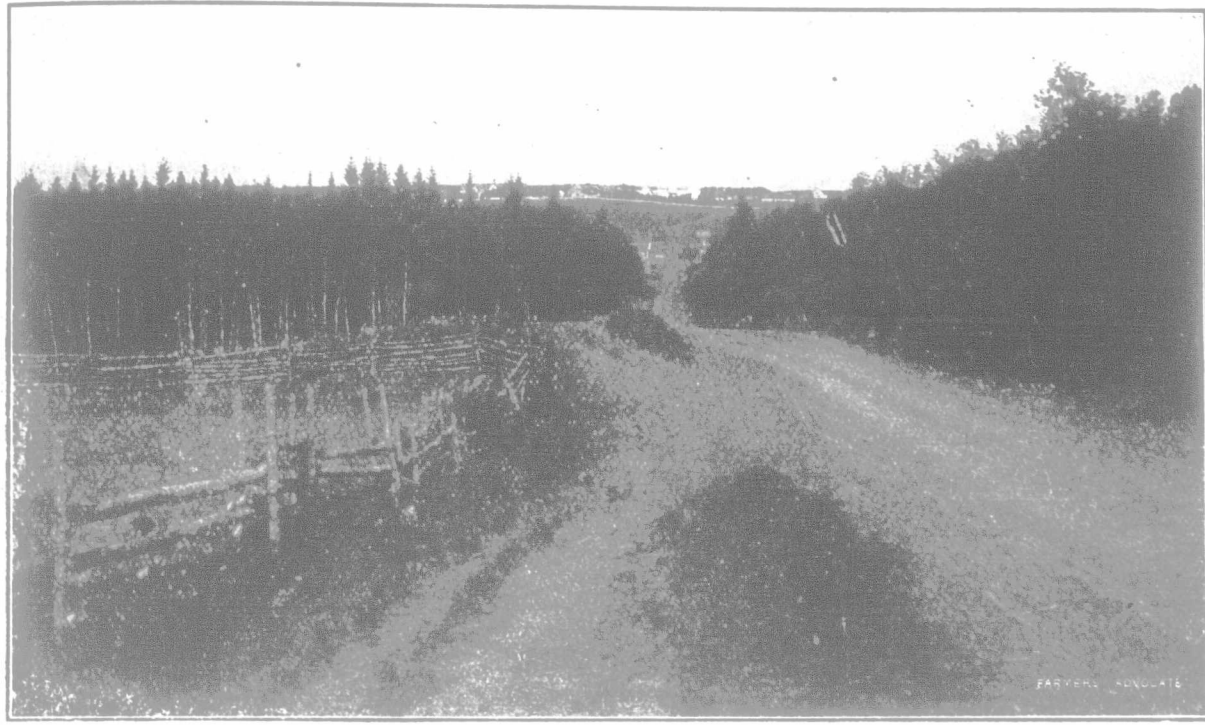
South Salt Spring, B. C. W. J. L. HAMILTON.

The Enlargement of Manitoba.

The case for the enlargement of the area of the Province of Manitoba has been submitted to the Dominion Government, to be by it laid before the Parliament. It is unnecessary to say that, as a plea for such an extension of its limits as will make it substantially equal in area to Saskatchewan and Alberta, the case is not only forcible but unanswerable. Whatever the amount added to the present area, or the details of the extended boundaries may be, it would be gratuitous injustice on the part of the Dominion Parliament to leave one of the prairie provinces insignificant in size as compared with each of the other two, especially when there are no physical obstacles standing in the way of a reasonable enlargement.

The province, when it was established in 1870, was allowed only a little over thirteen thousand square miles out of an enormous expanse of habitable land. In 1884 this was increased nominally to one hundred and fifty-four thousand square miles, but this was accomplished by taking into Manitoba the part of Ontario between Port Arthur and Rat Portage. By the settlement of the boundary dispute this enlarged area was cut down to less than half, and there it has ever since remained. When a large amount of this territory was declared to be in Ontario and not in Manitoba, clearly the latter should have been compensated for the loss.

In order to make Manitoba as large as Saskatchewan or Alberta it will be necessary to continue the province northward at its present width and then include part of the territory of Keewatin lying east of the eastern boundary of the province. This would comply with part of the requirement in the Manitoba case, because it is the natural desire of the people to reach a good harbor in Hudson's Bay. The railway now under construction in that direction is expected



ONLY A COUNTRY TRAIL.

Photo by Brown, Edmonton

A Noted Public Man on Our School System.

Our readers will have remembered the criticisms we have made from time to time on what we considered the weak spots of our educational system. A noted publicist, Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, Toronto University, addressed the following letter to the school book commission now sitting in Toronto, which we reproduce as we consider it a really effective piece of criticism, and by a man whose standing is such that it cannot be lightly impugned by those who have designed the elaborate structure, known as our educational system which has failed so signally to warrant the expenditures made when the results obtained are considered:

"The reason that I ask you especially for the commission is, I want to see whether the Commissioners can get beyond the mere question of the material in the text book, or whether they can go into the question of the contents. If they can do the latter, and would make a full report, it would be of immense value to us. I am more or less interested in a couple of educational establishments, and I have been for years past brought painfully into contact with what I consider to be the absurdities of our school book system. Take, for instance, the question of grammar, and a little tot has hurled at its head a grammar that I in my senile debility am free to admit I cannot understand. Instead of luring the child into acquainting itself with grammar it is enough to give the child an absolute hatred of it. At all events, half a dozen rules of grammar are sufficient to carry nine-tenths of us well through the world.

"All about that is mere scaffolding which, when you leave school, is taken down and turned into a bonfire of rejoicing for all you have escaped.

"Take again arithmetic, where a child has similarly thrown at its head a book that Mr. Euclid would say is too difficult to give to children. Nine-tenths of those attending school simply want enough arithmetic to be able to tell whether they get the correct change in a twenty-five cent purchase, and whether if they give a two dollar bill for a pair of skates, sixty cents is the proper change where the skates cost \$1.40.

"The children are tortured with huge problems that lead nowhere, and which they endeavor to forget as soon as this branch of the inquisition terminates.

"Take the French Grammar, prepared by English people, and look at that as an inducement to the young to study French. Take our readers and compare them with the old readers of fifty years ago, and see how much we have disimproved, and so on.

"If the Commission permits it, there is a splendid door open for really doing a great good in our Province.

"If one could get a good pronouncement that the first thing to be taught is character, and the second thing to be taught is how to pronounce the English language, and the third is how to read it, we would begin to make a fair commencement in the way of building up such a nationality as we desire.

"Is it not time that we should cease to be making

fact there is every evidence of solid increase in prosperity, which does not appear at present likely to degenerate into that most fatal of all misfortunes a boom.

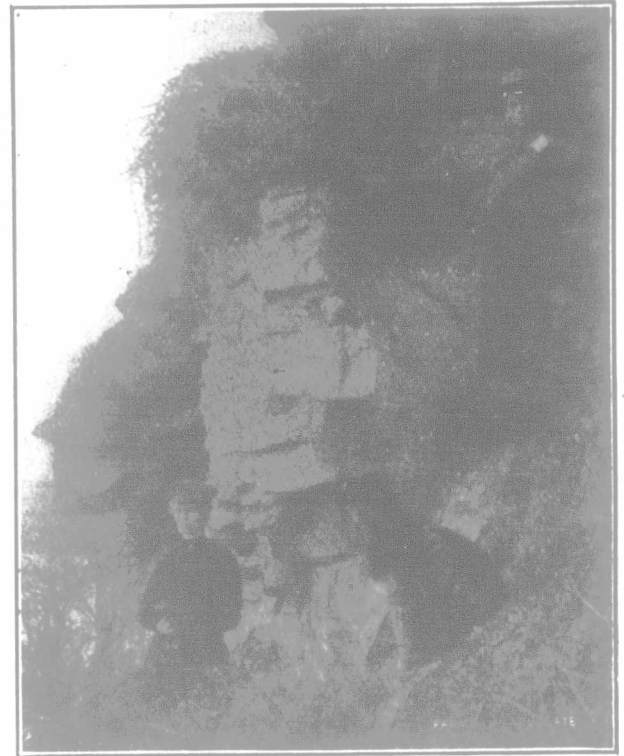
Our little Island of Salt Spring also, is benefiting by the increase of prosperity. Many new settlers have come in and are still coming, and the price of farms has gone up, the new comers having found a few of the older residents willing to sell at a considerably advanced value to what they could have obtained last year. If I felt in prophetic vein, I should be disposed to foretell that this place would, in the near future, become a summer resort for the visitors of Victoria during the holiday season.

By this place I mean Fulford Harbor, which is one of the nearest as well as one of the most attractive points of Salt Spring which the visitor from Victoria can reach. It is only from seven to nine miles, according to the point arrived at from Sidney, the terminus of the Victoria Terminal Railway. Unfortunately the place is not yet fully developed for the purpose above outlined, but the attractions it offers are many and varied. Good boating, fishing and shooting both on the coast and inland. Pure water, good camping grounds, and lovely scenery; farms at hand whereat to purchase all those country luxuries so dear to city men, which we farmers do not half value as we ought, as they have ceased through use to become luxuries at all.

Other changes we have. A creamery has been started and is now running successfully, having weathered the usual troubles and difficulties which so frequently beset a new industry. Consequently more and better cattle, all of the dairy type, and mostly either grade or pure bred Jersey.

This has caused somewhat of a reduction in the number of sheep kept, though the good prices now obtainable for these, and the ease with which they can be kept, owing to our glorious climate and the absence of pests, insures the survival of this branch of farming. Dairying also usually goes hand in hand with pork and poultry, and this place is no exception and I am glad to say poultry are now sold more by weight than they used to be, so better results are possible. Another sign of increased prosperity is that our main road is being doubled in width, and last but not least, the project of forming a company to run a portable logging outfit and sawmill combined to utilize our great wealth of first class timber, is now being seriously taken up and will, I hope, be carried to a successful issue.

Do not, however, let what I say mislead any would-be new-comers from Manitoba or the Territories into thinking that we have vast expanses of prairie, or even cleared land. All our farms are in process of being won by hard work from the primeval forest and consequently are not to be purchased for a song. Nor are many of them in the market. But to make up for the difficulty of clearing them, the fertility of the farms when properly managed is great. Fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, or ten tons of



THE EAGLE'S NEST NEAR DIDSBURY, ALTA.

to have Port Nelson for its terminus, and Port Nelson would come within the added territory. The remainder of the eastern part of Keewatin looks as if it should form part of Ontario, and if it were thus disposed of, Quebec would probably expect a similar enlargement by the annexation of the southern part of Ungava on the Labrador peninsula. With such opportunities for readjustments there should not be much difficulty in finding a solution that would be not merely just but amicable.—The Globe.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A new patriotic song, entitled "Canada" has been published. The words are by W. A. Fraser, the well-known Canadian author, and the music by Dr. Albert Ham.

George W. Cable, the author of "Old Creole Days" and "Madame Delphine," was married recently to Miss Eva Stevenson of Kentucky. Though both are southerners their new home will be in Massachusetts.

This year's Nobel prize of £8,000 for scientific research has been awarded to Prof. Ramon y Cayal of Madrid University, and to Prof. Golgi of the University of Pavia.

Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) celebrated his seventy-first birthday on the last day of November. He may have passed the allotted span in years but not in spirit.

Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, of British Columbia, has endowed a chair of mining and chemistry in the McGill university college of British Columbia. It will be known as the Robert Dunsmuir professorship in memory of his father.

Madame Patti has made her last appearance in public as a professional singer. Her farewell was given in the Royal Albert Hall before an immense crowd. She sang the two songs that have been her favorites through her long musical career, "Home, Sweet Home" and "Comin' thro' the Rye". She will sing, hereafter, only for charitable purposes.

A book of unusual interest to the Canadian reader, and especially to the Canadian from the maritime provinces is "Power Lot" by Sara McLean Green. "Power Lot, God Help us," the Nova Scotia people called the tiny hamlet set on the rocky hill, but it was the place where a man was made, and where the loyal men and women lived who wrought his transformation helped by the sea and the sky and the clean air.

A right-minded wholesome boy loves a good book of adventure as he loves a good meal. Get him one. But get the right kind. Tales of high-waymen and hold-ups, of detectives and the unraveling of criminal mysteries are the wrong kind but the boy devours them in lieu of anything else for the spice that is in them. Get him "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," by Norman Duncan. Billy is a boy he will love—honest, manly and square, with no gush or sentimentality. His life is a series of adventures with the sea and the snow of his Newfoundland home. Seal fishing is as exciting as the holding up of a train and capturing a devil-fish is away ahead of capturing a criminal. Billy is carried away on an ice-floe, nearly drowned by his Newfoundland dog, finds a pirate's cave and gets lost on a high cliff. In fact, "Bill is a bright boy" and if you don't "know Bill" the loss is yours.

DEFINITION OF AN EDUCATED MAN.

"A person with a body strong and vigorous, with a will which obeys the mandate of his intelligence, with an intelligence so fully informed and trained that it can obtain more knowledge whenever occasion requires, and can also discriminate on the knowledge obtained; with a conscience keenly sensitive to the claims of the moral law, with a religious nature responsive to the Divine will, with an emotional nature exalted and in accord with right causes, and averse to their opposites."—DR. TRACY.

IS GOODNESS A SYNONYM FOR DULNESS?

The novelists and dramatists answer "yes." They picture the villain as tremendously, brilliantly clever in his iniquity. Is his brilliancy the result of the wickedness, or does the wickedness follow the brilliancy? The author is vague on this point. The hero wins his way in business and in love unhindered by any special goodness except—a few showy surface virtues that blind the eyes of the heroine to his usually shady past.

In the back-ground, valued only for his usefulness, is the stupid "good" man, who loves the heroine, serves her abjectly, and whose only consolation consists in loving her and watching another man with more brains win her. Is his goodness responsible for his stupidity, or is he good only because he is too dull for anything else?

Or, are the authors wrong in the premises of their argument?

TO WHAT END?

There is a friend—I know she is a friend because she listens with no limit to her patience—who gives ear unto all my soaring ambitions and clever schemes, and, when I have relieved my mental system of the load upon it, avenges herself by saying, "But, to what end?" Sometimes I can give just cause, and a reason for the hope that is in me, and waste no time in hastening to the defence of my beloved projects. Some other times, and they are many, this sharp little question punctures the bubble of my dream and it vanishes into thin air. Being human, I feel angry with the hand that holds the stiletto, rather than with my flimsy mental fabric.

It is a weapon mercifully cruel. It pierces all shams—its point is turned by all that is genuine. It is a pity to leave it in the hand of a friend for only casual use. I will hold it in my own hand and wield it to test the stuff of my visions. To what end is my daily toil? I work over-time or shirk the tasks of the day; I hoard my store or spend it lavishly; I live the life of the ascetic or one of sybaritic indulgence,—all to what end? Life is too short, too full to do even a small proportion of the things there are to do, to be lived blindly, feeling the way without any look ahead.

WHY DO I TAKE A SIDE IN POLITICS?

Every young man should ask himself the above question or better the modification of it, "Why do I take the side I do in politics?" To be a Conservative because one's forbears are such, or to be a Liberal because one's relatives are Liberals is an inglorious admission for a man endowed with reason to make, and is in a sense a reason for considering whether that person should have the franchise. Few young men, nowadays, take up a trade or profession because their progenitors did, then why don't the old political coat of one's father or grandfather? Every man should exercise his franchise, not unthinkingly but conscious of the responsibility put on him when it was so conferred.

Lord Rosebery has voiced the above thought under the term 'hereditary politics', and describes the situation in the sentences below. If men only studied a little more carefully the tenets of their party, and thoroughly imbibed its true principles we should have less political corruption than at present. Unfortunately in the breed of men to-day there are too few possessed with daring or virility to stand out against the corrupt influences in the party they belong to, and, as a consequence, all are carried down in the

fall, all are disgraced; the party by the deliberate intentional wrongdoing of grafters, the remainder by their weak-kneed complaisance. Nowhere is this so plainly shown as in the attitude of both parties towards temperance where efforts, or lack of such have done more to retard a real progressive movement on this great question than any other thing.

"When it is considered how hereditary is the transmission of politics in this country, it seems rather wonderful that, after reading, travel, and thought, the family dogmas are not more often questioned. Men are netted early into political clubs; or fall, when callow, under the influence of some statesman; or stand as youths for some constituency before they have considered the problems of life. Many never consider them at all; but those who do must often find themselves in disagreement with the politics which they have prematurely professed. Some, too, must find that, while they remain staunch to what seem the fundamental tenets, the party itself, under erratic guidance, or lured by the prospect of monetary advantage, is wandering far from its fold; and so, while they themselves remain orthodox, they are isolated by the unorthodoxy of their friends. Add to which the politician sees the seamy side or comfortless interior of his own party alone; he is not admitted to the drawbacks of the opposite faction; so that the one in some respects seems more alluring than the other. If all these things be considered, it will seem marvelous that there are not more political conversions or perversions than there are."

It is well known that, dare one, or even a few, in a party to express themselves, how soon they are ostracized as depicted in the italics of Dalmeny's proprietor, hence we see so little independence. As a nation of young people we are too conservative in our views, using the word in its non-political sense, and lack proper independence in thought and action.

TRAITORS TO THE CAUSE OF ART.

No window, not even the milliners', gets the careful scrutiny that is given to the window displaying the picture-dealer's collection. Almost every passer-by scrutinizes the array more or less carefully and goes away with some kind of impression. A peaceful landscape, a liberty-breathing sea-scene, a beautiful face, a joke from the brush—one of these sends the observer along his way a little lighter in heart, or higher in mind, and has therefore fulfilled the mission of art.

But there are fads in pictures, and a present day one shows a desire for the morbid that is not pleasant. A dealer's window recently displayed a collection of pictures in which skulls, bare, grinning, horrible, were shown. Aside from the gruesomeness of the things, there was the unwholesomeness of them from a moral point of view. One of the prints depicted two skulls, male and female, in the act of kissing. Could anything be more disgusting to the eyes of the person of ordinary refinement than to see the symbol of love brought down to the level of the carnal, as if love itself were merely of the body and not of the soul? There is nothing uplifting in such a representation. It is degrading. Another of these blots upon the good name of art represented a number of skulls all lying on the same level. There was the intellectual king, the degenerate, the strong morally, and the evil and base. The point of the print was obvious, that death brought all down to the same footing, that when the last breath on earth was drawn there was no difference between pure and impure, between him who had "fought wild beasts at Ephesus" and him who had deliberately wallowed in the mire. There is nothing uplifting in such a representation. It is untrue.

Knowledge of the "old masters" and the technicalities of art is not an essential in determining the value of a picture. If it has beauty and truth it is a good picture—if it has not these, a good home is better without it.

The Literary Society

THE QUIET HOUR PAGE HELPS.

I have been in Canada over three years having come here with my wife and family of six children from England and I have thought that the idea of forming a L. S. was a good one as it was likely to give us something to think about besides crops.

There is one thing, however, I think might be helpful to us, namely, a discussion on "How co-operation would be likely to benefit the farmer". I know that the spirit of independence is abroad, yet in newly settled parts of the country where a lot of young men taking up homesteads with very little money at their command. I think some part of a combine would be a good thing for them, and yet the great majority of them seem to make good headway in material things. If anything could be done to help them mentally and spiritually it would be better I think, and after having taken the *ADVOCATE* nearly two years I feel sure that you will do your best in these directions. The "Quiet Hour" page in my opinion goes a long way to "fill the bill" if you will excuse the expression.

JOHN J. LAMB.

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS.

Since the best way to make a beginning at anything is just to begin, we will plunge at once into serious work in our Literary Society. So many suggestions have been made that it is hard to decide which to use first. One however, we shall use all the way along—that one which spoke of the advisability of variety in the work. It is impossible in any one contest to suit the tastes of everybody, and if several are run at the same time there will be no good grounds for any one losing interest because the subject does not appeal.

The subjects that take most study will be given the longest time, while other topics less difficult will uphold the interest in the meantime. Sometimes just as a brain exerciser, there will be a good conundrum or a problem in chess or something of that sort. Written answers need not be sent in for the last named, but the correct answer to each will be published in the issue following the one in which the problem appeared.

Prizes will take the form of books, badges, or, if preferred, a year's subscription to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a friend.

A list of books from which a choice can be made will be given in the next issue.

Any subscriber to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, or member of a household in which the paper is taken may become a member of the Literary Society.

Discussion and criticism of any topics appearing in the Literary Society columns is heartily welcomed.

Care should be taken to write legibly and on one side of the paper, to note the conditions of each contest as regards length and time allowed.

Full name and address should always be given as it aids in sending prizes.

Badge pins may be obtained at this office by any member on receipt of sixty cents.

CONTESTS.

No. 1. Write an account in your own words of some book you have read during 1905, giving your opinion of its merit.

No more than four hundred words to reach this office not later than January 5th, 1907. Prizes given for the three best reviews.

No. II. Describe briefly what, in your opinion, was the most important event (a) in Canada, (b) in the British Empire, (c) in the world at large, during 1906. Give reasons for your choice.

Not more than five hundred words in the whole article, to reach this office not later than January 20th, 1907. Prizes given for the three best essays.

These contests will be a success if you do your best.

A GOOD CONUNDRUM.

'Twas in heaven pronounced—it was muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depth of the ocean its presence confessed
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder.
'Twas allotted to man in his earliest breath,
Attends at his birth and awaits him at death,

THE QUIET HOUR

THE VALUE OF CHEERFULNESS.

A merry heart is a good medicine (margin: causeth good healing): But a broken spirit drieth up the bones.—Prov. xvii.: 22, R. V.

All the days of the afflicted are evil: but he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast.—Prov. xv.: 15.

"Not by sorrow or by sighing
Can we lift the heavy load
Of the poor, the sick, the dying,
Whom we meet upon the road;
For we only help when bringing
Faith and courage to their need,
When we set the joy bells ringing
In their hearts by word and deed.

"By the glow of thoughts uplifted
To God's everlasting hills,
We can melt away the drifted
Snow some lonely life that fills;
By the hand-clasp strong, unailing,
Thrilling hope from palm to palm,
We can nerve some soul for scaling
Heights that rise in sunny calm.

"All around are those who linger,
Weak, despairing, full of fear,
While with feeble beckoning finger
They implore us to draw near.
Let us pour the oil of gladness
On their hopeless misery,
Banishing their grief and sadness
By our radiant sympathy."

Of course we all want to enjoy our life in this world, and equally, of course, we want to help others to enjoy themselves. Here is a valuable tonic, as described by a wise man long ago: "A merry heart is a good medicine." And it is food as well as medicine, for "he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast." If you doubt the value of the medicine, try it.

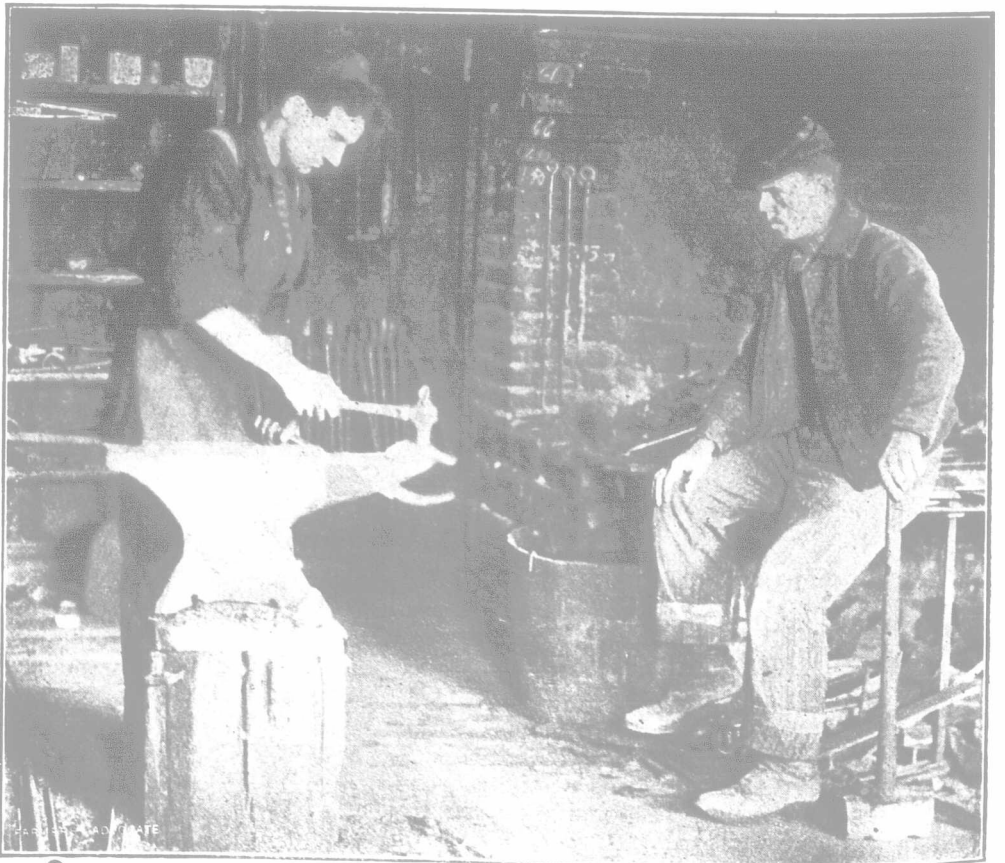
But, perhaps, you may object that a merry heart can't be obtained at will—and yet it is true that in this matter as in others, that where there's a will there's a way. Like other valuable accomplishments, it needs plenty of practice. A difficult piece of music that is impossible to a beginner may be easily played after years of earnest effort. These words, which are easily read by you, would be absolutely meaningless marks on paper to many of my Russian neighbors, and could only be read after years of pains-taking application. So it is with the far more valuable accomplishment of gladness—gladness that can shine in the darkness where it is most needed. Anyone can rejoice "When there's nothing whatever to grumble at"—though some people often fail to do it, even then—but, as Mark Tapley would say, there's "some credit in being jolly" when everything goes dead wrong. Even the easy kind of "merry heart," that is uncultivated, and goes down before adversity, is a good medicine. What a pleasure it is to see anyone with a beaming smile, even though we know that the face wearing it often looks gloomy or cross. But, when the joyous look may be depended on, the effect is magical.

Presides o'er his happiness, honor and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth.
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost on his prodigal heir
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
With the husbandman toils and with monarchs is crowned.
Without it the soldier, the seaman may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home!
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drowned.
'Twill not soften the heart; and tho' deaf be the ear,
It will make it acutely and instantly hear.
Yet in shade let it rest like a delicate flower,
Ah—breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour.

his way into the soul, and the sooner it is removed the better for us, and the less painful it will be. When once we have obeyed the order, given so imperiously by that mysterious part of our personality which we call conscience, the cloud which hid God's face from us is instantly removed and the heavy burden of unforgiven sin slips off at the foot of the Cross. Conscience is not to be trifled with. We may say that it is only a part of our own nature, but it takes and keeps the position of our stern, unrelenting judge, and we are at its mercy in a very mysterious way. We can't enjoy real peace of mind when it condemns us, and it is a just judge which we can neither coerce, bribe, nor escape from. St. Paul says that "an heretick . . . sinneth, being condemned of himself," and St. John shows us the reverse side of this strange law-court, a court from which there is no possibility of appeal, "Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence toward God."

Having found the peace of relief from sin, through repentance and confession, we must be careful to start and maintain the habit of gladness. This is not easy, but it is grandly worth while. We must try to check the tendency to find fault with everything and every body, the critical spirit which, if it is allowed to grow strong, will make any soul ugly and unattractive. It is not only the great sin of backbiting and harsh judgment of our neighbors against which we should be on our guard but also the fault-finding spirit which makes us look at everything from the darkest point of view. This is illustrated by the familiar story of the two children, who described the same garden in such an opposite fashion. One said that it was a horrid garden, for every rose had a thorn, and the other said it was a beautiful garden, because there was not a thorn in it without a rose. So it is in life. Two people will come home from the same picnic, and one will talk about the overpowering heat, describe how the ants got into the food, and say that it was a stupid affair. The other may come in with a radiant face and talk about all the nice things that happened—really forgetting the small disagreeables. There are always pleasant things to talk about; and there are also unpleasant things, which we only intensify and fix in our memories when we expatiate on them.

Dorothy Quigley tells about a girl who grumbled at everything, thus making life a burden to her roommate at the boarding school. Her companion turned upon her one day, and said, "I wouldn't be you for all the money in the world, even if you are the first in all your classes. You always see the worst side of things. Nothing pleases you. Do you know I've been keeping an account of the things you've grumbled at this morning? It is only eleven o'clock and you have scolded



THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

about twenty things. If you don't stop finding fault I'll ask Mrs. Parsons to let Sally Ridge room with me. She's untidy, but she always has a good word for everybody, and is not carping at everything."

The girl was shocked to find that she was making herself so disagreeable, but her companion convinced her that she was judging her schoolmates, teachers, clothes, bed, everything, not by their best points, but by their defects. She set herself to look at things more justly, and in later life her condemnation or praise of anyone had unusual weight because she was famous for never judging hastily or rashly. White avoiding the danger of faultfinding we must not fall into the insincere habit of pretending to admire everything and everybody. We all know people who gush over everything, and know also that their opinion carries no weight at all, because it is not the sincere expression of a true spirit. If you ask such an one, "How do you like my new hat?"

prepared on purpose to shape our souls for eternal joy:

"Machinery just meant
To give thy soul its bent,
Try thee, and turn thee forth, sufficient impressed."

Chronic grumblers are drags on the world's wheels, hindering where they should be helping, weighing down instead of lifting up. Let us never dare to forget that it is good for us to be here—here where God Himself has deliberately placed us.

May I quote again from Dorothy Quigley?

"Everything proves to us that cheerfulness upbuilds, uplifts, attracts. Be cheerful. Grumbling, whining, complaining are just so much capital taken from your bank account of mental force, and put to a very poor use; indeed, to no use at all. If you drew your money out of your bank every day, and tossed it into the sea, people would deem you insane. You would soon become poor and neglected. You waste your precious



A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

"In every land I saw, wherever light illumined,
Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand the downward slope to death."—Tennyson.

you are prepared for a burst of ecstatic admiration; but if you really want to know whether the hat is a success, you go to some one who you know, will tell the absolute truth about it. Flattery may be sweet, but it is very unsatisfying. If we want to give others real help in life's battle, we must learn to look out for all the pleasant things within sight, without sacrificing truth in our desire to give pleasure. Dickens's story of the father who made his blind daughter happy by an untrue description of her surroundings, is pathetic and beautiful; but such fiction—such a doing of evil that good may come—is an attempt to build happiness without any foundation but shifting sand. The truth will out, and then everything will be instantly swept away. The truth is always best, even when it is hard and unpleasant, but it is not truthful to judge things or persons by their virtues and advantages. And it is very discouraging to deal with people who are continually finding fault, no matter how much trouble you take to please them. The weather is never exactly right—though it comes straight from our wise, loving Father's hand, and grumbling about it is really grumbling at what He has seen fit to send us. Then they seem to think that they have liberty to grumble about their clergyman as much as they choose, forgetting our Lord's awful words: "He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth Me; and he that receiveth Me receiveth Him that sent Me." "He that heareth you heareth Me; and he that despiseth you despiseth Me; and He that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me."—(St. John xiii.: 20; St. Luke x.: 16.) We see that it is no light

Offense to speak lightly or disrespectfully of an ambassador of the Most High even though he may not be worthy of his high office—one of the men sent out by Christ was the traitor, Judas. Then there is the bad habit of grumbling about the work and environment which God has given us, as though we could have chosen better than God has done. We forget that we are as a vessel on the Potter's wheel, and that He understands perfectly the shaping we need, and that the pressure of circumstances, which frets us sometimes, is

God-given force just as foolishly, and lose your power of attracting by fretting over trifles—a letter expected, a bit of dirt on the floor, imaginary insults, and a hundred other silly, false ideas. Your vital energy, your very life is thus uselessly dissipated, and soon you rebel, and people study how to avoid you and you lose opportunities of success. Determine to be cheerful. Project a vision, a picture of yourself as cheerful, lovable, courageous, hopeful, and make yourself like it. Concentrate your thoughts upon cheerfulness. Concentration is one of the chief forces of success in everything. You even comb your hair better if you concentrate your thought upon doing it. Your good-morning is more magnetic, more helpful to both yourself and your hearer, if you concentrate your thought upon the person as you utter it. You project a shaft of concentrated spiritual light that warms and brightens.

We have no right to add to the sorrows of the world by being gloomy or discontented. We all create a certain soul-atmosphere. Let us see to it that the atmosphere we are creating every day may help others to thank God and take courage. We can all walk in the glad consciousness of sins forgiven and in the radiance of God's wonderful Love.

"We cannot of course, all be handsome,
And it's hard for us all to be good,
We are sure now and then to be lonely,
And we don't always do as we should.
To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still,
But at least we can always be pleasant,
If we make up our minds that we will.
"And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful,
The world will soon smile back at you.
So try to brace up and look pleasant,
No matter how low you are down,
Good humor is always contagious,
But you banish your friends when you frown."

HOPE.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

QUITE WELL, THANK YOU.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write to you as I have not written to you before. How are you? We are all well. I go to school every day if it is fine. We have two dogs, their names are Floss and Collie. We have three cats whose names are Tommie, Tabby, Kitty. I have one sister and one brother. I am in the second Reader. We have ten horses, twenty three head of cattle, forty three pigs and one hundred and fifty hens and seven turkeys. As this is my first letter to the Children's Corner I hope to see it in print.

Age 7.

RUTH McMILLAN.

GLAD TO HEAR ABOUT THE BERRIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a letter to you as I have never written before. I have read many other little letters in the C. C. and it gave me quite a notion to write too. We get our mail twice a week and when the FARMER'S ADVOCATE comes I like to read the C. C. page. I go to school mostly every day that it is fit. I am twelve years old and I am in the fifth reader. My studies are arithmetic, literature, geography, composition, physiology, drawing, writing and history. Our teacher's name is Miss McR. I had a great laugh about the punishment for little runaways. The railway runs through my uncle's farm (just across the road from us). We live five miles from MacDonald station and are eighteen miles from the town of Portage la Prairie, which is situated on the banks of Crescent Lake. There is a fine farming district around here called Portage Plains. I will close now so as not to crowd out any other C. C. members. If I see my letter in print I might write again and tell about my trip picking strawberries. Good-bye, with sincere wishes to C. C. and yourself.

NAOMI McMILLAN.

SNOWED FOR THREE DAYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my third letter to the ADVOCATE. I like reading the Children's Corner very much. There is quite a storm here. It has been storming for three days steady and there is about a foot and a half or snow on the level. We live about twenty three miles north of the town of Dauphin. My father keeps the post office. He has three hundred and twenty acres of land. I go to the school called the Mowat school. We have a man teacher and I like him very well. I go two miles to school and am in the third reader.

Age 10 years. LORNE H. LACEY.

WE ARE GLAD TOO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I go to school every day. I have seven brothers and one sister. We have four horses. I live a mile and a half from school. Only one of my brothers and my self go to school. We have two dogs and one cat. We have five cows and five calves. I am eight years old and will be nine on January sixteenth. I am glad I can write a letter to the Children's Corner.

HARRY HODSONS.

NEVER MIND—KEEP ON WRITING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has snowed about six inches here, and is very cold now. Papa has gone to British Columbia and I think he will buy land. There are some people south of here and they get your paper, and read my letter and make fun of it. But I don't care I will write anyhow. The river has frozen over, it has been frozen a little for a long time. I like your plan of Christmas presents very much and thank you for it. I will tell you what I did for my teacher next time. I will not write any more this time but will leave room for others.

Age 13 years.

LENA M. COLE.

LIKES SKATING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like reading the letters in the Corner. We live on a farm four miles south of Balgonie. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for six years. We have eleven head of horses, twelve cows, nine pigs and two hundred chickens, a pair of turkeys and eight ducks. I have a pony I call Bob, and two dogs and two cats. I call them Tiny and Darcy. I have three tame rabbits. I have five brothers and two sisters. I don't go to school in the winter. I am in the third grade. We will soon be able to skate now. I like skating.

DAISY EDMONDS.

JUST WAIT TILL NEXT YEAR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I love to read the letters written by other little boys and girls. I am staying with my married sister and they take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and like it very much. I cannot go to school as we are living in a new country and have no school-house yet. I have four sisters and four brothers. As this is our first year on the farm the crops were not large, but wait until next fall. Wishing the Children's Corner success.

Age 11 years

OLGA LITWIN.

A MUSICAL FAMILY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to the Children's Corner, but am going to write a few lines now. We have three horses and one of them is a little pony which is mine. Papa is going to buy me a side saddle for my eleventh birthday which is on May the sixth. We have three cows and a calf and a number of pigs, besides about seventy five Plymouth Rock fowl. We had very sad news this year, my uncle Harry died in England, last May. He was my papa's brother; and in July my uncle George, Mamma's brother, died at Wolseley. We all feel their deaths very much. My papa is a miller and my brother buys wheat for a grain company. He is just 21 years old. I am ten years old. We have a piano, organ, cornet, flute, piccalo, concertina and accordion. I can play on the organ and piano very well, so every one tells me. I have two sisters, one named Mildred, 13 years old, and Olive, 12 years old. Mildred plays on the piano and organ, and Olive plays on the piccalo. I have a little dog named Shep, and an old one named Sport. Sport is very old now and deaf and almost blind but we are keeping him till he dies. At our fair we took 36 prizes on vegetables. Mamma took three first on bread made from three different kinds of flour. This makes the fourth year Mamma has taken first prizes on bread.

BLANCH CLIFFORD.

[That first-prize home-made bread sounds pretty good to me. I'd like a slice this very minute. (It is five minutes to twelve.) C. D.]

HERE IT IS—IN PRINT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters in our Corner. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly a year. We live on a farm six miles from Vegreville. We have ten horses, one hundred head of cattle. We have a lot of pigs and chickens. I would like to see my letter in print.

Age 12 years.

HARRY RYAN.

FOREVER AND EVER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never written a letter to your paper before I will write a few lines to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE now. I will be glad to see my letter in print. My papa has taken the paper for a long time. I will be thirteen years old on the eighth of January. I will close for this time hoping the paper will be a success forever and ever.

ELLEN APPLEBY.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Dame Durden:—Since I came from England last March I have been an interested reader of the "Ingle Nook Chats" and often thought I would like to become one of the Chat-terers. In your number of Oct. 31st, "Evening Primrose" asks for a recipe for "Parkin" so I am sending the following, which I think she will find very nice.

Yorkshire Parkin.—Mix with half a pound of flour, four ounces of rolled oats, one of mixed spice, six of brown sugar, and a full quarter ounce of carbonate of soda. Rub in four ounces of butter or lard, add four ounces of treacle (previously heated) and sufficient buttermilk to make a nice soft dough. Form into round flat cakes, place on greased tins and bake in a cool oven. When done glaze on the top with buttermilk.

You ask for a reliable English cookery book. Pears' Cyclopaedia contains an excellent book of cookery as well as a great deal of other useful information. The cost is a shilling and it can be bought at A & F Pears Ltd, 71-75 New Oxford St., London, Eng. Publishers, David Bryce & Son, Glasgow.

I can sympathize with the English-woman who wrote you in September saying what a difficulty she had had in making bread, as, being a London girl, I had had no experience in that line, but am now getting on much better. I hope I may find a welcome in the "Ingle Nook" and perhaps occasionally be of some use.

MERRIE ENGLAND.

(You may be sure of your welcome and we are sure of your usefulness. We hope you will come often. Every one has been so kind in recommending cook books and giving all the details. I thank you all. In this same issue you will find directions for making bread in one of the easiest ways and with least chance of failure. It is mighty good bread, too, as I know from experience.)

I wish some of you members to whom a Canadian Christmas is new, would write to the Ingle Nook describing the days you spent in your old homes. It would be of the greatest interest to the Canadians among us. Will you? D. D.)

MY OWN FOUR WALLS.

The storm and night is on the waste,
Wild through the wind the herds-
man calls

As fast on willing nag I haste
Home to my own four walls.

Black, tossing clouds, with scarce a
glimmer
Envelop earth like sevenfold palls;
But wifekin watches, coffee-pot doth
simmer,
Home in my own four walls.

A home and wife I too have got,
A hearth to blaze whate'er befalls;
What needs a man that I have not
Within my own four walls?

King George has palaces of pride,
And armed grooms must ward those
halls;
With one stout bolt I safe abide
Within my own four walls.

Not all his men may sever this;
It yields to friends' nor monarchs'
calls;

My whinstone house my castle is,
I have my own four walls.

When fools or knaves do make a rout
With gigmen, dinners, balls, cabals,
I turn my back and shut them out,—
These are my own four walls.

The moorland house, though rude it be,
May stand the brunt when prouder
falls;

'Twill screen my wife, my books, and
me,
All in my own four walls.

—THOMAS CARLYLE.

MY WORK.

My work at home lies with the olive
branches

Thou'st planted there,
To train them meekly for the heavenly
garden

Needs all my care.
I may not in the woods and on the
mountains

Seek Thy lost sheep;
At home a little flock of tender lamb-
kins

'Tis mine to keep.
Thou givest to Thy servants each his
life-work;

No trumpet-tone
Will tell the nations in triumphant
pealing,

How mine was done—
But 'twill be much, if, when the task is
ended,

Through grace from Thee,
I give Thee back, undimmed, the
radiant jewels

Thou gavest me.

—Selected.

TRUE CONFIDENCE.

"Do you know what I love you best for?" said a woman whose domestic burdens were almost beyond bearing, to the friend to whom she had been giving a partial confidence. "Because you never ask any questions." How many more hearts might have the relief that comes from sympathy and expression if only this immunity from questioning could be assured! But few griefs and perplexities, and those not the most poignant, can fittingly be poured forth without reserve. The friendship that will respect one's reticences, that will not seek, by word or gaze or guess, to overpass the line one's self-respect has drawn, is more rare than it should be. To betray a confidence is recognized as a breach of honor. To force one is almost as base.—*Congregationalist.*

THE WIFE.

"Nay, do not bid me go (she said),
For I must guard his sleep."

(On wall and floor the candles made
Flickering shadow, shade on shade;
Without, an April robin sung
Of tryst that Love doth keep,
But here, faint scent of violets clung
And lilies tall their censers swung.)
"Mine eyes must look their full (she
said).
They have no time to weep."

"Twoscore of years of love (she said),
And yet the half not told!"

(The candles touched with tender light
Her hair and his, so white, so white;
Her eyes, wherein the visioned Past
Lay like a chart unrolled
In whose dim seas, star-girdled, vast,
The long years were but plummets cast).
"They only know Love's deeps (she
said),
Who, loving, have grown old."

"Babes of the flesh I bore (she said),
Fair girl and lusty son."
(They prest her side with yearning
dear,

Her children brought their children
near,
Love folded her and love cared.
And yet she was alone.)

"Ye—ye have drawn life at my breasts,
But ere ye came, it gave him rest.
Mother of many I am (she said)
I was the wife of One."

"Yea,—we have lived and loved (she
said),

What counts this passing pain?"
(About her in the candle's flame,
A sudden glory went and came.)
"What counts this hour I wait until
We love and live again?"

Bear out his body where ye will—
He stays—my Love, my Bridegroom,
still!

God made us one—the living God—
Death cannot make us twain!"
EDNAH PROCTOR CLARKE in *Scrib-
ner's Magazine.*

COOLING DRESSED POULTRY.

Many persons believe the best thing for them to do is to ship the birds as soon after killing as possible—while, in fact nothing can be more hurtful to their sale.

After a turkey has been dressed it should be removed to a cool place where it can hang for at least ten or twelve hours. It should never be dipped in water or be allowed to touch anything else while the animal heat is leaving the body.

Chickens, ducks and geese should be immersed in a tub of water as soon as all the feathers have been removed and allowed to remain therein for an hour or two—this will plump them, and in the case of the chicken will make it look bright and clean by, removing the scuff.

After they have remained in the water some time they should be hung up in the same manner as the turkey, where they can drain and cool thoroughly, which will require from six to ten hours.

Points to be remembered.

Never plump a turkey.

Always plump a chicken, duck or goose.

Allow them to hang until every muscle is rigidly set.

Never allow them to touch each other or anything which will prevent the free action of the air around them.

Never pack as long as one drop of water or one degree of animal heat remains in their bodies.—S. V. THOMAS, in *How to Dress Poultry.*

THE LAST PARKIN RECIPE.

Here is a recipe for Parkin for "Evening Primrose:"—

Two pounds of medium oatmeal,

½ lb. butter or beef dripping, 1 teaspoonful ground ginger, 1 teaspoonful carbonate of soda, 1 or 1½ lb. of treacle (molasses).

Dissolve the soda in a little boiling water and mix with the treacle, then add to the other ingredients. This quantity will make three cakes. Put on oven tin ½ inch thick and make the edges round with the hand.

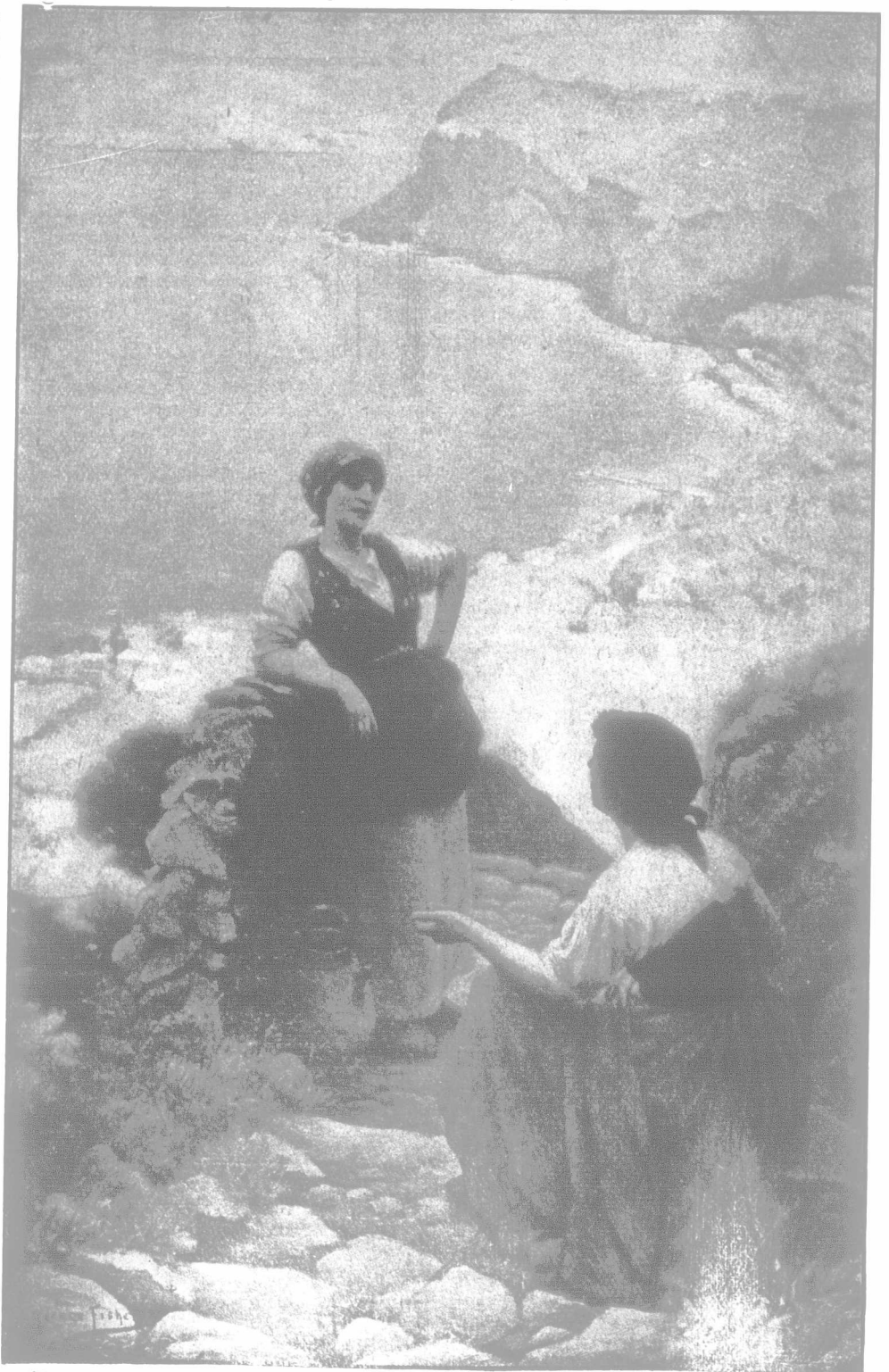
Unfortunately I cannot make this in Canada as we cannot get any decent oatmeal. Our store keepers only sell rolled oats.

TWEDSIDE.

DRESSING THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY

After removing the pin feathers, hold the turkey over the fire and singe off the remaining hairs, says the *Housekeeper*. With a sharp knife, cut through the scaly part just below the leg joints, lay on the edge of the table, and with a quick blow downward break the bone; this leaves sufficient flesh over the point to prevent the bones from burning, and the flesh and skin from shrinking off the bones. Cut off the head just at the neck; with a sharp knife cut out the oil sack, which will be found in the rump. Slit the skin in a straight line over the backbone from the shoulder up the neck, turn it back and pull out the crop and wind-pipe, then cut off the neck bone close to the shoulders, leaving the skin attached to the bird. The intestines are usually removed from the bird by the one who kills it; but the housekeeper must look to see that the lungs and kidneys are removed, for the market man seldom does this.

The giblets are the next thing to be seen to; insert the fingers in the lower vent and loosen these organs; then, after their removal, clean the bird



AND GOSSIP BY THE WAY.

inside with a damp cloth, which is preferable to washing, as the latter method starts the juices and lessens the flavor.

Two quarts of dressing will be required for a turkey of moderate size, and the bread used must be at least two days old. Baker's loaves are better than home-baked bread because they are lighter. Pare off the crusts and soak them for fifteen minutes in warm water; squeeze well and add, finely broken, to the crumbled interior of the loaf. To this add salt and pepper to suit the taste; finely chopped parsley, a little summer savory, celery, and onion added next. To a quart of the dressing allow one egg and one-fourth cupful of melted butter.

Fill the neck cavity, sew up, and fold back upon the shoulders of the fowl, turning the pinions under the wings so that their tips meet across the back. Place enough dressing in the body to fill two-thirds full, as the dressing will swell and fill the cavity when cooked. Then truss and spread with softened butter, dredging with flour; place in large pan and fill up with boiling water,

cooking in hot oven and basting every fifteen minutes, using the water that is in the broiling pan. Clean the liver heart and gizzard, and with the neck place in the pan; the heart and liver will cook more quickly than the gizzard and the neck, and must be removed when done.

After the first hour and a half the heat must be reduced and the cooking be more slowly done. For a ten-pound turkey it will take from three and one-half to four hours, allowing fifteen to twenty minutes for it to heat through when first put into the oven. After it begins to cook it needs careful watching and basting for the success of the turkey is in the careful cooking. The bird should be turned so that all sides may be evenly browned. The oven must be hot enough to cook off the water, leaving a rich brown sediment in the pan, which will make a most delicious gravy.

SHOW THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

What happens to the average girl or woman in her home when, from

with which the season was ushered in? Has she leisure to plan delights for those she loves, or even to loiter along the street and see the shop windows aglow with light? Not she. To her the happy Yuletide means only a fierce, beating, pitiless mob that tortures her in mind and body from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. The longer hours tax her sadly; the insistent clamor around her wears upon her nerves and brain; the close air strikes into her lungs. Yet she must keep up. Do you wonder that she faints from sheer exhaustion; that thousands of these brave girls hate the very word Christmas?

Yet it could all so easily be made different, if women who inflict these injuries by letting their Christmas shopping go until the very last minute would only do a little thinking, would exercise a little forethought, a little consideration—God! a little humanity! There are no women in this land anywhere to whom it is not possible to help avert the rush in the shops at Christmas by buying their gifts say, during November. The stocks are there just the same—fuller if anything—and not one-half so picked over as later. By just a little planning women could save not only themselves immeasurably, but others as well. If women would do this there would not be such surging crowds during the day at Christmastime, the barbaric and criminal custom of keeping these stores open at night would cease, and the saleswomen could go home at the usual closing hour and have some strength left to prepare for their own Christmas pleasures.

MY NEIGHBOR.

Who is my neighbor, Lord? Not only he

Whose threshold lies hard by my own; My neighbor is not he alone Whose life with mine moves in equality.

Not only those in wounds or poverty, But oft times those aloof in wealth, And often revelers in health Have unseen heartaches craving sympathy.

Wherever there is opportunity To serve a fellow-creature's need, Whate'er his place or rank or creed, There let me do Christ's gracious ministry.

—ALBERT CARNER.

The time is here when we need to urge the duty of young women to fit themselves for their life's work. For the temporary occupation so many take up while awaiting a suitable opening they prepare well enough, and because they prepare for it they succeed. But what shall we think of a woman beginning the practice of housekeeping who cannot tell a porterhouse from a pot roast, or a hoecake from angel's food? Does it not bear all the ear-marks of a confidence game?

"A society butterfly may be a nice thing to look at, but it is a sorry thing to fill that aching void which has a way of returning morning, noon and night. I believe in culture but there is a culture of the hand as well as of the head and the heart. No woman's education is complete until she has mastered the art of housekeeping.—A H. HARNLEY.

RECIPES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Fruit Cake.—Three cups flour; 1 lb. seeded raisins; 1 lb. chopped dates; 1/2 lb. chopped English walnuts, 2 scant cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup butter, 1/2 teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves, 3 scant teaspoons baking powder or one of soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 table-spoons grated unsweetened chocolate.

Beat the butter, sugar and eggs together until creamy. Then add the chocolate which has been thoroughly melted in a quarter of cup of warm water. Add half the quantity of flour which has been sifted with the salt and baking powder. Work in next the fruit and nuts which have been lightly dredged with flour. Add the rest of the flour and the spice and stir well. If baked in a bread pan or shallow baking dish from half an hour to three quarters will be required; if in a deep dish at least an hour. Have

FRUIT LAND

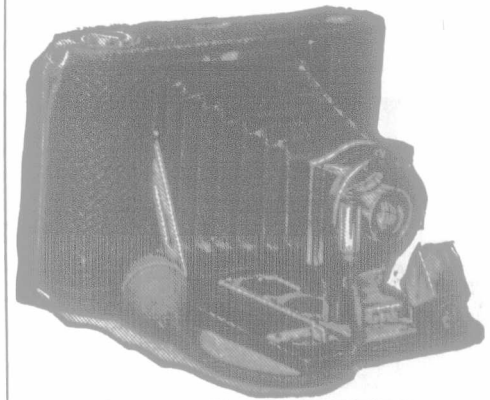
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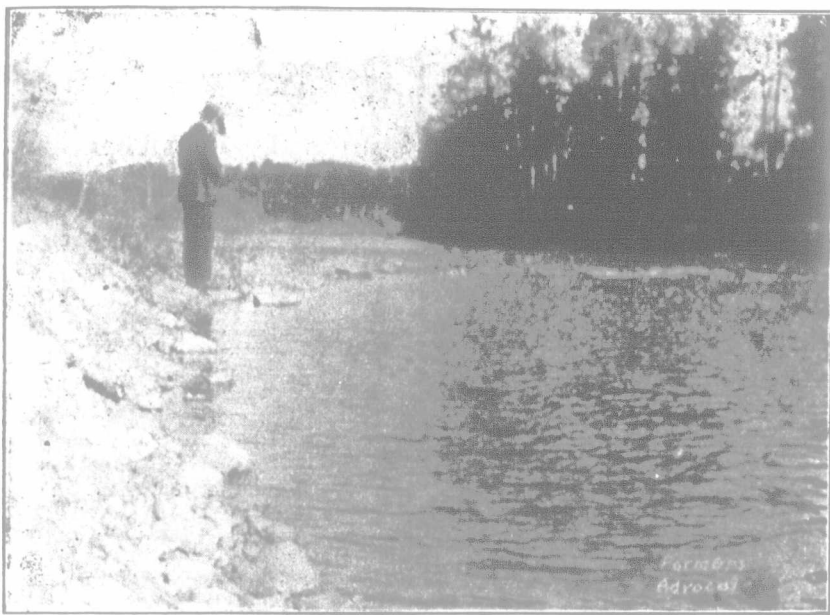
**EASTERN CANADA
EXCURSIONS**
VIA
Canadian Northern Railway
\$40.00

Tickets on sale daily November 24th until Dec. 31st, 1906.
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Des Moines, Iowa

Fall Term Opens Sept. 4, 1906, Other Terms Open Oct. 15, Nov. 27, and Jan. 2, 1907.

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WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalogue. Estimates cheerfully given.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO. Limited
Woodstock, Ont.

over-fatigue, she sometimes faints away? The family rush to restore her; she is put to bed: the physician is called in: a tonic is given her: rest is prescribed and the whole household tiptoes softly as it passes her door!

But what happens to the shop girl who faints from over-fatigue at Christmas? Last Christmas, so far as could be learned, more than six thousand girls and women fainted away while at their counters! But in nearly every case these girls had to go back to their places as soon as possible, with the same fierce mob beating about them, under the same stress of hurry and insistence, and with the same close, bad air to breathe. They had in view the possible loss of their places. Not only do these girls know that they are needed every instant, but they also know that the firm cannot afford to retire a large number of saleswomen at the holiday rush, when, instead, they are taking on extra help every day. Is it any wonder that one saleswoman was overheard saying to another last Christmastime: "I think I am going to die, I am so tired. My feet are swollen so every morning that I can't wear my own shoes, and my head aches so all night that I can't sleep. Thank Heaven! Christmas is only two days off!"

Is this the Christmas spirit that we talk about so much and so beautifully? Is this peace on earth and good will toward men? And whose fault is it? That of the vast majority of the Christmas shoppers—the women of this country, and especially of the big cities, who put off their Christmas shopping, and then during the last fortnight, rush into it with an intensity that might well be envied by the average football team in the fiercest of the play. They forget that another woman, like unto themselves in flesh and nerves, stands behind the counter to serve them. Just stop and think what Christmas means to such a girl behind the counter. Does she have time to recall the beautiful Christmas spirit

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU,
THAT WHILE
**GOLD STANDARD
BAKING POWDER**
"Guaranteed the Best"
is sold by all Grocers at
25 cents per 16 oz. Tin
it's foolish to
PAY MORE FOR ANY OTHER
Money back if you say so



DE LAVAL
Stands for cream separator per-
fection and fixes the standard
Ask for Catalog: It's Free.
THE
De Laval Separator Co.
WINNIPEG
Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

**ONE OF
THE OLD-TIME
POLICYHOLDERS**
of The Great-West Life Assurance Com-
pany, after carrying Insurance in the Com-
pany for thirteen years, recently took out a
further Policy for \$20,000.
When applying for the Policy he wrote:—
"When I placed my first application I ex-
pected to share in the great advantages
that your Company would have in the
investment of the funds of its Policy-
holders, and now, after having shared in
two profit distributions, I feel that I could
not express my entire satisfaction in a
more practical manner than by giving you
my personal application for a further
\$20,000."
Low premium rates, high profits to Policy-
holders, and the safeguard of careful, con-
servative management account for the
Company's reputation. Rates on request.
**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE CO.**
Head Office - - WINNIPEG

SHIP YOUR **FURS**
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL
TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
228 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
HIGHEST PRICES, QUICK RETURNS
SHIP AND CONVINCING YOURSELF
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
**BLAIR'S GOUT AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS**
The best and surest cure for GOUT and
RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified
to it. All stores and the **BOLE DRUG CO.**
Ltd., Winnipeg, and **LYMAN, SONS & CO.**
Montreal and Toronto.

a moderate oven at first and lay a brown paper over the top of the cake if there is danger of scorching. A little salt scattered on the bottom of the oven will save the cake from burning on the bottom. Open the oven door as little as possible especially for the first fifteen or twenty minutes after the cake goes in.

Fruit Cake Without Eggs.—Three-quarters lb. butter, 2 lb. brown sugar, 1 pt. sweet milk, 1 oz. soda, 1 oz. cream of tartar, 1 lb. mixed peel, 2 oz. cinnamon, 2 nutmegs, 3 1/2 pounds flour; 3 lbs. currants; 2 lbs. raisins. Mix together, put in pans and let stand for half an hour before baking. This will make a large three-story cake that will keep indefinitely.

Oatmeal Cookies (Excellent)—Three cups rolled oats, two cups flour; one cup butter, one cup brown sugar, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons sweet milk. Mix stiff, roll very thin, cut out, and bake in a fairly hot oven.

Dutch Apple Pie.—Line the plate with paste a little thicker than usual. Stir together a small handful of flour and one of sugar and spread it on the paste. Fill plate up with thin slices of tart apple sprinkled with white sugar. Dip sweet cream enough over the sugar to moisten it, grate in a little nutmeg. Bake in rather a slow oven and serve hot.

Dutch Apple Cake.—Beat the yolks of two eggs and add one cup of milk. Sift two teaspoons baking-powder with 1 1/2 cups flour. Add this to the liquid mixture. Beat stiff the whites of the eggs and fold into the dough. Pour the batter into a shallow pan and cover the top thickly with sliced apples. Sprinkle with four tablespoons of granulated sugar and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. Serve with butter and sugar or cream and sugar.

Vegetable Soup.—Two carrots, two onions, one small turnip and four potatoes, sliced fine and boiled in a quart of water until thick. Take half a pint of milk into which is put a tablespoon of finely mixed parsley and let it come to the boil. Pass the thickened vegetables through a colander, salt and pepper to taste, add the hot milk and serve at once.

Stuffed Dates.—Buy a pound of good bright-colored clean dates, and remove the pits by cutting down one side. Get ten cents' worth of shelled English walnuts and five cents' worth of confectioners' sugar. Place a nut inside each pitted date, then roll in the powdered sugar. A fancy box filled with these makes a nice Christmas token.

Rich Plum Pudding.—One pound seeded raisins, 1/2 lb. currants which have been washed well and sorted, 1/2 lb. finely chopped beef suet, 1/2 lb. bread crumbs, 1/2 lb. brown sugar, 1/2 lb. mixed peel cut small, a quarter of a pound of flour, half a nutmeg grated, 1/2 oz. finely chopped blanched almonds, a teaspoon mixed spices, 1/2 teaspoon finely ground ginger, a saltspoon of salt. Place these in the order mentioned in a large mixing bowl and when all are in, mix thoroughly. Then add the grated rind and the juice of a lemon and stir until it has become blended with the dry ingredients. Cover the bowl with a cloth and set away for at least twelve hours. At the end of that time add the juice of an orange stirring it well in. Then slowly add five well-beaten eggs and half a cup milk, constantly stirring. Take a stout piece of cotton at least two feet square, dip it in water and rub flour on the outside to form a paste. Put pudding into the cloth and tie firmly leaving plenty of room for expansion. Boil steadily for six hours. If water has to be added be sure that it is boiling.

PUDDING AND PATTERNS.

Dear Dame Durdent:—Last week I saw a request for a recipe for parkin. I thought I would send a gingerbread recipe I have which is very like parkin, but I see this week others have sent in what was asked for—however, I will send my gingerbread recipe—it may be of use to someone. I also send you a recipe for a beefsteak pudding, as once you asked for a typical English dish and I think that is very English. Have you received names of dozens of

You cannot possibly have
a better Cocoa than
EPPS'S
A delicious drink and a sustaining
food. Fragrant, nutritious and
economical. This excellent Cocoa
maintains the system in robust
health, and enables it to resist
winter's extreme cold.
COCOA
Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers
in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb Tins.

An Average Yield
\$300 per acre
Fruit Growing in the
KOOTENAY
\$3,000 per year from 10 acres
Isn't that better than the
hard work on the farm, with
the big investment on a sec-
tion or half section, with ex-
pensive buildings, machinery
and stock, not to mention
the cold, the distant neigh-
bors and a score of disad-
vantages.
Write us for our Book about this
wonderful valley
The FISHER-HAMILTON CO.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Beautiful Western Province
No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria.
For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to
JOHN STEWART Land Agent
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

**Fistula
and
Poll
Evil**
Any person, however inexperienced,
can readily cure either disease with
**Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors
have abandoned. Easy and simple; no
cutting; just a little attention every fifth
day—and your money refunded if it ever
fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,
leaving the horse sound and smooth. All
particulars given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six
pages, covering more than a hundred vet-
erinary subjects. Durable bound, in-
dexed and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**MONEY SAVED
BY TRADING WITH US**
A few of our prices: Sugar, 20 lbs. for
\$1; best Santos Roasted Coffee, 20c per
lb.; Bacon, 16c per lb; Lard 10-lb. pail
for \$1.40. We pay the freight to any
railway station in Manitoba, Alberta,
Saskatchewan and Western Ontario.
Write us for complete price list—it is
FREE. Try us, and be convinced that
dealing with us is money in your pocket.
NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE,
259-261 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man.
\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5
Substo \$7. Coats, raincoats, skirts and waists at many
of our stores. Send for samples and full list.
Southcott Suit Co., Dept. FA London, Can.
Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

To Break Up a Cold

An eminent authority on lung trouble, who effected many remarkable cures in his camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, advises the use of the following formula: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good whiskey, one-half pint. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable. The ingredients are not expensive and can be secured from any good prescription druggist, but great care should be exercised to have them pure, as there are many adulterated imitations of this pine tree product, and these create nausea, and never effect the desired results.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up in half-ounce vials for druggists to dispense in filling prescriptions. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. To avoid substitution it is best that the ingredients be purchased separately and the mixture prepared at home.

EE  **EE**

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

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

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN **NO** **EE**
POISON

English cookery books? The one I use which I like very much is "The Skilful Cook" by Mary Harrison, published by Sampson Low Marston & Co. Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, London, Eng. It is not a very big book, but big enough I think for ordinary use and one can always get other recipes when wanted. The recipes are reliable and not extravagant. You could not get a better book, in my opinion, for every day use.

I wonder if some member would send me patterns for clothes for little girls of three and five years. (It is rather difficult to write as said little girls are talking all the time and insist on including me in their conversation). I want to make close-fitting drawers for them from some worn woven

underclothes. I should be very grateful if someone would send me a pattern as I never see anything of the kind in the "Delineator". I am so dreadfully stupid about cutting out without patterns. When I wrote, some time last year I signed myself "An English-woman", but as some one else has recently taken that name I will call myself

LANCASHIRE LASS.

Beef-steak Pudding:—
Ingredients—1 lb. flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of steak, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bullock's kidney, seasoning.

Chop the suet finely and mix well with the flour, adding a pinch of salt. Mix to a paste with cold water. Roll out and line a greased quart basin, reserving one-third for the cover. Cut the steak into thin strips and the kidney into slices. Season the meat with pepper and salt. Roll each piece of meat round a tiny piece of the fat, and place the rolls and the pieces of kidney in the basin. Pour in rather more than one quarter pint of water. Roll out remaining piece of paste. Wet the edges of that in the basin, lay the cover on, and trim round neatly. Tie over a well scalded and floured cloth, and boil for four hours. A rabbit or veal pudding may be made in the same manner. To these add one-quarter cup of lean ham or bacon.

Gingerbread:—
Ingredients.—2 lb. flour, 2 lb. of treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. moist sugar, 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. carbonate of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 2 oz. ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water, 2 oz. candied peel.

Put the flour, sugar, ginger, candied peel and carbonate of soda into a basin. Warm the treacle, water and butter in a saucepan. Mix with the dry ingredients and add the eggs, well beaten. Put in well greased shallow tin. Smooth over with a knife dipped in hot water, and score with knife. Bake in a moderate oven for about an hour and a half.

Trade Notes

That Book Which is to be Given Free to Every Advocate Reader

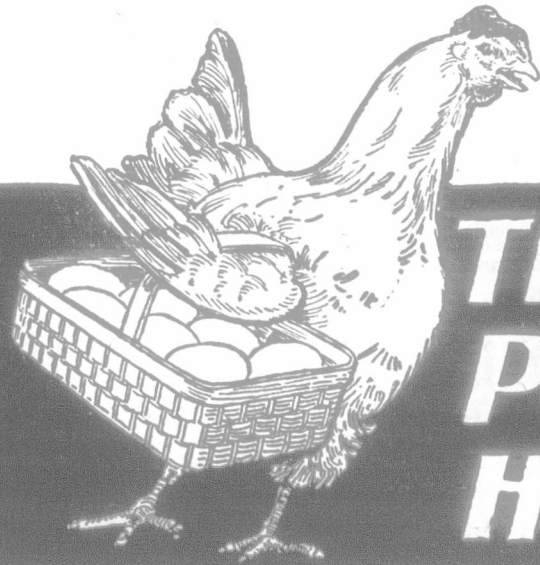
We admit that we began advertising the book too soon. No doubt some have lost patience and are blaming us; but really we could not foresee the delay and are doing our best.

The ADVOCATE is certainly doing its part nobly. Every mail brings orders for "That Book" and as yet we have not filled one order. However, send in your name, we want every reader to have a book, and you may depend that the book is worth sending for. We do not pretend that the book is worth a great deal of money, that is not our method of doing business, but the book will give pleasure and instruction if you are interested in the pure breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Pictures made from photographs of the best that America has produced are in the book with the names of the breeders and exhibitors.

If you send us your name and address on a post-card or in a letter we will add your name to our list and you'll receive the book without fail. We know you will be pleased with the book. Our address is, The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.

KOOTENAY LANDS.—In another column will be found the ad. of the O. W. Kerr Company Limited. This company holds large areas of fruit lands in the well-known Kootenay country. This district is a veritable garden land. There is abundant fishing, hunting and boating. The climate is ideal. no severe frosts, no rainy season and no mosquitoes mar the joys of life in the sheltered valleys of this rich fruit growing district. Our readers cannot do better than write the O. W. Kerr Co., Winnipeg, Man. for further information.

THE HACKNEY STOCK FOOD Co., of Winnipeg, has lately been reorganized with the following well known businessmen in charge: W. D. Mace, president;



The Paying Hen

is the one which contributes 150 eggs or more in a year, toward the family grocery bill. The sure way to have such hens, eggs in abundance, and a lot of ready cash, is to give a little of

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

with the morning feed every day in the year. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, the sole purpose and action of which, is to assist nature in the performance of necessary functions. It aids digestion, prevents disease, and sends the proper proportion of each food element to the organ most in need. It also contains germicides which destroy bacteria, the usual cause of poultry disease. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.), and is a guaranteed egg-producer. Endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. **Sold on a written guarantee, and costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.**

1-2 lb. package 35 cents; 5 lbs. 85 cents
12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pall \$3.50.

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

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Kootenay Fruit Lands

The best climate in Canada. Fine soil, beautiful scenery, prize fruit, good markets. No doctor's bills, no frost bites, no rainy season, no mosquitoes; good fishing, hunting, boating, bathing.

A ten-acre tract in Kootenay will give you a better income with less labor than the average farm on the prairie. These tracts are limited. Buy now. Prices right. Easy terms. Write at once to the owners.

O. W. Kerr Company Ltd.

Farm Lands and City Property

624-625 Union Bank, Winnipeg. Phone 4411

F. E. McGRAY, Managing Director

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

Have discontinued the use of our pills because of imitations. The public may rely on boxes marked with our name.

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DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Send us Samples of Your Grain 20 Years' Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Co. Ltd. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.

418 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

It will pay you to mail us Samples of your Barley, and receive our prices, before you ship.

Dunlop-Michaud Grain Co. WINNIPEG

MACLENNAN BROS.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS handled on Commission and Sold to Highest Bidder, or will Wire Net Bids.
500,000 Bush. of OATS wanted

Write for our market card. Wire for prices. Reference—Imperial Bank, Winnipeg

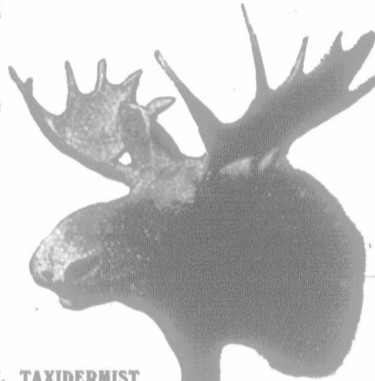
FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Write us for full particulars in regard to the land we have for sale. Open, level prairie, the finest wheat land in the world. We guarantee our land, and will be pleased to furnish particulars and all information or request. Now is the time to get your information.

NAY, ANDERSON & COMPANY
P.O. Box 771
REGINA, SASK.

E. W. DARBEY
TAXIDERMIST
233 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
DEPT. A

Send me
your
Game
Heads
to
Mount



OFFICIAL TAXIDERMIST
to the
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT

Buyer of
**RAW FURS,
HIDES and
FIRST CLASS
HEADS**

All work done naturally and artistically. Skins tanned and lined. Heads mounted for mats.

I make a specialty of game heads, carry a full stock of glass eyes and taxidermists' supplies.

Write for prices on what you have for sale.

C. Y. Gregory, vice-president; and H. V. Kobald, E. L. Howell, Hugo Carstens, Colin Inkster, P. A. Macdonald A. R. Brush as directors. Under the energetic direction of these gentlemen the work of introducing the food to the stockmen and farmers of the country will be rapidly pushed ahead. A further announcement appears in the advertising columns of this issue.

BOYS' GOOD TRAINING IN ENGLISH ARMY SCHOOLS.—The Army Schools at Aldershot (England) have begun to put into practice the preaching of Lord Roberts, who is always advocating the need of the rising generation to be taught the use of the rifle, says the *London Illustrated News*, in an article entitled "The Boy Behind the Gun."

The school-masters now instruct the boys in the principles of rifle-shooting by the aid of tripods, sandbags, etc. The youngsters enjoy their new lesson very much.

In America there is no warmer supporter of the beliefs of Lord Roberts than the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., 315 Pine St., Chicopee Falls, Mass. The propaganda of this company has done much to train the faculties of girls as well as boys through increasing their interest in rifle shooting. The use of a gun teaches boys and girls to be alert, careful and decisive, while the outdoor life it encourages does much to improve their health.

Every parent, as well as every lover of a firearm, should have a free copy of the new 140-page gun catalogue issued by the Stevens Company. It has much interesting information about sights, targets, ammunition, firearms, etc. It is sent for four cents in stamps to cover postage.

GOOD IN POLITICS.

Gunner—"I am going to try to sell my automobile."

Guyer—"To whom?"

Gunner—"Oh, some politician."

Guyer—"But why a politician?"

Gunner—"Because it is such a good mud thrower."

GOSSIP.

A CANADIAN JUDGE ON A STALLION SYNDICATE MIX-UP.

Mr. Justice Mathers delivered an important judgment yesterday in Moore vs. Scott, in which some farmers were sued on a note given for a stallion, which was old and worthless and subsequently died.

The plaintiff, Moore, resides at St. Paul, and carries on a general banking business under the name of The Merriam Park Bank.

The defendants, 14 in number, are farmers residing near Swan Lake.

In October, 1902, the defendants made a promissory note payable to McLaughlin Bros. for \$1,166.66 with interest, which note was endorsed to the plaintiff and plaintiff brought this suit to recover the amount of the note and interest.

The defendants set up that in the month of October, 1902, McLaughlin Bros., through their agent, J. A. Morris, and with their authority, sold to the defendants a stallion represented to be a pure-bred Percheron young horse, named "Charlotte," six years old; whereas as they contend, the fact was that the said horse was not any horse of that age, but was at the time a very old horse, as McLaughlin Bros. and Morris well knew, and they claim that they were induced to make the note and that the same was obtained by fraud, and there was no consideration given for it.

The horse proved to be of no value whatever to defendants, and it died shortly after the making of the note sued on.

By leave of the referee, and in pursuance of the order made by him, a third party notice was served upon McLaughlin Bros., at the instance of the defendants, claiming to be entitled to be indemnified by McLaughlin Bros. against liability on the note on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentations.

Ship your Grain to the GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., LTD.

Bill to their order at Port Arthur if shipping on C.N.R., and to Fort William if shipping on C.P.R.; write across bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

We are glad to report business prospering and increasing all the time.

We are prepared to advance 75% of value your station by registered, insured mail on receipt of bill of lading, balance when sold and out-turns received.

Do not sell your wheat at street prices, which are sometimes as much as ten cents below track prices. Be independent enough to ship your own grain and secure the prices paid in the world's markets. Every bushel sold below its real value to the Milling and Elevator interests tends to lower the general level of prices and strengthens these interests to stamp out competition.

By the action of the Council of the Grain Exchange in rescinding our privileges of trading with the members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange we are cut off absolutely from dealing with the large milling companies, the large Elevator Companies and the Exporters who are members of the body, but the WORLD'S MARKETS are still open to us and we can secure you the prices which govern in those markets.

Are you selling your wheat to Elevator Companies and Milling Companies who refuse to deal with your Company? Do you buy your flour from Milling Companies who refuse to trade with us for wheat you have consigned to us to sell for you?

Your consignments of Wheat are the life blood of our business. Keep our veins full of it. We need all our strength that we may better serve your interests as producers. Stay with the Company that was organized to help you.

Let each member consider himself a committee of one to secure new members and consignments of wheat to his company.

Send us your wheat, we can handle it to your profit and to the profit of the Company.

SEE ANNABLE

If you want to Invest in a

FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

\$15 to \$100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years
Write for Particulars

J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE



GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags.

BERMAN BROS., 319 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

sentation, and that the same was negotiated by McLaughlin Bros. in breach of faith and under circumstances amounting to fraud.

THE JUDGMENT.

His lordship dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs.

In delivering judgment he expressed himself as follows: "I am satisfied beyond all doubt that the horse sold to the defendants was not the horse 'Charlot' named in the pedigree produced but was an old horse not less than 13 years of age and probably more, and that this fact was well known to both Morris and McLaughlin Bros., when the sale was made. It is difficult to conceive a more gross and deliberate fraud of the agents alone. I am satisfied that the fraudulent scheme was concocted by McLaughlin Bros., and that Morris was only their willing tool to carry the scheme into execution. What these people did was to take the real and true pedigree of the horse 'Charlot,' a horse six and a half years old, and substitute an old horse and by falsely and fraudulently representing that this old horse was the horse 'Charlot,' induced the defendants to buy him at \$3,500."

"After the horse's death, and before receiving a communication which showed that the pedigree of 'Charlot,' the defendant Scott submitted its head to Dr. Torrance, of Winnipeg, and Dr. McGilvray and their opinion confirmed what had been before told him as to the horse being at least 12 years of age and probably much older. They did not know that it was not 'Charlot' but an entirely different horse that had been sold them, until they received a letter from the French Percheron society. Then, and not till then, did they realize the whole character and magnitude of the fraud that had been perpetrated upon them. McLaughlin Bros. had been represented to them as men of irreproachable integrity and they had

besides been furnished with a printed pedigree in which the horse's age was given as 6 1/2 years and they declined to believe that they had been imposed upon."

"I cannot find that the death of the horse in this case was due to any default on the part of the defendants. I therefore hold that the defendants are entitled to rescind the contract, notwithstanding that they cannot now restore the horse. Action dismissed with costs."

FARMER GREEN ON THE GRAIN COMBINE.

The following appears in the *Morden Chronicle* of Nov. 22nd, 1906:

Did you ever get "on the inside" of the grain combine? I never did until recently. I met an old friend who is in the business. He had just enough drinks to make him mellow. He wanted me to go into the grain business with him and he more than talked about the tricks of the trade. When I explained to him that I hadn't the slightest idea how the grain trade was controlled by the grain dealers he readily started in to set me "wise". This is as near as I can give you what he said:—

"You see we have a grain dealers' association and every grain dealer must belong to it; if he doesn't we break him."

"How do you break him?" said I. "We have the Grain Exchange and all its members and the Association and its members on his back. We cut prices on him where he buys or shove them up according as it will worry him, and then when he comes to sell we spoil his market on him. No one wants to buy just when he wants to sell and the Railway Companies are not going to favor him any too much. We have shut off the Commission men buying on the track."

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West

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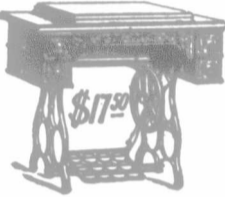
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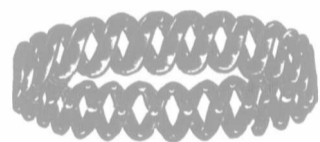
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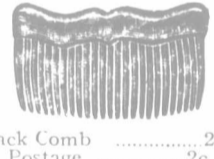
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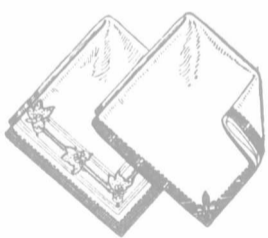
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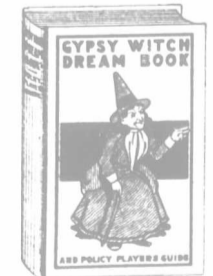
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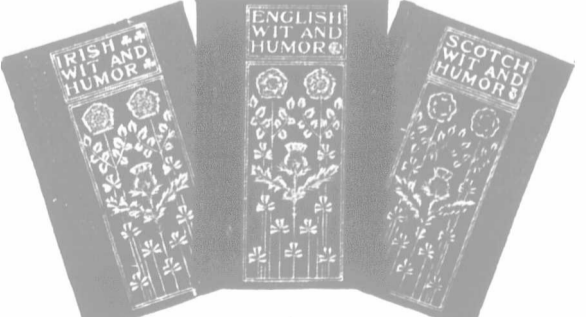
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"How?" I asked.
"Simply by making a rule that they are not to buy car lots on track except where they have a salaried

buyer. If they break the rule we fire them out."
I said to him "I don't see it yet. I don't see why I can't go to a farmer

in Morden and buy three cars of wheat from him and sell it at market price and make a profit if I buy right."

He replied, "You can, but you have to sell through a member of the Grain Exchange and that is just what we want you to do. That's just where we get our cent a bushel. But you can't get cars to buy more than two or three in a season and that doesn't cut any figure anyway."

I said "I see the difficulty about cars but I don't see why I have to sell through a member of the Grain Exchange. Why can't I sell to a miller?"

"You can sell to Ogilvies or the Lake of the Woods but you can't get a price from them, they are right with us".

"Why can't I ship to Fort William and sell to an Eastern miller?"

"You can if you get a cargo and a miller to buy, but the amount you could handle in this way doesn't cut any figure."

"Well, why can't I dispose of my wheat at Fort William just as you do? How do you sell yours?"

"Oh", said he, "That is easy. The exporters won't buy from any one except the members of the Grain Exchange. They are members themselves or work with us. You see the Grain Dealers' Association controls the buying and the Exchange controls the selling and we cut the independent buyer off just like that" and he worked his first two fingers like a pair of scissors.

I said to him, "I think I see it now; it's lack of cars that stops the buying and it's lack of export buyers that stops the selling."

He answered, "Of course, isn't that what I have been telling you all the time. You can't buy and you can't sell. I think that beer went to your head. You don't seem to grasp the idea."

After a little reflection I asked, "Isn't the Grain Growers Grain Co. going to make you go some?"

"Do you mean Partridge's Co.?" said he. "His name ought to be 'Goose.' He doesn't know any more about the grain business than you do. By the time he has lost all the stock holders' money he'll be educated enough to go into the grain business himself. He can't do any better than you can do; he has no market and he can't sell."

"Well" said I "when Jim Hill gets his road built and the G.T.P. is running there will be lots of cars and, if the farmers form an export company, you will be out of it, and if I go into it I will lose my money."

"There may be enough cars some day" he said, "but, mind you, it isn't in the interests of the railroads to have a whole lot of cars lying idle most of the year, and as far as the farmers forming an export company is concerned they don't know enough. They would have to get a man who knows the business to run it."

"He would want a \$5,000 salary and the farmers would think he was making money too fast and would bounce him and put Partridge in his place at \$125 a month. H—I will be frozen over before the farmers have sense enough to form an export company. They are trying to fix us with grain acts and regulations. They can regulate all they like, we have them right where we want them. The C.P.R. and the C.N.R. are right with us. We have the exporters, the bankers and the insurance men, and you'll make the mistake of your life if you don't go into the grain business with me and be one of us."

I am not going into the grain business, but I certainly got an eye opener on the way they do things in the grain trade.

FARMER GREEN.

SHOWING STUFF IN THE RING.

The tactics of the show-ring are something that the initiated fill up the uninitiated with regarding the sport of kings, dukes, earls and other smaller fry, namely 'showing live stock.' One hears more frequently from the defeated exhibitor about the skill of the winning exhibitor and his tactics in the ring, fair or unfair than about the inferiority of the animal of the vanquished one, whether that be due to the animal itself or its caretaker. Feed Box contributes

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM FOR SALE.

For sale—The Hudson Bay Co's Fort and Farm at Langley, British Columbia (the first white settlement in the Province). This historic spot is now on the market for the first time in nearly 20 years, and is offered at a low figure to close an estate. The farm comprises about 165 acres, and includes some of the best town lots in the village of Langley, of which it forms a part. Most of this 165 acres is cleared, and in cultivation, a portion of it being probably the richest land on the Fraser Valley, raising every year heavy crops of roots, grain and clover. The Episcopal church, general store, blacksmith's shop, hotel and butcher shop are built on what was originally part of this estate, and are all within a stone's throw of the farm house, which was at one time occupied by the Hudson Bay Co.'s Factor. The school is only about five minutes' walk from the house. The Government wharf and steamboat landing is on one corner of the property (four steamboats daily). The buildings include seven-roomed house, and large new wood-shed, two barns, horse stable, sheep sheds, cart sheds, chicken houses, store, piggeries, and all the usual buildings, which although old, are all in good condition. The house and most of the buildings, which occupy the original position of the old Fort, are built on a small eminence, commanding a magnificent panorama of mountain and river scenery. The position of the farm, either for convenience as a farm, or for a beautiful location as a residence, is absolutely unique in this province, besides which its historical associations with the early history of British Columbia cannot help but give it an added value in the eyes of most people looking for a desirable home. There is a small orchard, fully bearing, of choice fruit, and about 50 acres of the property is particularly adapted to growing tree fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, prunes, etc. There is about 25 acres of bush, which will supply firewood and timber for building almost indefinitely. The main road runs on two sides of the farm, which also has a frontage on Fraser River of about three-quarters of a mile. The property is rented but possession can be given on March 1st next (1907), by giving tenant three months' notice, to expire on that date. For further particulars apply: Hone, Graveley and Co. Ltd., 322 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.



NOTICE FOREST TREE PLANTING

OVER 7,000,000 forest trees have been sent out within the past five years by the Department of the Interior to farmers on the prairie and planted according to instructions. Of these over 85 per cent. are living now.

The Department is prepared to further assist settlers in this work, but in order to do so it is necessary that application should be sent to the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa, as soon as possible by those desiring to have their land examined next season.

These applications will receive attention according to the date of their receipt, and all applications for inspection next year must be in by March 1st 1907.

Simply write a few lines without delay, stating that you wish to make application for trees, and giving your name and post office address and regular forms of application will be sent you.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Ottawa.

E. STEWART,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Department of the Interior,
Forestry Branch, Ottawa,
November 10, 1906.

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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Lincoln was self taught, yet he became President of the United States.

He was a student, and acquired in the School of Hard Knocks the degree of B.C.S.—Bachelor of Common Sense

He emptied his purse into his head.

You can do likewise.

We want to help you.

You can help us.

Let's get together.

We have selected four of the best books for a farmer's winter reading course. We can supply them at prices marked, or better still, you can get the books without one cent of money.

The books, prices and terms are as follows:

1. The Story of the Plants, by Grant Allen, 40 cents. Given free for one new subscriber.
2. Veterinary Elements, by Hopkins, \$1.10. Given free for two new subscribers.
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EXTRA SPECIAL.—Send us seven new subscribers at \$1.50 each and we will send you the four books—the complete reading course, by mail post paid.

We have other courses. If interested, write or get busy.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Dept. B WINNIPEG, Man.

homely advice on this subject which will be read with interest by all showmen and especially by the novices:

"It used to be a common thing to hear prominent exhibitors say of certain herdsman who had the habit of winning pretty nearly every blue he ever showed for, that he could get more out of an animal in the ring than any man in America. Time and again the writer has heard this remark made of this particular herdsman, by men who are supposed to be posted. In subsequent years I was enabled to observe this man and his tactics closely.

"My first introduction came at Des Moines when he called to some 'new recruit,' 'Ere, kid. Say, take that 'eifer out and 'old 'er, will you?' In due time the lad, who had possibly and even likely never led an animal into the ring before in his life, returned carrying the red ribbon.

"This was the rule throughout the entire showing. The man who was the expert stayed in the barns and got his cattle ready for the ring. As they were thoroughly halter broken, any dummy could hold them, while the man who drew \$100 per month for knowing how stayed in the barn. His part was to curl the coats, to dress the hair so the weak points in the animal's make-up would show least conspicuously; also to fit the halter, to polish the hoofs, horns, etc. He was, of course, seen in the ring when the groups were shown. Then he was needed. But at other times he was usually engaged in the barns. His only appearance in the ring would be in some class where the rub was unusually close; when interest was at fever heat. Then his presence could be accounted for by mere curiosity. Even then he sometimes carried a brush or other implement from his work in the barn, to which he shortly returned. Or, if he did hold an occasional animal (as he usually did in the older bull classes), his scientific sidesteps or necromancy to deceive or fool the judge was conspicuous by its absence. Now the point is here. This man was an expert feeder of show cattle. His charges were usually in better flesh and condition than most of the other entries. They were sent into the ring in the best of condition and fairly submitted to the honest judgment of an expert judge. His work had been done through an entire year preceding the show. There was no attempt at doing the work of months by some fancy work in the ring.

"Nevertheless there is sometimes a wrong way to do things. I think I can best explain by giving some examples that have come under my observation. "Previously I have told of the man who kept an old paunchy bull for three days and nights without feed or water in August, hoping to reduce his paunch. This was worse than useless.

"Some years ago there was a determined effort made by the Hereford talent to weed out cattle with a pit in the back. Those familiar with conditions eight or ten years back will recall that it was no infrequent occurrence for an outstanding champion to be shut out of the money entirely by some overzealous judge, simply because of a dimple of inconsequent dimensions. It was at about this time that the writer saw a herdsman lead an aged bull out for his rating. There were some eight or ten entries and this particular comer was second or third into the ring. Stopping squarely in front of the judges' stand, he sent his helper back to the barn for a brush or on some similar errand. Then going around to the animal's side he discovered a pit at the coupling, over which, or around which, the hair was well curled. Perhaps this pit was about the size and depth of his cob pipe. He inserted a finger, raked out some old hairs, raked and blew them away. Then reached on down. Here he struck a layer of hay or straw chaff and below that an almost inexhaustible vein of scurf or dandruff, all of which was raked off and exposed to public view under the very nose of the judge. Of course, the judge saw the pit, and he knew others had also. Really the bull looked plenty good enough for some ribbon, even almost for the blue. But he would have been a rash judge, indeed, who would have awarded a prize of any sort after the showing made."

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With her strength overtaxed by too much work many a woman finds herself weak, nervous and exhausted, subject to indigestion and headaches and spells of discouragement and despondency.

Under such circumstances Dr. Chase's Nerve Food comes as a blessing of great value, bringing new hope and confidence and restoring vitality to the blood and nerves.

Dizziness, heart disturbances, pale, bloodless appearance, smothering, choking sensations, heavy heart beating and palpitation are some of the symptoms which give way before the persistent use of this great food cure. The appetite is sharpened, digestion is improved, the form is rounded out to healthful proportions and gradually and certainly strength and vigor replace weakness and disease.

Miss Lena Hiebert, Lowe Farm, Man., writes:—"I had suffered for two years with dizzy spells, pains in the back, cold hands and feet, nervousness, jerking of the limbs, sore tongue, soreness of arms and shoulders, and general exhaustion. About seven months ago I became so nervous that I could not sleep, and could not do the least bit of work without suffering dreadfully from pains in the back. I could hardly walk, could eat very little, and felt that people were always watching my body twitch. I tried several medicines with very little effect, and was a mere skeleton of skin and bone about to give up in despair when I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and began using it. I have used in all fourteen boxes of this preparation, and it has built me up until I am now strong and well again. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good and I feel that I cannot recommend it too highly to persons who suffered as I have.

For men who are suffering from headaches, indigestion and sleeplessness, for women who besides these symptoms suffer from weakness and irregularities of the delicate feminine organism, for children who are pale, weak and puny, there is, we believe, no preparation extant which will bring about such satisfactory results as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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CLARK'S
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TENANTS' AGREEMENTS AND LAND RENTING.

At the present time in Western Canada there are few farmers anxious to rent land; occasionally one is found renting land enough to grow him coarse feeds while he rests and treats his own, or else he finds that his stock has increased past the carrying capacity of his acres. New land, cheap land, homestead land all tend to postpone the coming of the tenant farmer, and so far fortunately so, because any system of tenant farming followed here would be in other words a complete system of soil impoverishment. The following methods are sometimes used and may be found helpful to those who prefer to rent land in an old settled district and get the benefit of schools, post-offices, churches, markets, etc., rather than suffer the hardships more or less incident to a location on the cheaper (in price) lands.

THREE SYSTEMS OF RENTING.

There are three methods of renting land in the West: A share of the crop, a share of the live stock, and a definite cash rent for one or more years in lieu of either a share of the grain or a share of the stock.

When the land was first opened up a third was the rule, and then two-fifths, and as the land advanced in price one-half, sometimes delivered in granary and sometimes at the nearest station. There is not much to be said at this stage of the development of agriculture in favor of a share of the grain. When for a third, the tenant provides everything; if for half the crop, the landowner provided the seed, paid half the threshing and half the twine and had one dollar an acre allowed for land left unplowed in the fall.

There are three parties to every contract for the renting or leasing of land: the landlord, the tenant, and the land itself; and unless all three parties are benefited there is something economically wrong with the contract.

Where land is rented for a share of the crop the chief sufferer is the land itself, which almost inevitably loses fertility or productive power. The tenant is injured because he is encouraged to continue in bad methods of farming. He has contracted to get all out of the land he can for a year, or a series of years, and unless his lease is a long one he has no encouragement to plan for rotation of crops, for the growth and improvement of live stock, and if he continues that way for a few years the habit becomes, confirmed and he continues a soil robber for the rest of his days. The landlord is not benefited for similar reasons. He has contracted with the tenant to get for him everything possible out of the farm for that year or for that term of years. He gets into the bad habit of neglecting improvements and, therefore, a rented farm soon looks like what an old Scotchman once described to us as a "widdy's farm." A school district, township, county, or state that follows this method continuously for a term of years will soon be noted as a country of worn out farms and discouraged farmers and landlords.

THE STOCK RAISER NEEDS MORE EDUCATION THAN THE GRAIN RAISER.

The second method, that of renting for a share of the live stock, has a great deal more to commend it. No really first class farmer will, or in fact can, enter intelligently into a lease of this kind unless it be for a term of years. A man can do very little with live stock in one year. He should have three, or, better still, five years. Live stock requires on most farms a rotation of crops, good fences, comfortable buildings, and besides a lease for a share of the profits in a manner compels the landlord to give personal attention to the farm and to the operations of the tenant. He is aiming to maintain the fertility of the farm, and if possible, to increase it. Hence, live stock farming requires a broader man than merely grain raising.

The grain raiser may be the superior of the live stock raiser as a grain raiser, and often is, because he devotes his whole time to that subject, but the live stock farmer must not merely grow the grain and grasses but must know a great deal more; how to breed, how to feed, and how to market the live

Because we tan the leather from the raw hide we eliminate the risk of having skillfully tanned imitations palmed off, on us for genuine goods. Some imitations are clever enough to defy an expert, you know.

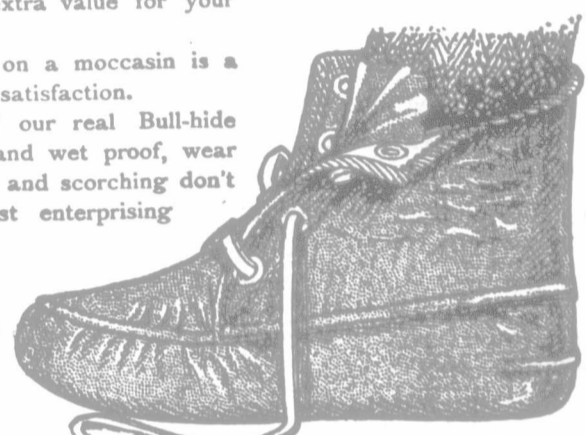
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"CLARKE'S"

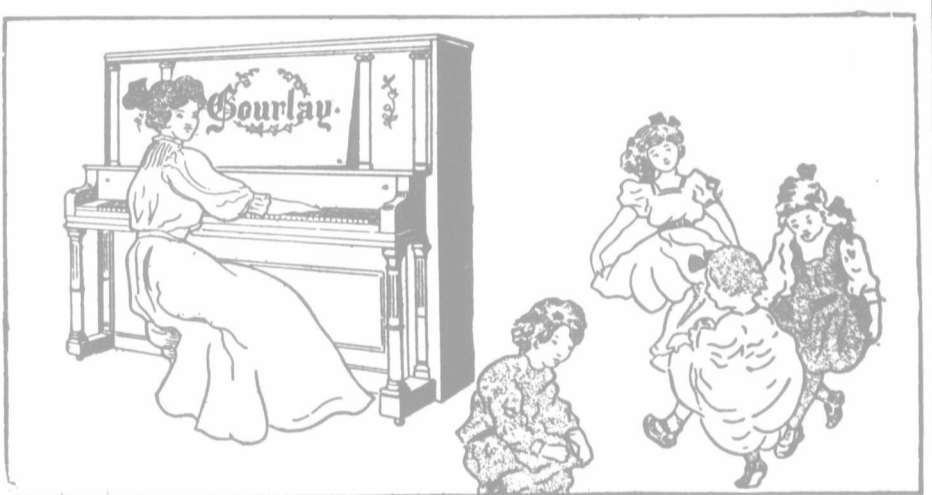
moccasins are tanned in our own tannery—do not buy skins already tanned, as other makers do—we share with you the tanner's big profit, giving you extra value for your money.

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If the Oven Cooks $\frac{1}{3}$ Faster, the Fuel Burned is $\frac{1}{3}$ Less



The little scuttle shows how little coal is needed by the Happy Thought compared with others.

The corrugated oven-lining is an exclusive feature of Buck's Happy Thought Range and is the only one which gives hot air free access to top, sides and bottom of the dish. These Happy Thought ovens will not warp or crack. The only stove that will suit you in every way is the

Here's a chance to see the "reason why" a Happy Thought is the best cooking range before you buy it. The more heating surface, the less time required to do the cooking—and the less time the less fuel. The corrugated oven-lining is as quickly heated through as an ordinary flat lining and gives one-third more surface for radiating heat.



In burning wood, the little pile equals the big pile, if you use a Happy Thought

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

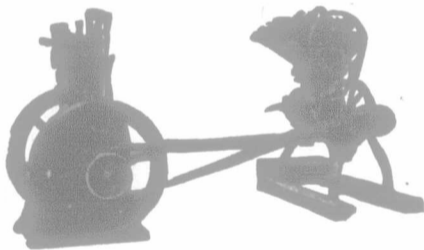
BURNS COAL OR WOOD

560 WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited,
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FOR SALE BY

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Western Office: 246 McDermot St., Winnipeg
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The Farmer's Friend

For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the Fairbanks-Morse

Gasoline Engine holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Or cut out complete advertisement and send to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want _____ H. P. Engine to run _____ Name _____ Town _____ Province _____



SMITH'S OVARY TONIC MAKES HENS LAY

It makes hens lay in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Every month is a good month for hens that are kept in prime condition with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It costs only 8c. a year per fowl to give each hen the required amount every week. When eggs are selling for 50c. a dozen, this 8c. a year is paying a big profit.

At dealers everywhere. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Ltd SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade

JAMES HUTTON & CO. - - - MONTREAL
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA



stock. This method of renting is a good deal better thing for the landlord, for the tenant and for the farm. The states and the smaller sections where this method of farming, whether by the owner or by the landlord and tenant combined, is generally practiced is a section of increasing fertility and therefore increasing prosperity.

In making a contract for the rent or lease of a stock farm for a share of the stock the great aim should be to do equity between landlord and tenant, something which is not always easy to do; hence, the number of letters we receive from both landlords and tenants asking us what is fair and right under particular conditions and circumstances. Generally the landlord puts the use of the land with whatever improvements are necessary against the labor of the tenant and his teams; in other words, makes the land equal to the labor, the landlord and tenant each owning one-half of the stock other than the horses required for labor; the landlord making permanent improvements, the tenant keeping up the repairs, the landlord furnishing the material; the landlord paying taxes on the land, the tenant paying taxes on his horses and strictly personal property, and each paying one-half the taxes on the property, whether live-stock or grain, which they hold in common.

One of the questions usually asked is, which shall haul out the manure, and we advise the landlord to get a manure spreader and the tenant to do the hauling out. The landlord in this case is doing a little more than his share, but he well can afford to do it.

Another question that comes up is on the division of the cream or butter where dairying is a leading feature. We believe the tenant is entitled to more than one-half of this, and would solve it by giving the tenant the Sabbath milk and dividing the rest.

THE TWO GREATEST BANKS IN THE WORLD.

It is difficult to compare institutions which are different. In a word it may be said the Bank of England is the greater in the field of world-finance, the Bank of France the greater in the field of developing domestic commerce and industry. A brief glance at each bank will show this. The Bank of England was established July 27, 1694, for the purpose of lending the Government £1,200,000. As an inducement the management of the National Debt was confided to the bank, and this duty and privilege it has retained ever since, along with the functions of doing the general banking of the Government. It has the sole power in England of issuing notes which are legal tender in England and Wales, except in the bank itself. Since 1844 it has been the sole source from which legal tender notes can be obtained, a function important at all times, but doubly important in times of pressure. It notes are required in excess of the authority granted by the Act of 1844 the government grants permission, and the extent of the discretionary power which the bank then wields can hardly be estimated. It is the banker for the other banks, and through the power it exercises in raising and lowering discounts in London, the world's clearing house, the judgment of its directors is felt over the whole civilized world. It is this function of acting as the safety valve and regulator of the money-machine of the world which makes it the greatest financial institution on earth.

On the other hand, the Bank of France was established by Napoleon in 1800 by the advice of Mollien his Finance Minister, "to support the trade and industries of France, and supply the use of loanable capital at moderate rates." It has eminently fulfilled these functions, and by the skill and courage of its directors the difficulties arising from the various changes of Government in France, and the payment of the indemnity to Germany in 1871 have all been surmounted. Up to 1847 nine other banks had the right of issue, but in that year these were consolidated with the Bank of France, which has continued to the present to have the sole right. It has spread into every part of France, and now has 302 branches (while the Bank of England

has none.) It discounts bills from \$7 upwards, and makes loans from \$50 upward. Most business transactions in France are carried out in Bank of

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.

The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

The best engine is the

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely.

It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load.

It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

- Grinding and Cutting Feeds;
- Pumping; Sawing Wood;
- Separating Cream; Churning;
- Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

- Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.
- Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 Horse Power.

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

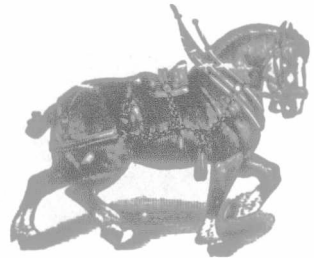
Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

W. C. (INCORPORATED)

J. A. S. MacMILLAN A. COLQUHOUN ISAAC BEATTIE

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES, 12th Street, (Box 485) BRANDON.

MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

Table listing prizes won by stallions at various fairs, including Cairnhill, Topper, Pleasant Prince, St. Christopher, Burnbrae, and Pilgrim.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success. We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares. We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal, also Hackney mares for sale.

Percherons and Shires. Do you want to improve your stock of horses? Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them. At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. Industrial I took 5 firsts from individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.

WHY BUY STALLIONS From obscure and untried men when you can purchase as good or better Stock from ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon. Whose name and reputation are above reproach, and whose stock have always been at the very front for over a quarter of a century. New importation of high class Stallions and Mares received lately which we are offering at prices that cannot be duplicated for same class of stock and Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed. We have imported and sold in the North West 5 times as many Stallions as any other firm or individual. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Meat inspection was established in the United States by an act of congress March 3, 1891, to apply to all meats slaughtered for interstate and export trade. The systems of inspection have been changed from time to time as more men were acquired by the Department of Agriculture, and as new provisions were placed in the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. At present the system is divided into two parts, viz., the ante mortem inspection, performed upon animals in the pens before slaughter, and the post mortem examination of carcasses and organs in the different stages of their preparation for human food stuffs. This applies to cattle, sheep, calves and hogs. The ante mortem examination is important in ascertaining certain symptoms which indicate conditions to be investigated after slaughter. Those animals suspected are correspondingly tagged and the tag number and report of same transmitted to the inspector on the killing bed. It is of great economic importance in some cases to advise against slaughter in some temporary affections which would rapidly pass off and yet would be sufficient cause for condemnation should the animal be immediately slaughtered. The post mortem division of the work is conducted by one man upon sheep and calves, one or two upon cattle and four upon hogs in the large establishments; three or even two in the smaller ones can perform the work satisfactorily. The general practice in inspecting sheep and cattle is that of walking the length of the killing bed with, or immediately following the butcher who splits the abdomen and brisket, allowing the organs to be pulled downward to the floor from the hanging carcass. The feet, head and other parts are all retained in a frame on the corresponding bed with the carcass until it is passed upon by the inspector. In approaching and leaving each bed the inspector has opportunity of seeing the character of the flesh and the outward appearance of the carcass as a whole. Inspection of hogs is conducted differently. The inspectors stand or sit still while the hogs go by them upon a moving trolley. Where four men are employed in the work upon one bed, the first man is stationed upon the heading bench where the hams are scraped and heads cut partially off. This suffices to expose both sets of lymphatic glands for the inspector's examination. The second man is stationed at the bench where the entrails are removed. The third where the carcasses are split. The fourth in a special room or division of the drying room where all the carcasses tagged by the other three inspectors are switched out for his final and more thorough examination. Practically, it is impossible for a diseased carcass to pass through one of the plants where inspection is enforced, without being detected. Even such inconsiderable lesions as small tumors and nodules the size of a pea or bean, upon the different organs, collections of fluid in any of the body cavities, and small abscesses, even in mammary glands, or back bone, are brought under the vigilance of one of the inspectors, at some time during the preparation. Substitutions and alterations by the butchers do not occur, for the simple reason that the work is performed too rapidly, as high as one hundred or two hundred cattle and one thousand hogs are killed per hour in some of the large establishments, and even though there be but few per hour, the working force is always so arranged that the process of preparation will be as rapid as possible. Under the act of congress of June 30, 1906, additional funds were appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry in extending the work of abattoir inspection, and instituting a system of inspection of meat products. This last division of the Bureau work is conducted by persons who have had considerable experience in the preparation, cooking and canning of meats and is entirely separate from the veterinary inspection of carcasses and parts. The application of this work to the various forms of "factory products," insures the meat eating people, both domestic and foreign, of the character of meat from which the sausages, canned goods, et al, are

Tuttle's Elixir Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of \$100 Reward for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 63 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

Forest Home Farm Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp Pride of Glasnick, and out of first-class mares; capital colts. Seven young Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves by Missie Prince, out of dams richly bred; plenty of substance and quality stand right out of them. Cows and Heifers, Yorkshire Boars and Sows, all ages. Choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. All at reasonable prices. ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY P. O. Carman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

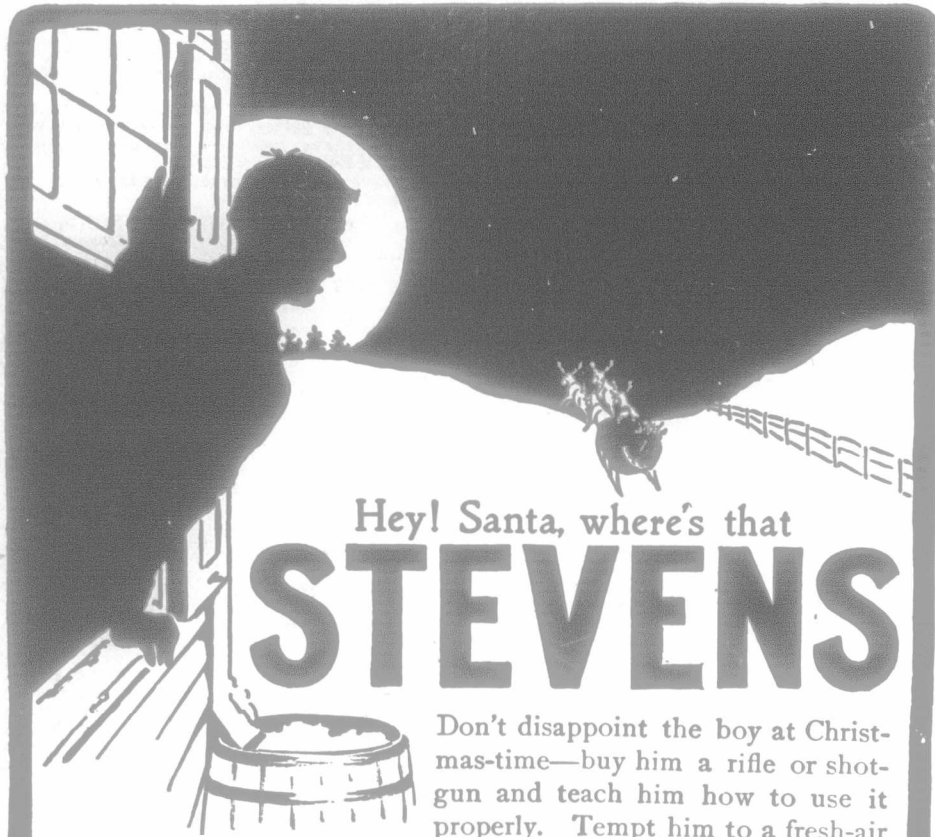
Clydesdales and Ayrshires Beautiful stock for sale to make room for new importation from Scotland. This stock was awarded twenty first and second prizes at Toronto and Winnipeg this year. I can save you \$500 to \$1000 by buying a Stallion from me.

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man. For Sale or trade for other stock the imported Clydesdale Stallion GEM PRINCE, 9 years old (3482) (870); sire, Cedric, Imp. (2226) (929) (1087); dam, Crosby Gem, Imp. The above Stallion is a beautiful dapple brown, weight about 1750 lbs. sound as a gold dollar and can step like a Hackney. A great stock getter, will work any where you put him and is kind as a kitten. First prize winner at Winnipeg Horse Show, 1907. For further particulars address W. Sporie, Owner BOX 133 LOUISE BRIDGE, MANITOBA

THOROUGHBREDS Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price correspondence solicited. R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE JUNIOR MAJOR (6288) Color, dark bay; foaled December, 1899. Sire HOLLAND MAJOR (275), the most noted Gold Medal Winner ever in America. Dam MYRTLE (vol. 11, page 834) by Coming King (4324.) Junior Major's breeding is of the very best. He has stood in this vicinity for four seasons, and has proven to be both sure and a great stock horse, as his progeny shows. Awarded second prize in his class at Spring Stallion Show in Brandon, 1906. For further information address NEIL WILSON Box 65, MINTO, Man.

PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.



Hey! Santa, where's that STEVENS

Don't disappoint the boy at Christmas-time—buy him a rifle or shotgun and teach him how to use it properly. Tempt him to a fresh-air life. Let him feel the wholesome influence of the finest sport in the world. Train his eye and steady his hand before a target or make his blood run faster in the hunt for game.

RIFLES FOR BOYS:			
"Little Scout" - -	\$2.25	"Crack Shot" - - -	\$4
"Stevens-Maynard, Jr." \$3		"Little Krag" - - -	\$5
		"Favorite No. 17" - -	\$6

A VERY INTERESTING CHRISTMAS CATALOG MAILED FREE

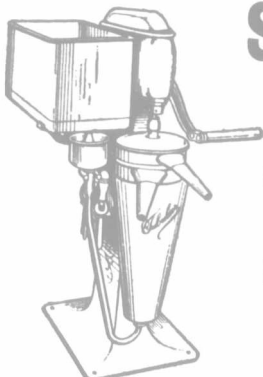
We have issued a book dealing with shotguns, rifles and pistols, which every one living in the country should have. It contains 120 pages, and has been termed by the press as "a mine of information on gun owning and gun shooting," making interesting reading for old and young alike. It is mailed free to any one sending two 2-cent stamps to cover postage.

Don't let your dealer get the better of you by passing off some other kind. If he can't supply you, or won't get the style you want, write direct to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 315 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS TUBULAR IS WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

Low Can
Lightest Bowl
Simplest Bowl
QUICKEST CLEANED



The Tubular

Self Oiling
Ball Bearing
Enclosed Gears
CLEANEST SKIMMER

A community of farmers and dairymen recently united and appointed a committee of six wide awake farmers to thoroughly investigate cream separators and decide which is best.

Why? Simply because they were convinced that cream separators pay, and wanted to know the best before buying. The committee requested all leading separator representatives to meet the committee and show their machines.

Why did they do that? Because the committee wanted to find out positively which separator actually is best. They didn't want to take anybody's word for it, but wanted to see all reliable separators side by side and decide for themselves.

When that committee met, many farmers were present waiting the decision. The committee carefully examined the different separators, and unanimously decided that the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.

The members of the committee backed up their decision by buying for themselves six No. 6 Sharples Tubular Cream Separators right on the spot—one Tubular for each farmer on the committee.

What did that mean? That this investigation had absolutely satisfied the committee that the Sharples Tubular is the best cream separator built—the best in every way. If you buy a Sharples Tubular, you will get the world's best separator.

It is to your advantage to learn all about this committee—its decision—and the world's best separator. Write for our handsome, complete catalog C 186, with leaflet and the committee's sworn statement telling all about it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Toronto, Can.

Chicago, Ill.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd. : : Winnipeg

patron a fair deal. A satisfied patron is indeed the best advertisement a creamery man can have, and a dissatisfied patron can create havoc with the creamery's business.

Winter is on and with it comes undesirable flavors in butter and sleepless nights for the man running a hand separator plant. Poor returns caused by "barny flavors," "hand separator flavors," "wintry flavors," and "cowy flavors" are the result of carelessness on the part of the farmer.

HERMAN HORNEMAN

A SEQUEL TO A NEURECTOMY.

We have a mare which was suffering from navicular disease, which was unnerved. She now is very tender just above the seat of operation, and cannot bear the slightest pressure of the finger there. Moreover, it seems that she hits this spot when going, as she goes dead lame for a few yards, and, when stopped immediately on this taking place, fights the air with her leg, and seems to be in great pain, but on starting off again goes sound. Has worn a cloth boot over the joint, but it is possible that this shakes round. The mare is shod with tips and rubber pads.

SUBSCRIBER.

Such cases generally come through using them too soon, and setting up concussion at the sensitive end of the nerve. Sometimes a little granulation tissue catches the nerve, at others, a soft bulging sensitive granulating prominence offers an easy mark for a misdirected step by the other leg, and it is a rap of this kind which makes the horse stop and "fight the air," as you say. Then the pain passes off and all is right again. Sometimes a bulbous little nerve tumor forms, as it is Nature's law to always try to effect repair, whether from accidental or surgical wounds. Sometimes the operation has to be repeated in a few months, and then may go sound for years, and all trace of the operation disappear. Keep the leg in a cold lotion, such as: menthol 2 drams, methylated spirit 1 pint. Sponge the enlargement lightly two or three times a day, and then place a woollen bandage over, with moderate pressure from below upwards. This will help to fine the leg and cause the granulation tissue to grow dense and less obtrusive. Give a longer rest, and drive her in a soft "boot," covering the seat of operation for a time. When a horse has been suffering from navicular lameness for any length of time the action gets altered; the short step and the bringing of the hind legs farther under the body to save the front ones, shifts the center of gravity; and then when the original action is restored—or, more properly, while it is being recovered (after neurectomy)—there is just a little uncertainty and liability to brushing or striking.—VET.

GIVE CROPS A BETTER CHANCE BY PLOWING DEEP.

So long as the soil is merely turned over, that appears to be looked on as plowing by some, but the best crops are seldom secured from shallow worked soils, and the plowing governs it all. As no other cultivation follows that goes deeper than the plow, great expectations are always entertained after the steam plow and diggers. Why is this? Only because it is known they stir the soil deeply, liberate materials that were unavailable before, and admit of plants having free, deep rooting and penetrating the soil, so that bulk and robustness are added greatly. All cannot employ these implements, but they set a fine example of what can be secured by deep plowing, and this ought to be the aim with all plowers. Plowmen are never anxious to go deep; their leading idea is to save their horses and get over it, but the farmer is the man that should insist on depth. It may mean an extra horse, but the extra yield, or the avoidance of a poor yield will warrant the expense. Deep plowing cannot be done very quickly, neither is it easy work for the horses, but it undoubtedly pays for all extra time and labor, as a great depth of tilled soil is a splendid safeguard against injuries from fluctuations and extremes in weather, and every crop is increased in quantity and quality. In friable deep soils there is no difficulty in plowing to any depth,

Established 1876 30 years At Home 1906
This magnificent building and grounds is the reward of our 30 years of honest and earnest efforts.



The New Home of the Canada Business College

CHATHAM, ONTARIO
Canada's Greatest School of Business
Its 30 years of high class work, backed by this SPLENDID EQUIPMENT of BUILDING AND GROUNDS, costing nearly (\$30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, coupled with cheap board and the paying of your RAILWAY FARE; all of these combined with its great success in placing graduates in good positions, places its advantages so far above its contemporaries that IT DOES NOT PAY THE STUDENT to go elsewhere, and is drawing students from Newfoundland on the east to British Columbia on the west. THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD is our field.

400 STUDENTS PLACED IN GOOD POSITIONS LAST YEAR.
DECEMBER is one of the BEST MONTHS in which to start.

New Year Opening, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1907. IF YOU CANNOT COME TO CHATHAM and want to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Penmanship, we can train you at your home in these branches through our COURSES BY MAIL.

Our magnificent catalogue will tell you all about these courses.

General Catalogue tells about the training at Chatham.

Mail Course Catalogue tells about the Home Courses. Write for the one you want mentioning this paper, addressing

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.



Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,500,000

THE WEST for THE WEST

This bank has been organized with a view to providing for Western Farmers, Western Merchants, Western Business Men and Western People generally an institution where they would be sure of all the consideration which the conditions of a young community with an exceedingly vigorous life demand. You are therefore sure of obtaining from us every favor and courtesy that is consistent with sound business.

BANKING BY MAIL

is one of the advantages we offer our customers. Many have accounts in this way. Send your deposits to the Head Office at any of our branches at Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Glen Ewen, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Stonewall, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria and other places.

Remit by Post Office Order, Postal Note, Registered Letter, Express Order, or personal Cheque to Head Office or any branch.

THE NORTHERN BANK

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General Manager—J. W. de C. O'Grady



When Writing

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house."

Culture on the Farm

The day is past when culture and social enjoyment were confined to the larger cities and towns, when the farmer was cut off from the musical world.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises.

If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The making of a Great Piano," etc.

Coupon with fields for Name, Address, and W.F.A. logo.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price. Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

but little concern need be felt about these. It is the ungenial materials that stand most in need of deep stirring, and it is here attention should be given most.

I believe I am correct in saying the average plowing is from four to six inches deep. The former is not uncommon and is mere skimming, from which good results can surely never be expected.

When deep plowing is put off till the spring, or just before sowing or planting time, a very unsatisfactory state of things may be the result, but this fault is not with the plowing but the time it was done.

A SCOTTIE ON THE MARKETING OF GRAIN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: There are many things just now of more than passing interest to the intelligent farmer, and least amongst them is not in marketing of our crops.

"Oh ye, it's a good enough country in some ways, and full o' possibilities, as yea say, indeed I'm thinking a' most anything is possible here, but I'm telling ye this, stranger, it's no a gold that glitters e'en here."

"Ye mon sey I dae, soom o' the farmers aboot here sey they're robbing us. I wadna like to gang that far, bet



THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and Cresceus 2:02 1/2, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion.

1st. Name this Paper. 2nd. State the number of head of live stock you own. Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

Address INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

LARGEST STOCK FOOD FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. Toronto, Canada.

Cash Capital Paid In \$2,000,000

We Manufacture and Guarantee

- "International Stock Food"
"International Poultry Food"
"International Louse Killer"
"International Worm Powder"
"International Heave Cure"
"International Colic Cure"
"International Harness Soap"
"International Foot Remedy"
"International Hoof Ointment"
"International Pheno-Chloro"
"International Compound Absorbent"
"Silver Pine Healing Oil"
"International Gail Cure"
"International Stock Dip"
"International Distemper Cure"

Every one of these preparations are sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money in any case of failure.

Write for catalogue of our Jewel Incubators, Jewel Brooders.

3 Feeds for One Cent

Our stallions Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02 1/2, Directum 2:05 1/2, Arion 2:07 1/2, Roy Wilkes 2:08 1/2, Buttonwood 2:17 and our one hundred high-class brood mares and their colts eat International Stock Food "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT" every day.

International Stock Food Co. TORONTO, CANADA 33

Danger in accepting cheap and inferior substitutes. There is always a personally profitable reason for a dealer trying to sell you something by claiming it "just as good."

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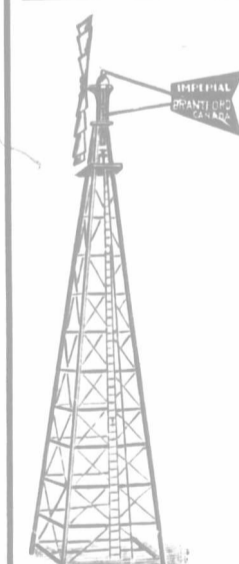
115 acres in the famous upper Columbia Valley. Practically every inch can be utilized for fruit. Don't buy 400 acres to get 50.

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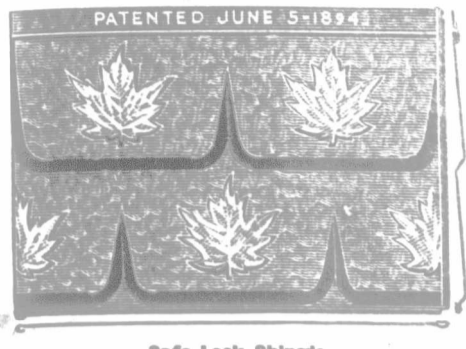
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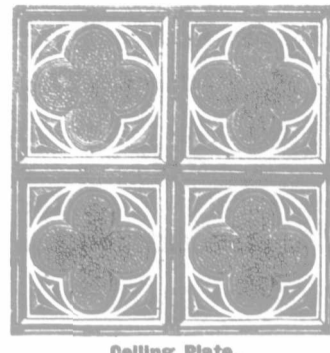


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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

GARNISHEEING WAGES.

A certain party which we shall call A. owes me the sum of \$50 for which he gave me his note. This note has been past due for a number of years. After notifying A. several times, calling his attention to the same, I resolved to take action against him according to law

A. is a hired man and married, he also has a family. He earns \$33 per month and has a steady job.

1. How much of A's salary does the law permit me to garnishee? The party receives his wages monthly.

2. Provided A. continues to work for the same party, is the one garnishee good for each succeeding month's wages until the note I hold against A. is paid in full, or does the law compel me to renew the said garnishee every month until my claim is satisfied?

Man. A. L.

Ans.—1. By the law of Manitoba \$25 a month of a married man's wages, is exempt from garnishee proceedings.

2. The order of garnisheement only applies to moneys actually in the hands of the garnishee, at the time the order is served upon him. It does not cover wages to be earned in the future, by the judgment debtor. If you wish to cover future wages you must issue a new order.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

This question arose in our family

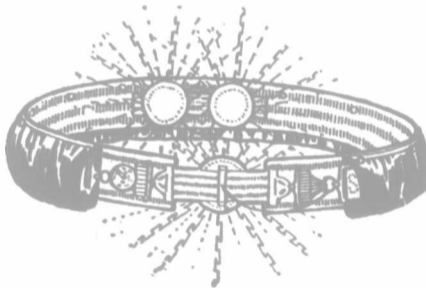
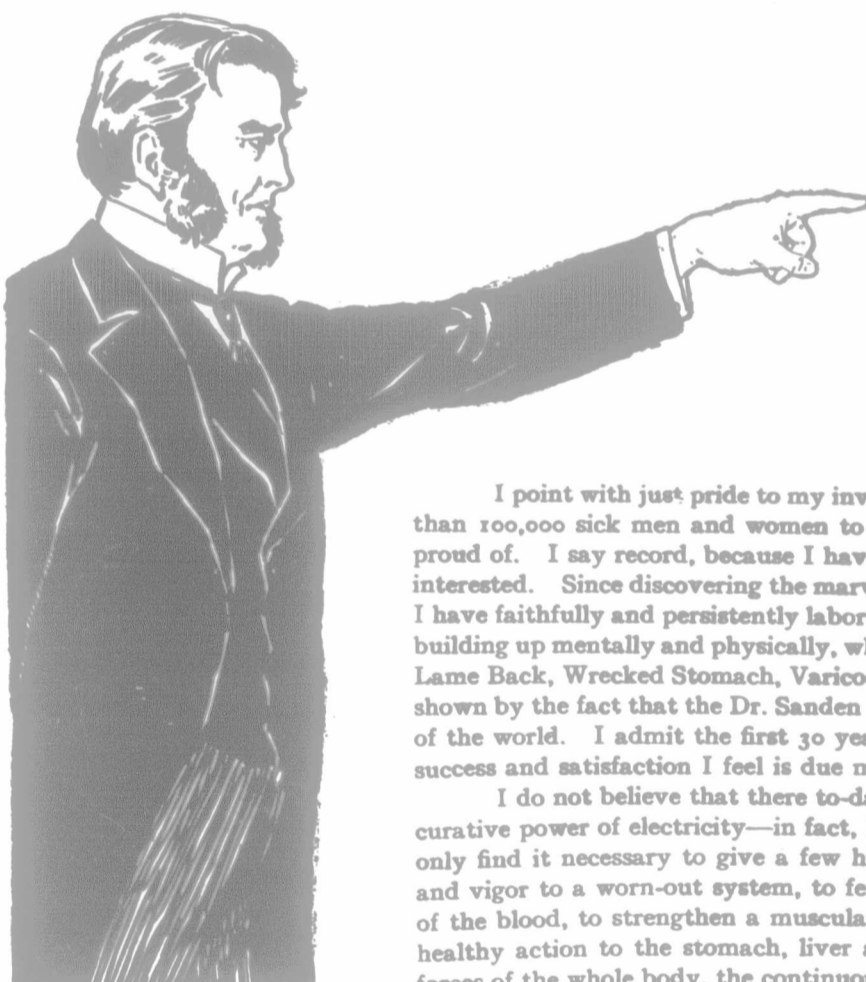
will you kindly answer it? How many holidays in a year may a working man have?

Man. M. D.
Ans.—By statute the following are legal holidays but at the same time a hired man on the farm is not legally exempt from doing of ordinary chores on legal holidays: Christmas, New Year's, twenty fourth of May, First of July, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving Day. Holidays are fixed by Provincial legislation and may vary in the different provinces but these apply in Manitoba and in fact all over Canada. In some of the provinces regular church holy days are observed.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

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My World-famed Remedy Given on Free Trial Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in

a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

THRESHING MACHINE INFORMATION.

Can you tell me of any gasoline outfit for threshing? I want something very small, the smallest possible for doing threshing work. Also if it is possible to get an outfit that could be used for plowing as well when detached from the threshing part. Can coal oil be used on these machines?

Alta. E. B. W.

Ans.—Any of the machine companies advertising in these columns could supply a gasoline engine to run a small separator, and the threshing machine companies all make small machines. One could scarcely expect to get a small traction gasoline engine with power enough to draw a large set of gangs. You had better get literature from the threshing machine companies and gasoline engine companies, as it will give fuller information than we can furnish here. No, we think coal oil is not suitable for the mechanism of gasoline engines.

SMALL GRIST MILL—CULTIVATION.

1. Would you kindly give me full information re price, etc., of a small grist mill capable of grinding 140 pounds per hour, of which you wrote in a recent issue of your valuable paper?

2. I broke a piece of land last July between 10th and 15th, the plowing being 3 inches deep. The land was cleared of wood and had been yielding red top hay. The land is of 4 inch black loam, on top of dark grey clay, which works into black loam after cultivation. I did not back-set above land this fall. How should I proceed to prepare this land in the spring, and what crop should I sow to obtain best results? Would disc-harrowing in the spring be sufficient, without plowing? Should this kind of land be broken in fall? Would early spring breaking and seeding down directly be advisable?

Man. T. B.

Ans.—1. Made by A. R. Tattersall 75 Mark Lane, London Eng., cost complete about \$2,000.

2. On questions of immediate local nature such as above, our readers can generally get more full and reliable information than we are able to give from their neighbors. Not being entirely familiar with the locality we simply give it as our opinion that it will pay to plow this piece of land in the spring, harrow it down thoroughly and then sow to wheat or oats. It would also grow a good crop of potatoes or in fact any crop. If it were simply disc'd in the spring there would be a danger of grass springing up again. Like other land this would be better for being broken in the spring and backset in the fall and unless the sod is very light one could not expect much of a crop sown right on the breaking

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