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WINNIPEG

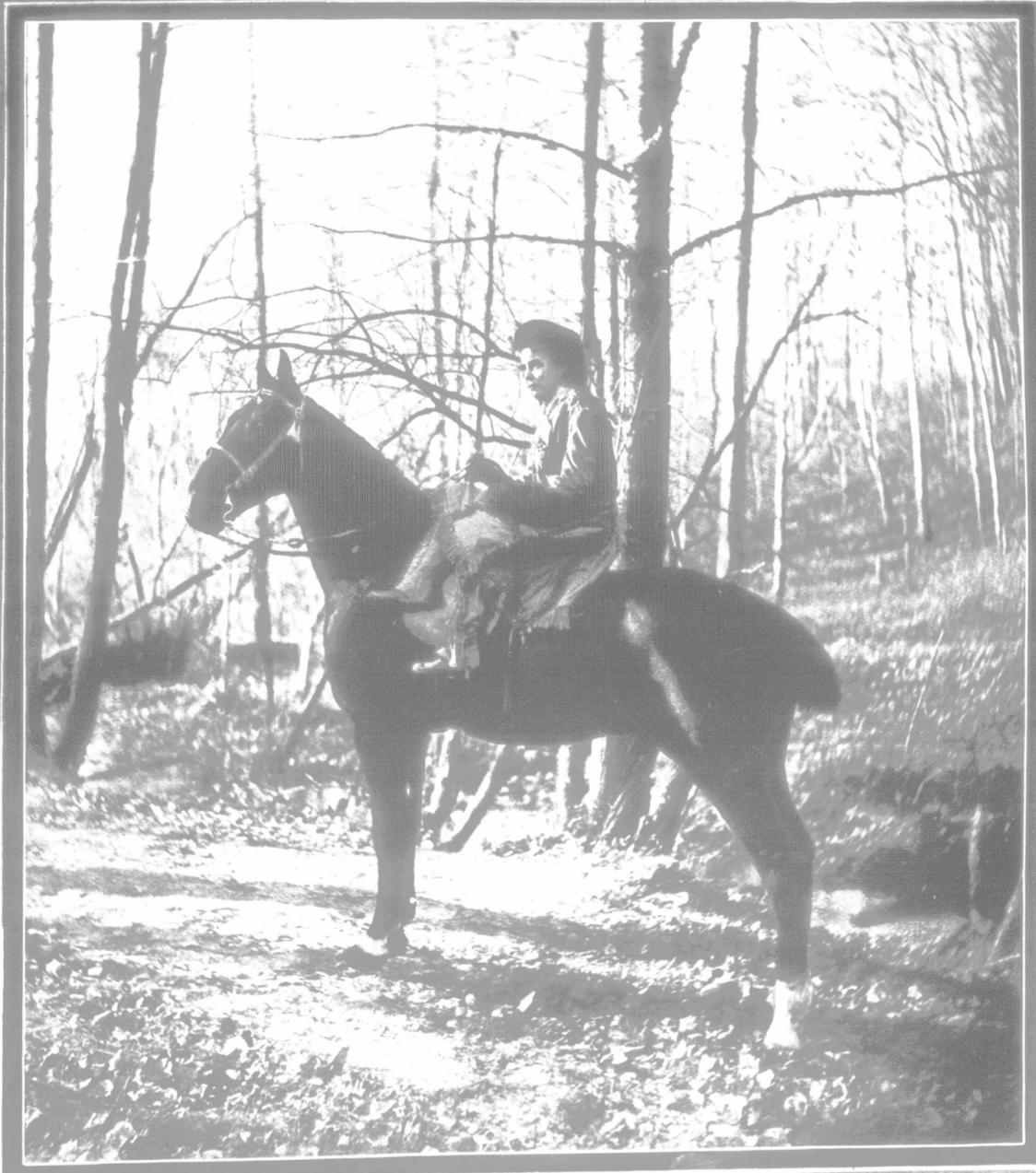
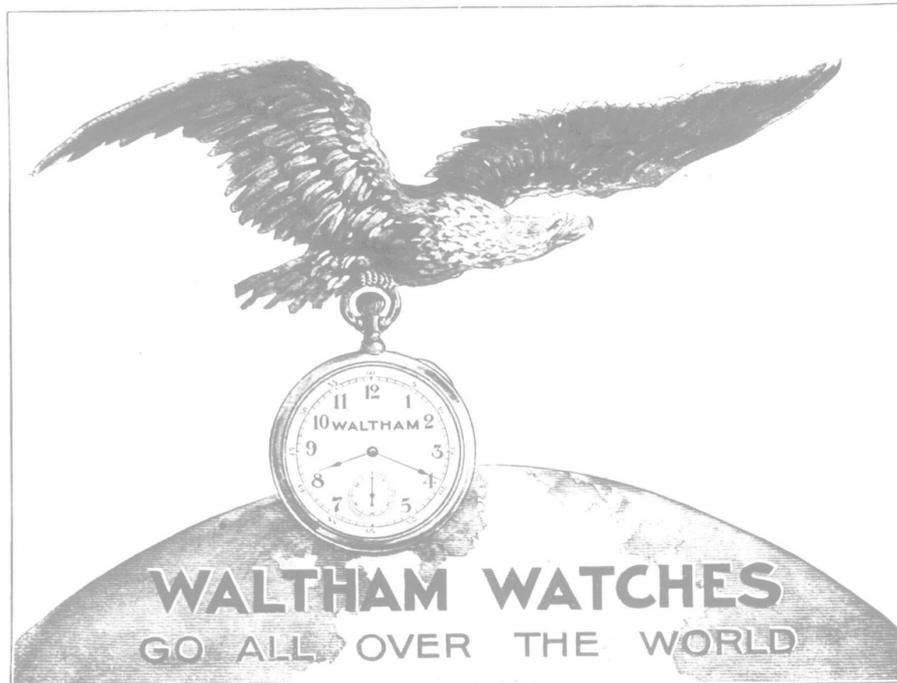


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 December 11th 1907 Price 25 cents

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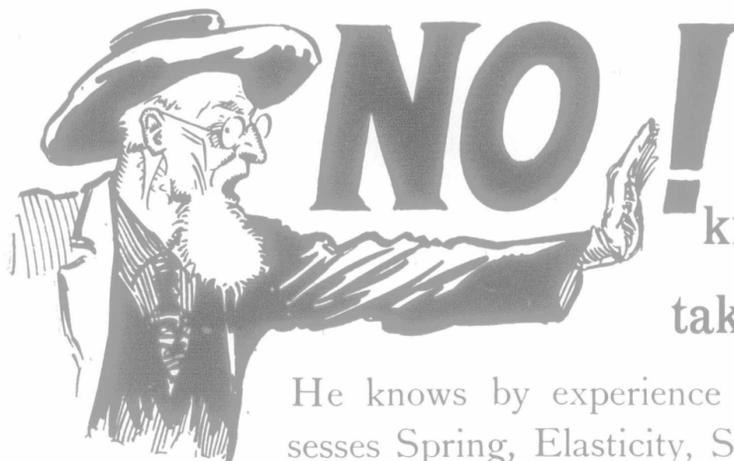
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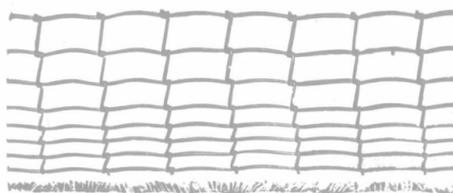
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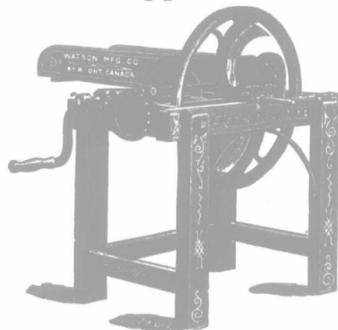
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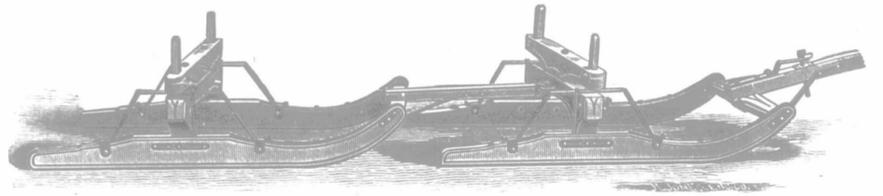
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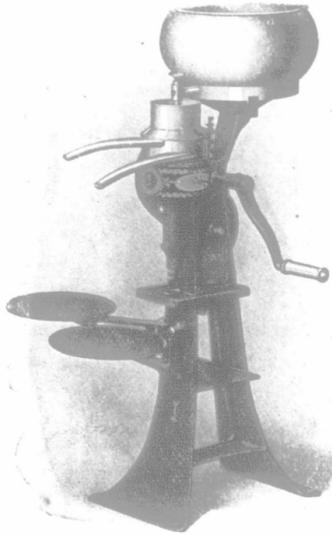
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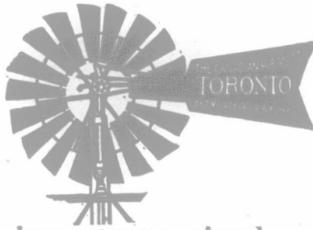
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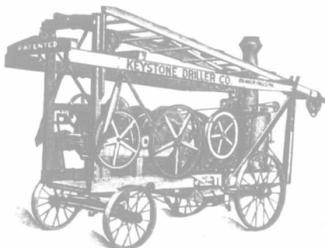
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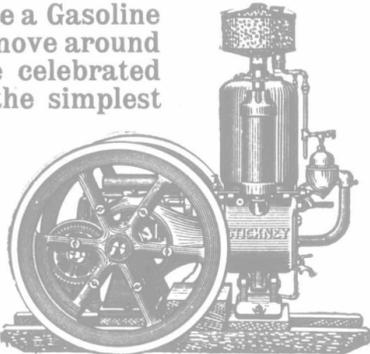
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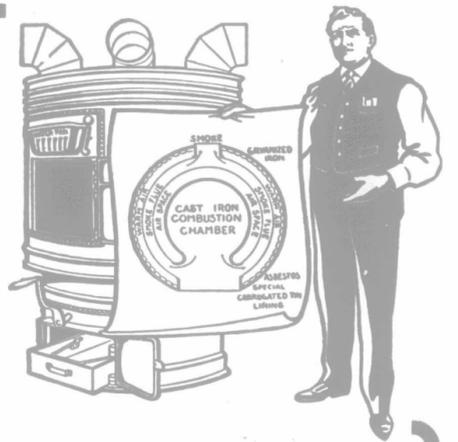
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I make it heavily corrugated (or fluted). This almost doubles the heating surface — enables practically twice as much air to be heated with the same amount of coal or wood.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851
UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS
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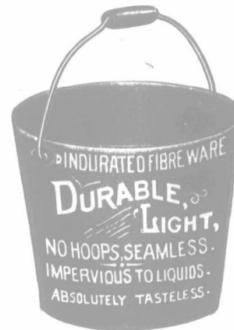
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STOCK FOOD



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REGINA, CANADA

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to state that I have obtained very excellent results from prescribing the use of your Stock Food. I have found it to be an excellent appetizer and tonic, and would recommend its use to all stock owners.

Yours truly,
J. A. MUNN, V. S.

Pilsen Grove Farm.

GENTLEMEN,

I have used your Stock Food steadily for twelve months, during which time my horses and cattle have been in perfect condition, and I would recommend its use to all farmers.

Yours truly,
PERCY PROE.

DEAR SIR,

Early in the spring I decided to give your Stock Food a trial. I may say I am a practical farmer, farming three sections of land. I also have a contract, grading for the G. T. P., where I employ about 100 head of horses. This is very heavy work. Since we started using your preparation we have not had a day's sickness in the bunch, and all are in fine condition. I have been using various stock foods for years with varying success, but find yours away and above them all in results.

Yours truly,
J. L. GIBSON.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to highly recommend your Stock Food for horses that are doing heavy work. We have been using it for our horses engaged in the livery business, and find that we are able to keep them in splendid condition although they are continuously on the road. Previous to using this Stock Food we were continually in need of the service of a Veterinary Surgeon, but since we have been feeding it we have seldom been put to that expense. We take great pleasure in assuring you that we will continue to use it, and recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly,
BEACH & HUNTER.

Testimonials

From the Manager of the Stock Farm of the President of the Saskatchewan Stockbreeders' Association.

GENTLEMEN,

Having tested your Stock Food on our horses and cattle I beg to assure you that we are very pleased with the result, and heartily recommend its use to all breeders and stockmen.

Yours sincerely,
W. M. MILNE,
Manager for Robert Sinton.

From the President of the Saskatchewan Veterinary Association.

GENTLEMEN,

Having thoroughly analyzed the formula of ingredients in your Veterinary Stock Food I beg to state that I consider it a most excellent preparation. We have used it in our hospital, and I can testify to the results obtained, and recommend it to the profession and all stock owners.

Yours truly,
J. A. ARMSTRONG.

From the Director for Saskatchewan of the Dominion Show and Breeder's Association.

Golden West Stock Farm,
Edenwald, Sask.

GENTLEMEN,

As a breeder and farmer of this Province, who believes in the use of a really good stock food, I have been closely watching the results of your Veterinary Stock Food, and I am pleased to say that they have been so eminently satisfactory that I have no hesitation in putting yours amongst the highest class of Stock Foods. Its use not only improves the appearance of both cattle and horses, but also greatly benefits the health and I take much pleasure in recommending your Veterinary Stock Food for regular use to all breeders and farmers.

Yours very truly,
P. M. BRETT.

GENTLEMEN,

I take pleasure in writing you regarding your Stock Food. I have used it for my horses in preparing them for spring work, and was more than surprised at the result. It was simply marvelous the way in which they picked up flesh and kept it in spite of the hard work I put them to. I would advise all farmers to feed it to their horses, as I can assure them it will pay them to do so.

Yours truly,
JOHN McINTOSH.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH

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Dec. mber 11, 1907

WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA

Vol. XLII. No. 794

THE camp was astir by dawn, long ere sunrise, for here in the heart of the rockies, it was ten of a winter morn or the sun glinted o'er the ice pinnacles and flooded the cedar slopes with its gladsome rays. And this was a holiday too. Were it a Sunday there had been shoeing of horses and washing of shirts and darning of hose, but this was Christmas and those who had perchance courted the drowsy god, were discussing ways and means of celebrating the world-wide festival.

Twenty miles away was the Gordon, as the half-way house to the nearest village was called and there could be the nearest approach to the conviviality of the festive season, but how to get there? "O, Duncie Ban'll take us, he's a light team," said big Alec. MacRae, leader of the wild Glengarry men in all their many scraps. And Dunc said he didn't mind taking a dozen at 50 cents a piece.

It was only when he drove up before the long log building, that held the men's bunks, that any question of precedence arose. It was in vain that big Alec. argued with this man and that—not Beau Brummel himself had proved equal to the delicate questions of precedence that now arose. And now by a certain tightening of the underlip in their leader, the men of the eastern townships felt sure a different line of argument would shortly be adopted. And sure enough Billy Saults whose sole claim to precedence lay in a thirst hitherto unquenchable, was of a sudden alive to the cogency of Alec's reasoning, along the lines of force majeure. Then indeed the race was to the swift and the battle to the strong.

When at last the sleigh drove off with some fifteen hanging on as best they might, Big Alec's gang were much in evidence, but there were some notable exceptions. They had hardly expected the "Duke" to win a place among them, nor had the casual observer expected much of the pink and white complexion, the diffident stammer and the unmistakable nationality of the latest arrival in the lumber camp, but not for nothing had his forebears led forlorn hopes on many a hard contested battle-field. To the men of the Ottawa settlements it was scarce credible that one who gave so much thought to his sartorial habiliments, who might be seen of a Sunday in immaculate white waistcoat, playing the voluntary on the mission station "organ," should quietly convince big husky Baptiste Lelachens that not for nothing had he gained his sobriquet.

A somewhat different type of Englishman, a typical Englishman in the eyes of the Canadians, was also of the party. His vagaries, during a brief sojourn in Saskatchewan were a never failing motif to conversation. His sanguine disposition brushed aside the obstacles, that would fain o'erwhelm the many enterprises on which he embarked.

But now they had entered the narrow bush trail and the mild weather of the past week had made the snow just soft enough for the sleighs to slip easily along, despite the heavy load, when a well known voice asserted itself: "Is there ony room a top lads a'm fair smooored wi' this dagout snow and the sandy locks of Peter McGraw peeped over the poles laid across the bobs. Peter had taken time by the forelock, well knowing "thae Glengarry skellums were neither tae haud nor tae bind."



The sleigh happened to have a high bunk, so while Dunc was hitching up, Peter esconced himself snugly on a plank laid across the runners, hidden from view by the hay hanging down from the poles that served as a box. Peter, it was rumored, had been a 'stickit' minister at home. Now he superintended the pork and beans, in the intervals of reading Carlyle.

At long last the Gordon was reached—one solitary log shanty, mid the far stretching cedar groves. Dunc's team was well cared for that day. Every man assisted at the unhitching and stabling of the horses and every man insisted on bringing them a forkful of hay. And now they could approach the sibyl officiating at this shrine of Bacchus. The sibyl greets them kindly and points to the stumps that serve as chairs, where they possess their souls in patience till another gang arrives, whereat the sibyl beckons the first gang aside and "What will youse hev boys," she enquires. "A'll e'en hae a drap Scotch" opines Peter while the "Duke" "g—g—guesses he'll have a sch—sch—schooner of beer." And each in turn expressed his preference. "And what will you hev" to Dunc., who unwilling to lose his seat, had remained behind. "O some of the same," rejoined Dunc. "Mixed," queried the sibyl. "Yeh, all the stronger, all in one glass." The gang knew that Dunc didn't drink, but the newcomers regarded him curiously.

Christmas on the Great Divide

By IAIN BEAG

The sibyl despatched her worse half to the cellar, in quest of the streams of libation. Blank was every face when the latter returned to report two barrels of cider. Dunc's party elected to await the whisky already on its way thither, while the newcomers solaced themselves as best they might with the cider, but as the hours sped even the Glengarry men were fain to slacken their drouth with that insipid beverage. As the afternoon wore away, first one and then another grew uneasy at the thought of striking for camp by six o'clock, with nothing more exhilarating than cider for their day's outing. But Dunc turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, till the offer of ten cents a head for every hour after six "they sit loosing at the nappy," finally won the day.

At long last the whisky arrived and the only plaint was of those thirsty souls, whose already deep potations forbade a thorough enjoyment of a more generous liquid. And here in this band of illiterate and broken men, the spirit that calls for cosmos in chaos and must needs have everything done decently and in order, asserted itself and Peter was with acclamation voted to the chair, the most commodious stump being secured to that end. With a far away look in his wistful eyes, Peter sang "The days of lang lang syne," but when he came to the words:

"Where are a' these kind herts noo,

That were aince sae leal and true?"

there was a quaver in the old man's voice and he hurriedly called upon the "Duke" to propose a toast.

But fortunately there was one clear head in that gathering and as eight approached Dunc gathered together his gang and stowed them away as best he might, much ineffectual murmuring notwithstanding. There were some weary men in camp that night and Dunc pointed out the revellers to the foreman, with the injunction to dock them each 70 cents. When pay day arrived and eighteen men were docked 70 cents, there was one kicker. "What's this 70 cents docked for?" "O you know well enough, you was out with Dunc on Christmas and you've got to pay for it." "First time I've paid for Christmas and slept all day"



BETTER BUSINESS METHODS IN AGRICULTURE

Evolution in agriculture must take place as surely and as irresistibly as in any other industry, and conforming to the general tendencies of evolution, the changes will be from the simple to the complex. The simple and elementary methods of farming practised in grain growing must eventually give way to diversified systems of cropping as land values increase and as the fertility of the soil decreases. And in many communities diversified systems of farming must give way to intensive dairy farming and trucking because of the unfitness of the old system to the market demands and the land value.

MORE SKILFUL MANAGEMENT NECESSARY TO SECURE PROFITS ON HIGH-PRICED LAND THAN ON CHEAP LAND.

In the elementary systems of farming, such as grain growing, the amount of capital per acre necessary to management is relatively small, and depreciation charges are not as high as in more complex systems. The total expenses of production on a given area are, in fact, much less than in a diversified or intensive system of agriculture, and skilful business management is not an essential factor in the securing of profits. The laborer who can drive a team, manage a plow, drill and binder can secure a more than reasonable profit under these conditions so long as nature does not rebel at this system of farming. But place this laborer with his limited managing ability on high-priced land and in a complex system of farming and his chances for success are indeed small.

It requires skilful management to secure the same rate of profit on land valued at \$50.00 or more as can be secured on cheap land by the man who does nothing but sow and reap. The investment per acre in machinery and improvements becomes larger when diversified farming is practised, thus causing a large depreciation charge and interest charge on capital tied up in the business. The aim of the farm manager under these conditions should be to increase crop values by feeding the crops to live stock, and increase or maintain crop yields by returning the manure made from the crops to the land. Such methods of farming are much more complex than grain farming and while the gross income per acre is usually greater, the expenses of operating the farm are also greater than in the simpler type of farming. It is no uncommon thing to find farms in old communities that appear to have a big income and yet the large income goes out again in a heavy expense for operation, thus leaving little net profit.

STRICT ACCOUNTING MORE NECESSARY IN A COMPLEX BUSINESS THAN IN A SIMPLE BUSINESS.

Now, as any business becomes complex and difficult of management, it becomes necessary to carefully watch all expenses of operation and keep them at the minimum point. Where the margins of profit in a business are wide, the necessity for keeping operating expense at the lowest possible point is not as apparent as in case of a business turning out a large product with a relatively higher cost of production. Under these conditions the manager who can lower the cost of production is the successful manager. Merchants, manufacturers and railroad managers are constantly on the alert for methods of keeping down the cost of production and preventing those "leaks" which increase the expense account. In the business world there is growing up a class of expert auditors or organizers who are employed by large business concerns to organize and systematize the business into an efficient and smooth running machine. Competition and shifting prices force the manager of large business interests to know at all times and under all conditions what the cost of production is and to keep these figures and the market prices at his finger ends. No business man with an investment of \$10,000.00 or more would think of conducting his business without the aid of accounts. The merchant's ledger, the manufacturer's accounts on the cost of producing his goods and the railroad manager's "operating expense" tables are essential and necessary parts of the business.

ACCOUNTING IS RARELY EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE ALTHOUGH IT IS A COMPLEX BUSINESS AND INVOLVES LARGE AMOUNTS OF CAPITAL.

Diversified and intensive systems of agriculture are conceded to offer as intricate and complex business problems as any other industry, and yet there are today thousands of farmers handling an investment of \$20,000.00 to \$50,000.00 with no aid from business accounts. Undoubtedly there are many such farmers who are making profitable returns on their investments, and there are also a great majority who are not making money and who do not know the reasons for their failures. The future farmers of the United States and Canada—the men who must farm land worth \$50.00 to \$150.00 per acre—must be better business men than the farmers of the present generation if they are to make profits equal to current interest rates on their investment. Many and many a farmer would make more money today to sell his farm, buy good bonds or mortgages with his money, and work for some other fellow at \$1.50 or \$2.00 per day. He might lose his present independence but he would undoubtedly make more money and a higher rate of interest on his capital. And the blame for the too prevalent "low profit" condition in agriculture as compared with other industries cannot be placed entirely upon the shoulders of the corporations that sell the farmer his goods or transport and distribute his products. Undoubtedly the farmer is often placed at a disadvantage in the distribution of his products and too many profits stripped off the product between the producer and the consumer. Co-operative elevators and creameries are usually a benefit to the farmer and augment his profits. Yet the chief reason why profits are so often low in agriculture as compared with other industries is that farm managers are not usually as thoroughly trained as the managers of other industries, and because less attention is paid to business system and cost of production. Thousands of farmers have become rich through appreciated land values and through Nature's bounty in allowing them to "skin" cheap land, but few and far between are the farm managers who are conducting a business on high-priced land and securing 6% on their investment and an additional profit as reward for their managing ability. Many farmers of the next generation are going to buy land at \$50.00 to \$100.00 an acre and assume large mortgages on such property, and anyone possessing much knowledge of average agricultural conditions at the present time must admit that many failures will result if unbusinesslike methods of farming are followed such as too commonly exist at the present time.

ACCOUNTS ARE ONLY ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL FACTORS IN SUCCESSFUL FARM MANAGEMENT.

The purpose of this article, however, is not to contend that the keeping of farm accounts is the only requisite to successful farm management, but rather that it is a much neglected and an essential factor in farm management. The successful farm manager must be broader and greater than a bookkeeper. He must know live stock values, feeding and breeding of live stock, and the many details of successful soil and crop management. His managing ability can never be complete, however, until these other qualities are re-inforced by the knowledge of cost of production and profit and loss which can only be secured by the aid of well kept accounts.

OBJECTS SOUGHT IN KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

The chief value in keeping farm accounts does not arise from knowledge gained concerning the profit and loss of the entire farm but rather from facts deduced from comparisons of net profits from the various enterprises of the farm. Such facts when gathered enable the farm manager to analyze each enterprise he is conducting, to study out the reasons why losses often occur, and thus aid him to either remedy the conditions or discard the enterprise if it is unsuited to his conditions of soil, markets and labor. Accounts with

each enterprise on the farm will allow as careful and profitable analysis to be made as the dairy stock breeder can make of his cows with the milk scales and the Babcock Test. In the building up and perfecting of a system of profitable management in any agricultural region, it is necessary to study the profits and expenses of production in each enterprise, in order to dovetail all enterprises together to the best advantage and put the entire farm on a paying basis. Accounts for a series of years which show the cost of producing any commodity give invaluable information to the farm manager in studying the markets and exercising his judgment concerning feeding operations and the conducting of an enterprise under changing market conditions.

METHODS OF KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

Simplicity is, above everything else, desirable in the methods employed. The farmer who owns and manages a quarter-section of land is usually proprietor, manager and laborer, and his book-keeping must of necessity be done at odd moments during the day with longer hours available on rainy days and in the winter months. Book-keeping is a habit that can easily be acquired by anyone who realizes its advantages and has the determination to persevere in learning good methods. The time necessary to fill out records is small indeed and the benefits usually great. The fact is, the farm proprietor who will not keep books and who does not study the markets and interest himself in the other industries with which he comes in contact cannot afford to run a farm. He had better invest his capital and work for somebody else who will think for him.

Methods of book-keeping, however, that are similar to the systems used in city industries are not often well adapted to farm conditions. They are usually too complex and cumbersome for the farmer. The writer and his associates have been at work for six years in Minnesota collecting statistics in three agricultural regions on the cost of producing farm products and the profits in various systems of agriculture, and, as the work progressed, of gathering and compiling such statistics, a system of keeping farm accounts has been devised that is believed will be practical for any farmer to use and will illustrate clearly the facts about farm management that accounts should show.

This system employs cards for all records instead of bound books, the advantage being that it is easier to index and file records for many enterprises and in case of mistakes it is easy to make corrections on a new card and discard the old one. Such cards can be obtained from any good printer of the desired size and ruling.

NET CASH INCOME EASILY OBTAINED.

The net cash income of a farm—or the amount which remains to the proprietor and his family after hired labor, general cash expenditures and repairs and depreciation have been deducted, is easily obtained by keeping a complete cash account of all receipts and disbursements classified in such a manner that the various items can be easily transferred to ledger cards for the various enterprises. Such a system is shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and if properly conducted, can be balanced exactly and the net income from each enterprise will be shown as well as the net income from all the enterprises which will appear as a balance on the proprietor card. It is impossible in a brief article of this sort to go into the details of handling such a system. The beginner can get an idea of how to record items on the cash accounts and how to distribute these to the various ledger accounts from the sample cards shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and from the explanatory notes accompanying them.

No accounting is perfect unless inventories are taken at the beginning and close of each year and introduced into the ledger account as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Inventories show the difference in value of any investment due to sales, purchases, losses through accident, depreciation from wear and tear and changes in value due to the rise and fall of prices. All these inventories are posted to the proprietor card at the beginning of the year and again at the close of the year.

The number of enterprises or ledger accounts will vary with every farm but the following list will serve as a guide to index and classify any system of farm accounts intended to show net income.

- (1) Cash; (2) General expense; (3) Permanent improvements; (4) Proprietor; (5) Cattle; (6) Horses; (7) Swine; (8) Poultry; (9) Labor; (10) Garden; (11) Ground Feed; (12) Machinery; (13) Household expense; (14) Oats; (15) Wheat; (16) Hay; (17) Pasture; (18) Corn; (19) Flax; (20) Profit and Loss;

FIG. 1. Cash Card. All the original entries of cash receipts and disbursements are entered on this card and each item so classified when entered that it can be transferred to a ledger account for separate enterprises. As soon as an item is posted or transferred to a ledger account the number of the index to which it is transferred is placed in the check column to indicate that the item has been posted and also to what enterprise or ledger account it has been transferred. Cash receipts are always debited to the cash account and credited to the ledger account to which they are posted. The opposite method is employed with expenditures.

CASH.			
Jan. 1	Proprietor—Cash inventory	4	12 60
.. 6	Cattle—cream	5	6 36
.. 10	Cattle cream	5	3 47
.. 20	Cattle cream	5	8 93
.. 20	Wheat 36 bu.	15	26 00
.. 27	Cattle—cream	5	6 40
.. 28	Cattle—16 steers, 2 cows	5	674 41
.. 28	General Expense—51 gal. Gasolene	2	7 40
.. 28	March Expense—Grease Cups	12	1 05
.. 28	Mach. Expense—1 gear	12	3 00
.. 29	Ground feed—grinding grist	11	3 85
.. 30	Household Expense—bedding	13	15 50
		740 17	30 80

[Fig. 1. Cash Card.]

FIG. 2. Ledger card for the cattle account. This card shows the first month's items in this account as posted from the cash account. The beginning inventory is also shown.

CATTLE			
Jan. 1	Proprietor—inventory	4	1561 00
.. 6	Cash—cream	1	6 36
.. 10	" "	1	5 47
.. 20	" "	1	8 93
.. 27	" "	1	6 40
.. 28	" 16 steers, 2 cows	1	674 41
		701 57	

[Fig. 2. Ledger Card.]

Feeding Records

Month 190

Farm of

Feeds	Number Animals Fed	Number Days Fed	Market Value Feeds	Herd		Cost Month
				Pounds Day	Pounds Month	
(Milk Cows)						
Hay	29	30	\$ 6.00	825	24750	* 74.25
Ground Barley	24	30	.30	28	840	5.25
Ground Oats	24	30	.25	26	780	6.09
Bran	24	30	17.00	66	1980	16.83
(Young Cattle)						
Hay	11	30	5.00	450	13500	33.75
Ground Oats	11	30	.25	32	960	7.50
Bran	11	30	17.00	8	240	2.04
New Milk	11	30	.10 1/2	120	3600	47.25
(Work Horses)						
Hay	6	30	6.00	125	3750	11.19
Oats	6	30	.25	105	3150	24.60
Bar Corn	6	30	.35	50	1500	7.50
(Young Horses)						
Hay	3	30	6.00	45	1250	3.75
Oats	3	30	.25	21	630	4.92
(Hogs)						
Bar Corn	13	30	.35	80	2400	12.00

Labor-Record

Farm of

Month

190

Day of Month	Enterprises															
	Cattle		Horses		Hogs		Poultry		Grain Expense		Hay		Manure			
	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day
1	10		1 1/2			3/4										
2	12 1/2	5			7 1/2	14										
3	14 1/2	9			1 1/2											
4	12 1/2	5							1							
5	12 1/2	5								6		12				
6	12 1/2	5							2							
7	12 1/2	5							5							
8	10															
9	12 1/2	5							8							
10	12 1/2	5														
11	12 1/2	5														
12	12 1/2	5														
13	12 1/2	5								6						
28	12 1/2	5								2		2				
29	10															
30	12 1/2	5														
31																
Total	30 1/2	105 1/2	45		2 1/2	14	20 1/2		34	8	14	10 1/2	21			
Rate	.117	.0813														
Cash Value	42.14	8.58	5.21		2.58	1.14	2.43		3.98	.94	1.14	1.23	1.50			

Fig. 3. Cattle ledger showing a few items in the last month's record and the method of closing the account to a net income or a net loss. This figure illustrates the manner in which both sides of the card are utilized, thus compacting many items in a small space.

Dec. 06	Amount forward	1746 32	1596 00
.. 8	Cash—1 cow hide	1	4 72
.. 8	Cash—cream	1	42 11
.. 10	Cash—cream	1	1 00
.. 31	Proprietor—inventory	4	1104 00
..	Net cash income	20	1751

[Fig. 3. Cattle Ledger.]
(Continued on page 1871.)

Will Your Grain Grow?

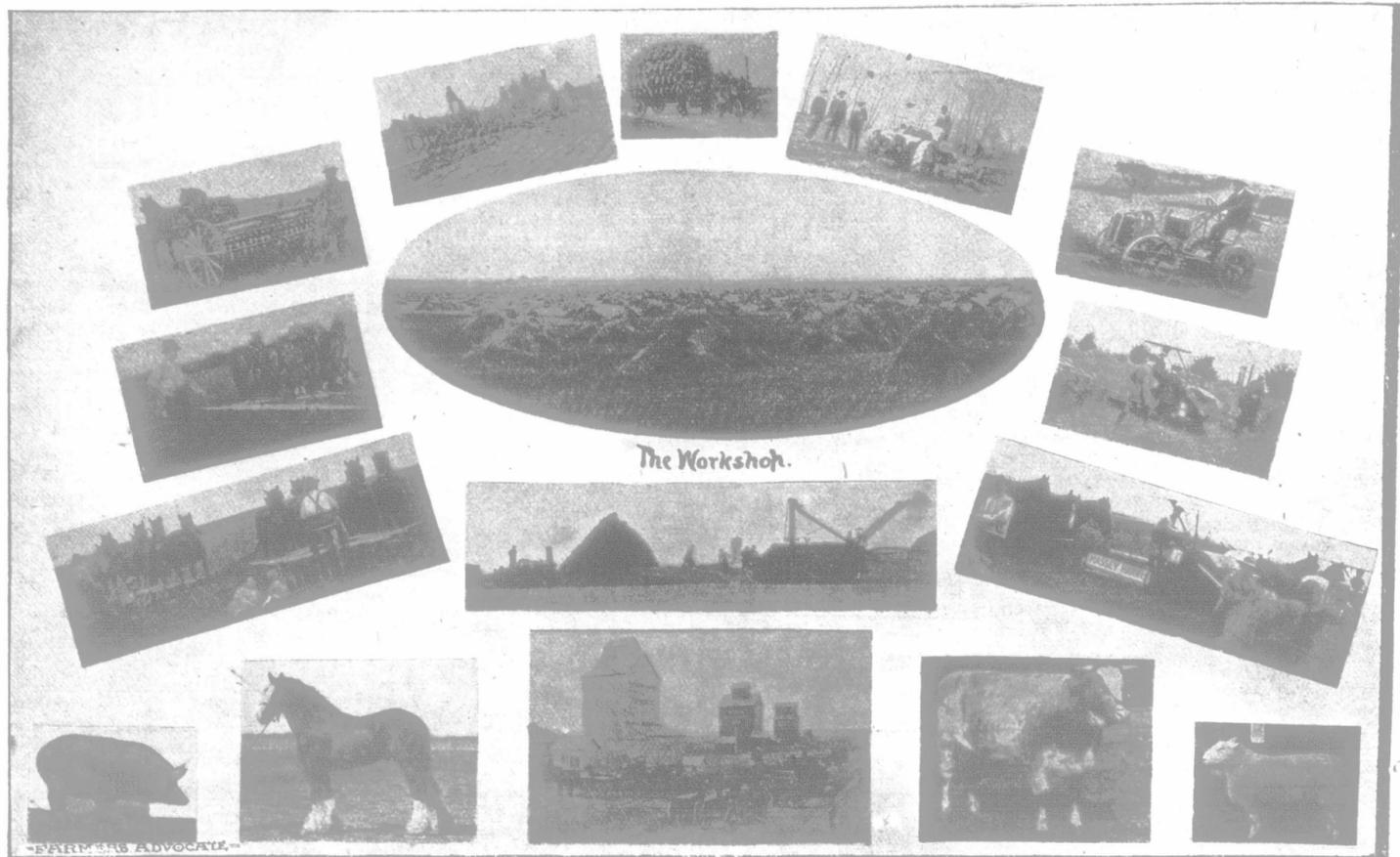
This is a question of great importance in Western Canada this year. There are many farmers who will be tempted to use frozen grain for seed. This is done with a view to economy, but there is a danger of it being false economy. If through using dead seed, next year's crop is a failure the loss will be many times greater than the cost of new seed. The only way to insure having seed that will grow is to test it, or have it tested for germination.

For the convenience of the farmers of the West the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture established at Calgary last year a Seed Laboratory, for the testing of seed grain. This work is being continued again this year, and samples sent in by farmers will be tested free of charge.

Purity tests are also made when desired. The Purity test is not for the purity of the variety, as some have misunderstood it, but for the purity from weed seeds and foreign matter. Samples should be marked "Purity" or "Germination" according to which test is wanted.

For a germination test about one thousand average grains is the size of sample required. For a purity test about a 1/4 lb. of the cereals and an ounce of clover and grass is required.

Postage is required on samples of seed sent to Calgary. The sender should be sure that his name and address are put on the packages. Address samples, "Seed Laboratory, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary."



THE FARM A FACTORY

The husbandman is essentially a manufacturer. The land is his workshop; the implements of husbandry his machinery; the seed and manure, his raw material; and the crops he raises, or the animals he breeds and fattens, his finished goods.

The quality and quantity of the finished goods is not only dependent upon the nature of the soil, and the quality and quantity of seed sown, but upon the quality and quantity of the cultivation bestowed upon the land, all are again dependent upon the machinery employed.

The system of farming in Western Canada is in a state of transition, tending more towards mixed farming—nor can the change take place too rapidly, for the havoc that wheat ranching has played upon the land is only too apparent. As yields have decreased, so weeds have increased—not alone from the successive sowing of wheat, but from the want of thorough cultivation. What has it been, but a mere blackening of the stubble year after year?

There can be no doubt, farmers have been attempting to crop more land, than they have time, force, or the requisite implements to do justice to. Had they but endeavoured to produce a more finely pulverized seed bed, a cleaner seed bed, a deeper food bed, a bed that could receive and retain moisture, yields double what they are today would have been realized.

As to the clean seed bed, many farmers will say and with very good reason, "but what is the use of our spending time and money endeavouring to clear our land of weeds unless those upon the roads are also eradicated? It must not be forgotten that round a section of land there are some fifty acres of roadway forming a great menace to the farmer.

In order to remedy matters, a lot of hard work is necessary, first, war must be made upon the weeds by vigorous surface cultivation, next, the food area must be increased by breaking through that cement wall lying between the soil and subsoil—the pan. To do this areas cropped must be reduced and a system of rotation introduced.

This change in cultivation will necessitate force and other implements not now made use of and possibly not obtainable in this country.

Many new appliances have been introduced in the past few years but it is doubtful if they have been rendering much benefit to the farmer, who seems to take whatever manufacturers offer him. Has he ever thoroughly studied his

requirements? If so, he can answer the following questions in the affirmative. Have I got the most suitable machinery for my particular requirements? Have my crops improved from its employment? Have I benefited by replacing animal power by mechanical force? Or has it enabled me to cut down my working horses and reduce my help account? Has the machinery been handled so as to give the best results and pay interest on my outlay, etc., etc.

Who should know better than the farmer what operation will give him the best results upon his particular class of land? Why should not he have ideas of his own as to an implement that would be beneficial? Many have, but say they have difficulty in finding manufacturers that will make them a special machine even if they paid more for it.

I know that manufacturers, in order to produce an article cheaply and simplify the running of their factories, aim at making a large number of machines of the same size and design. This is all very well from the manufacturer's point of view but I venture to believe that what is not good for the farmer cannot eventually be good for the manufacturer or the country generally. Agriculture is the backbone of Canada and it is in the interests of all that everything possible should be done to uphold the quality of our farm products. The best of seed may be sown, but unless it is properly nourished, we cannot expect to reap remunerative crops.

The West offers two fields for cultivation—the virgin prairie and the already producing lands. The former so to speak, is but a temporary field, for once the sod has been turned over by the plow, it has vanished. I am afraid, however, that breaking has in the past few years been regulating to a great extent the type and size of machinery adopted. Large areas have been brought under cultivation by new settlers and steam power has been extensively used.

That settlement has been expedited by the employment of mechanical power, no one will dispute, but I venture to believe that many farmers now realize that a mistake has been made, by allowing "breaking" to form the basis upon which the size and type of their machinery should be determined.

Let us see what the heavy breaking outfits have conferred upon the farmer:

An engine developing over 100 horse power when at the outside 40 or 50 would suffice for his

separator. An engine weighing 16, 17 or 18 tons which, if the land is at all wet, renders his outfit useless. An outfit that will cope with more plowing than he has horses to perform the succeeding operations. Machinery that is only available during two or three months of the year and has not therefore enabled him to reduce the number of his horses or cut down his help account. Implements that are only suited for one operation. Saddled himself with a large amount of interest to earn upon machinery and horses both of which are staring him idly in the face for a great portion of the year. Finally he has been tempted to become a contractor or increase his area, necessitating possibly the starving of his farm and home.

There are of course those who have made breaking a business, independent of farming, but even those contractors I fancy would have done better had they been content with moderate sized machinery. There are days no doubt when they break up large areas, but there are many idle ones due to wet, breakdown, etc.—teams and men eating, and interest mounting up and reducing the profits.

I have always contended, and from what I have learned and witnessed during the present working season, am more convinced than ever that the basis upon which the capacity of the motive power should be determined is that necessary to operate the separator.

What is expected by the substitution of mechanical power for that of horses? Greater despatch, better cultivation and at less cost. The former has no doubt been realized but as to either of the latter there is considerable doubt, for mechanical traction, so far as Western Canada is concerned, has been limited more especially to plowing, but plowing whether breaking or turning over the stubble or fallows is but one of the operations necessary. What we want is mechanical power cultivation and unless the superior force of steam or gasoline can attain this end, the substitution of engines for horses, cannot confer the benefits looked for by the change.

Repeating, I say we want deeper cultivation; to attain this we must be content with smaller areas, we must have force and implements adapted to the requirements of the farmer and there can be no doubt as to the improvement both as to quality and quantity of the yields.

As a proof of what can be obtained from small farms well cultivated, look at the yields derived from the market gardens, where the spade, rake

and hoe are the principal instruments, and the soil stirred to great depths.

There are many of these small farms round London, England, where the soil is not of the best, ranging in size from 20 to 150 acres. Some use the plough but say "that one acre cultivated by the spade is more profitable than 5 acres of the plough." The produce from the latter is always inferior and is usually sold to hucksters at a very low price.

What the spade does for the market garden the cultivator can do for the farm, or even ploughs might still be used if fitted with subsoil tynes.

There are some very interesting features in connection with the yields this season. I see that it has been estimated that in Saskatchewan the average wheat yield is but 15 bushels per acre, whilst on the authority of Mr. Saunderson of Indian Head, the yield in that district is averaging 25 bushels—a difference of 10 bushels per acre. Why is this? The land in the Indian Head district has now been under cultivation for many years, whilst in the past two years a very large area of virgin prairie has been broken and upon which 30 bushels might be looked for. Still the general average is but 15. No doubt the exceptional weather has had something to do with results obtained, but why has Indian Head 25 bushels? Is it the quality of the land or better cultivation?

Coming back to mechanical power cultivation and the heavy engines, is it reasonable to suppose that with such machines a better cultivation can be obtained? First the great weight upon the wheels so compresses the land that, when turned up by the plow it is of uneven texture and depth, the resistance to be overcome by the plough is increased and the succeeding operations necessary to form a finely pulverized seed bed are in consequence more numerous and costly.

Assuming, however, that by much disking and harrowing a fine seed bed has been attained, it is simply madness to again compress it previous to sowing the seed. Compression afterwards would be a totally different matter. Generally speaking, in the West the seeding is done when the land contains a considerable amount of moisture and it is doubtful if these large engines could travel. Assuming, however, that they could, what sort of seed bed should we get? A large portion so compressed that the seed when sown would remain on the surface and be wasted. Even after horse drilling a considerable amount of the seed does not germinate owing to the lumpy state of the soil.

Then again, the deeper and finer the seed bed the greater the power necessary to propel the engine itself, meaning increased fuel and water consumption and a higher cost of work done.

The seeding season is a very anxious time for the farmer, more because of the large area he crops. Not only has the seed to be sown, but the moisture must be conserved for its nourishment, whilst protection from blowing must be afforded. In many cases there are therefore three operations involved, drilling, packing and drag harrowing. Between the one and the other the atmosphere is changing rapidly the condition of the soil detrimental to germination of the seed. It would therefore appear that to ensure the fullest protection these three operations should be combined. Machines for this purpose are now in operation in the Argentine and other countries where mechanical traction is in extensive use.

Although large traction engines are made use of in California for harvesting and threshing simultaneously, this is not possible in Western Canada and it would not only be absurd to couple one of these large engines to a few small binders but it would be a great risk to rely on one source of tractive force—a breakdown or stoppage of any kind, would be a very serious matter.

Mechanical traction is however in very extensive use in the old country and elsewhere but instead of heavy traction engines light motors are used, the motive force being either gasoline or steam. The number of binders coupled to these motors varies from one to three, two being found most convenient.

The harvesting completed, we come to a problem the solution of which, provided mechanical power is to be applied throughout, is not easily arrived at.

There are three and possibly four operations that should be proceeding simultaneously, viz.: hauling sheaves, threshing, fall plowing or cultivating, and it may be that the farmer is anxious to ship his grain as soon as threshed.

How would those writers, who predict the doom of the farm horse solve this little problem? Writing in the interest of the manufacturers, they might suggest that a few car loads of motors be shipped to the farmer. No, the horse is not doomed by any means, though his number may be reduced by the adoption of mechanical power. One thing is certain that the separator needs belt power, and unless there is more than one engine or motor on the farm, horses will be required for hauling the sheaves. The plowing or cultivating will have to lie over until the threshing is completed, when the engine could be put to this work, whilst the horses are hauling grain to the elevator. The man who says the farm horse is doomed, knows not the West, he forgets the snow clad prairies over which hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain have to be transported. Can he accomplish this with traction engine motors?

In connection with threshing, the breaking basis has again been detrimental to the farmers' interest. Larger and larger separators have been introduced to utilize the increased power of the engines. Farmers have been relying upon these large outfits to whip off their threshing but have suffered much disappointment and especially so during the present season, due to the wet state of the land and the engines being unable to get around. Any breakdown occurring means throwing idle large gangs of men and teams.

It is doubtful if in the season's run, the smaller outfits will not accomplish as much and possibly more work at less expense.

Contracting and rivalry are doubtless responsible for the abnormal increase in the size of engines, plows and separators. Dick has a better outfit than Bill. Bill goes one better the next season and so on. Where is the finish?

I am convinced that it would have been more in the interests of farmers and manufacturers, had smaller and more generally useful farm machinery been put upon the market. Salesmen would have made easier sales and more of them, notes would not have had to be renewed so often, Bill would have had less sleepless nights and the 'missus' would have had that long promised silk gown.

After due consideration, I am convinced that if mechanical traction is to replace horses to any extent it will be by the adoption of light but powerful motors weighing in the neighborhood of 5 tons, and having a capacity first sufficient to run the separator and second, to enable a reduction in the number of horses equivalent to the tractive force developed.

Though the direct system of cultivation by mechanical power was for many years abandoned in England, after the engines reached a weight of 12 or 14 tons, the perfecting of the light agricultural motor has again revived the system and these little "Samsons" are now to be seen in all parts of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, nor have our friends across

the boundary been slow to recognize the qualifications these small machines possess for farm service—why not for our western farms?

For years past, and especially in England and Germany, farmers have contracted for the heavier work upon the farm and in recent years the system has been extended to include almost every operation. The coming of the light agricultural motor has somewhat changed matters and farmers are again commencing to do their own work. Market gardeners are employing motors for the haulage of their produce to market and they are also made use of for road and land rolling.

The contracting system has its advantages and its disadvantages. The farmer has less capital sunk in machinery and more for cattle raising; the contractor who makes it his business, and possesses all kinds of implements, is enabled to meet the various requirements of the farmers; he can maintain his own repair shops, can get better operators, for he keeps them the year round. When not in the field they are assisting in repairs. The trouble is that the farmer cannot always get his work done when it is most needed and there is a danger of scrimping the work. There are quite a number of companies in England, Germany and elsewhere owning from one to fifteen complete outfits.

The farm is indeed becoming a veritable workshop equipped with a plant that requires more than a mere superficial knowledge of mechanics. When one sees those train loads of machinery entering the West for distribution, a very important question arises in the mind. Who is going to operate those valuable engines or implements as the case may be? Is the farmer competent? Has he sons and do they possess the qualification? One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered in the introduction of steam cultivating machinery was the lack of competent men. They had to be manufactured and the raw material, most suited was found to exist upon the farm—the farm plowman. Why do farmers continue to pay high prices to operators, when they, or their sons, have now so many opportunities for gaining mechanical knowledge, either by courses at the Agricultural College, by correspondence, or possibly better still, by entering the workshop where the machines are seen in the various stages of construction, where the proper knowledge of handling tools can be acquired whilst the spare time may be used to look into the theoretical side of the business.

It is said that "two heads are better than one." Seeing then that there are many problems requiring solution in connection with farm machinery, why not the farmers put their heads together at the various Institute meetings during the coming winter and thresh out those problems. They discuss stock, grain and politics, why not farm machinery?

A. BURNES GREIG
Winnipeg, November, 1907.



"MAKING UP."



THE MEAT-MAKING CROPS.

Some Insect Enemies of Field Crops During 1907

The remarkably abnormal season of 1907, not only affected to a marked degree the development of all kinds of crops, but also influenced very decidedly the numbers of injurious insects. On the whole it may be said that the losses from insects were not as severe during 1907 as is usually the case. On the other hand, the increase of various kinds of parasitic insects, which do so much to control those which attack many of our crops, was checked by the cool dull weather which prevailed throughout the season.

CEREAL CROPS.

Although there were reports of injury by Hessian Fly in Manitoba, no instance could be found where this insect was actually at work; but there was some injury, as is always the case, by THE GREATER WHEAT-STEM MAGGOT, (*Meromyza*). This is a native insect which feeds naturally upon many of the prairie grasses and frequently transfers its attentions to the crops of growing wheat. Its presence may be detected by the ears of the many stems turning white just before wheat ripens. Upon examining these stems they will be found to have been eaten off just above the top joint, deep down inside the sheath, by slender transparent green maggots a quarter of an inch long. From these there appear about the end of July or in August, active slender greenish flies, one-fifth of an inch in length, with shining green eyes and with three dark stripes down the back. The hind thighs are conspicuously thickened. There are at least two regular broods of this insect in Canada, the summer brood attacking the stems of growing wheat, barley, and grasses, and the autumn brood feeding in the rootshoots of grasses in the West and in the young fall wheat in the East. This destructive little insect has a very wide range and is abundant from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains.

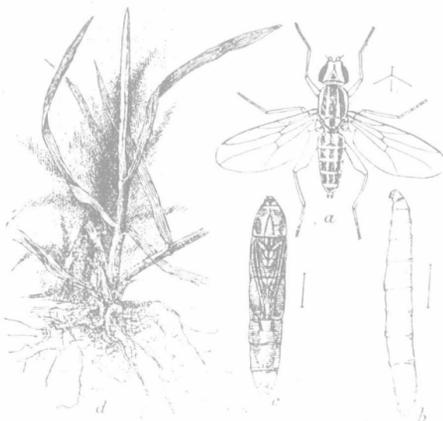
Remedies. The collection and destruction of the stems showing the prematurely ripe heads or "silver tops," each of which contains a single

insect, will have some effect in reducing the numbers; but this is seldom a practical remedy in the large fields of the West. When the flies begin to emerge late in July and early in August, the egg-laying females may be induced to lay in strips of wheat or barley sown late as traps, near the infested fields. The young plants will be more attractive than the wild grasses at that season. These strips must be plowed down late in August so as to destroy the half-grown maggots.

WESTERN WHEAT-STEM-SAWFLY (*Cephus occidentalis*). In parts of Manitoba there has been considerable loss in wheat fields from the attacks of the larvæ of one of the native sawflies. The natural food plant is a coarse prairie grass known as Awned Wheat Grass (*Agropyron caninum*); but in certain years an appreciable injury is done to wheat crops, particularly around the edges of the fields. The flies emerge about the beginning

of July from cells made by the larvæ, the previous autumn, below the surface of the ground in the lower part of the stems in which they had fed during the summer. The eggs are inserted by the female saw-fly into the green stem of the growing wheat, never more than one in each stem. The larva or grub passes the whole of its life inside the straw, feeding upon the inner surface. Before winter sets in it has worked its way down to the base. It is then full grown and ready to spin its cocoon, in which it will pass the winter. Before doing this it gnaws almost through the straw just above the ground, so that at a slight touch the stem breaks off, leaving the larva in the stubble. When full-grown this larva is about half an inch in length, white in color, with a rounded yellowish head. The perfect flies are shining black, about one-third of an inch long, banded and spotted with yellow, and have four wings. This insect was probably the most destructive enemy of the wheat grower in central Manitoba in 1907. Mr. Norman Criddle, of Aweme, Man., estimates the loss as 50 per cent. of the plants around the edges of some fields, running in for a distance sometimes of 100 feet, and occasional injured stems showing throughout the crop.

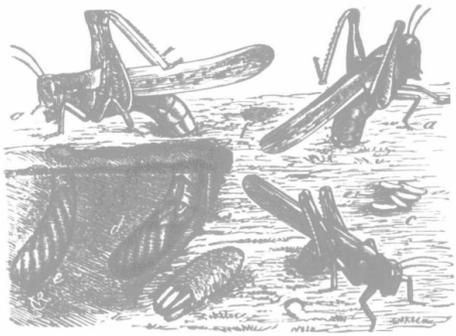
Remedies. I was formerly under the impression from the material which had come into my hands, from time to time, that the burning over of stubble in autumn or spring would destroy most of the overwintering larvæ, but from careful observations made by Mr. Criddle during the past autumn it would appear that the larvæ almost invariably bore down into the very base of the stem about an inch and a half below the surface of the soil. This fact, as Mr. Criddle points out to me, would render stubble burning useless as a remedy. Deep ploughing after the crop is cut or before the flies emerge at the end of the following June, would seem to be the best means of treating a field which was known to have been infested. All stubble fields left for summer-fallowing should be ploughed down deeply early in June. By ploughing the cocoons



THE GREATER WHEAT-STEM MAGGOT.

down deeply the flies will be prevented from emerging and laying their eggs.

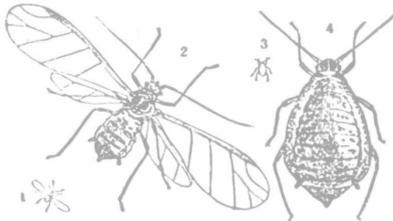
LOCUSTS OR GRASSHOPPERS. There has been little loss in the West from locusts during the last year or two; but Mr. Criddle, who has done such excellent work in fighting these pests, sounds a note of alarm. He says that these insects have increased to such an extent that he fears there may be trouble next year, on account of the large number of eggs which were deposited in the stubble fields. There were none of the Rocky Mountain Locust noticed; but the Lesser Migratory Locust (*Melanoplus atlantis*) and some of the other common species were in the usual numbers. In some parts of Ontario and in the East, particularly where drought has prevailed, there has been unusual loss from locusts of several kinds; but in the West, probably owing to the cool summer with much grass on the prairies, little notice has been taken of these insects except by a few of the more observant.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS LAYING EGGS.

Remedies. The remedies for locusts are now well known and in view of Mr. Criddle's warning should be widely practised. The most important operation is the early ploughing down of all stubble fields, in which almost exclusively the eggs are laid, so as to bury the eggs so deep in the soil (at least five inches) that, when the young grasshoppers hatch, they cannot work their way up to the surface. Where this has been neglected for any reason, the young insects should be destroyed with poison before they scatter through the crop. This is best done either with bran poisoned with Paris green or with the Criddle mixture; which consists of one pound of Paris green and two pounds of salt, mixed thoroughly in half a pail of water and then well stirred into 100 parts of fresh horse droppings or bran. This can be conveniently made and drawn to the field in a half barrel. The material is scattered broadcast along the edge of a crop by means of a trowel or wooden paddle, before the young grasshoppers reach it from adjoining stubbles. Locusts are attracted to this material from a long distance and are killed in large numbers by eating the poison. If scattered in the way advised there is little danger of stock or poultry being poisoned.

Locusts and crickets have an annoying habit of eating binder twine on stooks standing in the field, thus causing loss and extra labor. Mr. Criddle found that if the balls of twine were soaked for a short time and then dried before use, in a solution of bluestone, one pound in three gallons of water, the insects would not touch it.



A PLANT-LOUSE: 1 and 2 male; 3 and 4 wingless female—2 and 4 enlarged

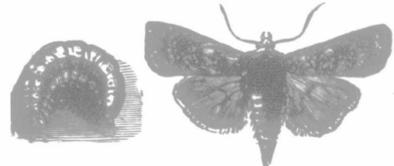
THE GRAIN APHIS. Reports were received from several places in the eastern parts of the Northwest Provinces, of abundance of plant-lice on wheat and oats. "The Grain Aphis" is a general name which may cover two or three different kinds of plant lice. These insects are occasionally abundant all through the country, and little or nothing can be done to control their ravages when they appear upon a growing crop. Were it possible to spray whole fields, as has been done on small areas, with kerosene emulsion or the other well known remedies for plant lice, the insects could be controlled; but over large areas such applications would be impossible. For-

tunately in all instances reported during the past season, the regular parasites of the plant lice developed in large numbers and soon controlled the outbreaks. In the States of North Dakota and Minnesota much harm has recently been done by the grain aphid (*Toxoptera graminum*) which has been generally called the "Green Bug." The history of this insect has been worked up by Prof. Webster of Washington, and a bulletin has been published upon it. This same insect was detected in Canada for the first time this year at Wellwyn, Sask., and has occurred at one other locality, where it did locally much harm. Fortunately the same parasite which controls it in the States to the south was also found in considerable numbers in our Canadian outbreak; and there is no reason to suppose that the so-called Green Bug will again be abundant or destructive next year.

CUTWORMS IN GRAIN. Notwithstanding the enormous abundance of cutworms in the grain and sugar beet fields of Alberta during 1906, these troublesome enemies of the Western grain grower were far less abundant than usual during the past season.

The marked success of those who used the poisoned bran remedy for cutworms in 1906 and the proved practicability of that remedy for extensive field practice, make it important that the value of this remedy should be made as widely known as possible. Cutworms are the caterpillars of several kinds of closely allied night-flying moths which differ only slightly in their habits. The eggs of most species are laid in the autumn. Some of these hatch at that season, and the young caterpillars feed for a short time and then pass the winter in a torpid condition. They revive with the warm weather of spring and are ready to attack the young crop as soon as it appears above the ground. Cutworms of most kinds reach full growth, and consequently their depredations cease, about midsummer. They then bury themselves in the ground and change to smooth brown pupæ about three-quarters of an inch in length. From these the moths appear during the autumn. The species of cutworms which in the past has done by far the greatest amount of harm in the West, is the Red-backed Cutworm (*Paragrotis ochrogaster*), which not only attacks wheat and oats but almost every kind of vegetation.

Remedies. Nearly all kinds of cutworms can be controlled to a large measure with the poisoned bran remedy, made by mixing one pound of Paris green in one hundred pounds of bran, which has been first dampened with water containing a little sugar or salt (half a pound in a gallon), mixing thoroughly and adding the poison by dusting it on the surface and stirring constantly. Half a hound of Paris green is enough to poison fifty pounds of bran, and there is no advantage in adding more. The mixture must be dry enough to crumble easily through the



A CUTWORM AND MOTH.

fingers without adhering. When required for use, a little of this mixture is sprinkled lightly over the surface of the ground around such plants as are liable to attack. When used in fields, it can be distributed with a paddle or shingle and can thus be thrown some distance from the edge of a field. When bran is unobtainable or is considered too high-priced to use in this way poisoned baits may be used by placing between the rows of infested crops or a short distance apart, on infested land, bundles of any succulent weed or other vegetation, which have been previously poisoned by dipping them into a mixture of Paris green, one ounce in a pail of water. The cutworms eat the poisoned plants and then bury themselves and die. The bundles should be put out toward evening, and in hot dry weather a shingle or some other protection may be placed on each which will keep the plants free for two or three days.

ROOT MAGGOTS. Onions, cabbages and radishes, of recent years, have been rather severely attacked in the West by root maggots. There are two or three kinds of these root maggots, all of which are very similar in habits and may be described as white maggots about half an inch long, which

(Continued on page 1866.)



A NOVEMBER AFTERNOON.

The Outlook of the British Stockbreeder.

BY ARCH'D MACNEILAGE, EDITOR AND MANAGER
OF THE SCOTTISH FARMER GLASGOW.

I have not chosen this subject; it has been chosen for me. It is not a subject on which I can claim to have formed any new or independent opinions. It is a subject on which men may very well differ.

The outlook for the British farmer generally, at the moment, is very mixed. He had good grain crops, and the prospect of enhanced grain prices. In Scotland and the north of England, after a sunless summer, we had a warm, genial September, which ripened the crops slowly, so that we had a lounteous but late harvest. October was to be the main harvesting month, and until this, its closing week, it has given us floods, and an almost constant downpour of rain. The heavy grain crops lie scaking in the fields, and to-day, Hallwe'en, much of the oat crop in Scotland is uncut, and about one-third of it is still in the stook, or, at best, the hand-rick or "hut." The potato crop is sound, and fairly heavy, and prices have rarely been as good (80s. per ton) at this date. But the farmer, wrestling with his derelict grain crop, cannot get his potatoes lifted, and is consequently prevented realizing what he might from the good prices ruling.

The outlook for the dairy farmer or feeding farmer is not cheering. Both make large drafts on the produce of the soil, and both, in normal seasons, have to buy feeding stuffs heavily. In a season like the present, with the prospect of short turnip crop, dear potatoes and wasted grain, both these classes of farmers must buy more heavily than usual. Feeding stuffs, in sympathy with wheat, are to be high-priced, so that the cost of bringing stock through the winter will be much heavier than usual. From every standpoint, therefore, the farmers' outlook is rather gloomy. There are one or two redeeming features in that outlook. Dairy produce is selling well—cheese as high as 66s. per cwt. of 112 pounds—and wheat has not been so high in price for

many years. Many farmers will have cheese to sell, and these will do very well; fewer will have wheat to market, but those who have will reap a harvest. Barley is a bad sample, and much of it will be used for feeding purposes. Where there is a good sample, a high price will be obtained. As I have said, the outlook of the cropping farmer is decidedly mixed. Had there been a good harvest—I mean in respect of weather—there can be no doubt that 1907 would have been a good farmer's year. I would not like to prophesy what sort of year it will be, should existing weather conditions continue.

MOTOR CAR VS. HARNESS HORSE.

The British live stock breeder has, on the whole, had a decade of good prices, with a healthy home and foreign demand. The only class of horses which has suffered a kind of eclipse is the Hackney or harness horse. The motor car has undoubtedly hit this breed pretty hard, not so much, or, indeed, at all, in the matter of the very highest class of harness horses, but in respect to the second-class and the misfits, the attractions of the motor have been rather serious. One gentleman who used to do a big trade in the medium class of these horses, said lately that, whereas he used to be able to sell any number of them at prices varying from £80 to £200 he could not now gift such horses or ponies. Gentlemen who used to be quite ready to purchase such animals now invested in motor cars. The only Hackney or harness horse for which the demand continues keen is the very highest class of animal, fit to win in any company and, when on parade in the "Row" during the season, sure to attract the eye of the passers-by. That kind of horse, the most difficult of all to breed, is in demand now, and, so long as there are men of wealth and leisure who want to own something that no other has, always will be in demand. For the second class of such animals, the outlook is not bright.

It is more difficult to understand, but it is the fact, that the motor-car craze has adversely affected the market for hunting horses. You cannot

follow the hounds in a motor car, but the new toy seems to occupy the time and attention of those who formerly spent much of their time in the hunting-field, and took a special pride in their hunting stables. No doubt this form of the motor-craze will wear itself out. Nature can always defy art, and it will always be more difficult to breed a first-class animal than to make a first-class motor car. The highest price will always be paid for nature's rarest gifts. But what is to be done with the necessarily large army of misfits, out of which the one perfect sample is drawn? Motor traction undoubtedly competes heavily with these.

THE DRAFT HORSE HOLDS HIS OWN.

The breeders of Clydesdales have been doing pretty well for five or six years. The colonial and foreign demand has been very brisk. The present year, 1907, although perhaps not as favorable as 1906, yet yields an export trade of about 1,050 Clydesdales. Taking these at the low average of £40 each, we have a revenue of £42,000 going into the pockets of breeders and middlemen. Whether this demand will continue, is a question which Canadians can answer better than Scotsmen. Very much depends on them. There is a strong likelihood that the demand from the Argentine will increase year by year. They have instituted a Clydesdale Studbook in that country, and in the past that has always tended to create, or where created, to sustain and increase, a demand. At home, Clydesdales are in general favor for draft purposes, and, given weight and substance, they can always sell for a good deal more money than many other sorts. The demand in street traffic is for heavier horses.

Continued on page 1875



A FORTUNE RANCH.

CONDITIONS IN THE COW COUNTRY

It has always seemed to me that with respect to the interests of the farmers who are isolated contributors to the stores of the world, the ordinary commercial papers give little attention to stock-taking over the whole field of this industry. Every other producing and distributing interest, particularly that of a town or city, has its day-to-day editorial analysis of conditions and its expert forecast. It is a blessing that our agricultural journalism in Canada is of outstanding merit but our agricultural papers are perhaps not appreciated and supported as they should be. Their stock-taking is generally worth while and it should be taken advantage of to a greater extent than it is.

From an Alberta stand-point the stock-taking that seems to be of greatest present importance is that relating to the condition of the beef industry. The changes that have been taking place in the character of beef production, and a feeling that the production interest has not been getting its due, are the causes that impel to a study of the question.

There has been a feeling current among superficial observers that the "passing of the range", which is a term that has become rather fashionable, meant the same thing as the "passing of the steer." *If this were the case we might save the time and energy involved in an analysis of the subject, leave it as a dead issue and turn to a more live theme. But this is not the case. A glance at the volume of beef exports from the Province over the past six years shows that the contrary is the case. As the returns cannot be given accurately for the Province before inauguration two years ago, the figures given for 1901-2-3 and 4 must be regarded as approximate rather than absolute. In 1904 the exports of beef from Alberta were about 86 per cent. of the exports from the whole of the Territories and if the same proposition held for the three previous years the figures would be about as follows for the six years: For 1905 and 6 the figures are taken from the stock inspection records of the Province and may be regarded as correct.

1901	34,196
1902	51,643
1903	33,398
1904	42,330
1905	54,464
1906	80,358

The exports from the whole of the Territories in 1901 were only 39,763, by which it will be seen that the exports for Alberta now are a little over twice what they were for the whole of the Territories six years ago and are two and a third times what they were for our own Province at that time. The production for home consumption has probably increased in at least the same proportion. Incidentally it is worth noticing what our growth in a general way has been when we recollect the progress in grain, forage and root growing that has gone on during the same time and which is probably proportionately much larger than it is in reference to beef-growing.

From a study of figures showing the output at different points, it appears that most of the output is from points including Calgary and south of Calgary to the extent of perhaps 90 per cent. This probably does not represent the proportionate production in the lower part and more dense population in the centre and north; the amount required for home production is much greater in the latter than in the former section. Though the exports north of Calgary are relatively small it is worth noting that the number exported in 1906 is twice as large as in 1905, which shows the growth of a desirable tendency to produce more export beef in the mixed farming area, the number being 7,663 in one case and 3 776 in the other.

It will appear from this that the beef problem is practically the range problem, if we may still be permitted to use the term for the country which in the past has been the centre of the pastoral industry. Medicine Hat is the largest individual shipping point with 11,567 in 1905 and 11,531 in 1906, which is the highest total for two years combined. The recent inquiry by the beef commission inaugurated by the

Alberta Government must be presumed to have been prompted by the existence of a feeling of dissatisfaction with returns from the beef industry in the southern part of the province.

A study of the methods of production and marketing of this stock must be undertaken in order to explain the conditions. It is the case that the bulk of the stock is marketed during four or five months in the year. Shipping generally begins early in July—it was later this year—and continues until about the end of November, with a few later than this and a number of light shipments scattered over the winter months. It will appear from this that the exported cattle are grass cattle and that feeding to finish is so far from general that it may be considered on the contrary as exceptional. No doubt feeding for ordinary sustenance and the providing of some shelter are more general to guard against actual loss, but our beef production is still a grazing rather than a feeding proposition.

This method has obvious disadvantages. In the first place the failure to distribute the supply over the year makes it impossible for the producer to get the advantage of the best market in the old country—particularly the spring market—and also puts him into the position of one who has to sell as respects the middleman. The distance from the market, of course, is very long and makes it necessary for the dealer to buy at a safe margin as the British market is a very sensitive and fluctuating one. This probably cannot be remedied or avoided.

The neglect of feeding has another important disadvantage. It lowers the proportion of export stuff and leaves a glut of light grade stuff for home consumption. This is an important matter as it is estimated that 50 per cent. of our beef is used for local consumption. If half of this residue were raised to export quality it would raise the whole of our output to export price and not leave the small producer of fair butcher's cattle at the mercy of the local buyer. The shipping of range cattle is wasteful in the



THE ULTIMATE SALVATION OF EVERY FARM.

extreme. Wild cattle when put on the cars frequently refuse to eat or drink for three or four days and the shrinkage must be large. This, of course, must come back on the producer. Shipping on the hoof is likewise wasteful as it involves freight on meat and offal alike. This is a question for the Trade and Commerce Department along with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Cold storage shipment must ultimately form part of our transportation system. Our output, if fed, could be supplied at any time and if cold storage were available shipped at any time. At present the shipments in the fall happen to come at the time that grain is moving, which is a strain on our transportation facilities and gives rise to dissatisfaction with transportation service. It is not to be supposed that the railways are not anxious to see shippers satisfied and to meet demands. Their anxiety of course increases step by step with competition. The little shippers are the ones that complain of want of attention to their needs. The railways want to handle all stuff and handle it expeditiously. In the administration of a big concern, however, the strong shippers get their own way easily with machine subordinates and the little fellow has to sit back. It is perhaps about right to say that the policy of efficiency in the heads of the large directors of transportation does not filter down in any degree of strength into the noddles of the local agents. It is probable, however, that the railways would like to have the business shipping consolidated as it means economy for them and it is equally the case that the exporters and commission men would like to discourage the small shippers. There is no reason why the Railway Commission should not demand and secure scheduled stock trains to offset, for the sake of the small shipper, the natural advantage now held by both the big company and big shipper and the ease with which they plan into each others hands by reason of their strength and importance.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion to which producers have come in the West that Gordon and Ironsides control the export price and Burns has the local price in Alberta. With regard to this, Burns' own statement is good evidence. Before the Beef Commission, Burns reported as follows: "There are a lot of people in this country who think it is the right thing to knock the C. P. R., Gordon and Ironsides and Burns but I want to say that we three have made this country and it is a pity that there are not more Burns and Ironsides in this country. Without us the country could not eat. Men like Gordon and Ironsides have been the making of the West. Through adversity they have held on and persevered. Nobody knows what good their existence has done this country. They have nothing to do with me or I with them excepting that if I have stuff they want to buy I sell to them. Why, if I were to close down

to-morrow, in ten days the people in this country would be starving." This burst of eloquence on the part of the famous butcher, I presume, gave the Commission the information that Burns' position was such as to leave him in control of the beef business both with respect to live stuff and the distribution of dressed stuff. It does not appear that he has abused his advantage inordinately though his influence is dangerous for both producer and consumer, and there is no doubt but that Burns' power is no better for both than any other monopoly would be. Burns has had the ability to profit by his position. He got a good start and organized the retail business skilfully and comprehensively. He keeps good clean stalls and disposes of some good beef and some of the other kind by displaying it well and handling it properly. We are not specially concerned with the question as to whether the C. P. R., Gordon and Ironsides and Burns—"We Three"—made the country or not. Labor has frequently been considered

the source of wealth by old-fashioned economists but Burns seems to have got mixed up with a later school of thinkers who put the juggling and packing about the nation's produce as the fundamental thing in national economy. We are inclined to concede to him the honor of originating the theory until someone else claims it. "We Three" are taking on large responsibility in claiming to have made the country. If Burns had just gone on in the time-honored way and claimed to be a self-made man he would have been taking on additional responsibility which would have been a considerable relief to an overworked Providence. We had Pat Burns up on a neat substantial pedestal as a shrewd, outstanding business operator who has gone away beyond his neighbors in swinging a comprehensive proposition successfully, but he fell away disappointingly in his sacrifice of reserve and decency in his talk to the Beef Commission. No doubt he felt relieved when he delivered himself.

(Continued on page 1862.)

The Value of Dominion Forests

H. R. MACMILLAN, Yale Forest School.

"Whereas it is expedient that reserves of Dominion lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia should be made in order to protect and improve the forests for the purpose of maintaining a permanent supply of timber, to maintain conditions favorable to a continuous water supply, and to protect, so far as the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, the animals, fish, and birds within the boundaries of such reserves, and otherwise to provide for the protection of the forests in said provinces: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—"

The reserves created in Manitoba are with their areas in square miles:—

Riding Mountain Reserves	—	1,535 sq. m.
Duck	—	1,251 " "
Porcupine Hills	—	322 " "
Lake Manitoba West	—	248 " "
Spruce Woods	—	110 " "
Turtle Mountains	—	109½ " "

Of these the two most important are the Riding Mountain and Duck Mountain Reserves, shown on the accompanying map. These reserves embrace two ranges of clay hills, old glacial moraines in northern Manitoba. Although surrounded by some of the best farming land in the west the reserves themselves do not include any land especially adapted to farming. It was not intended that they should do so. Only such land was included as would promote the

general prosperity more by producing a crop of timber rather than a crop of wheat.

The higher central plateau of the hills is chiefly characterised by low rolling ridges, separated by small lakes, spruce swamps and muskegs covered with black spruce and tamarack. Towards the boundaries, where the reserves dip down to the settled prairie, the streams heading in the reserves cut through steep narrow gullies, before running out on the plain. Such a character renders the land unfit for agriculture, while its elevation exposes it to late and early frosts.

A glance at the map will show the number of important streams heading in the country—the main tributaries of the Vermillion, Wilson, Ochre, Shell, Turtle, and Little Saskatchewan Rivers all rise in the high lakes and muskegs. The importance of these rivers is too well known to farmers in the West to need emphasis here. Settlement has always followed them, the most desirable farms are usually those closest to the rivers. In the maintenance of the rivers the reserves are essential, the muskegs absorb the water of an exceptionally wet season, the forest prevents a rapid run off of any precipitation, both, together with the lakes hold the moisture from the melting of a winter's snow and distribute its delivery during a whole summer. The forested river banks do not wear away so quickly as would the unprotected clay.

To the farmers on the prairie muskegs are more valuable than they may believe. If the



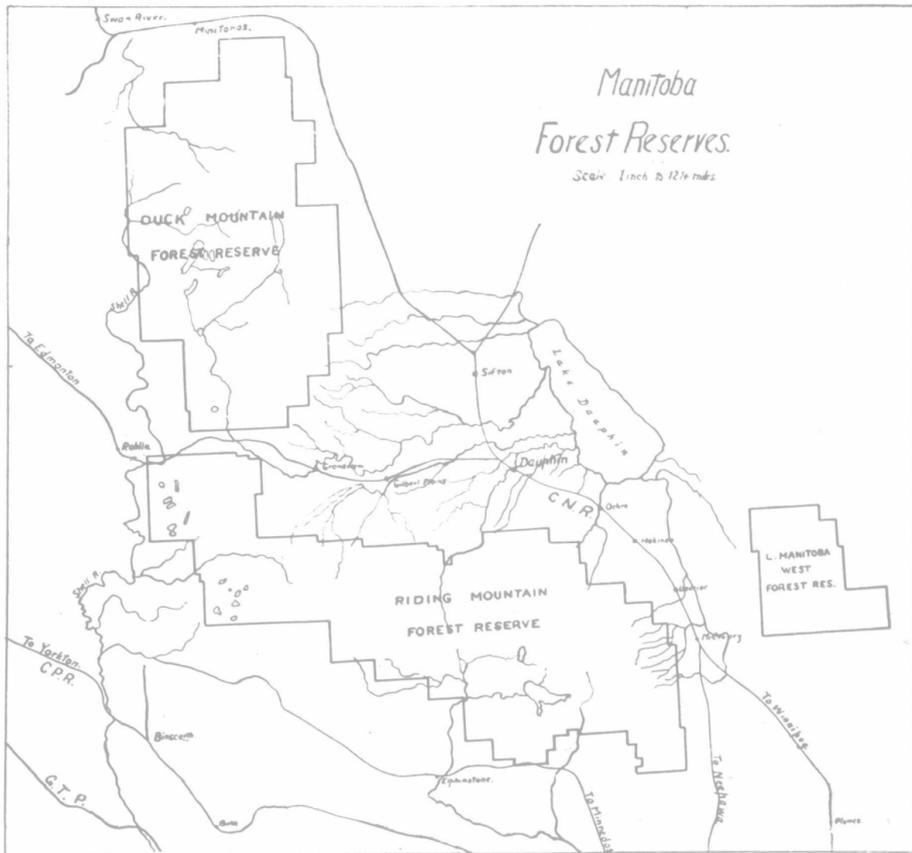
ROUND-UP NORTH OF BOW RIVER, COCHRANE LAKES, ALBERTA.

water from a six foot snow fall came down the rivers in the spring as suddenly as it does where melted quickly in denuded regions, the swift rivers would cut and wash away the soft crumbling banks and work wholesale destruction to farms, bridges, roads and towns. Following the flood the rivers would dwindle down to mere streams. In the long dry summers of the prairie when fresh water is a blessing to man and beast, most of the rivers would be dry were it not for the reservoirs in the mountains. It is this system of natural irrigation which has made the country so successful agriculturally and has spared the settlers the enormous expense necessary for irrigation works in the treeless Western States.

The prime object of establishing the reserves was not for the water however. The maintenance of a permanent timber supply is of paramount importance. The act creating the reserves states that "all Dominion lands within the reserves are hereby withdrawn from settlement, sale, or occupancy." This does not mean that they are withheld from the use of the individual, but they are held by the nation in trust for the people, that they shall be so used by the citizens as to produce the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and be preserved in full value for all time to come. This can best be achieved on the prairie by producing wood for domestic use. All the prairie surrounding the reserves will sooner or later be devoted to agriculture. A greater part of it now bears no trees; that part of it which was forested is very rapidly being cleared to make room for wheat. The only source of timber for building, fencing and fuel will then be the forest reserves. Should they be thrown open for settlement, a few years of clearing, a few seasons of fire would wipe out all the timber and the whole community would suffer.

The case of New York State might be quoted here. When the State was first settling, an attempt was made to get all the timber into the hands of private parties, irrespective of its use. The Adirondack Mountains were sold, timber and land, for a few cents per acre. For years attempts were made to farm but all ended in hopeless failure or starvation. The timber was indiscriminately burned and cut off and to-day the State is spending \$300,000 per year to buy back and plant that very land.

In Manitoba it will not be necessary to resort to such expensive measures either for the protection of farming land and manufacturing interests from floods or to maintain a water supply.



So long as spruce, tamarack, poplar, birch, jackpine and balsam may be found in merchantable quantities on these reserves there is no reason why the residents of Northwestern Manitoba should depend upon shipments of expensive lumber from the west for general supply. Such a source should only be depended upon for certain products, shingles, wood for inside finish and special construction. When settlement has become denser in British Columbia, when the demands upon the western forests are increased by a large home market, a greater prairie need and a vastly increased southern and Trans-

represented by such towns as Dauphin, Minitonas, Gilbert Plains, Grandview, Roblin and McCreary to which wood may be teamed.

The same bill which established the reserves provided that they constitute game preserves. On the settled prairie there is but little protection for game. The buffalo disappeared, chickens are fast following, ducks decrease as settlement increases and with the removal of the woods no game would remain. These reserves, however, still shelter the moose and elk driven in from the surrounding country and at present there can be no better place in the northwest to hunt them, than the Riding and Duck Mountains. Bear, deer and beaver are also represented, together with ducks and partridge. Nor is it a country where, by reason of the expense entailed, hunting is limited to wealthy sports. Such hunters may enjoy it, but any farmer of northern Manitoba who has a few days to spare can easily reach the hunting grounds and no guides will be necessary to show him the sport.

After settlement has become a little older, where successive crops of wheat have made vacations necessary and possible, the residents of the province in looking for camping places to spend a few holidays will choose the reserves. There amongst the spruce and jackpine, on the numerous lakes they can enjoy ideal summer holidays, boating and fishing. Moose Mountain, Turtle Mountain, Killarney Lake are thus visited by hundreds every summer, further south and west. And they have not half the charms, nor are they so accessible to a large number as Lake Andy, Clear Lake, Shoal Lake and others in Riding and Duck mountains. These latter are occasionally visited by campers and have been found to afford splendid fishing, boating and bathing.

Thus it can be shown that the Dominion forests, in being set aside as Reserves, are not reserved from use, but are preserved from destruction, so that they may be of greatest permanent value by protecting watersheds, producing timber and providing recreation for a surrounding, densely settled community.



WHITE SPRUCE BELT ON CLEAR LAKE, RIDING MOUNTAINS, MAN.

Investigations by the Dominion Department of Forestry have shown that if fire is kept out enough timber will be produced annually in the two reserves to supply all the needs of the surrounding country. There are at present quite large areas of mature timber, which require protection to prevent its waste. There are also large areas varying in age from mere seedlings to trees nearly grown, so that if each year mature timber only is removed, the reserves will be maintained in a state of unimpaired efficiency. Fortunately the principal species mature from 50-90 years, so that poplar which would now be classed as "scrub," will produce saw material in less than half a century.

Pacific trade, it will then be unfortunate if the farmers of Manitoba have no other lumber supply on which to depend.

Still more important is the fuel supply. It is possible to pay freight rates a long distance on timber for structural purposes but fuel must be convenient and cheap. Past seasons have shown the risk of depending upon railroads to provide fuel for a whole province. Fortunately different lines of railroad, surrounding and closely paralleling the boundaries of the reserves, afford an easy means of shipping fuel, either south to the more thickly settled districts or west to the prairie. There is also a large tributary area,

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

CANADA WINS GRAND CHAMPIONSHIPS IN CATTLE AND SHEEP

EXCELLENCE EXCELLED, WONDERS ECLIPSED, is the word from the Eighth International Live Stock Exhibition, held last week in Dexter Park Amphitheatre, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The International is a perpetual revelation, a phenomenal success from the start, each succeeding year turns a more impressive page. In scale and quality of exhibits it annually sets new records, which only itself can surpass—surpass them it does, however, with certainty and ease. Record-breaking rings are successively outclassed as though they had been mere State or County exhibits. Champions of previous years go down like chaff before the wind. High-class show-yard material of eight years since is hardly looked at now, while the second-raters have been almost eliminated from the stalls. The International early won continental acclaim as the climax of American Live Stock Exhibitions. It is the prospective goal of every ambitious exhibitor, the cynosure of all stockmen's eyes. All paths of success for showmen lead to the International. It is the American exhibitor's centering point—the objective towards which all hopes verge. This explains in a large measure its unparalleled success and growth. Official returns registered an increased entry in every department over 1906, the total number in pure bred classes being 700 ahead of 1906, while the exhibits of carload lots of feeders and fat cattle were five times what they ever were before. Attendance also was heavy, breaking all records according to official report.

Next to the carload lots the sheep pens showed the largest increase in numbers—the Shropshires in particular establishing an extraordinary record—665 horses, 1272 cattle, 1210 sheep and 375 swine swelled the entry list to proportions of incredible magnitude, and incidentally showed that in the new General Superintendent, B. H. Heide, the International has a worthy successor to the ex-Canadian, W. E. Skinner, who shaped its destinies so astutely during its first seven years.

The Chicago International is international in fact and spirit, as well as in name. Sometimes it seemed in certain classes as though it were international in that an American Institution put up the prize money for Canadian exhibitors to carry away,—yet even here the Yankee's magnanimity prevailed and no prize was begrudged so long as it was fairly won. Indeed the universal disposition was to congratulate Canadians, to fraternize and pay the compliment of genuine respect. Such a spirit is bound to find echo, and we would be an ill-dispositioned people if we failed to appreciate the glad hand of fellowship so generously extended. Not the least influence of this behemoth exposition, is the promotion of mutual understanding and good feeling between the two great Democracies on the North half of the Continent. It must not be inferred from our report that Canadian exhibitors cleaned up the show. "The Farmer's Advocate" naturally gives space to those features which interest its own readers, and by abbreviation and omission unintentionally minimizes the showing made by the Americans. It is a fact, however, that northern exhibitors were as a whole extraordinarily successful. Grand championships in the fat classes over all pure bred, grades and cross breeds, are the highest honors that can be won in cattle and in sheep. Canada captured both, while in the breeding classes of Clydesdales she nearly swept the boards; also winning high honors in Hackney horses and in most breeds of sheep.

The presence of the Scotch judge of fat classes of cattle and the German Government's exhibit of German Coach Horses were other features that helped to impart international flavor. Perhaps best of all, however, is the Agricultural College Students' Judging Contest for the two trophies offered by the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, one for best work by a team of five students in judging horses and one for the best work in judging cattle, sheep and swine. Either of these trophies won three times by one college, becomes its property. The keenest kind of rivalry is engendered and great preparation is made. This year eight colleges competed. Iowa captured the horse trophy, but the one for cattle, sheep and swine comes permanently to Guelph. New trophies will have to be put up next year.

THE FAT CATTLE SECTION.

In the west-bound Grand Trunk Pullman a week ago Sunday night, it was announced that James Leask, the noted fat cattle exhibitor from Green Bank, Ontario, was taking to Chicago the high-grade Short-horn steer calf, Roan King, which had won two firsts at Toronto, first at the Dominion Exhibition in Sherbrooke, Quebec, and first at Ottawa. He had come on well of late and his owner was reported to have ventured the opinion that it "would take a good one to beat him." Next day, Monday forenoon, when out of a ring of twenty-six two-year-old grade and cross-bred steers and heifers, first went to the superb blue-grey Aberdeen-Angus Short-horn cross shown by the Colorado Agricultural College, leaving Mr. Leask's entry out of the money, he evinced no disappointment. Again in junior yearling when the ring was headed by a nine-cross Hereford, he said nothing; he had a trump card up

his sleeve. The senior-calf class called it. Among the dozen or so of choice baby beeves the Scotch judge, Mr. Durno, readily selected Roan King for first place. Though unregistered, this calf is virtually a Shorthorn, his dam being practically pure-bred and his sire the recorded Gloster's choice, purchased in dam by Mr. W. G. Pettit of Freeman, Ont. Roan King was marked for a winner from the start. Suckling his dam for nine months and afterwards a wet nurse,—he was kept in the stable last summer and fed principally on clover hay, a very little flax seed being used. His finishing ration consisted of clover hay with a mixture of about one-quarter peas and three-quarters oats. At three days under 15 months he tipped the beam at 1090 pounds and is one of the snuggest beef propositions ever turned up in America. Mr. Durno said he had never put his hand on a better back.—Taut as a straight edge, deep-fleshed and a beautiful handler; it surprises the eye with its touch. Add to this a perfect smoothness with the trimness of a button throughout and you have a pen picture of the calf. As the first-prize ribbon was laid on his back, the least glint of anticipation betrayed itself in the exhibitor's eye. When later on, in the championship class for grades and cross breeds in age, Roan King was set above the eye filling Colorado two-years-old, chiefly on the score of handling—an impulse of exhilaration struggled beneath Scotch-Canadian reserve and hints of possible grand-championship honors began to be bruited about. Meanwhile in the pure-bred sweep-stake classes, speculation was whetted by indications that 1907 was to be another calf year. In the class for Shorthorn pure-bred steers or spayed heifers, honors went to the beautiful sappy calf Ohio's Crown. In the Aberdeen-Angus sweep-stakes, however, the honor was captured by the two-year-old Andy, the reserve grand champion last year. A wonderfully well filled out steer, deep ribbed, smooth and firm fleshed, he was well calculated to raise disturbing thoughts, but the critical juncture is not yet at hand.

The next step in the grand championship selection is to decide interbred championships by ages, that is, the first-prize two-year-old Short-horn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and grade or cross-bred come together and settle it among themselves. Likewise the yearlings and finally the calves. This resulted in two chances for the Doddies, both two-year-old and yearling championships going to them—Wint respectively by Andy the two-year-old and Flint of Meadowbrook, the yearling.

Among the calves Roan King has no difficulty in disposing of his closest competitor, Ohio's Crown, thus scoring another notch toward the final goal. Now comes the supreme moment. Andy Flint of Meadowbrook and Roan King line up for the grand finale.

The ring side is on the qui vive. Shorthorn prospects look bright, but never in the eight years of international history has the grand championship gone to a genuine representative of this breed, nor has it ever gone north of the boundary. Will it now? Judge Durno steps from Andy to Roan King surveying every point and comparing the backs of each. Roan King stands like a statue. He has learned his lesson well. The attendant in charge of the Angus steer is less attentive. He lets the back sag a little. This is fatal, for Andy has no points to spare in that regard. Satisfied presently Mr. Durno calls for the clerk. The Roan stands at the top. The crowd, until now held back by the police, press forward over the rail as the grand-championship ribbon is laid on the back of the "Shorthorn calf from Canada." "Hurrah for Canada" said Prof. Carlyle. "Yes, why did ye ever leave it" responds W. E. Skinner, jovially. It cannot be said that the awarding of this high honor to a calf escaped criticism. Last year it was won by a Hereford calf Peerless Wilton 39th Defender, which this year came back only to receive third in his class. But the task of carrying over a finished beast of whatever age is admittedly most difficult and there would seem to be no good reason why a steer finished for the block should not receive recognition whether 15 months old or three years. At any rate the decision was generally popular and indicates the tendency of the times towards the production of early-maturing heavy-weight cattle.

All told, Roan King wins one first, two championships, and the grand championship, besides several specials. His prize money aggregates \$330.00, which is to be duplicated by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, making \$660.00. Furthermore the American Shorthorn Association offered a special prize of \$500.00, if the grand champion were a Shorthorn. As Roan King is practically a purebred, he might fairly be expected to receive this, which would make the total \$1160.00. In addition to all this Mr. Leask obtains a gold medal offered by the management to the herdsman who fits the grand champion steer. The last event in the calf's career was his sale for 24 cents a pound to the Klinek Packing Company of Buffalo, N. Y. He weighed 1080 pounds and brought \$250.20. The total proceeds from this steer would amount to about 1300.00 or better.

A feast for cattle men's eyes was the magnificent

aggregation of carload lots of steers. After a sifting committee had gone through the yards eliminating every bunch not strictly up to Exhibition standard, there remained 95 carloads of fat cattle and 33 of feeders for Judge Du Plan to pass upon. The championship here went to the veteran Iowa feeder, Claus Krambeck, on a carload of two-year-old Doddies, which were just about perfection. Mr. Krambeck, whose name denotes his German origin, has won three grand championships in the past eight shows, and is admitted to be one of the most expert feeders in the United States. He chooses his show cattle when calves, and nurses them through to maturity with the utmost care. Reserved for championship were a capital carload of Texan Herefords of the same age, shown by a doughty competitor, Dan Black.

SHORTHORNS.

Those under the impression that Shorthorn business is dull must have been astounded at the showing in Chicago last week. Magnificent line-ups of animal perfection adorned the arena with its red, white and roan color scheme. The only Canadian exhibitor was Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat, Ont., who although facing formidable competition, made a very creditable bid for honors. Against him were such noted breeders as C. E. Clarke, of Minnesota, Elmendorf Farm of Kentucky, F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, Carpenter & Ross, Ohio, W. H. Dunwoody, of Minnesota, Abram Renick, Kentucky, and Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Wisconsin, besides dozens of lesser exhibitors. Aged bulls were headed by that grand thick deep sire Whitehall Marshall, with a splendid back and thigh filled down to the bottom of the twist. Next to him stood Bapton Favorite, whose flesh showed a tendency to roll on the ribs. Two-year-olds were headed by the thick, massive deep-fleshed Signet, by the Professor. Anoka Sultan was well entitled to lead the senior yearlings. He is a good even bull and a very mellow handler. After him came Marigold Prince, followed by Flower Knight, and here Amos figured with Bud's Emblem, by Old Lancaster. The junior yearlings were a splendid lot, considered by some the best ever put on this class. Scotch Goods by Choice Goods, headed the string and afterwards defeated Whitehall Marshall for breed championship. Among a bunch of about twenty senior bull calves, any of the first five would have made a respectable first. The die was cast in favor of Ruberta's Goods, by Golden Goods, followed by Dunwoody's Juno Clipper. More hard work was furnished by the twenty-three junior calves, baffling in their high-class uniformity. Aged cows were accounted fair, there being some poor tail-enders and some nearer the top that showed the results of repeated fitting in a certain roughness and tendency to roll. First went to Clarke's noted winner Dorothea, leaving second for her stable-mate, Duchess of Lancaster 13th.

In two-year-old heifers Amos & Son came within one place of the top, with the roan, Flora 9th, by Old Lancaster, being beaten by Clarke's senior champion red heifer, Alice of Meadow Lawn. From appearances the roan had it, but the judges asserted that handling revealed a comparative bareness over the shoulder plate, and a slight deficiency through the ribs. There were many good judges however, who would have reversed the placing. In a great class of senior yearling heifers, Manitoba breeding won distinction, Clarke's Poplar Park Queen, bred by Wm. English and sired by Silver King, winning the coveted blue. She is a grand thick deep roan heifer, broad-joined, with parallel top and underlines and but for a bit of patchiness at the tailhead, quite smoothly-fleshed. Another good one of rather smaller scale was Lady Dorothea 3rd. A great ring of junior yearlings were headed by Dunwoody's Woodhill May Blossom, afterwards junior and grand champion, and twenty-five senior calves by Elmendorf Lassie. Better and more of it were the junior calves, among which 27 buds of promise baffled the judicial eye. It ended with another victory for Clarke on Snow bird, by Nonpareil Stamp.

Awards, Aged Bulls: 1 Elmendorf Farm, Ky., on Whitehall Marshall, 2 C. E. Clark, Minn., on Bapton Favorite, 3 M. Forbes & Son, Ill., on Victor Linwood, 4 F. W. Harding, Wis., on Whitehall King, 5 Adkins & Stevenson, Ill., on Invincible Hampton. Two-year-old Bulls: 1 Abram Renick's, Ky., on Signet, 2 Purdy Bros., Mo., on Lord Champion 3 Carpenter & Ross, Ohio, on Avondale, 4 D. Tietgen, Iowa, on Straight Marshall, 5 A. F. Graves on Champion of Lyndale. Senior Yearlings: 1 F. W. Harding, Wis., on Anoka Sultan, 2 J. D. Douglas & Son, Ind., on Marigold Prince, 3 C. E. Clark on Flower Knight, 4 Geo. Amos & Son, Ont., on Bud's Emblem, 5 G. H. White, Iowa, on Hampton Counselor. Junior Yearlings: 1 E. W. Bowen, Ind., on Scotch Goods, 2 C. E. Clark on Gloster Knight, 3 S. G. Eliason, Minn., on American Archer, 4 W. C. Coleman, Ky., on Orange Sultan, 5 E. W. Harmon, Iowa, on Baron Pride. Senior Calves: 1 Howell Rees & Son, Neb., on Ruberta's Goods, 2 W. H. Dunwoody, Minn., on Juno Clipper, 3 Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Wis., on Royal Kintore, 4 Harding on Marshall's Best, 5 W. H. Dunwoody on Clipper's Choice. Junior Calves: 1 Charles F. Leonard &

Son, Mo., on Viscount of the Realm, 2 A. C. Shallenberger, Neb., on Royal Diadem, 3 D. B. Searle, Minn., on Scottish Lad, 4 J. G. Robbins & Son, Ind., on Golden Lad, 5 E. W. Bowen, Ind., on Victor 6 H. H. Powell & Son, Iowa, on King Cumberland, 7 Clark on Count Winnifred, 8 W. B. Dale, Ky., on Best of All, 9 Carpenter & Ross, Ohio, on Barrister 10 W. H. Dunwoody, Minn., on Woodhill Starlight 3rd. Cows three years or over: 1 Clark on Dorothea 2nd., 2 Clark on Duchess of Lancaster 13th., 3 Carpenter & Ross on Lottie, 4 Harding on Annoka Broadhooks, 5 R. C. Jones, Wis., on Fennimore Louise, 6 Dunwoody on Woodville May Blossom 2nd. Two year old heifers: 1 Clark on Alice of Meadow Lawn, 2 Geo. Amos & Son, on Flora Nintieth, 3 Harding on Missie of Browdale 12th., 4 Dunwoody on Woodhill May Blossom 3rd., 5 R. C. Jones on Lady Helen Mar, 6 Adkins & Stevenson on Amy 2nd. Senior Yearling Heifers: 1 Clark on Poplar Park Queen 2 Clark on Lady Dorothea 3rd., 3 Abram Renick Poppy 114th, 4 Purdy Bros. on Monarch's Ruby 5 D. B. Searle on Merry Maid. Junior Yearling Heifers: 1 Dunwoody on Woodhill May Blossom 4th, 2 Clark on Lady Dorothea 4th, 3 Dunwoody on Juno of Woodhill 2nd, 4 Carpenter & Ross on Sweet Duchess of Gloster, 5 Shallenberger on Diamond's Flower, 6 Bowen on Purity, 7 Searle on Scottish Belle, 8 Carpenter & Ross on Annagattle, 9 Harding on Roan Lady 5th, 10 Harding on Ramsden Flower. Senior Calves: 1 Elmendorf Farm on Elmendorf Lassie, 2 Harding on Sultan's Athene, 3 Dunwoody on Columbia 8th, 4 Frank W. Cotton, Ind., on Twilight, 5 Dunwoody on Princess Margaret 2nd, 6 Purdy Bros. on Monarch Viscountess, 7 Adkins & Stevenson on Burnbrae Beauty 2nd., 8 Purdy Bros. on Fidelia, 9 J. G. Robbins & Sons on Lady Peggy, 10 Clark on Queenie, 11 Shallenberger on Ashbourne Beauty, 12 Purdy Bros. on Rosalie, 13 Adkins & Stevenson on Hampton's Belle, 14 Bowen on Junemont 3rd., 15 Harding on Anoka Countess. Junior Calves: 1 Clark on Snow Bird, 2 Clark on Beaufort Princess 3rd, 3 J. G. Robbins & Sons on Master's Clara, 4 Purdy Bros. on Monarch's Princess, 5 Shallenberger on Maiden Mine, 6 Searle on Lady Graceful, 7 Adkins & Stevenson on Annette 10th., 8 Herr Bros. & Reynolds on Princess Royal, 9 I. M. Forbes & Son on Birthright, 10 Guy R. Wolverson, Ind., on Seline, 11 I. M. Forbes & Son on Lady Linwood 12 Shallenberger on Rosy Morn, 13 Bowen on Missie 166th, 14 Shallenberger on Balmy Gem.

OTHER BREEDS.

Among the other breeds Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords vied with each other for numbers and excellence of display, while Galloways and Red Polls were exhibited in large numbers and of good quality. Space forbids detailed review. The Red Polls were judged by Prof. C. F. Curtiss, who used the new standard of points adopted for this breed by the committee appointed to draw it up. Championship honors were disposed as follows: In Aberdeen-Angus Senior Bull Sweepstakes, O. V. Battles on

Glenfoil Thickset 2nd. Junior Sweepstakes, Silas Igo on Black King of Homedale 2nd. Grand Champion, Bull Glenfoil Thickset. Senior Sweepstakes cow or heifer O. V. Battles on Glenfoil Queen 2nd. Junior Sweepstakes heifer, A. C. Binnie on Lass of Alta. 3rd. Best cow or heifer any age O. V. Battles on Glenfoil Queen 2nd. In Herefords, Senior Sweepstakes bull, A. C. Huxley on Perfection Fairfax. Junior Sweepstakes Bull, James F. Logan on Castor. Senior Sweepstakes cow or heifer, W. T. McCray on Phoebe. Junior Sweepstakes Heifer, S. L. Brock on Disturber's Lassie. Galloway's Junior Champion Male, O. H. Swigart on Othello of Kilquhanity. Junior bull champion, C. E. Clark of Minn. on Captain 4th of Earbreoth. Senior Champion female, A. F. Craymer, of Ill. on Evaline 2nd of Avondale. Junior Champion female, C. S. Hector of Ill, on Lady of the Maples.

Red Polls. Junior Champion Male, Geo. B. Buck of Ill. on Rambler. Senior Champion Female, Frank H. Hawley, Ohio on Jessie. Junior Champion Female, Frank Hartline, Ohio, on Lauretta.

A few Polled Durhams were also shown but did not make a very sensational display although numbering some good individuals.

CLYDESDALES.

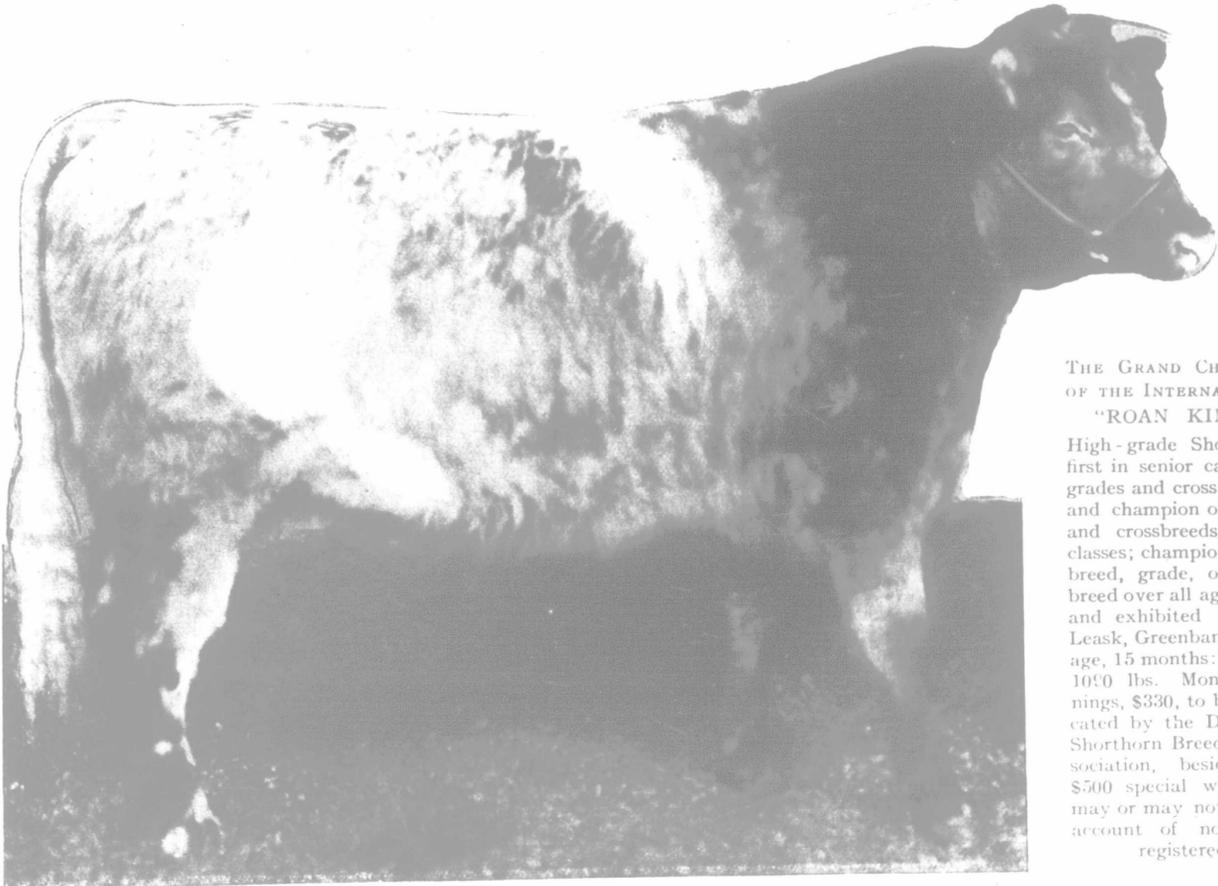
If such a display of draft-horse scale, conformation and quality as was put up this year by the Clydesdale men at Chicago fails to popularize the breed in the United States, it is hard to say what would. Likewise the winning of both male and female championships as well as all the firsts but three or four, should prove a splendid advertisement for Canadian importers and breeders. Canada's Pride was out in full strength. Graham, Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont., Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., and Hodgkinson and Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont. took pretty nearly what they wanted. Among American exhibits the most noteworthy feature were the grey Clydesdales, imported by the Iowa Agricultural College to be used in the attempt to establish a new breed of drafters. Besides the Iowa College contingent, McLay Bros., of Wisconsin, A. G. Soderburg of Illinois, Wm. Moffat & Bros. of Illinois, Ethelwald Farm, Wisconsin, McLaughlin Bros., of Ohio, Niles & McMillan and Niles & Hough, of Indiana, W. V. Hixson, of Iowa, and Alex Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wisconsin, filled out the roster of exhibitors. Having made no importation this year, the Galbraiths were not in position to make a large display but the representatives they had on deck were of the usual high standard handled by this firm.

A fine string of aged stallions were appropriately headed by Graham Renfrew Co's Toronto champion, Sir Marcus, brought out in the best of fit. The only criticism that could possibly be offered on this horse is that he is not quite so bulky as some would look for, coming in the medium weight class, but quality, conformation, breed character and balance he has

in the highest degree from feet to top line. Caliph looked good in second place while the Ames entry, Kuroki, fitted into third, standing just above last year's Toronto champion Right Forward. Fifth placing was unquestionably a mistake. Urieside is a clumsy-gaited horse with upright pasterns that should have disqualified him at a glance in the presence of Ness's, splendid quality imported Baron Silloth. The irony of fate was exemplified in the fortune of the 1905 champion, Refiner, which stood at the bottom of the short leet of six. In three-year-olds Royal Choice was accorded top place by common consent. He has improved since Toronto, and his coupling now leaves little to be desired while his great scale, grand quarters and underpinning, his masculine character and outlook, stamp him a winner even in aristocratic company. In two-year-olds Graham Renfrew Co's Toronto winner, Drawdyke's Baron, had to make way for his stable-mate Baron Horves, a splendid black, quality-colt by Baron Hood that was too sick to show at Toronto. Graham Bros' yearling, King o' the Baron's, finally disposed of his stable-mate King Easy by Baron Mitchell, a deep-ribbed strong-boned colt, but scarcely so well fashioned. The championship ribbon was finally handed to Sir Marcus, with Royal Choice his most formidable competitor.

Some interesting competition developed in aged mares. The Iowa College showed its two gray mares Ross of Bromfield, by Knight of Logan and Gray Pearl by Pearl Oyster, while Tom Graham led into the ring that grand big mare Susan M, which won high approbation at Toronto last fall, and Soderburg exhibited one called Osco Sweetness by a sire with the omir: us designation, Hard Times. Of the two Iowa entries, Gray Pearl is considered the better, being beautifully put up, and furnished with the choicest of underpinning, howbeit a trifle slack in the back. An attack of sickness however prevented her from holding herself together well. Rose of Bromfield is a first-rate stamp of brood mare and was deemed worthy the blue, although not a few spectators would have given it to Susan M. Osco Sweetness, a good sort with a very pleasing level back was stood third leaving Gray Pearl to content herself with fourth. With Lady Margaret in the three-year-old class, the Claremont firm were more fortunate while in two-year-olds they turned out the female-champion Macqueen filly, Mono Minnie, pressed closely by Graham Renfrew Co's Crosby Gem. With Crissa Princess, Hodgkinson and Tisdale figured in third. Down in fifth was to be found Peach Blossom first as a yearling in 1906 and second as a foal in 1905. Yearling honors were quite close between another, Peach Blossom shown by Hixson, and Graham Renfrew Co's Lady Betty. Hixson's Peach Blossom, is by Palmerston out of Princess Rose and is a grand filly to look at, with a perfect set of underpinning and lots of bone, but she forges a bit in the trot. Four animals any age got by one sire furnished another victory for Graham Bros. with the get of Old MacQueen.

(Concluded in Dec 18th number.)



THE GRAND CHAMPION OF THE INTERNATIONAL "ROAN KING."

High-grade Shorthorn, first in senior calf class grades and cross breeds, and champion of grades and crossbreeds in fat classes; champion of any breed, grade, or cross-breed over all ages; bred and exhibited by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.; age, 15 months; weight, 1000 lbs. Money winnings, \$330, to be duplicated by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, besides the \$500 special which he may or may not get on account of not being registered.

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A WINTER MORNING ON A SASKATCHEWAN FARM.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

How many of us stop to consider the changes that are gradually taking place in the cultural methods in Saskatchewan? The other day I was on a farm and was looking at an old iron-mold-board plough that had come all the way from Scotland, one of the first used in this country. It had turned many acres in the Red River Valley before it had been brought west and had been in use till twenty-five years ago. From this old plough to our self-lift gangs is a long way and a vast improvement; it only illustrates the advances that have been made all along the line in an evolution of cultural methods and machinery that is revolutionising agriculture in the West, making it possible to produce at one quarter the cost that we could twenty-five years ago. What accounts more for this than anything else is the methods and machinery now employed in preparing the land for the crop.

We remember when the first settlers came here, mostly from Ontario, their plan was to break the sod, spring and fall plough, harrow it in the spring just before seeding, sow the grain broadcast, either by hand or with a seeder that scattered the seed over the surface of the ground, and then as much as possible was covered by harrowing. By this method some of the grain would not be covered at all, some would be too deep and it very often was unevenly sown. Usually two horses were used and most of the machinery was made for that number. The usual result was a light crop and, in a very dry year, little or no crop at all. This particularly applied to Saskatchewan, where on the prairie, which was the older settled parts of the province, the rainfall is much less than it is further east. Since then however, the average crop has been much increased on breaking, and almost if not doubled by a system of fallowing on the older land. This is done in different ways by different farmers, but the one principal governs all: to destroy as many weeds as possible, make a good seed bed, one that will conserve the largest amount of moisture and that will continue to do so while the crop is growing.

The up-to-date farmer now usually uses from four to six horses except on wagons. He breaks his new land at whatever season of the year he can, in many cases using a steam or gasoline engine, the largest hauling nine or ten ploughs, running night and day and breaking fifty acres in the twenty-four hours or hauling from twelve to fifteen stubble ploughs and ploughing sixty to seventy-five acres of old land. After breaking, the land is disced and harrowed, often by the engine, and if the breaking is done early in the season so that the sod is thoroughly rotted, a crop of wheat is usually grown, otherwise a crop

of flax. After either of these for a second crop, oats are generally ploughed in with a narrow furrow plough about three or four inches deep and the ground well harrowed. If the season is favorable a good crop will result, but if it happens to be unusually dry, and it is seen there is not going to be a paying crop the field is ploughed six or seven inches deep and kept cultivated for fallow.

Fallow has been the key of successful farming in Saskatchewan in the past. It is done in different ways by different farmers in different districts. One will disc his land as soon as he can, then plough once about seven inches deep and then keep the surface harrowed or cultivated; another will allow the weeds to get a start then plough once and cultivate but the majority plough twice, the first time three or four inches deep immediately after seeding. This is then well harrowed. By this time the weeds will have a good start on what was first ploughed. It is again ploughed about seven inches deep, then harrowed and cultivated till germination ceases. To obtain best results the ploughing should be finished not later than the 15th of July, and where only one ploughing is done, sooner than this. By this system one third of the land is in fallow all the time.

The land is seeded almost entirely by drill seeders of different makes to suit different soils, four horses and a man seeding from fifteen to twenty-five acres per day. Two crops are always taken off fallow, for the second the stubble is burned off and the surface fined with a cultivator or disc and the grain drilled in.

There is now much more attention paid to the selection of seed than formerly. It used to be that so long as the seed looked good it was considered sufficient, and in many cases farmers would sell their best wheat and buy cheaper seed that had been slightly damaged by frost or otherwise. The up-to-date farmer recognises that like produces like, and there is as much sense in trying to grow a first-class crop of wheat off seed that has been producing fifteen to twenty bushels per acre as there is in trying to raise a prize draft horse off a shaganappi pony. He not only gets the best seed he can in appearance, but sees that it is from seed that for years has been producing from thirty to forty bushels per acre. Where the land is properly prepared and the best seed sown, an average of thirty bushels per acre should be received for a number of years where one does not have the misfortune to be damaged by hail.

On many farms that have come to my notice this has been exceeded for the last six years,

and where one is not growing this there must be something wrong with the method of cultivation.

The cutting is done with a binder from six to twelve feet wide, using from three to six horses. The one cutting a swath of eight feet is the one coming most into general use. With four horses this will cut from fifteen to twenty acres per day.

I first saw a threshing machine working in this country at Selkirk. Two oxen and a treadmill supplied the power. Wheat that had been cut by a sickle was being threshed. One man fed the machine, another prepared the sheaves for him, another kept the straw away. The wheat and chaff went out together, a man shoveled it into a fanning mill while "Laughing Johnny," who afterwards entertained curbstone audiences, supplied the power to turn the mill. The machine of to-day, most generally in use, threshes from fifteen hundred to two thousand bushels of wheat per day, stacks the straw and cleans the grain ready for market. I watched one of the largest size work this fall. The engineer besides running his engine looked after the separator. There was a fireman, a man to draw water, two spike pitchers and eleven teams hauling the sheaves to the machine, and they were threshing at the rate of thirty-five hundred bushels per day. This party supplied all the men and teams, bearded them and charged seven cents per bushel for threshing.

Very little stacking is done on the large farms. Portable granaries are used. These are moved to that part of the field that will necessitate the shortest haul for the sheaves, the threshing machine is set alongside and threshes till the granary is full, then moves on to the next.

The following figures give an approximate cost of producing wheat on a half-section, or larger of 28 cents per bushel.

FIRST CROP ON FALLOW.

Plowing land shallow	1.00
Harrowing twice	25
Plowing deep	2.00
Harrowing twice	25
Cultivating twice	50
Seed wheat	1.00
Formaldehyde and applying	03
Seeding	33
Cutting	28
Twine	30
Stooking	25
Threshing	2.10

SECOND CROP ON STUBBLE.

Cultivating twice	50
Harrowing once	13
Seed wheat	1.00
Formaldehyde	03
Burning stubble	10
Seeding	33
Cutting	28
Twine	30
Stacking	25
Threshing	2.10
Hauling 60 bushels to market, an average of eight miles @ 3c.	1.80
Wear and tear on machinery 3c. per bus.	1.80

Cost of producing 60 bushels 16.91

Where nothing is allowed for the use of horses, and under ordinary calculations this should not be counted since if properly handled this should be one of the best paying branches on the farm, the cost would be much less.

Mr. Angus McKay in his report of 1896 gives the cost of wages and board at \$9.14 for producing 69½ bushels or 13¼ cents per bushel or about 15c. per bus., for a 30 bus. average. Wages were less at that time than they are now.

FROM INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORT, 1896: COST OF GROWING 20 ACRES OF WHEAT ON SUMMER FALLOW.

1895 Plowing once, 13 days @ \$1.50	\$19.50
Harrowing twice, 2 days @ \$1.50	3.00
Cultivating once, 3 days @ \$1.50	4.50
1896 Seed, 30 bushels @ 50c.	15.00
Sowing seed, 2 days @ \$1.50	3.00
Cutting grain, 2 days @ \$1.50	3.00
Twine, 60 lbs at 10c	6.00
Sowing seed, 2 days @ \$1.50	3.00
Cutting grain, 2 days @ \$1.50	3.00
Twine, 60 lbs @ 10c.	6.00
Stooking, 3 days @ \$1.50	4.50
Stacking, 5 men 1½ days @ \$1.50	13.50
Threshing (including board) @ 5c.	40.00
Total	\$111.60
Cost per acre	5.58

Value of product (40 bus. per acre) 800 bu. @ 55c.	\$440.00
Less cost of production	111.60
Leaving a net return of	\$328.40
or \$16.42 per acre.	

COST OF GROWING 8 ACRES WHEAT ON STUBBLE LAND

1896 Drawing straw and burning stubble, 1 day @ \$1.50	\$1.50
Seed, 12 bus. @ 50c.	6.00
Sowing seed, ¼ day @ \$1.50	1.12
Cutting grain, ¼ day @ \$1.50	1.12

Twine, 20 lbs @ 10c.	2.00
Stooking, ¼ days @ \$1.50	1.12
Stacking, 5 men ¼ day @ \$1.50	3.75
Threshing (including board) @ 5c.	11.90
Total	\$28.51
Cost per acre	3.56
Value of product (29½ bus. per acre) 238 bus. @ 55c.	\$130.90
Less cost of production	28.51
Leaving a net return of	\$102.39
or \$12.79 per acre.	

In addition to the foregoing there is the interest on the money invested in the farm, but the increase in the values of farm lands has more than equalled this in the past and is likely to continue to do so in the newer districts.

To the man from the East who has been accustomed to growing wheat on a ten-acre field these figures may seem very low, but wheat is being produced in many cases for less than the price given by me.

There are hundreds of renters in this province who have the land and machinery furnished them, the owner pays for half the threshing, twine and seed, and they put half the wheat in the elevator for him.

More work is being done every year by machinery. The small gasoline engine is in general use for grinding, etc.

A light traction motor is being introduced to take the place of horses in plowing and hauling. A threshing machine that moves round the field, threshing while it moves, is already in use. The cost of production is always being reduced.

In many of the older districts many of the farmers are commencing to seed down part of the farm to grass and raise more stock. In the near future in many districts a more intensive system of cultivation will be in vogue.

Indian Head, Sask. R. C. SANDERSON.

Review of the Live Stock Trade for the Past Eleven Months.

Compared with 1906, the season just closing shows a considerable falling off in deliveries at the Winnipeg Stock Yards. A decline was of course anticipated. The severity of last winter, the unfavorable weather that prevailed during the entire summer and the fact that such unusually heavy shipments were made last season, reduced alike the number of cattle available for market and the means of fitting them for it. If this year's operations in live stock held any lesson for ranchers and farmers it showed the importance of providing a supply of feed to run the stock over winter. Last winter gave cattle a set back from which they scarcely recovered during the entire season. It delayed the beginning of the export trade and tended to keep prices down. The

percentage of exportable stuff was this year away below 1906. As we have emphasized week by week all through the season, the bulk of the cattle received here, altogether too large a proportion of it, has been of the butcher grades. Sixty-five per cent. of the total receipts last year were exported. In 1905 the exported percentage was sixty-five. For the eleven months covered by the data here given less than forty-four per cent. of the total received were of export grades. This in itself is a significant fact.

In sheep and hogs there is a similar decrease. For the entire twelve months there will be a falling off in hog deliveries of at least ten thousand head, and for sheep eight or nine thousand. Prices, too, for these two classes, sheep especially, were also lower than for 1906. Figures covering the imports of hogs to meet the requirements of the western trade are not yet available. The following is a statement of live stock deliveries at the Winnipeg Stock Yards for the eleven months, Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th, 1907, with figures showing receipts for the twelve months of 1906.

	1906	1907
Total cattle received	130,426	91,353
Total Exported	85,737	39,845
Total Feeders East	223	603
Total Feeders Chicago		187
Total Butchers East		5,638
Total Slaughtered Winnipeg	48,897	45,080
Total Decrease in Winnipeg		39,073
Total Decrease in Exports		45,882
Sheep (approximately)	30,000	21,198
Hogs (approximately)	83,000	75,283

Last year the estimated value of export cattle was \$47 per head. If this year's export stuff averaged up to approximately the same head value—and they should, for there was no marked change in the price per cwt. one year with the other—the export cattle trade of the West decreased to the extent of approximately \$2,100,000. The estimated value of the live stock sold in Winnipeg or exported through Winnipeg during the eleven months amounted in round numbers to \$3,900,000.

Bull Sale for 1908.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly allow me space for a few suggestions regarding our coming sale of pure bred bulls. The present is the time for every breeder to size up the bunch that he intends to offer for sale and pick out what will make good bulls, of the best type, according to their different breeds, and start feeding them. Every one should try and bring his stuff out in the best shape possible. Let us try and raise the price of the different breeds of cattle. We know that it pays to feed an animal well, especially if you want to sell it, for such an animal brought out in good shape always takes the eye more quickly than the other kind. I find, too, that every man that wants a bull now-a-days wants a better one than the last one he had and it will not pay a breeder to offer any thing that is not in good saleable shape. Every bull we offer is a sample of our breeding and of our herd, and it



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will pay the breeder far better to use the knife on all the plain bulls, let them go to beef, and not load himself with a lot of stuff that he cannot look after properly, than it will to bring out these inferior bulls and disgrace himself as a breeder and lower the standard of the breed. If you cannot afford to feed them so as to bring them out in the spring in good shape, by all means use the knife at once.

Now is the time to start to feed for next May sales; give yourself now lots of time for if you fit up a bull hurriedly you run great chances of doing him up at some time if not watched very carefully. So my plan is to keep them coming on slowly and when spring comes they are in a good, sappy, breeding condition, fit to go into any herd and they will do your breeding credit wherever they go.

Harding. W. H. ENGLISH.
President of Cattle Breeders Association of Manitoba.

Recognizing Good Laying Hens.

An enquirer says: "Will you please name the two best laying strains of hens and in selecting them what should one observe in general appearance? Is it possible for a novice to discriminate between ordinary and first class layers?"

Answer by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Edmonton, Alta.

Were I to name a breed generally considered as being one of the two best laying strains, namely the Leghorn, I would immediately raise a storm of protest from the advocates of other breeds equally as good. On the other hand were I to say that Plymouth Rocks were one of the two best laying strains, there are breeders of Orpingtons, Wyandottes and other varieties who would at once question my decision and quote figures of returns from their flocks showing that I was decidedly wrong and misleading.

It is not a question of breed but rather one of strain as repeated experiments have shown. For instance, in one experiment conducted by the writer with twelve Barred Plymouth Rock pullets hatched on the same day and reared and fed together throughout the test, having equal possibilities so far as care and feed were concerned: on applying the trap nest it was found that pullet No. 1 laid two eggs during that month while No. 5 laid twenty-seven. During the test No. 1 laid seventy-five and No. 5 laid 179 eggs.

As it applied in this case it will apply with the various breeds, making it unwise for one to answer the question of your enquirer by naming any two breeds as requested.

It becomes rather a question of your correspondent deciding on the breeds that appeal to him most and having done so it then becomes a matter of "type, strain and selection" to make them, in so far as he is concerned at least, the best breeds.

For the information of your correspondent and others who may be interested, I herewith submit the following figures from the official reports of the four egg laying contests conducted by the Department of Agriculture, at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales.

This contest was organized by the *Daily Telegraph*, suitable prizes being offered to several of the successful contestants. These contests created widespread interest throughout New South Wales, New Zealand and Australia, resulting in more attention to poultry and a much greater supply of eggs.

Each pen contained six pullets and the following are the results from the official reports of which, from the lack of space, I will give the returns from the five leading varieties in the different contests.

CONTEST No. 1.
38 Pens. 14 Breeds in Competition.

Breed.	Total eggs laid	Average per hen
R. C. White Leghorns	1113	185.50
White Leghorns	1041	173.50
Black Orpingtons	1026	171.00
Silver Wyandottes	945	157.50
"	916	152.66

CONTEST No. 2.
70 Pens. 12 Breeds in Competition.

Silver Wyandottes	1308	218.00
Black Orpingtons	1274	212.33
Andalusians	1242	207.00
White Leghorns	1225	204.16
Brown Leghorns	1203	200.50

CONTEST No. 3.
100 Pens. 21 Breeds in Competition.

Silver Wyandottes	1224	204.00
White Leghorns	1193	198.83
"	1179	196.50
Black Orpingtons	1171	195.16
White Leghorns	1155	192.50

CONTEST No. 4.
100 Pens. 17 Breeds in Competition.

White Leghorns	1411	233.33
Silver Wyandottes	1303	217.16
Imperials	1251	208.50
White Leghorns	1247	207.83
Golden Wyandottes	1222	203.66

THE ROCKDALE CONTEST.
(An overflow of No. 4.)
50 Pens. 8 Breeds in Competition.

Black Orpingtons	1461	243.50
White Laghorns	1443	240.50
Black Minorcas	1425	237.50
Black Orpingtons	1404	234.00
White Leghorns	1380	230.00



A BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT GROVE.

Having referred to these competitions it might be well to mention the comment on the system of feeding by the *Daily Telegraph*, in part as follows.

"There were no American ideas in the way of scratching sheds, patent drinking vessels, feeding troughs etc. No green bone, poultry spice or other specialty guaranteed to make fowls lay. Neither theories nor scientific facts were brought into play, while the chemist with his protein, carbohydrates and other elements which go to make up a balanced ration were given the go-by, all showing that the best laying done anywhere has been done under the simplest conditions and from the use of the usually recognized poultry foods."

Strange as it may appear, the Plymouth Rocks did not appear in any of the contests. As they may be termed our national breed, I may say that, although they had no place in any of the competitions, they are none the less capable of producing eggs.

We have many Canadian records where the Plymouth varieties have considerably exceeded the 200 egg mark. At the Maine Experimental Station where trap nest methods have been given special attention a trio of Barred Plymouth Rocks made the following records.

Hen No. 617, 251 eggs. Hen No. 318, 237 eggs. Hen No. 1003, 240 eggs, thus giving the Barred Rocks the highest individual record within the knowledge of the writer.

According to our last Dominion census the average number of eggs laid by our Canadian hens is 91 per year. With a possible 251 it will be readily seen that by giving more care in the selection of laying strains to breed from, the average might easily be doubled with the same number of hens.

Must Get Next the English Farm Laborer.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Once again I write you, this time the subject uppermost in my mind is the labor problem. I have, like a host of other farmers, been wondering where it will end if some relief is not soon forthcoming.

Picking up certain papers I see they have too much in B. C., too many Japs or Hindoos; the Mayor of Chicago wires the Mayor of Vancouver that he can supply all the white help he will need but I notice the Chicago man fails to state the class or nationality of this same white help. It seems very queer to me that Chicago can supply help for Vancouver, when thousands of farmers in the States were just crying for help. Again Sec. Bonaparte made a ruling just last spring, granting States the permission to assist desirable emigrants to said States—all this being done to relieve the labor situation.

Now it looks to me that that famous Chicago telegram had the smack of a labor union in it. I am with Mr. George Kerr who in his recent letter to you stated some facts very plainly. Now Mr. Editor who is it that is making this great howl against the Asiatic emigration? Has the farmer been heard from? I think not, it's been all done as far as I can see by this or that labor union. Now I'll tell you the truth Mr. Editor—that a brown, yellow or black man, would have looked mighty good in my fields to me, this summer past, for I would rather see a yellow man in my fields any time than the yellow weeds.

Now I suppose that some of your readers will up and say that I am a crank and cannot keep a hired man. Well, I'll say this—I've never had any trouble with only one exception. I have had a hired man, too, as long as I have been a farmer and know where-of I speak, but the hired man of to-day is too uncertain, expects too much, gets double the wages, and about half the hours that the writer did when working out.

But passing all this by, Mr. Editor, I think there is another way of solving this labor problem; we can if we go about it right, get Britain's own sons to help us. I wrote you in the spring on this subject and a Mr. Spencer of Warwickshire, England, bore me out in all my statements, as his letter appeared in your April 24th issue. Now if we can get word to this rural population of England, sons of the soil, we would have no kick coming on the green Englishman but all the advertisements seem to get into the wrong channels. It must be done in missionary fashion; we must meet John in the house, on the village green, or reading room, just tell him the truth, take off the glamor, let him see what he can do for himself after a few years.

Of course there are hundreds of farmers who would gladly put up the passage money for good reliable help, but that's like buying a pig in a poke. Who can devise a means of bringing the two together? Now Mr. Editor is there not some way of finding out the address of their different reading rooms, so that we can send your paper to them, then we can insert our advertisements in it, then they can see for themselves through your pictures, through your correspondence, what manner of a country this is, then there will not be so many heart-sore and home-

sick men and maidens, for if the truth cannot be told of a country, it had better be left alone.

The Canadian Government ran motor cars through England with Canadian products in them this year. It was all very well in its way; it would appeal to the small farmers and such like; but the laboring man would look at it, just like we do at the moon, as something very nice but unattainable, but if we can only get this rural population jarred loose, and it must be done in missionary fashion, I'll guarantee that these western farmers will only be too glad to extend the glad hand to the Englishman.

Thos. S. DAVIDSON.
Valley City, Alta.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The steamer, Mount Temple, carrying six hundred passengers from Antwerp for St. John, N. B., was wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast. No lives were lost though the cold caused much suffering.

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Large bituminous coal fields have been discovered on Bear River in northern Cariboo, B. C.

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A strange disease among cattle in the Saskatoon district has been declared by a veterinary to be blackfoot.

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In the team judging contest at the International Stock Show held in Chicago, the cup was won by the Guelph Agricultural College students. As this is the third consecutive victory for the Guelph students the trophy becomes their permanent property.

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Commander Ransford D. Bucknam, of the Turkish navy, who has just been promoted to the rank of rear admiral in that service, with the title of pasha, is not an American by birth, as claimed by the United States press, but a Canadian. The new pasha was born at Hantsport, in Nova Scotia, in 1860, his parents being Ezra Taylor and Isabella Roscoe Bucknam.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Joseph G. Cannon and John Sharp Williams have been nominated as speakers of the House by the Republican and Democratic parties respectively.

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King Oscar of Sweden, is seventy-eight years old, abdicated his throne in favor of his son, Gustave, owing to the increasing weakness of old age and died on the 8th.

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Mother Ellen White, head of the Adventist sect has predicted that Battle Creek, Michigan, will be totally destroyed, and has advised all her people to sell their homes in that city and move away.

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The Nineteenth Century, a British magazine, which quoted from a disreputable Canadian paper an article reflecting on Sir Frederick Borden, has publicly apologized for any injury which might have occurred to him through the publication of the story.

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According to the St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette, the Bank of England will be called upon to repay a sum loaned in 1722, which at compound interest, now amounts to \$400,000,000. The deposit was, it is said, made payable at sight and has never been called. It was lodged by the governor in a little Russian district north of Kieff. His name was Polubotko and he held office from 1722 to 1724. Now a former professor in the conservatorium named Rubetz has requested the representatives of forty noble families, descendants, and relatives of Polubotko to meet at Starodub, Little Russia, in order to agree upon measures to be taken to procure \$400,000,000 from the Bank of England.

Things to Remember.

- National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7.
- Ontario Horsebreeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 12, 13, 14.
- Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, Neepawa, February 10-14.
- Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, February 10th to 15th.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, March 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Dominion Fair, Calgary, June 30 to July 9.
- Convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Brandon, January 15, 16 and 17.
- Annual Meeting Shorthorn Breeders Association Toronto Feb. 6.
- Saskatchewan Spring Stallion Show, Fat Stock Show, and cattle sale, March 19, 20 and 21.

SEED FAIRS.

- Saltcoats Seed Fair, December 18.
- Churchbridge, December 19th.
- Yorkton, December 20th.
- Craik, December 20th.
- Duck Lake, January 29th.
- Rosthern, January 30th.
- Lloydminster, February 4th.

Markets.

The close of navigation finds all wheat markets strongly bullish. The Nova Scotia crop report issued today was another factor to aid in maintaining the strength of wheat. It was two points below the average for the past ten years. Hence while foreign cables were coming lower, the American market stiffened perceptibly and while wheat closed weaker than a week ago, the market is stronger with a clearer upward tone than has prevailed for some time.

Inspections at Winnipeg for the week were as follows:

Wheat	Cars.
One hard.....	1
One Northern.....	124
Two Northern.....	383
Three Northern.....	540
No. 4.....	291
No. 5.....	202
No. 6.....	153
Feed 1.....	264
Feed 2.....	222
Rejected one.....	20
Rejected two.....	16
No grade.....	204
Rejected.....	14
Total.....	2442

WINNIPEG GRAIN PRICES.

One Northern.....	100½
Two Northern.....	97½
Three Northern.....	90½
No. 4.....	84
No. 5.....	71
No. 6.....	56
Feed 1.....	47
Feed 2.....	36
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	91½
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	91
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	88½

Oats

No. 2 white.....	43½
No. 3 white.....	40
Rejected.....	32

Barley

No. 3.....	68
No. 4.....	45
Flax.....	102

Futures:—Closing quotations Dec. 10th. Wheat 100½; Jan., \$1.01½; May, \$1.09½; July, \$1.10; Oats, Dec., 43½; May, 51c.; Flax, Dec., \$1.02, May, \$1.04

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran per ton.....	\$21 00
Shorts per ton.....	23 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton.....	32 50
Oats, chopped, per ton.....	35 00
Barley, chopped, per ton.....	29 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	
Prairie.....	11 00 @ 12 00
Timothy.....	16 00

Butter:—

Fancy, fresh made creamery prints.....	33 @ 34
Creamery 14 and 25 lb. boxes.....	28
Dairy prints extreme fancy.....	26 @ 27
Dairy in tubs.....	23 @ 24
Cheese, Manitoban, at Winnipeg.....	11 @ 12
Eggs, fresh f. o. b. Winnipeg.....	27
subject to candling	
Potatoes.....	45

Export steers, \$3.50; butchers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; lighter grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00; heifers, \$3.00; cows \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; calves \$5.00 to \$7.00 each. Hogs (160-220 lbs.) \$5.50; other grades 4.50 to \$5.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Native beef cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; fat cows, \$2.50 to \$3.85; heifers, \$1.60 to \$4.25; bulls, \$1.85 to \$3.75; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.00; western rangers, \$2.65 to 4.25; milkers and springers \$25.00 to \$45.00 each. Sheep, native ewes, \$2.00 to \$5.15; fat western's, \$2.25 to \$5.00; lambs, native, \$4.50 to 6.25; western's, \$5.50 to \$6.00; feeders, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Hogs, select packing, \$4.90 to \$5.20; lights, \$4.60 to \$4.95.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.25 to 4.75; bulls, \$3.35 to \$3.75; butchers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; milkers and springers, \$27.00 to \$62.00 each, calves, \$4.00 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Hogs, select packing, \$5.00; lights and other grades \$4.25 to \$4.50.

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AND HOME JOURNAL

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IN AN EDITORIAL WAY

Christmas.

Christmas probably means more to a Canadian than to one of any other nationality. The Canadian imagination and intelligence readily grasps the significance of Christmas and the Canadian temperament responds to the designs of the Almighty in instituting the origin of the Christmas season. It matters not at all whether we celebrate the actual birthday of Jesus; it is sufficient that we recognize the fact of his birth in a little Asiatic town nineteen hundred years ago. It is fitting also that we should celebrate the Christmas Day at the close of the Old Year and just before the beginning of the New for if the advent of Christ—whether we recognize Him as a composite character divine and human, or as a perfect type of humanity, known in history—means anything, it means the beginning again of things. The New Year could not be more appropriately commenced than by the celebration of the birth of one whose life and work has wrought so tremendous and magnificent an improvement in the human race.

That there has been a grand improvement in people and institutions since the day Christ was born is evident to every one. On the opposite page is illustrated the fact that humanitarian institutions were not available for the poor in distress. The best substitute for a hospital that the mother of Jesus could find was the stable. Homes for incurables, asylums, and orphan's homes were unknown. The poor begged in public and the poor sick were dependent upon private charity. That these institutions owe their existence to the work and life of Christ is plain, as immediately after his death there sprang up a company of teachers who expounded the philosophy of His life. This created broader sympathies, organized charity and developed a fuller recognition of the principal that the greatest source of enjoyment lies in being of service to others. To the spread of those ideas we owe whatever in our civilization makes it superior to other civilizations and the Christian countries dominant in the world to-day.

The Example.

Humanity had been groping and struggling for centuries to determine what it existed for and how it could best exist. Somewhere in its great unsettled mind there lurked the conviction that some day there would be a man evolved that would be perfect and whose example would show to the race the way to satisfaction and an understanding of its ultimate destiny. When the ideal man should come it was believed humanity would have its problem settled. The poetry of the prophets, and historical facts, show that this was expected and although He was not recognized in His life as a perfect type of manhood and the summation of all living creatures, still there has never been since His death any question but what His life was perfect and his example the highest. To-day the man or woman who wants to fix his or her eye upon some character to serve as an example to strive to be like, can find no more perfect personality in all the history of

the race. There is none. And the man or woman who sets his ideal lower than that of Christ's life will not be satisfied, no matter what position or wealth may be attained. Upon the extent to which individuals and nations apply this conception of life will depend personal excellence and national greatness.

National Morality.

As a nation it is gratifying to notice that high ideals are firmly grounded and that public opinion demands their recognition in public men in Canada. During the past year, public lives have been extinguished just because high moral principles were ignored and the country is the better off for it, despite the fact that it loses the services of men strong in ability and political sagacity. It is well that the country has moral standards that must be observed. These are the things to tie to when such questions as Oriental invasion and other economic and industrial problems arise. They are more than ever essential in face of the conditions which have arisen upon the Pacific Coast. For whether it is in British Columbia or in any other part of the world, nation must stand against nation, and in the struggle to maintain national existence or to conduct commerce when myriads of hungry mouths gape at the gates of Canada's granaries, the moral and intellectual fibre of Canadians will be put to a test to withstand the shock of those whose standards of life are not ours and whose contact is a menace to our best welfare.

Private Ideals.

The other day we received a letter from a young homesteader in northwestern Manitoba who recited his ambitions; he has a quarter section and was getting his duties done upon it. With this young man the chief aim in life appears to be to make a thousand dollars out of fifty hogs. He says he is working seventeen hours a day and is bound to make things go. Poor boy! It is not by such means men and women grow. True, our best men are hard working, and to honest toil we owe much of our national greatness, but to make the wages of hard manual work the object and aim of a life is pathetic indeed. The case is cited here because it is representative of a large number. For too many of our people have lost sight of ideals of life, the strife to get property and money is far too dominant a passion with the average man. It does us no harm to recall that the cultivation of the affections by small acts of kindness yields better returns than the cultivation of whole sections of prairie. Take a lesson from the prairie rose. It works. It takes material from the earth and dirt and filth in which its roots are set and converts them into a pure fragrant, distinctive flower. Nothing of the dross from which it springs is detected in the bud. The rose has a character of its own which selects that which it needs and which it can use, and converts it into something infinitely more beautiful and pure. Man also may do likewise. He can use—and it is his duty to use—materials at his hand to produce the perfect flower of manhood.

1907.

Looking back over 1907, Canadians will recall incidents that make it a year long to be remembered for characteristically the unpleasant things in life are apt to leave a more lasting impression than their opposites. As a year in which nature was bountiful and commerce flourishing beyond the most sanguine hopes of the most chronic optimist, 1906 should always easily be recalled. As a year in which the opposite conditions obtained, 1907 will stand out boldly. And yet we are not seriously afflicted. Practically the worst that can be said of 1907 is that the elements were uncongenial and that nature withheld from us the means of obtaining luxuries which she lavished in 1906. We as a nation are not in want. Poverty and distress are not prevalent. Bread is plentiful and the material means of enjoying life are not wanting. But a spirit of retrenchment settled over the country in the wake of unfavorable crop conditions which has made people believe that they are poorer than they really are. For two months the strongest minds of the country have been seeking the cause of the inclination on the part of every one to curtail buying and of the evident shrinking into concealment of money, and the most general conclusion is that the causes are not material—concrete, but mental—abstract; that they are due to a lack of confidence rather than to a lack of actual wealth. Such is the penalty of a fearful disposition.

But there is no denying the fact that many families have less than they had a year ago and, although they have sufficient, a lessening of possessions and of power to purchase is keenly felt. We rise easily upon a flood tide of prosperity but it hurts us to return to average conditions. To those who have been unfortunate with their crops, the sympathy of the more favored is extended, for such incidents as we have experienced make us all more human and considerate of our fellows.

The financial sense, however, is practically the only one in which the nation has been unfortunate. Epidemics of disease have been unknown and there is every evidence that the moral fibre of the nation has strengthened. In addition there is a consciousness of a broader national vision. Our Government has expanded its scope in international treaties, and public opinion has applied itself to a sane consideration of our race problem in such a manner as to give ourselves confidence in the final outcome. The realization that the presence of Orientals is not an economical or political problem, but an ethical and moral one, is most gratifying, especially as so many circumstances protruded to obscure a clear view of the situation.

In private life joys and sorrows have been experienced in almost the average proportion; in the case of the Quebec bridge disaster, we have had a great national calamity but upon the conclusion of the year we can look back with gratitude and forward with confidence, for whether we are conscious of it or not we are evolving into a great nationhood.

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THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHEPHERDS. From a Painting by H. Lerolle Modern French School.



THE CLEANLINESS WHICH IS AKIN TO GODLINESS

FARMER'S
ADVOCATE

The Quiet Hour

GOD WITH US.

But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?—2 Chron. vi.: 18.

Immanuel! God with us in His meekness,

Immanuel! God with us in His might,

To bind our wounds, to gift with strength our weakness,

To bring us, angels, to the home of light!

SHILOH is come; His feet our earth have trod;

Now thanks and glory to the CHILD our God!"

How quickly the Christmas season comes round—are you glad? If I asked that question of the children, there would be little hesitation about the answer, but their elders may not feel quite so sure. Of course, we all ought to be glad when Christmas is rising like a glorious sun to brighten all the land, but with many of us the season has got out of joint, somehow, and joy and peace are scattered by the rush and turmoil and fuss of preparation. Even the giving of presents is too often ruined by false motives. If everyone spoke frankly would not some such words as these be heard pretty frequently: "Oh, dear, I must give a handsome present to Miss— for she always gives me one, and I don't like to appear stingy. I have to get about fifty Christmas gifts ready. What a bother Christmas is, anyway."

Don't let us allow the happy Christmas time to be marred by fret and fuss, or ruined by the petty bartering of "Christmas presents"—falsely so-called! Let us make some attempt to live the "simple life," which is nowadays talked about so much and practised so little. We are a little apt to confuse necessities and luxuries in our minds. There are people who think an automobile or a yacht almost a necessity—for them. Yet we know it is possible

to be happy without such things. Are not many of the things we call "necessities" looked upon as luxuries by others? Of course, we are not called upon to forego all luxuries, but a true soldier of Christ does not want to enervate himself by choosing a soft and easy existence. And those who are spoiling Christmas by working too hard may be injuring those they love rather than helping them; just as a mother injures her daughter if she lets her lie around and read novels while she herself is slaving to make life easy for the family. A little hardness is wholesome, and it is a great mistake for parents to be very indulgent. Even in Christmas charities there is great danger of losing Christmas peace. A few days ago a friend of mine, who is engaged in looking after poor children all the year round, told me that she and those who were working with her were busy getting gifts ready for 650 children. "And," she remarked, "we don't give the things haphazard, we find out first what each child needs most." That involves a great deal of work and thought, doesn't it? I am not asking you to give up the extra work Christmas brings. Work is a very good thing—in reason. But we can be very busy in preparation for the great feast, without allowing ourselves to lose our quiet peace—the "peace on earth" which is a Christmas gift from God. It is not easy in these days when everyone seems to be living at high pressure, but it is possible. One of the outside ways of avoiding unrest is to make our gifts to our nearest and dearest very simple and inexpensive. Those who love us only want some sign of remembrance—a sacramental love-token. A few lines of greeting often go to the heart and make the recipient more glad than an expensive present. It is very important to keep the spring from which the Christmas gifts flow, clear and pure, if we wish to greet the Day with the fresh gladness of a child-like heart. Put love into the stitches,

make the puddings and cakes for love's sake, and the season will no longer be a time of sordid worry and fuss—though it may be just as busy as ever. And, under all the rush of the busy days, let the peace of God stand as a sentinel, keeping the heart and mind. The peace of God must rule, if we keep always in sight the real meaning of Christmas: "Immanuel—God with us."

The remembrance of His presence is peace—the peace which passeth all understanding. When Solomon dedicated the Temple, he asked: "Will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?" The more we find out about the infinity of the universe, and the comparative smallness of this earth on which we live, the more impossible it seems. The glad tidings of great joy, which have brightened the earth for about 2,000 years, can never be an old story to us if we enter into the tremendous meaning of the good news.

Each little child, each man and woman is, by the wonderful Incarnation of the Son of God, drawn up to an infinite height of glory. The little Child who lay in that lowly manger-bed brought heaven down to earth and lifted up earth to heaven. No wonder we date our years from that Event—the grandest in history. Our Divine Brother is one with us for evermore. He is guiding our steps, inspiring our hearts, protecting us from unseen foes, making all things work together for our eternal good. Best of all, He is loving us with a tender, individual affection. How strange it is that we allow ourselves to be worried and anxious, when God is close at hand all day long. How strange that we should be faithless enough to be disappointed when He is planning so carefully the most trivial details of our daily warfare and daily journey.

This Christianity of ours is so grand and glorious, so almost unbelievable, that we may well be thrilled with awful joy when we consider the continual indwelling and never-failing sympathy of the All-Mighty, Ever-Loving God. But we have grown used to the thought, and may have lost some of its wonderful freshness. Stop right here, and remember that the God of all the ages is here, thinking of you, loving you as though there were no other being in the universe

for Him to concentrate His love upon. Is it not a thought which fills the soul with an awful joy, and an awful peace?

Think for a moment how dreadful it would be to be deprived of this constant presence of God, think what our condition would be if God did not dwell with men on the earth. What if everything happened by blind chance! Then those who went on wilfully in a career of sin might be happy and light-hearted, and those who lived pure and noble lives might find no joy in their work. Pain would then come by accident, and the most we could do would be to bear it bravely—our souls would not be as gold, precious in the sight of an all-wise Refiner, but would be tossed carelessly into the fire of meaningless sorrow to be destroyed as refuse. Then we should be walking in the darkness, we should be afraid of future troubles, and have no confidence in the lasting property of present happiness. Death would then be a horror, a going out into black uncertainty, helpless and alone, instead of a glad stepping out into the full light of day with hand clasped tenderly in the warm human clasp of our Divine Brother. Love would then make life almost unbearable, for death must one day part the truest lovers; and, if God were not with us, there could be no reality in any communion of saints. While He holds my hand and the hand of the one I love, parting—in any real sense—is impossible. If God were far away in heaven, we might be swept away in myriads—and who would care! But now we know that He cares for every sparrow that is lonely upon the housetop, and that He watches over us, His dear children, with such particular care that even the very hairs of our head are numbered.

This flesh of ours is sacred, and must be kept with all reverence, because He has taken it and will wear it for all eternity. Every blade of grass, each flower that is hidden out of sight in the woods is dear to the Father.

Those who have wandered far away into evil paths may be sad at heart, but they never need despair. God is always at hand, His love is infinite. I never understand how men can declare that one who dies apparently impenitent has gone at once and forever outside the in-



"Daffodils, that come before the swallow dars,
And take the winds of march with beauty."—SHAKESPEARE.

Children's Corner



BLOSSOMING TIME.

finite love of God. Death does not destroy the love of the most degraded of God's creatures, how can it destroy the love of One who is LOVE? He dwells with men on the earth, and surely He does not cease to dwell with them after they leave this earth. I don't know how His love manifests itself after the barrier of death is passed, but His love could not be infinite—it would be very poor love, indeed—if it were stopped short by that barrier.

Jesus—God the Saviour—is always reaching out to draw up into beautiful purity the lives that have been trailed in the defilement of sin. Some may call me a heretic for saying this, but I would rather be called a heretic than doubt for one moment the glorious love of God—a love that must show itself often by awful severity, never by weak indulgence.

The indwelling presence of God—God manifest in our flesh—puts new life and courage into us. We can look up confidently into our dear Lord's face many times during the busiest day—not losing, but gaining time thereby—we can feel the thrilling touch of His hand as we go about our daily work. Then the commonest tasks will be transfigured, because we take each one from His hand, and give it back to Him when completed. Then each morning's waking thought will be: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do for Thee and Thy children to-day?" Then love, joy and peace will fill our hearts and lives with gladness. Don't we always feel glad of heart when one we love very dearly is close beside us?

We are filled with the Divine nature because Christ is in us and we are in Him; let us keep our thoughts pure as crystal so that His light may shine through us to brighten other lives, this Christmas-time and all the year through.

"We who are of the earth need not be earthly;
God made our natures like His own,
divine.
Nothing but selfishness can be unworthy
Of His pure image meant through us to shine.
The death of deaths it is, ourselves to smother
In our own pleasures, His dishonored gift,
And life—eternal life—to love each other;
Our souls with Christ in sacrifice to lift."

HOPE.

CRADLE HYMN.

Away in a manger, no crib for a bed,
The little Lord Jesus laid down
His sweet head.
The stars in the bright sky looked down
where He lay—
The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay.
The cattle are lowing, the Baby awakes,
But little Lord Jesus, no crying He makes.
I love Thee, Lord Jesus! look down
from the sky,
And stay by my cradle till morning is nigh.

—Martin Luther

"SPEAKIN' O' CHRISTMAS

Breezes blowin' middlin' brisk,
Snowflakes thro' the air a-whisk,
Fallin' kind o' soft an' light,
Not enough to make things white,
But jest sorter siftin' down
So's to cover up the brown
Of the dark world's rugged ways
'N make things look like holidays.
Not smoothed over, but jest specked,
Sorter strainin' fur effect,
An' not quite a-gittin' through
What it started in to do.
Mercy sakes! it does seem queer
Christmas Day is 'mcst nigh here.
Somehow it don't seem to me
Christmas like it used to be—
Christmas with its ice an' snow,
Christmas of the long ago.
You could feel its stir an' hum
Weeks and weeks before it come;
Somethin' in the atmosphere
Told you when the day was near,
Didn't need no almanacs;
That was one o' Nature's fac's.
Every cottage decked out gay—
Cedar wreaths an' holly spray—
An' the stores, how they were drest,
Tinsel till you couldn't rest;
Every window fixed up pat
Candy canes, an' things like that,
Noah's arks, an' guns, an' dolls,
An' all kinds o' fol-de-rols.
Then with frosty bells a-chime,
Slidin' down the hills o' time,
Right amidst the fun an' din
Christmas come a-bustlin' in,
Raised his cheery voice to call
Out a welcome to us all,
Hale and hearty, strong and bluff,
That was Christmas, sure enough.
Snow knee-deep an' coastin' fine,
Frozen mill ponds, all ashine,
Seemin' jest to lay in wait,
Beggin' you to come an' skate.
An' you'd git your gal an' go
Stumpin' cheerily through the snow,
Feelin' pleased an' skeert an' warm,
'Cause she had a-holt your arm.
Why, when Christmas come in, we
Spent the whole glad day in glee,
Havin' fun an' feastin' high,
An' some courtin' on the sly.
Bustin' in some neighbor's door,
An' then suddenly, before
He could give his voice a lift,
Yellin' at him, "Christmas gift!"
Now sich things are never heard,
'Merry Christmas!' is the word.
But it's only change o' name,
An' means givin' jest the same.
There's too many new-styled ways
Now about the holidays.
I'd just like once more to see
Christmas like it used to be!

—PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

A MOTHER AND FIVE BABIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in print and thought I would write again, for my little sister is writing and wanted me to write too. I saw where Kit Allan was telling about her rabbits. I keep them too, and think they are dear little pets. I have six, a mother and five babies.
It will soon be winter again, it hardly seems as if we have had any summer at all. The frost spoiled a lot of grain around here. I am taking music lessons now, and I like it very much. I am also going to school every day and am in the fifth book.
I think it is a fine idea to send pictures to the Children's Corner, but I can't draw good ones so won't send any. I am very much interested in your story called "Carmichael", which appeared in the last two issues.
My sister, who is teaching near Weyburn, has been up to spend Thanksgiving and only went back to-day. She will not be back till Christmas.

Sask. (a). LIZZIE STEWART.

COYOTES GOT THE CHICKENS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the C. C. Pa is not home at present for he had to go down in the country one hundred miles from home after some cattle. We have a teacher now. His name is Mr. F. He is a fine teacher I think. We had two cats this year but the coyotes got away with one. They are getting away with the chickens every day. My two brothers go to school with me. We have got our grain all stacked but the hay is not finished yet. My birthday is on the tenth of December and I will be eleven then. I will close wishing the ADVOCATE every success.

Alta. (a) PEARL BARNETT (10).

A FAMOUS RUNNER'S SISTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner, and decided to write too. I live on a farm two miles from Neepawa. I have a brother and sister that go to school with me. In the summer we walk, and in winter we drive our pony. His name is Tony, and he is an Indian pony. I have two sisters and six brothers. One brother has three wolf-hounds, and sometimes they kill quite a few wolves. One of my brothers competed in the Hamilton Road Race this fall. There is a lake near the town and there is skating on it every night.
Wishing the Corner and its members every success, and a merry Christmas.

Man. (a) EDNA PARSONS.



GOOD PLAYFELLOWS.

(Didn't your brother win in the twenty-mile road race held in Winnipeg last summer? I saw the finish of that race. It was a good one. C. D.)

THE YEAR'S PROSPERITY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am in the third reader and had my examination Friday before last. The school closed at the last of November.
We had some number three northern wheat. Papa sold fifteen cattle out of thirty-six, and ten of them were shipped. I helped to load a car of number five northern wheat for papa which was sent to Fort William. There is a railroad goes by our house and it is three miles to the nearest station. We have a tree belt around the east and north side of our house which was planted five years ago and some of the trees are sixteen feet high.

Sask. (a) INGOLPUR BERGSTENSON. (10)
(You ought to be able to have a fine garden in the shelter of that tree belt. I liked your letter. There wasn't a single mistake to be corrected. C. D.)

NOT A VERY LARGE SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have had the privilege of reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time. The man that we had took it. I read the letters every week and was very much interested in them.
We live on a farm four miles east of Boissevain. Our farm consists of a half section of land. We have six head of horses. Their names are Dan, Charlie, Tupper, Nance, Lark and Frank, also twenty head of cattle, two pigs, three calves, and three turkeys.
I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss F.—I study arithmetic, geography, physiology, composition, reading, writing, drawing and spelling. The school I attend is Rayfield. It is not a very large school. There are fourteen pupils attending.
Well I think I have told enough for the first letter to the ADVOCATE. Hoping to see my letter in print, I remain a faithful reader.

Man. (b) EVA LUDGATE. (12)

A LOT OF PUPS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write to the Children's Corner and see my letter in print. We had a lot of pups and sold eight of them, kept one for ourselves and still have one for sale.
We have two dogs, four horses, two colts, two pigs, one turkey and I don't know how many hens and chickens. I have two sisters and one brother. Father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for I don't know how long. I am nine years old. I go to school and my teacher's name is Miss C.— We lived on a farm five years ago and I like the farm best.

Man. (a) LESLIE E. SCOTT.



IN HOLIDAY UNIFORM.

Asiatic Immigration from a Woman's Standpoint

It is scarcely possible, now-a-days, to take up a newspaper without finding in it at least one article on that burning topic of the present—Asiatic exclusion. Argument upon argument has been brought forward, in the attempt to prove the wisdom—or lack of wisdom—of the proposed measure. From one point of view, however, and that a very important one, I have never seen the matter discussed; and that is, from the domestic, or household side of the question.

The Home, as every thoughtful person will concede, is the nation in embryo. Whatever tends towards the well-being of home-life, and to promote its influence for good, is a source of strength and blessing to the community and nation. Whatever saps the moral fibre and efficiency of the home, will speedily have its effect upon the country at large. What effect, then, has the present system of Asiatic immigration upon the homes of Canada, but especially upon those of the farther West? And how would they be affected if further restrictions were placed upon immigration from the Orient?

It should be explained, that when we speak of Asiatic domestic service, we really mean Chinese and Japanese only. The Hindoos are such recent arrivals in the country, that, so far, they seem to have been employed only in various departments of outside labor, at which they have achieved a fair measure of success. As they are industrious, and willing to learn, there is little doubt that, when once they have a little more experience in Canadian methods of working and living, their assistance will be valuable along certain lines of employment; but, for some time, at least, they will scarcely be available for domestic service.

No one who has had personal experience with both white and Asiatic domestic service, and who has studied the subject carefully, and with an un-biased mind, can fail to regret the many erroneous ideas that are sown abroad. Therefore a little time devoted to the consideration of some of its phases, will be time profitably spent.

In eastern and central Canada, and the nearer west, domestic labor is drawn almost entirely from Canadian and European sources, the number of Asiatics engaged in it being so small as to make no appreciable difference. But when we reach the farther West we find conditions changed. Here "white" servants are hard to get at any price, constituting only about fifteen or twenty per cent of the domestic labor employed; so that Asiatics are a matter of necessity, if one is to have a servant at all. Wages range from \$25 a month upwards, \$30 being about the average. A few may perhaps be obtained for \$20, but one should not expect much experience, or efficient service, for that amount. Where they are employed as chefs in boarding houses, restaurants or hotels, the wage paid is from \$45 to \$125 per month. Of course, for the higher scale of wages, one naturally expects to secure an "artist" in his department; nor is he likely to be disappointed. The amount of work performed by a thoroughly competent Chinaman or Jap, and the excellence of it, can scarcely be imagined unless seen.

When white labor can be obtained, the remuneration given is the same as for ordinary Asiatic service—which really means that white servants obtain a higher wage than the same class of Asiatics; because the ordinary white servant can perform less labor in a given time, than the ordinary Chinaman or Jap, nor is it, as a rule, performed any better. The outstanding advantage in employing white servants seems to be, that infants and young children will be taken care of during most afternoons and evenings; whilst Li or Toshi must have an hour or two for himself every afternoon, as well as the evenings, after the dinner is safely out of the way.

A few years ago, before the Government imposed the capitation tax of \$500 upon every Chinese immigrant, house service was much more plentiful than at present, and wages were very

reasonable,—\$10 or \$12 being considered a fair average monthly wage for the ordinary servant. The Chinese servants then resident in the country, were not entirely opposed to the tax—or, at least, the cloud had a silver lining. "Allee betta fo' us,—we get big pay," they said; so that the present high rate of wage is simply a fulfilment of prophecy.

Then, many families were able to employ servants, who are now debarred from doing so by the high wages demanded by both classes. This might not be considered such a great hardship in families where the housekeeper is strong and healthy; and where there are several growing boys and girls who can—or should—be able to render some appreciable assistance in and around the home, and who would be much benefited by so doing. But in many households a different state of affairs obtains. The mother is not strong, and the children are too young to be anything but "precious hinderers" and the inability to procure adequate assistance is a serious menace to the stability and well-being of the home. When the house-mother is over-worked and under-rested, it is quite impossible for her to give the children the care and training that their morals and manners require, at this formative period of their lives. Consequently the younger portion of this "all-white Canada" of ours (about which we are hearing so much now-a-days), often displays itself in a most undesirable light.

of the average Oriental servant as the shop is the merchant's business, or building is the carpenter's. He bends his energies to learning every department of it, and perfecting it in detail. The scene of his labors may drift from kitchen to kitchen, each having certain differences in routine and management, but the underlying principles of work will not materially change. Then, too, he usually has a man's health and strength, and there is less likelihood of the family routine being disturbed by sickness in the kitchen. And he is almost invariably an early riser.

Li's kitchen is his workshop, and, during his term of office, he regards it as his own particular possession. If he is proper-minded, as the average Asiatic, is, he feels himself responsible for the materials and utensils placed in his charge, and for the best results being produced by means of them.

I have heard of cases where he promptly ejected from his domain junior members of the family, when their visits were too frequent, or at critical times, or if he considered their conduct unbecoming. He has been known to order out even the mistress herself, if he fancied her to be needlessly "fussy" or fault-finding. But such instances are rare, though they are not always undeserved. My experience has been, that the various members of the household are welcome in the kitchen at any hour, providing that they exercise tact and courtesy. Indeed, the mother of a well-behaved young son—even

is an Oriental she should have no further thought for him. By kindly interest and sympathy, she can, and will, do much to influence him for good. True, he may bring back with him undesirable microbes, etc., but I have never heard of his doing so. For one reason, that would not be business-like; and the average Asiatic is first, last, and always business.

These daily outings reflect themselves very favorably in the kitchen routine. With the fresh air and change, Li usually returns to his work with renewed zeal, and in good temper. Extra demands upon his time and labor do not irritate him as they otherwise might. One lady, whose Oriental receives the average wage of \$30, told me recently, that, in one week, owing to various unusual circumstances, she had had almost fifty extra meals served, and that no trace of dissatisfaction could be detected in the conduct of her Chinaman. However, when paying him his wages next time, a small douceur was added to the regular amount. Indeed, the average Asiatic appears to enjoy having company for meals, providing that he is allowed to prepare some of his favorite extra dishes. This is in line with the pleasure the shop-keeper takes in displaying his goods.

We frequently hear it asserted that Asiatics live so frugally that not enough of their wages comes into circulation. We find, however, that this habit of economy is reflected in the kitchen management of the ordinary Oriental cook. The experience of many employers has been, that, given a fairly free hand in the arranging of the bills of fare, and the ordering of supplies, Li will probably be just a little more economical than his mistress, finding a slightly and nourishing way of using up every scrap of left-over food, etc. But, of course, before handing over too much power to him, the prudent housewife will first satisfy herself that she thoroughly knows her man." for there are differences in Asiatics the same as in Canadians. Then, too, in those parts of the country where the market gardening, fish-mongering, etc., are largely in the hands of Orientals, Li, knows better than his mistress, from whom the best quality of the various articles may be obtained, and the proper prices to pay. If inferior goods are delivered, it will be refreshing to witness the promptness and energy with which they are literally "bundled" back again. Or if Li is house-servant in a home in the country, he will probably try gardening on his own account, for John Chinaman is veritably the "Man with the Hoe." Or he will like to have a small poultry-yard, or spend some of his afternoons hunting or fishing—the benefits resulting from these enterprises being cheerfully turned over to the family use. Only—the initiative must come from him. If his mistress proposes these extras, he will probably have something to say about "too muchee verk."

It is sometimes said that the presence of Orientals has not a good influence over the growing boys in the home, but this is almost entirely as the parents choose. It may be made a veritable "means of grace," both to the children and to the Asiatic. By wise direction of the naturally good impulses of the child, a spirit of true manliness and chivalry may be inculcated, by teaching them to stand up for those who are too often despised and persecuted, and by constantly impressing upon them the dignity of toil, and the rights of the toiler. And the average Asiatic will be quick to appreciate this friendly spirit, and to show his appreciation by genuine devotion to the interests of his employer; for, in spite of an unemotional exterior, Li has a grateful heart, and will do, many times over, for love what he will not do for money.

We also hear it said sometimes, that if an Orient presides in the kitchen, the young daughters of the family will be unable to practise cooking. I do not see much logic in that argument, however. Li will not be likely to prevent the mother and daughter entering his workshop at any convenient time, and



BESIDE THE WATER FALL.

It must not be taken for granted however, that the shortage in the domestic labor market is responsible for all the sins of ignorance, rudeness, and wantonness which we see so frequently in the young people of to-day. Many of those who should be home-makers are too much addicted to the pursuit of pleasure or business during their limited leisure. The little ones in the home, who should be their first thought and care, are too often left to find their education and recreation on the streets—the disastrous results of which are plainly evident. But to resume:—

One afternoon, not long ago, a few friends were gathered round a cosy grate fire, enjoying a refreshing cup of tea. The conversation turned to the topic of Asiatic labor, and one bright, business-like matron—the mother of a number of well-trained children, and mistress of a beautiful home, that instinctively suggests "Spotless Town"—remarked, very seriously, that, after a long experience in servant-keeping, she had found Oriental labor more satisfactory than white. As a number of the others present held the same opinion, it set one wondering just why this should be. One would expect the reverse.

In the first place, the Asiatics are men, and, as men, they possess, for the most part, a man's talent for business. House-service is as much the life-work

if he is at the roosting age—has a stronger hold on her Asiatic than she otherwise would have. Ted comes racing in from school or play, the savory odors leading him straight to the kitchen. "Say, Li, you've an awful good smell here! What's to be for lunch?" With lightning speed, Li runs off the bill of fare on his upraised fingers; and, if time permits, he cracks his time-honored joke about "loas' cawn-beef," or "stewed sausages," smiling indulgently as young Ted hastily lifts a lid or two, to peer in, before rushing off to prepare himself for the meal.

Most Oriental domestics leave the house for an hour or two in the afternoon, and again as soon as the day's work is over. To those of us who are accustomed to maid servants only, this may not seem to be an advantage but after experiencing the new order of things, one finds it a relief, not to have continually upon one's mind a sense of responsibility for the servants' well-being and well-doing. When her maid is out for the afternoon or evening, the conscientious mistress feels almost as much anxiety for her as she would for a daughter, especially if she is young or pretty, or inexperienced in the ways of the world. But when Li goes away, she knows that it is useless to worry. He goes to his own people and associates, and there the curtain drops until his return. I do not mean that because he

(Continued on page 1846.)

CARMICHAEL: By Anison North

CHAPTER VIII A NEW LIFE

THE days that followed were filled with a strange sort of life for us. Everyone vied in kindness toward us, and presents of all sorts poured in upon us, bedding and cheeses, and cans of fruit, and clothing. Even Gay Torrance's second best, ribbons and all, was not too good to be dyed black and sent to me all pressed and ready for wearing, with a little black hat, and shoes and stockings, all complete.

For a time we still stayed on at Mrs. Might's, but every day my mother would insist on going back to our ruined home. There she would sit with that helpless, dazed look, in the hammock that still swung, idly enough, beneath the trees, looking round upon the desolation of it all, the gaping cellar full of ashes and cinders, the gaunt, smoked chimneys, and the scorched, shrivelled leaves of the trees nearest where the house had been. Farther down in the garden the bushes were yet green, and clumps of late phlox and fall sunflowers still showed an odd glint of colour; but this touch of the old home only seemed to make the desolation more complete.

Once, just once, she went to the apple-house door and looked in, but turned away with a shudder, and put her hands over her face.

So the days went by idle-handed for her, in a sort of living death.

As usual it was Amanda Might who came to the rescue.

"Adam Might 'n' me's jist been thinkin'" I overheard her say to Miss Tring one day, "that Mrs. Mallory 'll never be herself again till she's somethin' of her own to clean 'n' fuss over, 'n' somethin' to save."

"I've been thinking that too," said Miss Tring, "something will have to be done; but what? That's what I've been puzzling over."

"Isn't the remains o' that old log shanty back in the clearin' yet?" asked Amanda.

"Why, yes, but"—in a tone of discouragement—"there's no flooring in it, nor doors nor windows; and the cattle have been running through it. It's nothing but an old ruin!"

"All the same," said Amanda, with decision, "it's a good size, with a loft, 'n' if the logs is standin' up all ready, why, with a good big bee the men could soon fix it up. I'll do the cookin' fer them."

"But,"—Miss Tring still hesitated—"it's such a lonely place!"

Mrs. Might said nothing for a moment, but when she spoke again it was with her usual confidence.

"She'll be more contented there," she said, "than where it all happened. The only thing's how to mention it. If I did she might think I was tryin' to get her out o' my house, which the Lord knows"—with all reverence—"I'm not. 'Twas never the way o' the Greens to grudge anything to them that was in trouble 'n' it's not goin' to be the way o' the Might's. Only—somethin' 's got to be done fer Alice Mallory or she's goin' crazy, sure's as my name's Amanda Might!"

Miss Tring considered.

"I'll talk to her about it," she said presently. "I understand, how you feel about it, Mrs. Might."

The way my mother brightened up when the proposition was made to her, very delicately indeed, astonished us all. There was now something to see to, something to plan about, and she threw herself into the preparations with a feverishness that showed how strongly the reaction was working in her, and even caused Miss Tring and Mrs. Might some uneasiness.

"There's some money in the bank in Saintsbury," she said, "'n' some more that was owin' us beside, 'n' we'll jist draw out what'll be needed fer the lumber 'n' stuff."

This arrangement was agreed to, but, had my mother been more of a woman of the world, she might have known how suspiciously small the bill was. However, her sense of independence was preserved, and when she moved into the "new" old house it was with the feeling that it was all her own, although she was much put about that the men who had come to the bee would accept no wages for their work.

"Ye know we've nobody to send back but Chris, now," she said, "'n' he isn't as young as he used to be

But I thank ye all kindly. Ye've been very good to Peggie 'n' me."

Very strange it seemed in the little log house, and to me, for a long time, very little like home. There was just one large room downstairs, but upstairs there were bedrooms enough for us all, even though the beds had to be slipped very close under the slant of the roof, and it was necessary to keep as nearly as possible under the ridge in order to walk upright. But oh, how bare it all looked, notwithstanding the bits of furniture that crept in one by one, and the flowers that Miss Tring kept on the table, and the dainty muslin curtains that she hemmed with her own slender fingers and put up at the windows.

Very strange, too, it seemed, to go out about the door and see just the bare, weedgrown clearing with the forest all about it, instead of our snug garden with its gravelled walks and picket fence; and when the first snows came it looked bleaker still. That day, coming home from school with Miss Tring through the thistles and dried, fuzzy goldenrods, and mulleins all ragged with snow, I said, thinking of the terrible time we had passed through, and all that we had lost, "Oh, Miss Tring, do you think God is all kind?"

"And it shall come to pass that at the eventide it shall be light," she quoted softly, then added, squeezing my hand gently, "it is hard, so hard to understand things, girlie, and you have begun to wonder early—but I am very sure that everything will be clear some day, and that we will then see that everything has been for the best."

If we didn't feel this," she added, suddenly and impetuously, "I don't see how some of us could live! . . . But"—passing again to her sweet, even tones—"oh yes, be very sure that God is good. After all, there has been much sunshine in your life and in your mother's, and there will be again, never fear. You have still something to be thankful for, girlie."

"Yes," I said, "people have been very kind," and I thought how our problem of housing the stock—a very very serious one for me in my love

for the animals, cows, sheep, pigs and all, and my fear lest they should suffer from hunger and cold—had been solved by our neighbours who had offered to take, one here and one there, all that we, or Chris, rather, had not been able to sell to advantage.

"Yes," she said, "very, very kind. There is much kindness in the world—when you get really down to the hearts of people."

That night she took me in her room, and talked to me long and earnestly, telling me that I must be cheerful and brave for my mother's sake, and that I must try ever to look at the bright side of things if I wanted to grow up to be a strong, useful girl. And when she went away for the night she left me a little book in which the words were marked:

"Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood;

"That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one life shall be destroyed
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete;

"That not a worm is cloven in vain;
That not a moth with vain desire,
Is shrivelled in the fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's gain;

"Behold, we know not anything;
We can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last, to all,
And every winter change to spring."

Since those days the poem has become very dear to me.

So the winter fell, and the dismal Christmas and the New Year came and went; and so closed our Annus Mirabilis, our year of wonders; saddest, most eventful year of our lives.

(To be continued.)

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HOME IN THE SUNSET GLOW.

A FEW IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Turn-over Collar Case.—Take two pieces of stiff cardboard, about fifteen inches long and six inches wide. Put holes through one side of each to run the ribbon ties for the back through. Cover the outer side with figured or plain silk and the inside with sateen of the same shade. Tie the backs to-



Fig. 1.—Turnover Collar Case.

gether with baby ribbon and put loops of it on the front to open the case with.

Memoranda Tablet.—Get a piece of white linen or a very fine canvas. Trace any design on it and work in



Fig. 2.—Memoranda Tablets.

outline stitch. Get a piece of heavy cardboard of the size you wish the tablet, covering one side with sheet wadding which can be pasted on. Stretch the linen cover smoothly on,

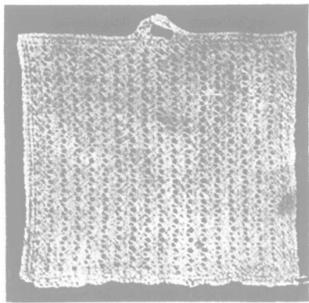


Fig. 3.—Knitted or Crocheted wash cloth.

past the edges down firmly on the back, finishing it afterwards with a lining of some light material in a pretty shade. Last of all, on the right side

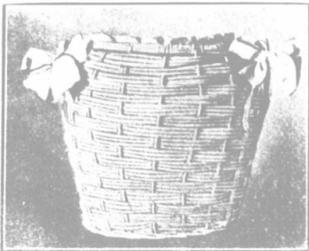


Fig. 4.—Waste Paper Basket.

fasten the celuloid tablet and little calendar.

The knitted wash rag needs no explanation except that soft white string or coarse white thread may be used.

The waste paper basket is made from a wicker demijohn cover, the edge being wound around firmly with raffia, the whole basket painted a deep cream color and lined with cherry-colored China silk.

Kimono, made up with six handkerchiefs, no cutting required. Directions—Turn over one corner of each handkerchief to form neck. Stitch two together for back. Stitch down 8 1-2 inches from neck of other four. The middle handkerchief each side will form sleeves; then join back and front by sewing 2 1-2 inches together at bottom; arrange pleats back and front; trim with ribbon.

Knitted Bed Slippers.—Materials required, 2 skeins of white, and 1 of pink, Baldwin's (4 ply) fingering. Knit 23 rows in plain knitting, increasing one at beginning of each row till you have 117 stitches on needles. Join on pink wool. Find centre stitch, knit three together on each side of centre stitch every other row. This decreases and shapes the shoe. Knit alternately 6 rows of pink,

6 rows of white,
6 rows of pink,
6 rows of white,
6 rows of pink.
For ankle knit 2 pearl and 2 plain, beginning with 10 rows of white. Then 6 rows of pink,
6 rows of white,
6 rows of pink,
6 rows of white.
Cast off and sew up.

THE USEFUL WILD TOMATO.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you pardon my tardiness in replying to your Chatterers' requests regarding the uses of carrots. Am sending three different ways of using them and I am told they make good sweet pickles and puddings. Can any of the Chatterers tell us how to make either?

If the wild tomatoes Leeds Loiner speaks of are of the strawberry or husk variety, she has a treasure sure enough, for they do make lovely preserves. Dried in sugar they are superior to raisins for fruit cake and puddings. For pies prepare them the same as cherries or other small fruit, stewing first or not as preferred and flavoring to taste. The fruit may be kept in a dry, cool place over winter in the husks, so that they can be had fresh for use at any time. Like the tomato they are too tender to grow here in Central Alberta so I am growing a garden huckleberry and tomato in the house.

A bachelor says he keeps bread sponge from getting chilled in cold weather by using a barrel and lantern. Nail a couple of cleats near the top of the barrel, light a lantern, set inside the barrel, turn down so that it will not be too warm, but not low enough to smoke. Place the sponge on top of the cleats and cover the whole with a blanket.

Hoping this will help someone, as I have been helped by some of the chatter.

"SPRING BROOK."

(The recipe for carrot pudding has been given before, but as it makes a splendid and economical substitute for the orthodox English plum pudding, it may be well to repeat it for Christmas use. You will find it in our recipe column. D. D.)

SYSTEMATIC HOUSEWORK.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been silent so long, I think I must once again have a little chat with the Ingle Nook. I was very much interested in the letter sent by Mary about tidiness. I quite agree with her, for I myself think cleanliness next to godliness. I think if a person just makes a practice of doing her work up properly she would not find so much to do. I always have a day for each job; Monday, I do my

washing; Tuesday, I iron and bake bread so that the one fire does for both; Wednesday I scrub and do the mending; Thursday and Friday afternoons I have to myself; on Saturday I do the cleaning up for Sunday, such as scrubbing, dusting, also the pastry baking. So I find the work much easier than if

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

The letter from "Martha" to "Mary" was forwarded. That combination of names sounds familiar, and a correspondence should flourish between those two.

The Farmer's Advocate office in general and Dame Durden in particular were favored with a little visit from "Resident," one day last week. She has lived in Saskatchewan for many years and knows all the hardships of pioneer life. But she knows also the success that attends honest and ambitious effort. It would do



TABLE SET, READY FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER.

two or three jobs were left for the same day.

I like housework very much. I was alone for three weeks this summer. Father and mother went up to Banff, Alta., for their health. They enjoyed it immensely. The scenery is very nice and father has promised to take me to see it next summer. I think it would be a nice trip.

I intended going to Brandon college this winter, to learn typewriting and shorthand. But the crops are so dreadfully poor I don't know whether I will be able to get away or not, although I will make a great effort to go. I think it is nice to be independent and to have a trade in case a person might need it some time.

Well I will surely have to close now, I will call soon again. Sending you all, as well as Dame Durden, my best wishes and kindest regards. BROWN-EYES.

(You surely will enjoy Banff when time comes for that trip. It is beautiful and appeals especially to one who has lived on the prairie. D. D.)

you all good to hear of all she and her daughter have accomplished in their garden.

All the good advice about dressing neatly while at work must have been taken, or else must have been unnecessary, judging from the orders for kitchen aprons that have come in—twenty for aprons alone in a week.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Cocoanut Pie.—Bake under crust; put a pint of sweet milk in a pan and set it in a kettle of hot water. When the milk boils add three tablespoonfuls of sugar; then two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolve in a little cold milk. Cook until it thickens then add one-half box of cocoanut. Take off the stove and add whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Turn the mixture into the shell and place in the oven to brown.



AN ARTISTIC AND PRACTICAL FIREPLACE.

Some of the New Books

Of the making of books there is apparently no end, but there is a limit to the individual capacity for reading them; and of the thousands of books published in the English language every year no one person can read more than a very small percentage. And because the number of those that can be read is so com-

paratively small, a portion of time devoted to a careful selection of what is to form one's mental nourishment cannot be considered wasted. The books which are spoken of in this article are not the only good works of recent publication; in fact, there may be many others of a higher standard of purely literary excellence, but these have been chosen for three reasons: they are stories of human interest, they are brightly and carefully written; they all appeal to the Canadian reader. None of them are volumes prepared "for the Christmas trade"—a modern scheme that has ruined some writers—which often means that the author wrote with one eye fixed on the pen and paper, and the other unblinkingly directed upon the public.

it for his soul's good. An unusual thing about this young author from the maritime provinces is his gift of apt quotation—especially from Browning and Wordsworth, so apt that while using them to explain his own words, he is really giving the reader new light upon the passages quoted.



SIR GILBERT PARKER—AUTHOR OF "THE WEAVERS".

From east to west is a far cry in Canada, but no farther apart are Maclean on the Atlantic and Service in the Yukon than are their works—yet both have the root of the matter in them. "Songs of a Sourdough" by R. W. Service had some attention called to it in a former issue of this paper. Every song in it breathes the energy and indomitable spirit of perseverance of the North. Poems of such virility could only have been born of hardships and difficulties met face to face. They are crude at times, sometimes coarse, but they picture a life that has both crudity and coarseness and fine strength beneath the rough crust. In style and treatment traces of Kipling are plainly discernible, but young writers always have a master at first and Kipling is a safe guide.

The men and women who have read "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and His People," and "The Right of Way" know what Gilbert Parker can do with Canada as a background, and have learned something of Egypt from his "Donovan Pasha." These readers will be delighted to know that "The Weavers," a story of England and Egypt, shows the same fine workmanship and dramatic strength of Parker's earlier works. David Claridge is the hero, and the fighting in the Soudan and struggles with the fanatics of the desert make a picturesque background for him, but the interest of the book lies in the heroism of self-abnegation and altruism. David is an English Quaker lad who goes to the East to look after an estate left by an uncle in Damascus. He wins high honor with the ruler, but by accident kills the brother of one of the ministers in defence of an Englishwoman. To expiate his unintentional crime he remains in Egypt devoting himself to the uplifting of the country in spite of intrigues and perils from enemies in the old home and the new. An American paper says of it:

Considered simply as a work of fiction, "The Weavers" will take high rank, not only for the originality of its con-

ception, but for the brilliant fashion in which it is worked out, its dramatic strength, its subtle studies of character and the rush and sweep of its action. Its power is felt at every stage. Not alone is it the crowning achievement thus far of Sir Gilbert Parker's genius as a novelist; it is, perhaps, the strongest novel of the year.

Last in this list of books, but not by any means least, comes the newly published "Letters of Queen Victoria" given to the public by the authority of King Edward, edited by Mr. Arthur Benson and Viscount Esher. The difficulty of the editor's task may be imagined when it is remembered that the collected papers and letters of the Queen comprise between five and six hundred volumes, and from this immense amount of manuscript selection of the greatest interest to the public had to be judiciously made. Three bulky volumes contain the result of that selection. The letters cover the period that elapsed between the accession in 1837 and the death of the Prince Consort in 1861. These letters were written to many people and covered a great variety of topics, but those addressed to King Leopold I of Belgium about family affairs and to her ministers regarding the affairs of the country will prove of greatest interest to British readers. The mutual love and trust between husband and wife and the happiness of all the family relationships is repeated over and over again in these letters, and the evidences of the Prince's growing popularity in England are often mentioned.

For a person who grew "daily to dislike politics more and more," the Queen had a marvellous grasp of the political situation, both domestic and foreign. She knew what was going on and had her own opinion about every move in the Government, an opinion which, woman like she often held too tenaciously. Her ministers knew that she knew and even from her girlhood they learned to admire the mind which she gave to the enormous task of governing a great empire well. The book ends with the cry of a heartbroken widow on the death of the Prince Consort, in a letter written to the King of the Belgians:—

"Osborne, 20th December, 1861.
My own dearest, kindest Father.—
For as such have I "ever" loved you!
The poor, fatherless baby of eight months is now the utterly broken-hearted and crushed widow of forty-two; My "life" as a "happy one" is "ended!" the world is gone for me! If I "must" live on (and I will do nothing to make me worse than I am) it is henceforth for our poor fatherless children—for my unhappy country which has lost "all" in losing him—and in "only" doing what I know and feel he would wish, for he "is" near me—his spirit will guide and inspire me! But, oh! to be cut off in the prime of life—to see our pure, happy, quiet domestic life, which "alone" enabled me to bear my "much" disliked position, cut off at forty-two—when I had hoped with such instinctive certainty that

God never "would" part us, and would let us grow old together (though "he" always talked of the shortness of life—is too awful, too cruel! And yet it "must" be for "his" good, his happiness! His purity was too great, his aspiration "too high" for this poor, "miserable" world! His great soul is now "only" enjoying "that" for which it "was" worthy! And I will "not" envy him—only pray that "mine" may be perfected by it and fit to be with him eternally, for which blessed moment I earnestly long. . . ."

A CHRISTMAS POEM.

Shall I tell you, little children,
How dear Jesu—long ago—
Came to comfort Holy Mary,
Came to love and help us so?]
Shepherds watching on the mountains
In the silence grand and still
Saw the Star that rose in brilliance,—
Saw the Star—grow brighter still;
Felt they all the glory on them;
Something new, unknown and strange,
As the winds of Heaven rose softly
Into murmuring hymns of praise
Which seemed to say "God with you"
"On earth be peace," and then,
"If ye seek Him in a stable,
Ye shall find the Christ of men."
And the wise men travelled swiftly,
For the prophecy had said
They would find our Savior lying
Where the lovely bright Star led.
Yes! they found Him, little children,
In a manger filled with straw,
Cattle round Him, lowing softly;
Mary crooning loving song.
Bowed the wise men low and humbly;
Gifts they brought for our dear Lord;
Reverence paid the patient mother:
Glory gave alone to God.
Old the stars are, little children,
Yet they shine back Christmas night,
As once long ago in Bethlehem
Where the Christ-child saw the light.
O! Be happy, little children!
He was once a child like you,
Each the Christ gift holds to-day, dears,
Who is pure and good and true.
ALAN GRANT.

CHRISTMAS SONG.

Why do bells for Christmas ring?
Why do little children sing?
Once a lovely, shining star,
Seen by shepherds from afar,
Gently moved until its light
Made a manger-cradle bright.
There a darling Baby lay
Pillowed soft upon the hay,
And His mother sang and smiled,
"This is Christ, the Holy Child."
So the bells for Christmas ring,
So the little children sing.
—Lydia Avery Coonley Ward.



THE REAL THING IN INGLE NOOKS.

THE THIRD LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think this is my third letter to your valuable Corner. My father has taken your paper for quite a long while and I think it is a very fine paper. I go to school now. My teacher is a young lady named Miss Wilkie. Last winter our teacher boarded with us, but this winter she boards with her parents. I will close now for I may take up too much room in the Corner.

Sask. (b) JANIE HARRIS. (10)

DOESN'T LIKE ARITHMETIC.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I ever wrote a letter to the Children's Corner. I am eight years old and am in the second book. My teachers name is Miss H.—I like her very much. I like to read at school but I do not like arithmetic.

HOWARD BOULDING.

A SCHOOL PICNIC.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am writing you a few lines to tell you about our school picnic. We all gathered at Mr. Stewart's at ten o'clock. We had Mr. Stewart's team and wagon and started for the river at about half past ten and got there about noontime. Then we had a lunch and went down the hill a little way to see what we could see. We found a woodpecker's nest but we did not count how many little ones there were in it. After that we started to play ball but we had not played for very long before it came on rain. We started to the wagon thinking the rain would go over, but it did not, so we started out for home. We stayed at Mr. Stewart's for tea, then played hide-and-seek for a little while and then we started for home. We reached home at about six o'clock.

I would like to know what this flower's name is.

ROSIE CANNON. (13)

Man. (b).

MISS THE SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope it will be printed. I read the pieces in the corner and I think they are nice. We came here about a year and a half ago. It has been snowing to-day, but we hope it will clear off again. We have five cows, five calves, three horses and a colt, and I have a cat. I have two sisters and one brother; their names are Guy, Blanche and Myrtle, and my name is Vera. The name of our place is Avon Dale. There isn't any school here so we don't go to school now but we all went to school before we came here so we miss our school.

Well I guess this will be all as it is getting dark and I can't see.

Alta. (b) VERA C. JOHNSON. (12)
(Do you know Lena Cole? She belongs in your town and hasn't written to us for a long time. Can't you hunt her up for us, C. D.)

A GOOD BIG CROP.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I write another letter to your very valuable paper as I want to be a member? We are all done threshing around here and my father threshed 1,550 bushels of oats and 5,500 bushels of wheat. We had our barn mows full of oat sheaves. We also had 300 bushels of potatoes. My father is digging a large pond in a ravine. There were two little pigeons came here this year, but they went away again. We have thirty cattle which will be home from the ranch this week and we have four milking cows at home. We have eight horses away at the ranch and thirteen working horses and a colt at home. My father and I were back north 18 miles to the valley. We went back duck shooting but there weren't many ducks. I have got a pony and am going to drive him to school in the winter. His name is Captain. We are two and a half miles from school. My father built a slaughter house last summer, and in the winter we killed about thirty beef. We will not have as many beef to kill this winter. I think I will say good-by as I am taking up too much room. I am going to send an ink drawing. I will try to do my best and not get the lines mixed.

Sask. (a) WILLIE HARRIS. (13)

FINE
Elmira
FELT SHOES

were practically unknown in 1900. Today, they are the recognized standard in felt footwear.

They enjoy the largest sale of any single brand of Felt Footwear in the world.

And this favor has been won because Elmira Felt Shoes and Slippers have quality — comfort — wear and warmth to recommend them.

Many styles and all sizes in Shoes and Slippers for men, women and children. Look for the trademark — shown above — on the soles of every pair you buy.

Sold by Leading Dealers

SHIP your Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, through a strictly Commission Firm

On account of the high prices of grain at present, and the wide fluctuations there will be this season, shippers will find it greatly to their advantage to ship and sell through a reliable and strictly commission firm. We handle "strictly on commission," therefore can give every attention to our shipments and will obtain the best prices for same. We will be pleased to answer enquiries re prices, shipping, etc. If you have grain to ship or sell do not fail to write for "our way of doing business," as it will pay you well.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, Grain Commission Merchants, Box 77B, WINNIPEG

— CALGARY BUSINESS COLLEGE —

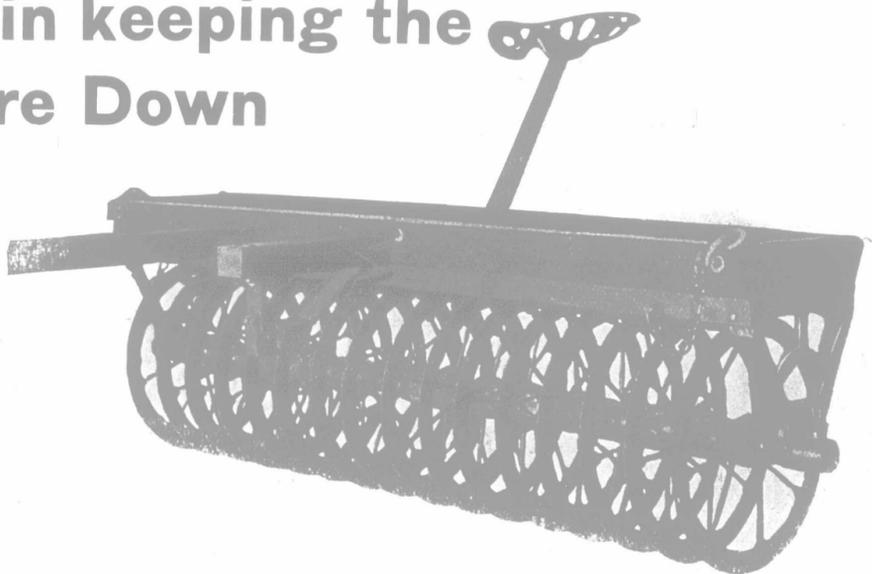
DIAMOND PALACE, 8th AVENUE

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

WRITE P.O. BOX 1151 CALGARY, ALTA.

It's all in keeping the
Moisture Down

The sub-soil packer drives the dry air out of the soil, and helps the moisture to the roots of the plants. It keeps moisture from escaping at the surface. By its use all kinds of crops are grown on semi-arid soils. It is needed on every farm. It is considered absolutely necessary in the Campbell system of cultivation. Write for our descriptive literature. It tells HOW.



Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd. Brandon, Man.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL

MINNEAPOLIS

DULUTH

WINNIPEG
202 Grain Exchange

TO THE GRAIN GROWERS:

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Frosted wheat grading No. 4 sells to-day 9½c. under 3 Nor. The No. 5 grade sells 12c. under No. 4. The No. 6 frosted sells at 15 c. under No. 5. The Feed wheat brings 7c. under No. 6 and No. 2 Feed 10c. under Feed. These spread between the grades render it imperative that if the shippers' interests be looked after, the grades must be watched sharply and advantages taken of the existing demand for these different grades on different days. It will be come plain to you, therefore, that it is not in your interest to try to sell your grain in carloads on track as previously but ship it to us sending the Bill of Lading at once so that we may exert our efforts and influence in your behalf.

One of the features of our system is the gathering of samples of the grain from farmers as it shows in their bin and an average of what their shipments will be. We file these carefully and on receipt of a post card any time this winter, (if for any reason you do not ship your grain) we can refer to this sample advising you the grade and market value of the same, so it is nearly as though your car were on the market all the time and ready to be disposed of at your election.

We have the facilities for a wide correspondence and we invite your letters of inquiry. We would like to be chosen as your Agents here to keep you posted and look after your interests.

PARTITIONED CARS.—Answering many inquiries received on this point, we beg to state that 2 different grades of farmers' wheat, or wheat from 2 or 3 different farmers, may be shipped in one car safely by building partitions in the cars strongly (making sure not to build them in the door ways.) When they arrive, separate inspection and weight certificates are issued for each portion and the different lots are sold as though they were different cars and settlement made accordingly.

We are sending out a "Handy Book" explaining our methods and giving explanations as to shipping.

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202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

DO YOU WANT ONE?

We have handled farmers shipments on commission for 15 years. We should know how. Our growing business attests to the results we are giving. Ask your banker as to our financial strength. Ask our competitors as to our business methods. Ask your neighbor as to our ability to please.

YOU NEED OUR SERVICE

WE NEED YOUR PATRONAGE

==== Fill out your Shipping Bill like one of these ====

FORM 114

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

BULK GRAIN CONSIGNMENT NOTE

STATION 190 ..
(NAME OF YOUR SHIPPING POINT) (DATE)

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY will please receive the undermentioned property loaded in bulk in Car No.
(WRITE CAR NUMBER HERE)

to be sent to PORT ARTHUR subject to their Tariff and under the conditions and contract stated on the other side.
Consignee: RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL
Notify RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL at WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	SAID TO WEIGH
.....
.....

..... Consignor.
(YOUR NAME HERE)

FORM 114

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

BULK GRAIN SHIPPING RECEIPT

STATION 190 ..
(NAME OF YOUR SHIPPING POINT) (DATE)

RECEIVED in bulk loaded in car No.
(YOUR CAR NUMBER HERE)

on and subject to the terms and contract mentioned on the other side, and which are on and form the terms of the Consignor's request to ship from....
(YOUR NAME ON THIS LINE)

.....bushels of WHEAT
said to weigh.....lbs.
consigned to RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL at PORT ARTHUR
Notify RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, at WINNIPEG
When agent has signed send this back to RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, WINNIPEG.

..... Agent C.N.R. Co.
(RAILROAD AGENT SIGN HERE)

FORM 717

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GRAIN CONSIGNMENT NOTE

STATION 190 ..

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY herein called the Company, will please receive the undermentioned property loaded in Car No. addressed to RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, to be sent to FORT WILLIAM subject to the tariff of the Company and to the payment of all tolls and charges thereby, and under the conditions and contract stated on this and the other side.

A charge of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) per car per day or part thereof is to be paid to the Company for delay beyond 24 hours in loading and unloading.

CONSIGNOR	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	SAID TO WEIGH
.....
.....

Advise RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, WINNIPEG

..... Consignor

FORM 717

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GRAIN SHIPPING RECEIPT

STATION 190 ..

RECEIVED in bulk loaded in Car No.

on and subject to the tariff of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, herein called the company, and to the payment of all tolls and charges thereby and under the terms and contract mentioned on this and the other side (and which are on and form the terms of the Consignor's request to ship) from
(CONSIGNOR)

.....bushels, (more or less) of WHEAT
said to weigh.....lbs.
consigned to RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL at Fort WILLIAM
Advise RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A charge of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) per car per day or part thereof is to be paid to the Company for delay beyond 24 hours in loading and unloading.

..... Agent C.P.R.

THE KOOTENAY



IN the Kootenay District of British Columbia mining was the sole subject of interest up to two or three years ago. Nelson—the metropolis of the Kootenay, is now a city of 5,000 people, and it first sprang into being in 1897—just ten years ago—during the time of the Rossland mining boom. To-day Nelson is

one of the most active and bustling cities in the Dominion of Canada, and it is one of the few cities in which the present financial depression is not felt.

The citizens of Nelson are firm believers in public ownership of public utilities, and consequently the City owns its own Electric Light plant, and water works, and operates its street railway, which is owned by English capitalists. Situated on the Kootenay Lake, which is one of the most beautiful of inland waters, it is a delightful picture of contentment and happiness amid beautiful surroundings. Not only does this apply to the city itself, but to the surrounding district. Up to 1904 the citizens of Nelson gave their whole thought and attention to mining and lumbering, but in that year the quality of the fruit which was growing in the gardens in the district began to attract considerable attention, and in 1905 a collection was made up and sent to the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition in London with the result that the fruit won the highest award by the Society for district exhibits. The eyes of the world were then opened to the possibilities of the Kootenay and immediately a great demand for Kootenay lands sprang up. This demand continues to-day, and as the Kootenay year after year wins new laurels, the demand will ever increase, as will also the values.

One must not imagine that all land in the Kootenay is good fruit land. Much of it is solid rock without a vestige of soil. The bulk of it is side hill and mountain tops. Some localities are subject to frost and some are not. Thus it is that only a small acreage is suitable for fruit, and is of any practical value.



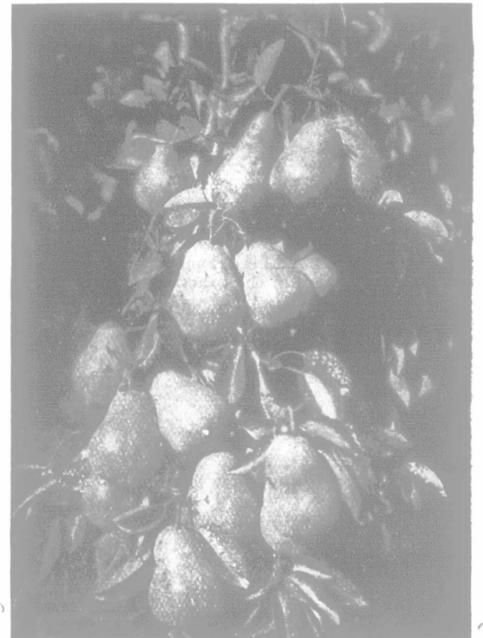
A TYPICAL FRUIT RANCH.

Much injury has been done to the district by irresponsible agents selling land of the worthless class. The purchaser of Kootenay land will do well to confine himself to old established agencies with good references and buy only in well known districts.

Among the various subdivisions now on the market there is none better known or more frequently spoken of than *Robson*, which has rightly earned for itself the title "The Cream of the Kootenay." There is not much level land in the Kootenay, but at Robson there is possibly a larger percentage of level land than in any other Kootenay subdivision. There is some side hill of course,—it wouldn't be in the Kootenay if there wasn't—but this side hill is particularly desirable for grapes, peaches or early fruits. The altitude of Robson is four hundred feet lower than Kootenay Lake. This combined with a direct southern exposure eliminates any possibility of damage from frost. The transportation facilities are of the best, there being morning and evening trains to and from Nelson and eastern points, Rossland, Trail, Greenwood and Grand Forks, while the

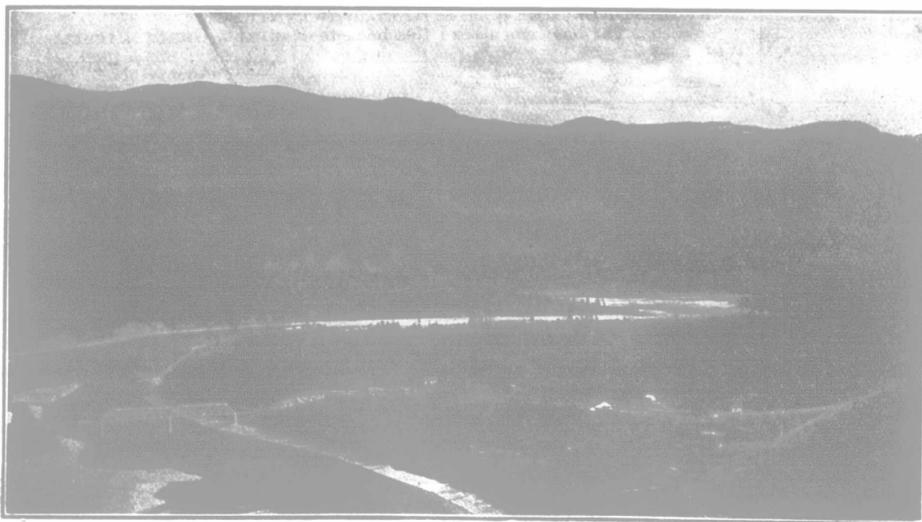
C. P. R. steamers ply between Robson and Revelstoke. This enables the rancher located there to ship his fruit to the Northwest over either the main line or the Crow's Nest railway.

The owners of this subdivision have shown considerable tact in the manner in which they have subdivided their property, viz., in long narrow lots, which bring the ranchers close together and completely does away with any isolation,—that great bugbear of the prairie. In fact, Robson will in a couple of years be "an



A KOOTENAY PRODUCT.

orchard city." Owing to the exceptional transportation, telephone and telegraph facilities, one must naturally feel as though he is living in the suburbs of a metropolis. The beautiful Columbia river flowing past the property adds greatly to the many advantages and enjoyments thereof. Robson will eventually become one of the most prosperous and most delightful districts in the whole Kootenay, and those who buy there to-day will reap rich rewards in a few years hence.



A VIEW AT ROBSON.

If you want FRUIT LAND—

GOOD FRUIT LAND

buy at ROBSON—the Cream of the Kootenay

Your money back if not satisfied

What Others Say :

From Dr. A. H. Mabee, Gananoque, Ont.:

"When I saw your advertisement, re Robson Fruit Lands, I thought it was a very fair proposition, and as a result, asked you to select a lot for me. Having decided to see the west during my holidays, I made it a point to look over the ground for myself, and must say I found it fully equal to what it was represented to be. The river especially appealed to me, and the scenery was beautiful beyond description."

From H. Hedley, Robson, B. C.

"I bought a lot from you 1st of January, 1907, not seeing it until 27th March. I wish to state the quality of soil, and the location of the property far surpasses my greatest expectations. I have lived on the prairie for twenty years, in southeastern Saskatchewan. I traveled over a considerable portion of British Columbia before locating here. People on the prairie imagine living in the Rockies means obtaining a very short glimpse of the sun during the daytime. In fact, according to their ideas, the length of time it takes the sun to traverse the space from behind one mountain until it hides itself in obscurity behind the next, is all the sunshine we are entitled to.

"I was agreeably surprised myself to find we have just as bright sunny days here at Robson as we had on the prairie.

"People in the east, who are intending moving to some other part of the country, where they can enjoy a more favorable climate and surroundings, would save themselves a great deal of expense and travel if they would come to Robson. After they had thoroughly examined the property and location, they would undoubtedly conclude 'they could not possibly wish a better place to live.'

"I find all prices for produce and the general description of the property exactly as stated in advertising matter, and not in the least exaggerated."

From the Rev. E. H. Shanks, Baptist Minister, Nelson, B. C.:

"I wish to state with reference to the land at Robson, which is being put on the market by McDermid and McHardy, that it is one of the finest properties that I have ever seen. For quality of soil, location and adaptability, it would be hard to beat anywhere. I am personally acquainted with the members of the firm and regard them with the highest esteem. Their standing is A1."

From the Rev. C. Padley, Baptist Minister, Lethbridge, Alta.:

"In reference to the lands at Robson, which we looked over yesterday, I wish to say the situation is one of the sweetest and most beautiful spots I have ever seen."

From Dr. McDiarmid, Principal, Brandon College:

"GENTLEMEN—After spending a day in examining your fruit lands at Robson, I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selections of these lots are:

- "1. The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.
- "2. The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river at and then on the bench 400 feet above.

"3. The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.

"4. The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the land the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenclad mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.

"5. The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded, in the hundreds of lots joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.

"6. It is in the main line of travel to the east, via the Crow's Nest route; and the west, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed."

From J. H. Macartney, Crystal City, Man.

DEAR SIRS—I wish to thank you for your kindness to— of this place, who went to inspect my lot for me. I find that his report of it as is near to what you described as possible. As you were strangers to me, and as there have been in the past so many deceptions in land deals, I felt a little anxious to know for sure that everything was alright. We have been talking your land to several people, and owing to the way you have used me, can recommend you to anyone. We know you will do the square thing with them."

From R. W. Stayner, Sedley, Sask.

"The Robson photographs arrived this morning and I think they are very good indeed. They are thoroughly representative of the character and lie of the land, and I must say that I am very greatly obliged to you for your kindness in sending them. I certainly saw no part of the country all through my trip that I liked better or thought prettier than Robson, and I think there is no doubt that within a very short while it should make a very prosperous community."

E. Norman, Leamington, Ont.:

"DEAR SIRS—I was afraid when I left Nelson that perhaps I had made a big mistake in buying at Robson before I had seen anything of the Okanagan, but I have had no occasion to regret the step I took in buying at Robson. Besides, my visit to the Okanagan has simply convinced me that lands on the Columbia River are superior to Okanagan lands in almost every respect.

"Robson has a much larger local market, while it is 24 hours nearer the larger markets of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Robson has much superior railway and steamboat connections both east and west.

"In my opinion, the location of the Robson land cannot be surpassed either for beauty or convenience in reaching them.

"Besides, while irrigation is, to all appearances, unnecessary, on the Robson lands, still, should it ever prove to be necessary, you have the water at hand and easily available.

"For these reasons, which, I think, are quite sufficient, I am satisfied that I was wise in buying land at Robson in Kootenay district."

Robson lands will cost you \$100 per acre. Terms $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years. Interest 6%, or, if it will suit you better we will make terms \$1.00 per acre cash and \$1.00 per acre per month.

These terms are within the reach of all—let us select a lot for you, we promise you one of the best we have.

Our Illustrated Booklet is free—write for it

OUR REFERENCES—Bank of Montreal or any other bank or wholesale house in Nelson

McDERMID & McHARDY
515 Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.

Our Great
SEED CATALOG
Will be ready early
in January
SEND FOR IT
MAILED FREE
A. E. MCKENZIE CO., Ltd.
BRANDON CALGARY

Learn Steam Engineering
and qualify for Engineer's Certificate. Complete, practical course by mail in charge of a first-class engineer of over 20 years' experience. Sample lesson free. Special papers on Gas and Gasoline Engines, Traction Engines, Marine Engines. Over 100 other courses. Ask for what you want, we have what you need.
489 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada 652
CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

Artistic Printing

We are noted for our excellent facilities for the execution of High-class Printing, of every description. We are right on time, right in price and right in quality. Try us with your next order. Do it now before you forget.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
WINNIPEG - MAN.

TORTURED DAY AND NIGHT. ZAM-BUK CURES PILES.

That there is no end to the healing powers of Zam-Buk is being demonstrated every day. Mr. Julius Glacier, of Denbigh, Ont., was tortured day and night with blind bleeding piles, so bad that he says: "I could find no comfort standing, sitting or lying down, and was unable to do any work. One day my eyes rested upon a little sample box of Zam-Buk. I picked it up and read the words, CURES PILES. I started using Zam-Buk that night, and before I could purchase a large box I was already cured, and HAVE NOT BEEN TROUBLED SINCE. You may publish this if you wish for the benefit of other sufferers." This is only one of the many cases where Zam-Buk has healed piles when all else failed. Why do you go on suffering when such a splendid remedy is near at hand?

Zam-Buk heals sores, cures eczema, skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses, cuts, burns, scalds and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price of boxes for \$1.25.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

(Continued from page 1840)

"messing" around as they see fit. Indeed he will probably be most interested, and ready to render any assistance in his power. If the mother does not care to have the daughter do this, there is abundant opportunity to have the sole use of the kitchen and utensils, when Li is away in the afternoon and evening.

I hope that I will not be interpreted to mean that the list of "positive" qualities attributed in this article, to Asiatic service, may not be found in white servants nor that all Asiatics possess them in the same degree. Human nature is largely the same in all races, though, owing to differences of environment, and the mental, moral, and physical ideals of different nations, its form of expression is varied. In many parts of Canada white service cannot be obtained so when Asiatic labor presents itself, and housewives must make a "virtue of necessity," instead of maligning it, and saying all manner of evil against it falsely, let us rather be thankful that the "necessity" possesses so much "virtue."

It is enough to make one blush for shame to read many of the flimsy arguments advanced for the discontinuing of the employment of Asiatics, whether in the realms of mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. The superiority of service rendered by the Orientals few dispute. What standard of loyalty, or honesty, are we indirectly inculcating in our children, when we teach them—practically—that preference and reward should be bestowed chiefly on account of color, or because of geographical position, rather than on account of merit, and faithful, efficient service? It is noticeable, too, that though we hear so much, now-a-days, about the large sums of Canadian money that are said to find their way to China and Japan, we hear nothing about the large sums it is well known are made by British and Canadians in these foreign lands, and spent at home.

That limited immigration is a wise measure there is little disposition to dispute but let us urge it on sane and honorable grounds, rather than from motives of selfishness, or a desire to "corner" the labor market. Canadians are quite capable of arranging these points of difference in a wise and broad-minded way, without assistance from alien agitators—clerical, or otherwise. And before our chief staff of assistance is taken away from our homes, the Government must see to it that we are assured of an adequate supply from other sources.

In the meantime, while the Asiatic is allowed in Canada, let us copy from him all that is commendable and do him the good that lies in our power, equally with those of our own nationality, or color. It is what we expect when we go to his native land. The Oriental cannot be expected to acknowledge, without previous teaching, the exclusive claims of our Christian Bible but in the Canadian "Christian kitchen" there is a volume which he interprets as readily as we do ourselves and when he returns to his native land, it is this book, rather than that of the missionary, that will be potent with him—for good or evil—and with all those whom he can influence.

We should also remember that one great world-power has already arisen, in Japan—our near neighbor across the Pacific and that another one—China—is even now rapidly coming to its own. Is it not worth while—even from a selfish point of view—to use the humble instrumentality of the Asiatic domestic, to cultivate a friendly feeling with these two great nations with whom our very geographical position forces us to be intimate? The power of the "Christian kitchen" in matters relating to both State and religion, can scarcely be over-estimated.

A Fruit Farm in the Kootenay District

WE offer for sale 320 acres of Crown Granted land situated within three-quarters of a mile of the shore of the Lower Arrow Lake and close to Burton City in the District of Kootenay. Burton City is situated at the mouth of a fine large open valley containing about 9000 acres of fine, level land. This 320 acres is situated in the centre of the valley and is surrounded by first-class properties. There is a large settlement in this valley now and more practical farmers have moved into this valley in the last six months than possibly into any other point in the Kootenay District. Settlers in this valley are in no way isolated; there is a daily steamboat service, daily mail, a Post Office, store and hotel accommodation at Burton and good roads extending through the valley. Some of the oldest and finest orchards can be seen at this point, and an inspection of these and the valley in general will thoroughly demonstrate to intending purchasers the richness of the soil and its freedom from stone in general, as well as the fine possibilities of fruit growing.

We offer this block of land for sale at a price which even the speculator cannot afford to overlook. If cut into 10 or 20 acre blocks it would sell to-day at \$100.00 per acre. This would make a fine proposition for about eight good prosperous Manitoba or Northwestern farmers to get control of. It would give each 40 acres of absolutely first-class land, thus allowing plenty of ground for the growing of feed for stock and for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Three fine creeks of clean and pure mountain water run through this block of land and every portion of it can be easily watered should it ever be found necessary to irrigate.

The whole tract is practically clear from stone and is an exceptionally easy piece of land to clear. Large portions of it have been burned over, which could be cleared at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

There is a good wagon road from the lake shore to the property. Taking it as a whole we have not seen a better piece of unimproved fruit land any place in the district. The soil is rich and we guarantee it to grow and to produce anything in the line of fruits and vegetables that can be raised in this district.

Seven acres of the property have already been cleared and stumped. We can furnish a clear title for this property and we offer it for sale at \$35.00 per acre, terms one-quarter cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. We are willing to give any outside purchaser the benefit of a thorough inspection of this 320 acres, and we agree to pay the cost of such inspection, provided we do not show a block of land as good as is represented in this description.

Complete plans and maps furnished.

For further particulars apply to

Toye & Co. Fruit Lands, Nelson, B.C.

Lay Your Crop Plans Now

We make a specialty of **HARDY, EARLY, STRONG VITALITY SEEDS** for Western Canada.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds **Cyphers Incubators & Brooders**
Grains and Grasses **Mann's Bone Cutters**
Garden Implements **Oyster Shells & General Poultry Supplies**

FREE Our new 1908 Catalog, ready about New Year. It is a safe guide for Western Varieties and tells how to grow them best in the West.

The STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN. LIMITED

For the Sickroom

There is not a hospital in Canada where Bovril is not used

BOVRIL



Should be in every home as well as in every hospital. It is not a fad for the rich. It is a practical necessity where health stands for much.

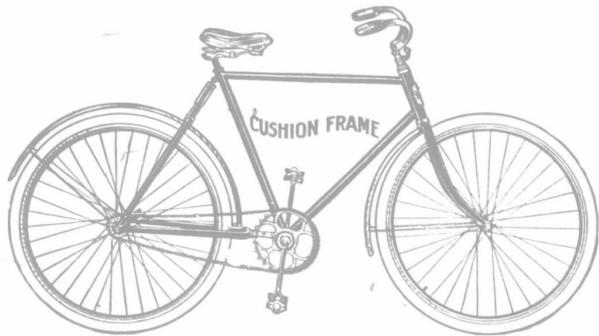
By Royal Warrant



Purveyors to The King



AUTOMOBILE & CYCLE SKATES



**CLEVELAND, MASSEY, BRANTFORD,
PERFECT, IMPERIAL, RAMBLER BICYCLES**

If we are not represented in your town
write us for Catalogues.

Canada Cycle & Motor Company
144 Princess St., WINNIPEG

You will be helping yourself and us by mentioning the
Farmer's Advocate to Advertisers

Vancouver Island, B.C.

**FARM and
FRUIT LANDS**

3 Noteworthy Facts:

1. British Columbia has won for the past 4 years the Gold Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of London for its fruit exhibit.
2. Vancouver Island has the mildest winters of all British Columbia, fertile soil, purest water, fine roads and good markets.
3. Nanaimo is the agricultural centre of Vancouver Island, the nearest point on the Island to the mainland, with daily C. P. R. steamboat service to and from Vancouver.

(The fertile lands along the extension of the C.P.R. Island Railway have not been boomed.)

WE OFFER

Uncleared land from \$7 to \$25 per acre.
Cleared land from \$100 to \$200 per acre.
Five Acre Lots in suburbs of Nanaimo with
house, barn, orchard and meadow from \$1450
to \$2250.

SPECIAL.—10 4-10 acres, all cleared and in cultivation. Never failing stream of water runs through the property. Good house of 7 rooms and large pantry. Barn 45 x 28. Stable 16 x 26. Outbuildings. Close to school. 3 miles from Nanaimo Post Office. Horse and buggy, harness, implements, express waggon, 3 cows, 2 calves, plow, cultivator, etc., etc., included in price of \$4200—Terms \$1000 cash, balance at 6%. The land is well adapted for fruit. While the trees are growing a live man could make money off this place right from the start with a small herd of dairy cows.

Write for our booklet (free).

Our list covers land in all the settled parts of Vancouver Island.

A. E. PLANTA, Ltd.

Established 1888

NANAIMO, B. C.

**OKANAGAN VALLEY
ENDERBY, B. C.**

FOR SALE a desirable Residence 1 1/4 miles from Enderby, 16 acres land, partly rich bottom land and partly bench land very suitable for fruit. Orchard of 170 trees coming into bearing next year. Good stable and buggy house, chicken house, etc. Excellent road.

Other desirable lands for sale at reasonable figures.

**JAMES MOWAT
ENDERBY, B. C.**

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS ISSUE

A 20-ACRE ORCHARD White Wire Fenced

85 Peach trees, 3 varieties; 56 Plum trees, 3 varieties; 59 Prune trees, 4 varieties; 85 Cherry trees, 6 varieties; 543 Apple trees, 11 varieties; all 2 1/2 years old.

Unfailing system of irrigation by flume high pressure; domestic supply by separate pipe line installed 4 years ago. Land perfectly level.

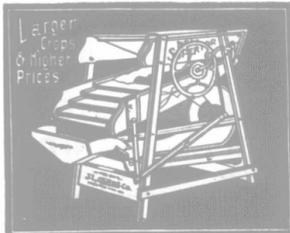
Property of T. W. Stirling, Esq., President Kelowna Land and Orchard Co., late President B.C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Price \$225 per acre; 1/3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, interest 6%.

Mr. Stirling will take care of the property until purchaser is ready to take possession.

We will give a three weeks' option for \$200 to the first application received.

HEWETSON & MANTLE, Kelowna, B. C.



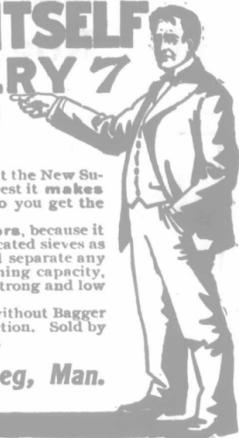
**THIS FANNING MILL
PAYS FOR ITSELF
ON EVERY 7
ACRES**

That's just exactly what the New Superior will do by increasing your yield alone, but after Harvest it makes money for you again grading your grain for market, so you get the top notch prices and escape dockage.

The New Superior is the King of Wild Oat Separators, because it cleans them all out thoroughly, fast and easy, no complicated sieves as in other machines made for this purpose. It will clean and separate any kind of grain grown. The New Superior has large screening capacity, large hopper, automatic feed. The New Superior is built strong and low down making it handy and easy to operate.

The New Superior is made in four sizes—fitted with or without Bagger for farm or elevator work and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by all leading agents. Write for further particulars and prices.

The HARMER IMPLEMENT CO., Winnipeg, Man.



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who use distinctive Stationery may have their orders filled by our printers.

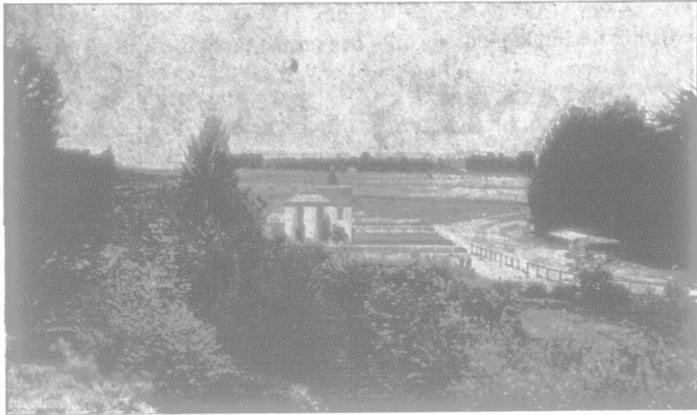
Agricultural Printing is one of our specialties.

Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

Twenty-Three Prizes

Won at the Westminster Exhibition by Fruit
grown in the
Similkameen Valley
British Columbia



RAILWAY FACILITIES—The Great Northern Railway operates daily trains through our lands.
CLIMATE—The most tropical north of California.
FRUITS—Peaches, pears, apples, apricots, plums, black Hamburg grapes, olives, almonds, walnuts, etc., grow in abundance.
SOIL—First-class
WATER—In abundance.

For full particulars apply to

The Rogers Realty Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SALMON ARM B.C.

FRUIT LANDS

Rich clay loam benches producing the finest of apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, and all kinds of small fruits—unquestionably an ideal fruit section and one of the best in B. C.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
Short, mild winters. No severe storms, balmy breezes and cool summer nights. No irrigation. Rainfalls average 20 to 24 ins. yearly. Beautiful scenery, splendid boating and fishing in the Shuswap Lake, and an abundance of game. If you wish to enjoy all the comforts of good living come to Salmon Arm.

For
Descriptive Booklet
and
Price List
write

McCALLUM
AND
WILCOX
The Pioneer Real Estate
Firm
SALMON ARM B.C.

DAIRY FARM
Dairymen run 50 to 150 head the year round, growing all their own feed and have plenty to sell. The rich river bottom of the Salmon River Valley produces exceedingly large crops of hay for which an average price of \$15 per ton is obtained.

MARKET GARDENS

For the man with small means. Vegetables yield heavily alike in bench and bottom lands. There is an unlimited market for all varieties, and prices are high. Acreage can be secured on reasonable terms.

SALMON ARM B.C.

HOGATE'S HORSES.

That "the West will test the best" has been proved by Mr. J. B. Hogate who, after carrying on quite an extensive business in horses by mail to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, last year decided to open a barn in Brandon and keep a first class assortment of Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires, Hackneys, and Spanish Jacks always on hand. From the start the new barn has been a success, old customers appreciate its convenience and new patrons are constantly finding the sort of horse they want in it. Mr. Hogate's methods of doing business are satisfactory to all classes of customers who do business on the square.

On another page the illustrated announcement gives an idea of the class of stock kept and the extent of the facilities for handling them.

Mr. Hogate has had experience in the horse business and knows what the country demands.

He also knows that there are different tastes; some people want big massive Shires, some, medium sized drafters of the Clydesdale breed, some the clean legged active Percherons, some the stylish Hackneys, and some the slave serving mule. To supply these varying demands Mr. Hogate's Brandon stables have been stocked up. It does one good to see the different breeds together under one roof and have the opportunity of selecting that which best suits requirements.

At the end of the line in the illustration on another page is the massive Shire five-year-old, Grimsagh Admiral, weighing, twenty-one hundred pounds winner of first at the Toronto exhibition last September. His sire is Gunthorpe Advance which has probably more of his get in Canada than any other Shire stallion, and his dam is by the great stock and show horse, Stroxtan Tom. Such horses are rare indeed and it is no little satisfaction to see such meritorious specimens of this great draft breed in Canada.

Among the Clydesdales, one of the best bred and most attractive looking is Gay Everard, a light bay with white points. This horse is right after Mr. Hogate's fancy, having exceptional weight and a well muscled body besides carrying a clean hard bone with sound tight joints. He is a beautiful dispositioned horse and moves with vim and snap. His sire is the good breeding horse, Gay Everard, by that renowned sire Sir Everard, immortal in history as the sire of Baron's Pride, and his dam is by that other famous horse, Prince of Kyle. Thus in breeding and individuality Gay Edward is one of the choicest horses offered the public today.

Another well bred horse though of somewhat different type is Mark Twain by Hiawatha who, after Baron's Pride, is probably the most prominent sire in Scotland at the present time, dam by Prince of Weyben. Mark Twain is not a big horse, though he weighs 18 cwt., as a four-year-old, but has exceptionally clean bone, and joints, big feet and plenty of vim and action.

The biggest Clyde of the lot is Knight of Airies, a black with white hind legs, five years old and weighs just a little over the ton. Throughout he is built to wear and handle heavy work, has heavy bone, big feet, strong quarters and back and deep body and shoulders. His sire is Airies Prince and his dam by British Grenadier. By this it will be gathered that he was bred at that that famous establishment Seaham Harbour Stud, where Clydesdale quality is blended with Shire weight and strength.

To go over all the stock on hand would be tedious so we will just notice a few of the representatives.

Among the Percherons there is a very fetching black, seen in the illustration, three-years-old, 1800 pounds in weight and a smart easy mover. His name is Macaire by Biribi, dam's sire by Voltaire. Seldom have we seen such a smooth strong Percheron on such good legs.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

Young men wishing to know something about advertising and business methods, should write the Hackney Stock Food Co., Winnipeg.

The above firm wishes to engage one person in each county to take charge of their advertising campaign.

They have done extensive advertising during the past year, and the company has now increased its capital to \$200,000.00, in order to further develop their business.

EE EE

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

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

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

Victoria, B.C.

Homes, Farms and Orchards

- 142 acres, 11 miles out, 110 acres cleared and cultivated, beautiful house, good 5-acre orchard and barns \$35,000
- 5 acres, 8 miles out, all cleared, 3-roomed house and stable. . . . \$1 100
- 10 acres, close to town, 5-roomed cottage, land all cleared 30 fruit trees \$6,500
- 4 acres close to town, 6-roomed cottage, stable and barn, 40 bearing fruit trees \$3,650

Nice Homes in Victoria
from \$2,000 to \$30,000.

A. W. MORE

(nearly 20 years financial business in Victoria)

34 Broad St., corner Trounce Ave.
VICTORIA, B. C.

THE . . . FARMER'S SON

needs a knowledge of business and business customs to successfully cope with affairs to-day.

We have a course specially designed to meet his want.

Get our calendar "H".

Address the

Central Business College

WINNIPEG, MAN.
Catalogues Free.

F. A. WOOD WM. HAWKINS
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Monuments



FOR PRICES AND BEST WORK
WRITE
SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE CO.,
BETWEEN 16th and 18th STREETS,
Brandon, Man.
Dover's Patent Superior Curling Stones
with cross handles kept in stock
Curling Stones Sharpened, \$4 per pair
AGENTS WANTED

Martin-Orme Pianos

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it's manufactured.

Many styles and many prices, but only one quality—the best.

If the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada.

Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

Agents: 287 1/2 P.E.S.J.
Messrs. A. E. SOULIS & CO.,
Winnipeg - Man.

THE BREWSTER PIANO \$300.00

Guaranteed
Height 4 ft. 8 in., length 5 ft. 6 in.
Walnut or mahogany case, ivory and ebony keys, three pedals, iron frame, double repeating action, beautiful tone, fully guaranteed. Manufactured by the largest Piano Factory on this continent.

Terms: \$15.00 cash and the balance divided up into one, two, or three years payments. Ten per cent discount for cash. Boxed and delivered free on board cars at Winnipeg. Send us \$15.00, we send the piano. Money refunded if piano not as represented. We are the largest piano firm in Winnipeg. Reference—The Bank of Hamilton. Send for descriptive catalogue No. 52

The
Winnipeg Piano & Organ Co.

295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
Sole Agents for ten different makes of Pianos. Also sole agents for Bell Organs.

Another of the same breed is the dark grey three-year-old, Bouillant, weight 1900 lbs., by Glacial, tracing back to old Brilliant. This is a colt that is still growing and that promises to make a first-class stock horse.

On the page announcement one of the Hackney stallions is illustrated and his show yard record given. This is an example of the class of Hackneys kept. In no breed is individual excellence so necessary in a sire as in the Hackneys, and Mr. Hogate has not overlooked this point.

"HAWTHORN BANK" STOCK.

By carefully selecting first-class stock for importation, and straight forward dealing with customers, Mr. John Graham of Carberry Man., has built up one of the best horse businesses in the country. In recent years his horses have always been prominent at the shows and some of the best stuff on the farms and ranches of the West have been brought to Canada by him. By arrangements with his brother in Scotland, he is able to secure stock when the breeders are ready to sell and to pick up the best stuff at the local fairs before they get into the hands of speculators or make such showyard reputations that their value goes away up.

In our last week's issue, we noted what the "Scottish Farmer" had to say about Mr. Graham's latest importations to Hawthorn Bank. Since preparing that item the shipment has arrived home and been examined by several fanciers who are all agreed that the selection is as good as anything going. In all, there are three Hackney stallions, one Shire, and eleven Clydesdale colts and stallions, besides a few fillies. In addition to these some of the colts and fillies imported last year are now coming on and are ready to offer the public. Some of these will be seen on the page of illustrated announcements in this issue; there are the three-year-olds, Baron Elliott, and Gold Flake, the two-year-old, Baron Venture, and the two-year-old fillies, Culhorn Maid and Bean Pore Queen.

The pride of the Hawthorn Bank stables among the Clydesdales is Baron O'Boquhan, a four-year-old brown with white face and legs by Baron O'Buchlyvie. In general appearance this horse very much resembles this year's champion, Baron's Gem, being a solid, thick horse with excellent bone. Unfortunately he did not stand the trip well and arrived home in a very low condition.

A smashing good three-year-old is Kasongo, a big bay by Prince Thomas, a Highland champion and a sire of many of the best big horses, dam by that other great sire, Prince of Kyle.

The remainder of the Clydesdales stallions are two-year-olds; Vulcan, a black by that good sire Baronson, sire of the Cawdor cup winner Oyoma, will make a ton horse; another Baronson colt is Baron Ajax, considered by many to be the best of the two-year-olds, as indeed he should be since his dam is by the good horse Petruccio. Crowding him closely for first choice is Orion, a bay with white points by Silver Cup dam by Lord Stewart. This colt is brother to Earl Seaham, 1st at New Westminster last year and second this year. His sire, Silver Cup, was first three times at the Highland and twice at the Royal and his stock are great favorites in the north of England. Orion's dams are also well known in British show rings.

Nestor is a brown colt by a horse named Combo and out of a mare by the favorite sire, Prince of Carruchan. This colt though not large, carries excellent quality of bone and feather and upholds well the Company he is in.

A fine big choice quality colt by the unsurpassed sire, Baron's Pride, is Baron Cargen, dam by King of Kyle. He does good credit to his breeding despite the handicap of his color which is roan.

As might be expected from his breeding the colt, Hydra, is very fine in quality but not big. His sire is Marcellus and his dam a half-sister to his sire. Such breeding however should make him an impressive sire of good big form chunks.

A big straight strong colt is Baron Bortough by Baron Clyde, quite a well known sire and out of a dam by the celebrated old sire Lord Lothians.t

Salmon Arm

B.C.

is on the eve of a great awakening, and offers splendid opportunities in every line for men with capital, brain, and energy

IT IS ALRIGHT

- As a Pleasure Resort
- As a Residential District
- As a Business Town
- As a Centre for Dairying
- As a Centre for General Farming
- As a Centre for Poultry Raising
- As a Centre for Fruit Growing

Leading Authorities Speak Most Highly about it

Thomas Earl, of Lytton, B. C., was the first to discover the suitability of this section for fruit growing. He was inspector of orchards for some years—appointed by the B. C. Board of Horticulture, of which he has been a valued member for many years. As such he had every chance of studying the various localities in which fruit was raised, and his conclusions were expressed in an address delivered at a meeting of the Board in Victoria a few years ago. In describing the large area of land in the upper country where fruit was being grown successfully he said that all the way from Lytton east along the C. P. R. to Salmon Arm, and from there south to Penticton, he found fruit to be doing well; but, he said Salmon Arm was the Ideal Spot. Conditions seemed to be just right for the growth of healthy trees, and the flavor and color of the fruit were excellent. Since that time it has been proved that Mr. Earl knew what he was talking about. W. J. Brandrith, of Ladner, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association says the same after several years spent in visiting the different districts of the Province.

R. Turner has kept a record for five years of one of his Northern Spy trees, commencing when it was eight years old. From off this tree he has sold 115 boxes of No. 1 apples. These

apples sell at \$1.25 per box in the fall and as high as \$2.00 if kept until January.

Another man came in here ten years ago from the East with \$500. He purchased eighty acres, for \$1,250, paid his \$500 on it, working out to get his first cows to engage in dairying. He is now worth ten thousand dollars, all made on this eighty acre farm.

Thomas A. Sharpe, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., after spending sixteen years in the Province and visiting every section and locality, finally selected Salmon Arm for his future home, and has purchased eighty acres here and is having it prepared for a commercial orchard.

Another practical man, W. J. Wilcox, of Virden, Manitoba, after carefully looking over the various fruit sections of B. C., has selected Salmon Arm and he, with his sons are planting large commercial orchards here.

Mr. Kipp, a practical fruit grower of Chilliwack, at a meeting of fruit growers last July expressed the opinion of Salmon Arm Valley as the coming banner fruit section of the country.

Mr. A. Butchart, who came from Owen Sound, Ont., says he is sorry he did not come here years ago, as he thinks this section is the best in which he has ever lived.

DESCRIPTION

The Salmon Arm Valley embraces the northwestern portion of the Okanagan District and is bounded on the south by Enderby and Armstrong, and it lies along the foothills of the Selkirk Mountains. There is an abundant rainfall all year round and irrigation is not necessary.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the settlement, and a wagon road connects it with Enderby (sixteen miles), Armstrong (twenty-five miles), Vernon (forty miles), and Shuswap

(thirty miles), by way of Tappen Siding, Notch Hill and other settlements.

Salmon Arm is admirably situated for tourists. In addition to the railroad, this valley has water communication via lake and river, with all points west as far as Savonas, east and south to Enderby, with inlets running into the mountains to the north for fifteen and twenty miles, thus making the place an ideal centre for pleasure seekers. Many interesting trips can be arranged.

Ask any of the Leading Business Men

R. K. SCALES, Gen. Merchant
F. C. HAYDOCK, Real Estate

S. M. McGUIRE, Gem Merchant
McCALLUM & WILCOX, Real Estate

JAS. EVANS, Liveryman

S. H. LAWRENCE, Fancy Store

JACKSON & PARKER, Building Contractors

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisement will be inserted under this heading such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Italian Bees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

SPLENDID FRUIT RANCH of 5 acres, in Vernon City; good part in full-bearing apples; two overflowing springs; deep rich soil. Produce sold wholesale made nearly \$1,000 this year. Good ten-roomed house and other buildings; \$7,000; cash \$2,000, balance \$5,000 over four years at 6 per cent. Albert Munckton, Vernon, B.C. 18-12

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$160 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$260. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163—227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men. 25-12

VICTORIA, B. C.—A few 50 feet x 120 feet lots in beautiful situation for sale at \$300 each. Terms \$50 down and \$50 yearly at 6%. S. G. Featherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, near Victoria. t.f.

FOR SALE—Pure Huron Seed Wheat, which is one week earlier than Red Fyfe, and yields 10 bushels to the acre more. Price \$1.25 a bushel, bags free. Address, Frank Vrabetz, Stockholm, Sask. 11-12

FOR SALE—Half-Section improved land, four and one half miles west of Weyburn; good house, stable and granaries, also plenty of good water. Price \$30.00 per acre; half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. For further information apply to A. W. Adams & Co., Lang, Sask. 11-12

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Four improved quarter sections land, from 15 to 30 acres broken, Dauphin district, which is known as the best wheat-growing district in Manitoba. Will sell for cash, part cash, or on crop payments, or exchange for horses, cattle or general store stock. McKinstry & Sons, Box 36, Dauphin, Man. t.f.

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C.

FRUIT RANCH for sale.—Owner joined partnership in 500 acre ranch few miles off. Situation 13 miles from Nelson, on West Arm Kootenay Lake, which produced the now famous apples that took the Bankian Medal in London, Eng. South aspect with fine beach front on lake. Steamers call twice daily. School and P. O. near; 20 1/2 acres, 7 slashed; 25 inches water right and flume to house of three rooms; store and poultry houses. An ideal home ready to walk into for \$3,500; cash \$1,000, balance easy. Apply Box P, Farmer's Advocate Office, Winnipeg. 11-12

WANTED YOUNG MEN

Brakeman, Fireman, Electric Motorman, Porters. Experience unnecessary. Name position; 100 positions open. Inter. Railway Inst., Dept S. Indianapolis.

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

WANTED Milch Goats. For sale pure bred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. C. W. Chadwick, Kenora. 11-12

E. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red-Cattle, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and S. C. Brown Leghorns. A few more grand cockerels for sale at farmers' prices to clear before cold weather. Our Leghorns win wherever shown.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 8-2

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, six to eight lbs. Drake \$2.00, duck \$1.50, pair \$3.00. Also a few choice Barred Rocks, cockerels \$2.50, pullets \$1.50, trio \$5.00. Ray Keifer, Lethbridge, Box 217. 11-12

BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns.—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP—winners at the Ontario, Montreal and Toronto shows: 30 Pit Games, pen, each rose and single comb black Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds. Dr. Prith, Calgary, Alberta. 11-12

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Theo. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 184, Pense, Sask. 30-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa Exchange.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, 38 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napuka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H., NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill, P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunny Side Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Breeder of white Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED—Came on my premises, one roan steer, about five years old, branded on right thigh—crescent under U 3; also small roan steer, three-years-old, unbranded. M. McCannel, 28-29-28 west 4th, Hawkeye, 4-12

Sir John is one of the biggest colts of the lot standing 17 hands high and possessing plenty of quality. He is by "Best of All" dam by Wingate. Inneraton Prince is another of the big kind, bay in color and nicely marked.

The one Shire is a two-year-old and has all the Shire characteristics of weight and size. His name is Desford Extra Choice by Extra Conqueror; is a brown with white points and tips the scales at seventeen hundred.

The three Hackneys are two, three, and four years old. The four-year-old is Golden Garton 8871, a chestnut by Garton Duke of Connaught, generally conceded to be the best Hackney sire living. Administrator, the double champion and winner in honors this year, is his sire and Diplomatist, champion at London in hand and harness, is his grandson. Domgett, Eclipse and Highflyer III, all appear in Golden Garton's pedigree on his dam's side. In England, Golden Garton was shown eight times and always got first. His

Itching Skin

No Rest, no Sleep, Torturing Eczema, Prairie Itch, Winter Rash, Hives and all Itchy Inflamed Diseases of the Skin or Scalp cured by

ECZEMOZONE

THE OZONE SKIN REMEDY

ECZEMOZONE combines the most soothing and cooling emollients with the cleansing balsamic properties of Ozone—Nature's element that purifies the air we breathe. Why suffer longer? Order to-day.

The T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg
Western Canadian Agents



Has the Lowest Expense Rate of any Canadian Life Company.

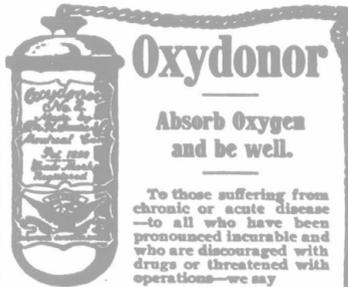
During 1906, the total expenses of this company for salaries, taxes, etc., were \$10,224.36 LESS than in 1905—and were only 16.34% of the income.

With this saving in expenses, the new business for the year amounted to \$5,555,547.00—a gain in insurance in force of \$2,712,450.

Take out your insurance in the company that is keeping its income UP and its expenses DOWN.

Write Head Office Waterloo, Ont., or call on 82

P. D. McKINNON, Provincial Mgr. Winnipeg
THOS. JONES, Super. for Manitoba



Oxydonor

Absorb Oxygen and be well.

To those suffering from chronic or acute disease—to all who have been pronounced incurable and who are discouraged with drugs or threatened with operations—we say

"Try Oxydonor"

It is invaluable in all Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Asthma, Facunomia, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Blood and Skin Diseases, etc.

OXYDONOR will last for life, with care. It will serve the whole family. And is the perfect self treatment.

16 Austin Ave., Toronto.
"I was suffering with a very bad attack of Nervous Prostration when a friend advised me to try one of your OXYDONORS. I am very thankful now that I decided to get one, as I am almost cured, and can recommend it to all sufferers. We have also used it on our little boy for colds and fevers with good results."
JOSEPH RIDLEY.

Beware of imitations. The genuine bears the name of the originator—Dr. H. SANCHEZ—engraved in the metal. Look for it.

Dr. H. Sanchez & Co.
358 St. Catherine Street West,
MONTREAL,
61 Fifth Ave. Detroit,
Mich.



Comfort In Working Boots

A man cannot work when his shoes pinch—when a seam rubs against his toes until it makes a corn—when a wrinkle chafes his foot constantly. With the end in view of getting away from these defects so common in many working boots we have produced the Amherst. This boot is Blucher made, of soft grain leather, on the roomy, comfortable last shown above, with even seams. Entirely made of solid leather, it guarantees durability, stability and long service—at \$3.00 a more economical working boot cannot be made. We deliver them to you prepaid for \$3.00. Send to-day.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
Port Arthur, Ontario

Just Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing to Advertisers



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.
- (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.
- (3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).
- (4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.
- (5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Hay, Oats, Potatoes and consignments of Eggs, Butter and Wheat

If you are going to load a car write or wire us for prices, or ship on consignment. References—Bank of Hamilton (Grain Exchange Branch Winnipeg); Bradstreet's or R. G. Dun & Co.

LAING BROS., 234 & 236 KING ST. WINNIPEG

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pain in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not gripe weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FREE TO YOU



LORD'S PRAYER BANGLE PIN
We mean what we say. We will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE THIS LOVELY BANGLE PIN with the entire Lord's Prayer engraved on it if you will send us your name and address.

STAR MFG. CO., 246 St. James St., Montreal, Can.



Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN KEN
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

GOLD HILL FRUIT LANDS

West Kootenay, B.C.

Right on the C. P. R. P. O. and Store at hand Choice Soil—Easy Clearing

Join our Club and get a Block Cheap and on easy terms from the owners. We will tell you how to clear \$500 the first year. Send for Maps.

D. L. MILNE & Co.
420 SEYMOUR ST.
P.O. Box 659
VANCOUVER, B.C.

action is brilliant, his conformation true, and he has proved himself a prolific sire.

The three-year-old, B. B. Bustaid, is a big horse standing 16.2, by Chocolate Junior, is bay in color and a very high actor.

The two-year-old is a well bred youngster being by Moncrief Vigilance, dam Moncrief Idalia, and possesses a nicely turned body which he moves with style and vim.

Taken altogether Mr. Graham has a very choice assortment of horses which should be eagerly picked up by breeders as the demand is for the best and Mr. Graham has always had a ready sale for his best.

In addition there is also at Hawthorn Bank a herd of 47 Shorthorns which includes 12 young bulls and a choice selection of young females.

Carberry is easily reached being near the centre of Manitoba and served by both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. railways.

Trade Notes.

GROUND VS UNGROUND GRAIN.

With experienced feeders there is no question as to the economy of grinding grain, but some farmers still hold to the doctrine that the animal can grind the grain more cheaply than he can and has nothing else to do anyway. All true. But take cows yielding a large flow of milk, or steers or hogs being pushed to their limit, or horses at any kind of work; and ground grain will give results far and away above the unground. Ground grain is more easily masticated, more thoroughly digested—none of it comes through in the entire state—and the animal derives from its food the maximum of nutrients with the minimum expenditure of energy in preparing it for assimilation. This is as it should be. If you are interested in getting from your feeding stuffs their full feed value, we advise you to write to the Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. They make the best lines of feed grinders on the market, also all kinds of farming implements. See their Ad. on page 1814.

LIFE INSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT.

In these days of financial furore, when banks and other institutions in which people formerly put their trust and money, crash down wrecking their depositors as they fall, it augurs well for the future that men are coming more and more to realize that investing in life insurance is one of the safest means of employing their savings. A month ago when scores of American financial and trust Companies were tottering to ruin, there was not a single life insurance company that suffered one moment from financial stress, that at any time was suspected by one of the millions of policy holders of being unable to face its obligations. Life insurance is the safest form of investment in the world to-day. We haven't space here to take up the whole question of companies' policies, and so on but we recommend you to one of the best and safest Canadian companies, the Great West Life Assurance Co, Winnipeg, who will go into such matters fully with you.

TANNING SKINS FOR COATS, ROBES, ETC.

We are frequently requested to publish in our question and answer column directions for the tanning of skins and hides. We are glad now to be able to direct our subscribers to a first class custom tanning firm who are in a position to do this work more satisfactorily than is possible by any home method. Tanning is a science and can only be successfully done by experienced workmen. Home tanned skins generally harden when wet and can never take on the same finish as properly tanned furs. We recently received a little circular from Carruthers & Co., custom tanners, Brandon, containing information valuable to anyone who has skins to tan with price lists for tanning and dressing furs of all descriptions. It is well worth writing for. This firm make up robes, rugs and coats, gauntlets, etc. from horse hides, cow hides or skins of any kind. In addition they have a special department for mounting heads or doing any work in taxidermy. Their book is well worth writing for.



Highland Park College, DES MOINES, IOWA

School All Year Enter Any Time

2000 Students Annually

Terms Open Nov. 26, 1907, Jan. 6, Feb. 18, May 19 and June 16, 1908.

A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country. Expenses of students annually reduced many thousands of dollars by the moderate charge for board and room in College buildings where living expenses are furnished practically at cost.

LIBERAL ARTS Classical and Scientific Courses. Preparatory Courses in which students of all degrees of advancement are admitted.

Normal Didactic, State Certificate, County Certificate Primary Training—the most complete training school for teachers in the West. Students of all degrees of advancement admitted.

Engineering Electrical, Steam, Mechanical, Telephone, Civil, Machinist. Also one-year Electrical and Steam Engineering courses. 12-weeks course in Gas and Traction Engineering. Shop work from the beginning.

Pharmacy 1. Regular Ph. G. and Iowa Courses. 2. Special Course to prepare for Examination. One of the largest, best equipped Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States.

Music A Complete College of Music. Piano, Violin, voice, orchestra, band, chorus, harmony, mandolin, guitar, in fact, a full course in all grades of music. A fine faculty of teachers, each an artist in his line.

Oratory A Thoroughly Equipped College of Oratory under the direction of the most competent teachers.

Pen Art A Thoroughly Established School of Penmanship, Pen Art and Public School Drawing.

O. H. LONGWELL, President HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA

Business The Largest and Best Equipped Business College in the West. Not a department of a literary college, but a thoroughly equipped Business College, with the finest business exchange in the U. S. Combined Business and Short Hand Course.

Shorthand As Large and Complete College of Shorthand and Typewriting as is found in the country. Every graduate sent to paying position. \$50 for full course. Time unlimited.

Telegraphy The Largest and Best Equipped College of Telegraphy in the U. S. Every graduate sent to a paying position. Eight completely equipped telegraph stations. Main line wire practice and station work. \$50 for full course, time unlimited.

Civil Service A Full Course in Railway Mail Service. Students may enter November 26, or January 6, 1908.

Home Study Over 6000 Students Enrolled in the Correspondence School. Almost any subject you wish by correspondence.

Summer School The Summer School opens June 16, 1908. Special work for all grades of teachers.

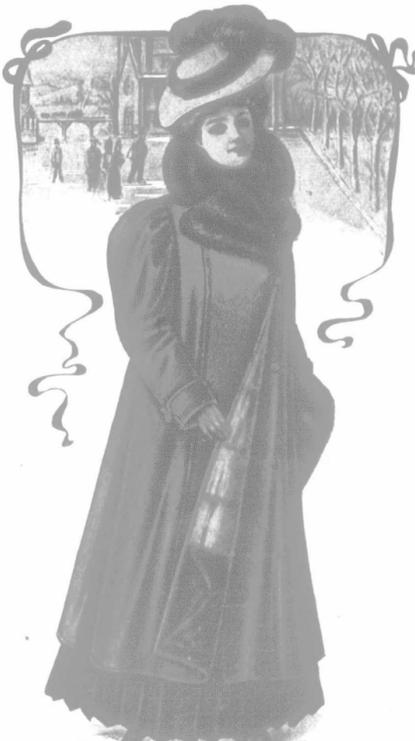
Expenses Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$48.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. Send for Catalogue.

Horse Dealers --- Attention !

Buy your horses now and have them fat for Spring market. We will keep them in shape for a small deposit.

BOW RIVER RANCH, COCHRANE, Alberta

Furs at Special Xmas Prices

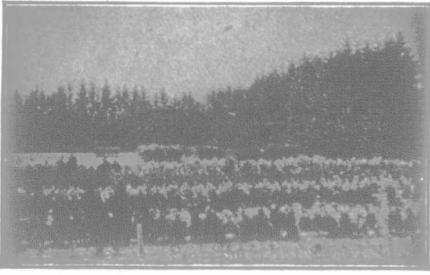


We are giving our out-of-town Customers a Special Discount during the month of December.

Everything in Furs At 20% off Send for our illustrated Catalogue and Price List

Hammond, The Reliable Furrier
430 Main St., Winnipeg

HARDY TREES FOR MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA
 grown and for sale by
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES



Varieties tested and recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head.

SALESMEN WANTED

Liberal Terms. Pay Weekly. Steady Employment. Territory Reserved. Specially designed Outfit for Western Agents.

STONE AND WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto, Ontario.

Send us your shipments of
HIDES, WOOL, SENECA-ROOT, &c.
 and receive
 Highest Market Prices and Prompt Returns
 Liberal Advances made on Consignments.



Write or wire us before selling

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
 P.O. Box 484 172 to 176 King St., WINNIPEG, Man.

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.
 HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.
 A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906	\$17,447,679.00
Assets over Liabilities	224,096.50

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

"How to Learn to mount Birds and Animals" is the title of a book sent free by the Northwest School of Taxidermy of Omaha, Nebraska. This is an interesting and profitable work and everyone should know something of it. Read this firm's advertisement in this issue and mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE when writing.

SELECTING SEED GRAIN.
 Practically the only way the ordinary farmer has of selecting and preparing his seed grain is by the use of a good reliable cleaner. Such an appliance should have a place on every farm. Good seed is the foundation of good farming. Weeds are the curse of this whole western country. There's no use summer fallowing to destroy them, thoroughly eradicating the pest from a field only to reinfest it by using, as seed, grain that is polluted with all manner of weed seeds. Get a reliable cleaner and take the initial step in getting rid of these soil robbers. Grain cleaners are quite as useful in raising the grade of market wheat. Write to the Hero Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg, for information on these points. See their advertisement in this issue.

A VETERINARY BOOK FREE.
 The Tuttle Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St., Boston Mass., are offering in this number a very valuable and useful veterinary book to all who write them for it. Unlike most veterinary books, this authority takes up and discusses animal ailments in plain, understandable English, gives symptoms, and treatment for all the common diseases. Every farmer will find it a valuable addition to his library of farm books. It's free for the writing for it. The address is as given above.

THE WINDMILL AS A FARM POWER.
 Power windmills have increased greatly in recent years as a farm power. The essential point of a wind driven engine is that it be built strongly enough to withstand an ordinarily severe windstorm without wrecking itself; strong and large enough to furnish power sufficient to make it useful on the farm in cutting feed, grinding grain, sawing wood or pumping water. These features are combined in the old reliable Canadian airmotor which the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. have been selling in this country for years. It is the secret of their popularity and

Learn this Great Profession by Mail



TAXIDERMY BOOK FREE

Mount Birds
 Animal, Game Heads, and All Trophies!
 The wonderful art of taxidermy which has long been kept a secret can now be easily and quickly learned by mail in your home in a few weeks. Success guaranteed.
You Can Make Money! There are big profits in taxidermy for men, women and boys. Trophies are sent hundreds of miles for the best Taxidermists to mount. A skilled Taxidermist like a skilled doctor can charge as much as he pleases.
BEAUTIFUL TROPHIES for Your Home
 You can decorate your own home and den with your rare and beautiful specimens. Hunters, trappers and naturalists learn in a very short time. By our method the profession is simple.
Great Book FREE—"How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals." This beautifully illustrated book, a copy of *Taxidermy Magazine* and hundreds of letters from graduates sent free if you write at once. Make yourself independent by learning this great profession. Write now for free book.
 N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY, Box 49H Omaha, Neb.

HACKNEY STALLION
 Marquis of Dufferin—rising 4; registered; Silver Medal Dominion Exhibition. A beauty, chestnut, 15-2, fine action, splendid condition, sure getter; sire Bell Boy, champion of Canada, recently sold for large sum in U.S.; dam first at Dominion Exhibition, by Barthorpe Performer. Bargain for quick buyer. Railway fare of purchaser deducted from price.
Mount Victoria Stock Farm
 (Clydesdales and Hackneys)
 Hudson Heights, P. Q., Canada.

When You're Tired of being humbugged with "high" price lists send a trial shipment to a firm who will pay exactly what they quote; our prices, though less than others, nets the shipper more money for his Raw Furs and Hides.
BERMAN BROS.
 321 1st Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.

FLOUR and FEED DEALERS
 We are ready to handle carloads of POTATOES. Write for further particulars.
RAYNSFORD & Co.
 126 King Street, WINNIPEG

BONDED WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX LICENSED

FARMERS! WAKE UP!

If you have not already done so, here are **THREE REASONS** why you should **TAKE A SHARE** in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and send in your grain:

- 1.—BECAUSE this Company is a farmers' company. Remember that **IT IS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS.**
- 2.—BECAUSE it aims to get you every dollar possible for your grain, and can do this **IF YOU ALL HELP IT.**

BECAUSE you should help the Company that is trying to help you. **SEND US YOUR GRAIN.**

When Shipping, write across your shipping bill—ADVISE

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
 WINNIPEG, Man.

Success. In addition they make gasoline engines, feed cutters and various farm appliances. See their Ad. on page 1816 if you're interested in any of these or in well-drilling machinery.

ROGERS REALTY CO. LTD.

Winnipeg people have been greatly attracted the past six months by the fine display of B. C. fruit shown in the window of the Rogers Realty Co. at 258 Portage Ave. One of the principal exhibits is a large pumpkin which weighs 130 pounds. The whole exhibit is the product of the Similkameen Valley which is located at the southern end of the Okanagan District.

This well-known firm have a large tract of excellent fruit land in this favored section which they are disposing of very rapidly. Kindly notice their advertisement in another part of this paper.

THE PLACE OF STOCK FOODS IN FEEDING.

There is little question among experienced stockmen of the value of a good condiment in keeping their stock in thriving, healthy condition during the winter. While animals are at pasture in the summer season there is little danger of digestive derangement or other disorders. But when confined during the winter and fed on dry, coarse fodder, the digestive organs need some manner of stimulant to enable them to cope with the rather indigestible feeds that the farmer at this season must needs use—a tonic to maintain them in healthy working order.

Another place where stock foods are essential is in preparing horses that have run in the yard all winter for the spring work. Horses at this period are likely to be over-fed and, if not seriously injured, will at least be temporarily set back. A good stock food will tone them up, enable them to derive all the nutrients possible from the food and put them in the best possible condition for the spring work.

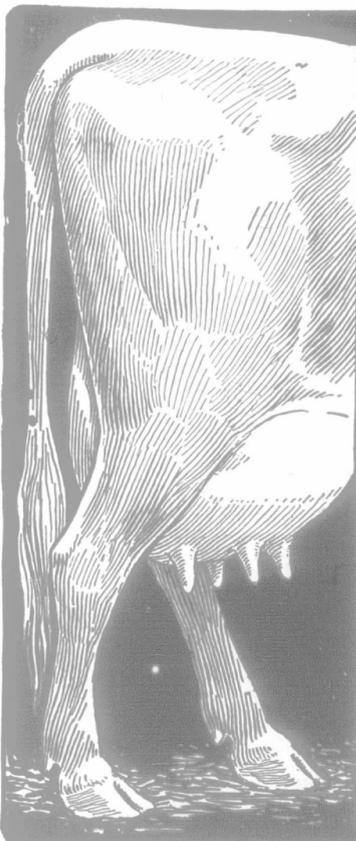
A stock food which we have heard recommended strongly by feeders for this purpose is manufactured by the Veterinary Stock Food Co., Regina. We are personally acquainted with this company and can assure our readers that they will find the food advertised on page 1818 of this issue will do all we have said a stock food will do. "It is the most scientific stock food."

WASHING POWDER FOR HOME USE.

A good washing powder is one so compounded that it will cleanse thoroughly the articles on which it is used without acting injuriously upon the hands and skin of the person using it. Compounds on the market purporting to be washing powders may be divided into two classes: First, the kind that are so strong in cleansing power that they corrode the hands and ruin the articles on which they are used; and second, the kind so weak and mild that they are slightly less valuable than pure rain water and ordinary hard soap for cleansing purposes. Between the two extremes is a specially compounded washing powder quite unlike anything else on the market. The Young Thomas Soap Co. Ltd., Regina, whose advertisement occupies our outside back cover are the makers of this special kind. We doubt if either the firm or their goods need introducing to our readers. The reputation of their soap has made the firm's name a household word from Manitoba to the Pacific Ocean. Their washing powder will carry the name still further. It is all a satisfactory washing powder should be, nothing more and nothing less. It neither injures the hands of the user or the most delicate fabric to which it is applied.

HOW TO SELECT A CREAM SEPARATOR

In these days when half a dozen different makes of separators are on sale in every town, and men with separators so called are on the scene as soon as a farmer is suspected of keeping a cow, it is a privilege for us to point out the essential qualities of a good centrifuge and advise readers definitely where such a machine may be obtained



Increasing Yield

Decreasing Feed

Milk is secreted wholly from food elements given in excess of that required by nature for physical maintenance. Milk production, therefore, is really the result of unnatural feeding.

Man, however, goes yet further and asks the cow to not only consume more food than she needs, but to continue the stuffing process for months when nature would limit the milk-producing period to the brief infancy of the calf. A little thought shows how impossible it is for such conditions to long continue without bringing derangement of bodily functions. Indigestion, loss of appetite and consequent loss of flesh and milk, are common troubles resulting from heavy feeding.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is an infallible preventive of and remedy for digestive disorders. It is a tonic, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the bitter principles which aid digestion, iron to nourish the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system. Given twice a day in the grain ration, it will cause the largest possible proportion of food to digest, thus increasing yield at an actual lessening (under favorable conditions) of the amount consumed.

Veterinary and medical authorities, like Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun, endorse the tonics, etc., contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It gives a greater appetite for coarse fodder, increases the proportion assimilated and decreases the amount lost; makes steer, hog or sheep fat quickly and cheaply and is the best known tonic remedy for horse ills.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25-lb pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

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

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

via the

Canadian Northern Railway

to points in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and to Great Britain and Continental Europe

— Ocean Steamship Tickets and Reservations —



INTERIOR OF C. N. R. CARS

HOME VISITORS' EXCURSIONS

to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago and other destinations in the Central States from Stations in

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Tickets on Sale daily Dec. 1st to 31st, 1907. Choice of Routes

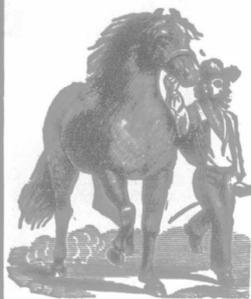
Dining and Sleeping Car Service unexcelled. Full Information. Reservations on Sleeping Cars or Ocean Steamers from any Canadian Northern Agent or from

C. W. COOPER
Assistant General Passenger Agent

Winnipeg, Man.



You Can Cure



Lameness, Curb, Splint, Spavin, Founder, Distemper, Cholic, Bony Growths, Sprains, Swellings, Shoe Boils.

Are you content to be always at the mercy of the veterinary?

Why not be prepared to handle all the common ailments of your horses yourself?

A reward of \$100 is offered for a failure to cure any of the above, where cure is possible, by

Tuttle's Elixir

It Never Fails to Locate Lameness

Fully described on circular around bottle. Remedy for all blemishes. An unexcelled Leg Wash for race and work horses. Used by Veterinarians.

Beware of all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

Tuttle's High-Class Specifics

- Tuttle's Family Elixir, for ailments of the human family.
- Tuttle's White Star, matchless liniment for healing and drying.
- Tuttle's American Condition Powders, for purifying blood.
- Tuttle's American Worm Powders, a positive worm expeller.
- Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment, for hard and cracked hoofs and hoof diseases.

PRICES

- Family and Horse Elixir, each \$4 per dozen bottles.
- Condition Powders, \$2 per doz.
- Worm Powders, \$2 per doz.
- Hoof Ointment, \$4 per doz.
- White Star Liniment, \$4 per doz.
- Bottle by mail, \$0.50

Free Veterinary Book

100 pages, fully illustrated, by our Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinarian for many years. Gives symptoms and specific treatment for all ordinary diseases. Title of book, "Veterinary Experience." Write for copy. Postage 2c.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,

66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Montreal, H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St.
 So. Farmington, N. S., C. H. R. Crocker, Mgr.
 Chicago, C. F. Tuttle, Mgr., 311 East 63rd St.
 Los Angeles, W. A. Shaw, Mgr., 1921 New England Ave.



The best separator for a man to buy is the one skimming most thoroughly the greatest quantity of milk with the minimum amount of labor, that is easily cleaned, does not readily get out of repair and is constructed on correct principles. Such a machine is the De Laval, the oldest, the latest improved, the best that mechanical ingenuity can design and construct, the machine that is used in every Government Experimental Station in America, that is recommended by half a million farmers. It may not be as cheap as some of the others but cheapness and durability are seldom found combined. It's the machine you will be using after your neighbor has consigned to scrap iron that cheap machine he invested in.

SUBSTITUTING WOOD IN HOUSE BUILDING.

The modern tendency among house builders is to economize in the use of wood. Lumber every year is becoming higher in price and the best grades of it more difficult to procure. The "strangle hold of the lumber trust" grinds from users more than lumber materials should legitimately cost. Lumber too has another disadvantage besides being high in price; it is not fire proof, neither is it the warmest material of which houses may be constructed. Every year plaster and cement are increasing in use for house-building purposes. The latest "thing" in plaster is the wood fibre slab, a patent plaster slab that may be nailed onto the wall as readily as a board. It's fireproof and warm. If you are at all interested in building, intend renovating, enlarging or repairing your house we would look into the merit of this material. Get a catalogue and price list anyway. It is made by the Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., 806 Union Bank, Winnipeg.

CUTTING FEED FOR STOCK.

One advantage of cutting coarse fodder for stock is that the food is made more palatable, is more easily and thoroughly masticated, and the animal is thus enabled to derive from it the maximum of the food materials it contains. Another advantage is that the food "goes further;" the animal consumes a larger proportion of the feed when cut than it would of feed coarse and uncut. Less is trampled under foot and stacked on the manure pile. A feed cutter is a machine with which every farm should be equipped. If you haven't one in your stable it will be money well invested to get such an implement at once. Advertising in this issue on page 1813, John Watson Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, are offering one of the most reliable feed cutters on sale in Canada. They have also manufactured some other things. It might be worth your while writing for a catalogue and price list.

MOTORS FOR FARM USE

Farmers in this country are beginning to realize that the farm motor of the future, the engine they will use for plowing and cultivating the land, for threshing and as a farm power generally is the gasoline engine. Gasoline motors possess qualities that particularly adapt them for general farm use. They are light in weight for one thing, so light that they may be used on newly cultivated soils. They are easily operated, cost less in the first instance and are cheaper to maintain in the fuel and attention while running. They are the farm power of the present and are already in use in the Western provinces and increasing in numbers, usefulness and popularity every year. We advise farmers who are considering the matter of a good general purpose farm power and motor to investigate the merits of gasoline motors. And one of the best firms offering these in Western Canada at the present time is the Universal Motor Co., Regina, Saskatchewan, selling an English made gasoline motor.

THE ROBERTS' PLASTER BOARD.—A great many farmers who propose building better homes are deterred from finishing them in the best way on account of the difficulty of getting good plasterers to do the plaster work. On this account we find a great many farm houses in country towns finished with wood. In time the wood shrinks and the cracks

British Columbia Irrigated Fruit Lands with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and NO RENT to pay for it. Apply to

W. O. WRIGHT, Managing Director
 Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.
 MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:
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Under the authority of Secs. 28, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

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| Coxe, S. A. | Brandon. |
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The Manitoba Gypsum Company have spent a lot of money developing their gypsum deposit on Lake Manitoba, and, in spite of many pioneering difficulties, are now firmly established and able to take care of the trade. Their mill in Winnipeg is the largest plaster mill in Canada and will compare favorably with any of the large mills for a similar purpose in the United States.

DOMINION CARTRIDGE Co.—The advantages claimed by many makers of firearms and cartridges are misleading but the Dominion Cartridges are tested thoroughly in all arms for which they are adapted, a complete armory being kept for this purpose and this firm's ammunition is guaranteed to work perfectly in most of the standard maker's weapons. The Dominion ammunition of to-day is the result of nearly twenty-five years' constant endeavor to attain perfection, endeavor on the part of the company's experts and those of leading manufacturers on this continent and in Europe, and the result attained is certainly close to the goal aimed at—accuracy, uniform high velocity, penetration and cleanliness. At every stage during manufacture the greatest care and the most rigid inspection are used. During 1908 this Company will place on the market a new twenty gauge Sovereign Smokeless Shell which has been designed to meet the large demand for this class of goods and the attention of the trade is also called to the fact that they are now not only packing primers in the old metal boxes of 250 each, but in addition are packing them in divisional explosive proof boxes of 100 primers each, which will be a great convenience, for many people do not wish to purchase more than 100 primers at a time and the new method of packing is of the safest yet adopted. The catalog for 1908 is very artistically designed and should prove especially interesting to all handling these goods, including, as it does, several new sizes.

DAIRYING THAT PAYS.—A few farmers make a handsome income from their dairy—many, achieve a moderate success—some do not begin to make as much money out of their cows as they should.

There is a good profit in milk, the farmer must know, first of all, what this profit is—and second, how to get the profit out of the milk. The man who wants to have his cows pay a good profit, and pay this profit all the year round, cannot study the problem too carefully. One of the most helpful books we have ever seen on the subject of profitable dairying, has just been received from the Vermont Farm Machine Company, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A. In condensed form it gives facts and figures that will prove wonderfully interesting to those who are ambitious to find the right way of running a dairy farm. In sending us this book, the Vermont Farm Machine Company mentioned the fact that they would send free copies to those of our readers who were interested in the subject.

In order to insure prompt receipt, those who write the Vermont Farm Machine Company might mention this paper.

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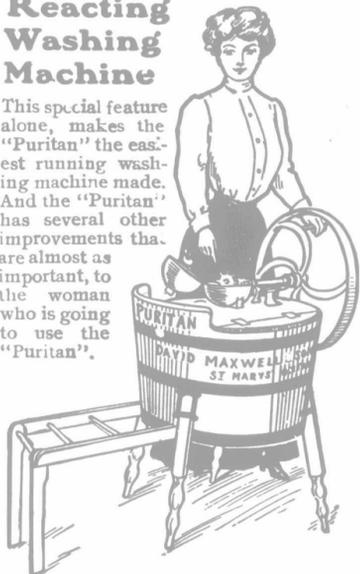
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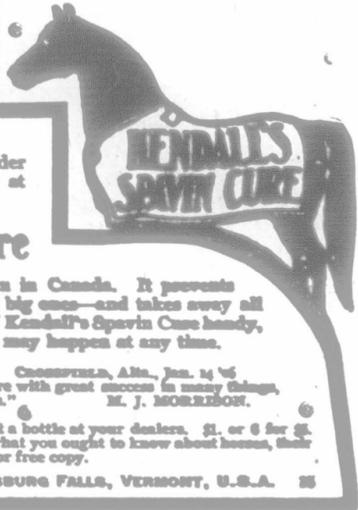
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ought to be in every stable and barn in Canada. It prevents little horse troubles from becoming big ones—and takes away all signs of lameness. With a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy, you are prepared for accidents that may happen at any time.

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One day as Pat halted at the top of the river bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked: "How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?" "Tin years, sor."

"Ah! How many loads do you take in a day?" "From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all, sir?"

The driver of the watering cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied: "All the water yez don't see there now, sor."

The first slice of goose had been cut, and the negro minister who had been invited to dine, looked at it with as keen anticipation as was displayed in the faces around him.

"Dat's as fine a goose as I ever saw, Brudder Williams," he said to his host "Where did you get such a fine one?"

"Well, now, Mistah Rawley," said the carver of the goose, with a sudden access of dignity, "when you preach a special good sermon I never axes you where you got it. Seems to me dat's a trivial matter, anyway."



**CHEW
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"CRAIGIE MAINS" HORSES.

There is one thing in connection with the horse industry of our new West in which we should all take pride and that is the class of stock handled by the proprietors of "Craigie Mains" stock farm at Lumsden, Sask. Messrs. Mutch have unexcelled facilities for handling and breeding the best of stock and of supplying the country. The farm produces the best of hay and oats and the buildings are clean and roomy. Everything about "Craigie Mains" bespeaks hospitality and welcome and a visit to the farm in search of a stallion or females is a real treat.

It is some years now since pure bred Clydesdales were first kept and the start was made in a modest way. Later, a few mares by the great stock horse, Lord Channing, were purchased from D. & O. Sorby of Guelph and these proved such excellent breeders when mated with the imported stock horse Baron's Gem that "Craigie Mains" soon sprang into prominence. Baron's Gem, however, was the real source of the enviable reputation of "Craigie Mains." He was bought by Messrs. Mutch as an untried three-year-old but his usefulness as a breeder was not long in doubt. His colts from almost all kinds of mares began to come with a regularity and evenness that delighted every one and soon were prominent at all the large fairs, and, just as Baron's Pride stock regularly stand at the top of the lists in Scotland, so Baron's Gem got the lead of their classes in Canada and that in competition equally as strong as any in other show-rings. Added to this, home bred stock, importations of the best that could be bought in Scotland were constantly made so that steady improvement has marked "Craigie Mains." The last importation is discussed in the "Scottish Farmer" of November 23 as follows:

"A valuable shipment of young Clydesdales was made on Saturday last per the Donaldson Line to Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask. In the shipment were four yearling colts, four yearling fillies, six colt foals, and six filly foals. Amongst these were quite a number of exceptionally well bred animals, and not a few prize-winners. In breeding they were noteworthy, being nearly all of Baron's Pride (9122) strains. Two were by the champion sire himself three were by his son, the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Benedict (10315); an equal number were by Baron Borgue (12436); and two each were by Baron Mitchell (10688), the well-bred horse which produced good stock in Strathearn, Mid-Calder, and other districts in which he had the premium; while the superior breeding horse Baron Hood (11260); the great prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Chester Princess; the noted premium horses Best Man (10695), Blacon Sensation (12487), and that fine thick son of old Macgregor, Ascot (10494), had one representative each. Messrs. Mutch do not put all their eggs into one basket, and so they have also youngsters by the celebrated Haplunds Pride (13515), son of the champion Hiawatha, and the Kintyre premium horse in 1906; the good breeding horse Prince of Galloway (8919); and the well-bred, thick horse Mac of Newfield (12667). Amongst the prize-winners in the shipment are the first, third, and fourth prize colt foals at Rothesay, the first and the third prize colt foals and the third prize filly foal at Dumfries (her dam was a mare by the great Goldfinder (6807)), the second and third prize filly foals at Kirkcudbright, bred respectively at Lochfergus and Culnaightry. The Lochfergus filly is out of a Baron's Pride mare. The Baron's Pride get is a yearling filly, bred by Mr. Wm. McConnell, and first at Castle-Douglas this year. She is a big, good animal, likely to make a first-class brood mare. Her dam was got by the unbeaten Prince of Carriachan (8151). A yearling colt by Baron's Pride was bred at Barcheskie, and is a very good one, likely to grow into a prize stallion. He was first at Kirkcudbright in 1906 as a foal, and his dam, Duchess, has won numerous prizes at Kirkcudbright and Dumfries shows. He is to take the place of the North-West champion Baron's Gem

which died a few months ago, to the regret of all lovers of the Clydesdale in the North-West of Canada. This is a superior shipment, and though the season is well advanced, it is to be hoped they may have a good voyage both by sea and land."

Words but feebly describe stock of such superb excellence as that at "Craigie Mains" but on another page the camera has helped give an idea of the type, quality and style of the horses handled. "Maude of Grange" is a two-year-old filly by the great sire Baronson. At Regina last spring when first shown she stood second between two fillies bred at "Craigie Mains" and at the summer show held the same position, the home bred Baron's Sunbeam being again first.

The other filly in the illustration, Eva's Gem, since last July has acquired world wide reputation. She is one of those products of Baron's Gem and a Lord Channing mare and won the highest possible honors at Winnipeg exhibition against the best females, and a lot of them, ever brought to Canada. As a Clydesdale filly she is considered a model.

At the top of the page is a cut of Baron's Craigie, another Baron's Gem, a yearling colt that stepped into the show ring as a sucker and has never taken lower than first at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and New Westminster. His dam is Montrave Geisha, who stands at the head of the class of mares in the illustration below him. Rarely does a mare prove such a success as a breeder and in the show ring.

Stepend the stock horse illustrated at the bottom of the page is a three-year-old by the great sire Everlasting and like the great horse he succeeds was selected on his merits though not previously prominent in show rings.

This year, at Winnipeg, he stood second to the last year champion, Lord Ardwell, and at Regina it required a referee to break the tie between them.

To enumerate the victories only of the "Craigie Mains" stock that have been shown would require pages. We have passed over Baron's Lizzie, seen this year at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina; Baroness of Hillcrest, winner of third at Regina in the spring and summer; British Baroness who with Montrave Geisha won the heavy draft team prize at Winnipeg; Black Ivoy, winner of third as a three-year-old at Winnipeg, and so we might go on enumerating scores of other prizes won in recent years, but space is limited.

At present Messrs. Mutch can show at Craigie Mains a selection of twenty-five stallions and forty mares from which to choose.

Intending buyers will be driven free from Pense, (main line C. P. R.) by Ed. Caults, and from Lumsden, C. N. R. by James Kinnon.

Their offering should be one of the first considered by any one who wants horses at prices that are within easy range. Prices have always been most liberal, in fact low, and the present offering, quality and price considered, is the cheapest Craigie Mains has yet made.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUANTITY OF STONE FOR A HOUSE.

How much stone will be required for a house 30 feet by 20 feet and 8 feet high? Also how many loads of sand would be needed to build the same.

Alta.

G. S. Y.

Ans.—The particulars given are too meagre to base an accurate estimate on. You do not give the thickness of these proposed walls. We are assuming they are a foot and a half thick. If so you will require between eight and nine cords of stone and about thirteen yards of sand. If built one foot thick you will need five and a half cords of stone and nine yards of sand.



A FEW OF THE MANY SHIRES, CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS IN THE NEW IMPORTATION

I WANT to say to the farmers and ranchers of the whole West that I appreciate the interest they have taken in my horses during the past year, and thank my customers and those who have enquired about my horses for the confidence they have placed in me.

People have come to my barn and we have talked about the kind of horses that the country wants, then I have gone right after those horses.

They are not all alike for I find different districts want different kinds. Some of the new settled parts want good strong, clean, sound stallions but cannot afford to buy big prize winners. Others want horses to win in any company and I import that kind too; in fact, most people want the best kind

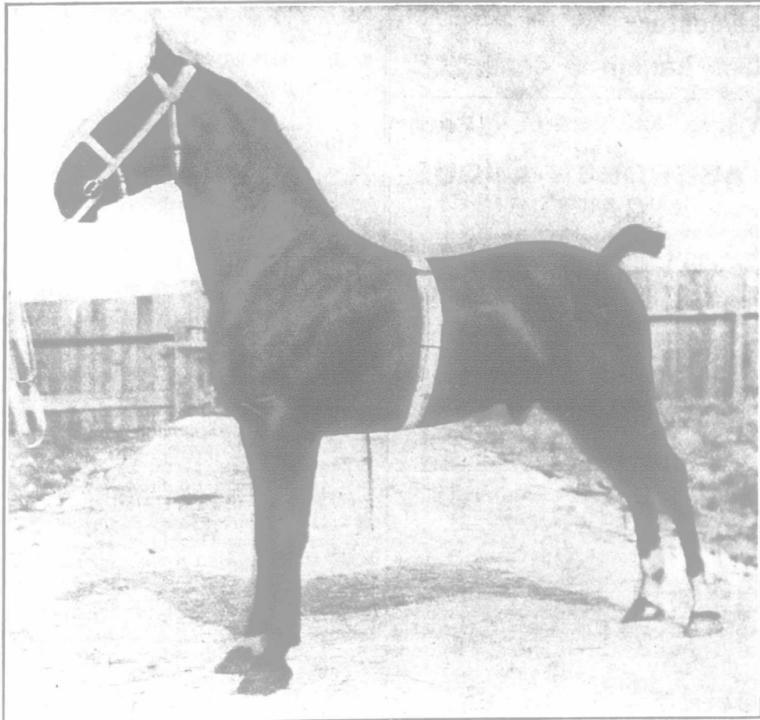
at the prices they can get them at from me

Then, again, some people like the Percheron for farm work and others want the Clyde or Shire to raise market drafters and some want a Hackney to breed big carriage horses.

I do my best with my money and brains to suit my different customers and the way they patronize me looks as if all were pretty well satisfied with the arrangement.

My barn in Brandon is near the new winter fair building and at present I have on hand a full stock of Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

Come to my barns or write me and I will suit you in a horse.



HACKNEY STALLION "THORNTON ROYALTY"

PRIZES WON BY THORNTON ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

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- 1902 First Prize and R. N. for Special, Singleton. First Prize at Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society Show. (Guild Show) Preston. Second Prize Royal Agricultural Society Show, Carlisle. Third Prize, Hackney Show, London.

PRIZES WON BY THORNTON ROYALTY IN ONTARIO.

- 1904 First at Toronto Exhibition as a three year old. First at London Exhibition.

PRIZES WON IN MANITOBA.

- 1906 First and Sweepstakes Winnipeg. First and Sweepstakes, Brandon.
- 1907 First and Sweepstakes, Brandon.

J. B. HOGATE, BRANDON, MAN.

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DIRECT TO US. BECAUSE—

Richard M. Pierce will look after all shipments in person, and having the trade, and therefore we are enabled to pay the highest market value for your furs at all times. **REMEMBER,** we have no expense of travellers on the road, and in this way those who send goods to us reap the benefit of money thus saved. Send us a trial shipment and convince yourself. We hold all your goods separate until we hear from you whether our prices are satisfactory. **PRICE LIST,** shipping tags, etc. cheerfully furnished on application. Reference—Home Bank of Canada.

PIERCE Fur Co. Ltd.

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

Shorthorns, Yorkshires Berkshires

If taken now we will sell bulls and heifers of all ages at prices to correspond with the present times. We have ten Yorkshire boars and several sows also for sale. In Berkshires we have three excellent yearling sows. All sows will be bred to the best of boars if the purchaser desires. Write for prices and terms. **WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rossar, Man.**

RAW FURS

Consignments Solicited

Write to us for our Latest Price List

We want thousands of Furs; small and large shipments given the same liberal assortment and high prices. We pay all express charges.

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The Largest Wool, Hide & Fur House in Canada



Sheep and Cattle Labels

Drop me a card for circular and sample. It costs nothing and will interest you. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Glendenning Bros. HARDING, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE YORKSHIRE HOGS

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

Shorthorns 3 Young Bulls
20 one and two-yr. Heifers
Clydesdales 4 grand young studs
Leicesters 4 grand young Rams

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale
Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited
Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

SHORTHORN'S

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers. **JOHN RAMSAY, Priddie, Alta.**

The Shorthorn Herd of Poplar Park Farm

is now headed by Marquis of Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale. **W. H. English & Sons, Harding, Man.**

MAPLE SHORHTHORNS SHROPSHIRE

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale
Younger bulls growing
All shearing rams and ewes sold
Will sell a few good ram lambs
JOHN DRYDEN & SON Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

FOR SALE AT PRESENT

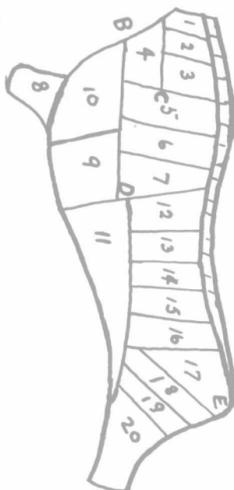
Ten choice Yorkshire Sows and two Boars; all have quality and size, and have won prizes at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Killarney. Boars and Sows, weight 125 lbs., at \$15.00 each, two or more \$12.50 each. I have four of the best Tamworth Sows in the Province in this herd, that will be bred to a good boar for spring litters. The Yorkshires include the following prize-winning animals: Boar—Cherry Grove Leader, first as yearling and champion, Winnipeg, 1906. Boar—Prince II won as follows, first at Portage la Prairie, second at Winnipeg; and first and championship at Brandon, 1907; also first for aged boar at Winnipeg, 1906. The prize-winning Boar—"East Bank Professor" (Berkshire) is also for sale. Write for particulars whether you want one or a herd. I also have some choice Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys on hand ready for shipping, \$3 each for Geese or Turkeys.

OLIVER KING, Wawanesa, Man.

BEEF CHART WANTED.

Would you kindly republish the beef ring chart given in your paper a year ago last February?

W. J. S.



Ans.—The chart here given shows how the beef should be cut. To give each party a boil and a roast it must be divided after the beef is cut down in halves. Cut across between numbers 7 and 12 leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After laying the front quarter on the table for cutting up, cut off front shank No. 8; then cut from line B, making two pieces, numbers 10 and 9; then take off neck, No. 1; then take off roast No. 7—three ribs in it; roast No. 6, two ribs; roast No. 5, two ribs; then cut across the line to C, taking piece No. 4, boiling piece; then, No. 3 two ribs in it; leaving piece No. 2. After cutting up the two fore quarters, let down the hind quarters on the table and cut from line D, leaving flank No. 4; then cut roast No. 12, three ribs in it; then follow along 13, 14, 15, 16; then cut across line E, rump roast No. 17; then cut off Nos. 18 and 19, leaving hind shank No. 20.

This is a table by which the pieces are allotted:

Nos. 1 and 18.....	Boil and Roast
" 2 " 16.....	" " "
" 3 " 12.....	" " "
" 4 " 15.....	" " "
" 5 " 17.....	" " "
" 6 " 20.....	" " "
" 7 " 11.....	" " "
" 8 " 13.....	" " "
" 9 " 14.....	" " "
" 10 " 19.....	" " "

DAMAGES FOR STABLE BURNED BY THRESHING ENGINE.

Last fall the threshing outfit set fire to my stable while threshing oats, which were stacked about 50 yards from the building, by blowing sparks out of the funnel on the oat straw, and doing damage of about \$400 by burning stable, fittings, oats, pigs, poultry, hay etc. The thrasher got his machine off, collected last fall the threshing fee and presented to me the bill once for payment. I did not pay it and he never came for payment any more. After the fire I asked the thrasher "what do I get for this" and he said "nothing"—meaning the damage he did to my place. I did not sue him for it because I could not find out if his spark ejector at funnel was according to law and then he has no property that I could set claim on. He had a fire to some extent last fall on nearly every place he threshed. This year he had no fire. I want to know the reason why; he and his engineer told me there was no danger of fire this year because they have put a sieve in the funnel. He threshed for me this year.

1. Would I be right in keeping threshing fee for this year for the damage done last fall or would I have to get an order from a court?
2. Would it be too late for me to sue him?
3. If I detain his threshing fee can he sue for it and if so can I lay a counter-claim against him for last fall's damage?
4. Or would I have to sue the company he has the machine of?

Sask. C. K.

Ans.—You appear to have a good cause of action against the thrasher but it would be necessary to be fully satisfied as to the condition of the machine, and whether it had all the necessary requirements to prevent fire. You would be justified in not paying him for either last year or this. While it is not necessary to begin action against him it would be better, since the matter has been allowed to stand so long, particularly as your damages will be very much in excess of the threshing. You had better see a solicitor and have him investigate all the facts with a view of either beginning action or counter claiming for damages.

TROUBLE WITH TENANT.

I rented my farm for three years. When I came back my stables were all lying on the ground, fences all down and weeds growing 3 and 4 feet fallow. Have I any means of getting compensation? Also he signed in the agreement not to touch any wood and I find he has cut scores of loads.

Sask. R. W.
Ans.—You appear to have a good action against your tenant for damages to your farm. Of course we have not the agreement before us and this is a case where you should take the agreement to a solicitor and have the matter thoroughly inquired into, stating the facts.

AGENT SELLING STALLION REFUSES SETTLEMENT.

I gave a party a stallion to sell for me, said party to receive for commission all the money over and above \$350. I was to receive \$350, clear of all expenses. I did not get a note from him as he was my agent and had only the horse to dispose of. Now he traded off the horse for four head of horses and has not settled with me. He received the stallion on Apr. 6th, 1906, exchanged for horses in June, 1906. I was to receive \$350, immediate settlement, when horse was disposed of. What can I do to this man?

Sask. P. H.
Ans.—From what you say it would seem likely that your agent would be liable to criminal prosecution for misappropriation, and he would also be liable for the amount of the value of the horse by civil action. You should begin action to recover your price and also criminal action in the interest of justice. You had better lay the matter before your nearest solicitor.

PATENT FOR HOMESTEAD.

There is a party who has applied for his patent and only got a duplicate form of it from Edmonton. Can they hold the original back because he owes a party a small debt?

S. S. G.
Ans.—It is likely that the document you have received is "Duplicate Certificate of Ownership" If so, that is the title. The original is part of the records of the Registry Office and it is only a duplicate that is sent out from there.

OX WITH WEAK STIFLE.

Six-year-old ox, when he gets up, puts the near hind leg straight out behind and then brings it up with a click. After a few steps this passes off and he seems alright. It has not hurt him for working so far. Is it likely to do so in the future and how can I cure it?

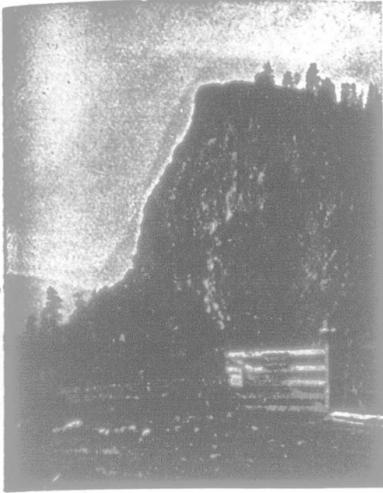
Sask. W. J. B.
Ans.—The trouble with your ox is in the stifle joint, most likely chronic and may not get any worse. The only thing you can do that might help him is to blister the whole joint, which might strengthen the ligaments. Use Biniodide of Mercury, 4 drams; Vaseline 2 ounces; cut off the hair and rub in well. After 36 hours grease with lard or vaseline.

ECZEMA.

Fox terrier's skin is red and itchy, especially on the inner surface of his hind legs and behind the fore legs.

L. H.
Ans.—Get an ointment of four drams bisulphate of bismuth, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub the parts, three times daily, with this, and give him one dram sulphur twice daily. If this causes purgation, lessen the dose. Feed no meat.

V.



PEACHCLIFF

is the choicest location in the famous

Okanagan Valley

for Peaches and Grapes. The Cliff facing south reflects the sun and holds the heat through the night.

From \$250 per acre up Cleared, Irrigated and Planted to suit you

Old Orchards here produced \$1,250 worth of peaches per acre this year.

A. J. SMYTH

P.O. Box 6, Calgary, Alta.

"The Land of The Big Red Apple"

Does This Interest You?

A PLACE

WHERE you can produce anything and everything that can be grown in Canada. WHERE the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruit. WHERE there are no winter rains and mud. WHERE the land is not controlled and sold at high prices by speculators. WHERE irrigation can be had but is not necessary.

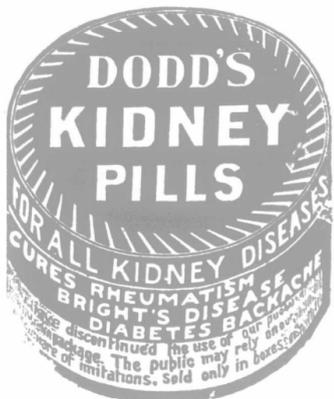
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Free Illustrated Booklet and Land List for the asking.

FISHER & SAGE, Armstrong, B.C.

"Sir,—Your wife is held by us for ransom. She will be detained until night at the top of the hill. The Black Hand."

"Dear Sirs,—Your favor of recent date received. I have deposited under the oak tree a trunk containing the rest of my wife's wardrobe. Yours truly, J. B. Henpecke."



INFORMATION ON B. C.

Where could I get a map and pamphlet of British Columbia. W. S. Alta.

Ans.—Apply to the department of agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

HORSE WITH A WOUND ON THE BACK.

Could you give me a remedy that will cure an old wound that was caused about two years ago, the stables being burned and the horse badly burned in the hollow of the back by a piece of burning timber falling on him. I have had the animal for over a year and the burn does not seem to heal. I have tried Linseed Oil with a little Carbolic Acid and have washed it every morning. Have also tried burnt alum and blue-stone. It does not seem painful for he will lie down and roll almost any time he goes out. There always seems a lot of humor form under the scab that forms over the wound. It is about a foot long and about six inches wide. The harness does not touch it and he is as playful as a colt; feeds well and keeps in better condition than the other horses. If the wound is not washed for a day or so it smells terribly.

Alta. J. R.

Ans.—In this case it will no doubt be difficult to heal the wound, it being of such long standing, but would recommend that you try and remove the scab as well as possible by bathing with hot water and Creoline, then afterwards dust on either Sulphur, Boracic Acid or Iodoform.

HEIFER WITH LUMP JAW.

I have a heifer four-years-old that has a lump on her jaw. Came on last winter. I gave her four ounces Sodide of Potassium in eight doses last spring; the lump has not grown much since; it is not discharging any pus.

Would you please let me know whether the beef would be good for human food? She is fat and appears to be in good health. Is a man allowed to sell such beef or peddle it out in quarters?

Sask. S. F.

Ans.—You might repeat the Sodide of Potassium treatment or try the Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, which may do the animal some good. Cannot recommend the beef for human food. The law of the Province forbids the sale under penalty of \$100 fine.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HERD.

I would be glad if you could give me a remedy for a cow of mine with a swollen throat and a swelling behind the right ear. She breathes with difficulty and is very wheezy. She was at large on the range in the summer of '06 and when I found her in the fall I noticed her peculiar breathing and this summer it became worse and the enlargements of the throat and neck formed. I recently applied two treatments of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure but with no apparent benefit. She calved about a month ago and calf is doing well. I have also a barren 4-year-old heifer affected the same way and also I have noticed a few on the range.

Kindly state if it is contagious and oblige, Alta. S. W. D.

Ans.—I am afraid your cows are affected with tuberculosis which is contagious

INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

I hired with a threshing outfit to draw the water for the engine with my own team at so much per day. A team, belonging to a farmer that we were threshing for, ran away and dashed into mine, injuring my horses shoulder to such an extent that it is not likely to work again. This all occurred on the farmer's land. Have I any redress? Sask. "TANK MAN."

Ans.—Not unless you can prove that there was unnecessary neglect and undue carelessness on the part of the owner or driver of the other team. A man cannot be held responsible for accidents if he can prove that he exercised reasonable care.

New Stove Catalogue Now Ready

Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, are ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you 1 to 1 from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work

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Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$37.75



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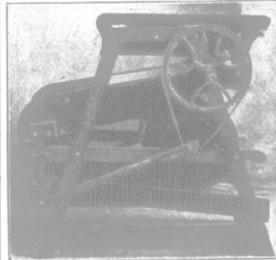
Sheet Steel lined \$1.75

NEW STOVE CATALOGUE

We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$40 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue, please.

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THE "HERO" GRAIN CLEANER



Guaranteed to be the most perfect seed-grain and market cleaner. Manufactured Separates wild and tame oats from wheat. The separation is done by a system of Divided Curtains used by NO other manufacturers on earth. Beware of catchy imitations. Demand of your dealer the HERO. If you do not get it write to us.

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Johnson Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

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MUST HAVE STYLE AND DRESS

You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

A Christmas Message

TO THE MANY POLICYHOLDERS who read this announcement, The Great-West Life Assurance Company takes the opportunity of wishing all the Compliments of the Season.

You will, as Policyholders, be gratified to learn that the year now closing has been one of notable progress and development for your Company. There have been unusual conditions to face, but in the Business Written—both in its volume and character there is seen evidence of this wide and growing reputation of your Company's Policies.

TO OTHERS—NOT YET POLICYHOLDERS—the same Seasonable expressions are tendered. The end of the year is a time for retrospection—a time for reviewing the past successes—and past failures. What has 1907 meant to you?

Has the year been one of achievement? Then this Christmas message has a thought for you. Remember, there is no better way to safeguard prosperity, to ensure its continuance, than by means of suitable Life Insurance.

Or must the year be accounted one of failure? Then all the more reason to take hold of the sure and ever-reliable protection of Life Insurance.

TO ALL WHO NEED INSURANCE The Great-West Life makes a cordial offer of advice and information, without undue solicitation to insure.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our **HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE** \$10,000 Book 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. **Anderson Bros., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.**

NO BUY, OR HIDE, OR SKIN, OR HORSE HIDES.

Every Range Guaranteed

The Empire Queen

is a combination of efficiency and appearance.

It Looks Well! It Cooks Well!

Look at the Empire Queen and see for yourself. Ask any user of an Empire Queen if results are not different to what they were in the other range days.

Write us if your dealer don't handle the Empire Queen and we will send you our Catalogue.

Our New Address

CHRISTIE BROS. Co., Ltd.

Cor. Henry and Park Sts., Winnipeg

The Abercrombie Hardware Co.

389 Granville St., Vancouver, Agents for B.C.



BLEACHING BONES.

Could you in your paper favor me with some process whereby I could bleach bones to make them white and not destroy the texture or in anyway hurt the bones? MEDICO.

Ans.—Clean the bones of flesh and fatty emanations. Turpentine is very efficacious for this purpose. Expose the bones in the fluid for three or four days in a glass vessel, resting them on strips of zinc an inch or so above the bottom. If properly done this will leave the bones a beautiful white. Or dip the bones for a few moments in a boiling solution of one pound caustic soda, to a gallon of water, then rinse thoroughly in water, rub down with fine pumice stone and expose until whitened to the vapor of burning sulphur largely diluted with air, then rinse in warm water. Bones may also be whitened by soaking in a weak solution of javelle water.

COLLECTING A NOTE.

If A. has a note on B. which reads as follows: "I promise to pay to A. the sum of \$200.00 in two years with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. (Signed) B."

which note was due about a year ago, can A. collect that note and if so how? X. Y. Z.

Ans.—B. is liable for the note with interest to date. A. should have a solicitor enter suit against B. and collect the debt.

SEIZURE: STORAGE TICKETS.

Kindly inform me 1. What chattels are exempt from seizure on a farm rented on shares (chattels owned by tenant) 2. Who has the legal right to hold the tickets of grain stored or teamed to elevator by tenant on farm on shares. Tenant in both cases finds everything necessary to run farm, vintor getting 1/3 crop.

Your kindness in answering through your valuable paper will greatly oblige. C. I.

Sask.
Ans.—The exemptions from seizure are:—

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and his family;
 2. Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of five hundred dollars;
 3. The necessary food for the family of the execution debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat either prepared for use or on foot;
 4. Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the execution debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirteenth day of April next ensuing.
 5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill;
 6. The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars used by the execution debtor in the practice of his trade or profession;
 7. Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes;
 8. The homestead, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon;
 9. The house and buildings occupied by the execution debtor, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situated, according to the registered plan of the same to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.
- 2.—We would consider that the renter would be entitled to tickets for one-third of the grain put in store.

CONDITIONS IN THE COW COUNTRY.

(Continued from page 1828)

But it is relief for the stockman that is more greatly needed. Some of the fellows tried the Chicago market. There are different opinions about the success of the trial. The men who shipped are no doubt slow to admit loss. The best stuff did alright and the poorer stuff is more than doubtful and in a general way 27 1/2% duty is as it was intended to be, a prohibitive barrier. The railways are not trying to make experiments of this kind successful any more than the railways and exporters are trying to make it easy for the grower to export his own little bunch to the English market. One trouble about the small shipment is that only the tops are winners and the tails are still a drug, whether the market exploited is Chicago or Liverpool.

The United States at one time suffered from the same plethora of light stuff. These found their way later on a profitable basis to competing feed lots in the Corn States. The establishment of competing packing plants was the right solution of the finished meat question. The establishment of competing packing plants will be our salvation here. A large dressed meat business is already developing from Burns' slaughtering house at Calgary. This is for Burns' convenience in supplying his retail centres steadily. Burns has sufficient start to give him a long lead against incoming competition, but conditions are against the packing industry being a large success as yet and this brings us back to the point of saying that the farmer must also mend his ways materially. For the success of the packing industry there must be a steady supply of meat all the year round and this we have not as yet. Out of the 65,000 head of cattle handled by Burns last year, he himself fed 15,000; a large part of his supply from January till July is made up of his own hay-fed cattle. The relief for the rancher depends upon his learning to do chores. He must make a larger proportion of his output export quality and must have fat cattle going in the market at all times of the year.

It is just as hard to change a range steer into a byre beast as it is to change the cow-puncher into a chore-man. The change from range to feed lot will have to be made gradually. Neaps and the curry comb will not play a part for a good while yet. Hay-feeding is all that is necessary or advisable, at present, with sufficient shelter without confinement to prevent waste of flesh or lowering of vitality. Range steers do not thrive in close stables.

Another thing we have to remember is that we have to feed our own stuff. Manitoba and Saskatchewan are less ready for feeding enterprises than we are. Their ideal is still wheat-farming and on the extensive rather than intensive model. They will not become our feed-lot salvation. We are away ahead of them to handle the meat-making proposition. We have the stock now; we already have mixed-farming notions; we are past the wheat only stage; we are trying to get past the range stage. Our salvation is in trying our stock and our clover and oats together. We have good stock now. The encouragement to breeding of purebred stock given by our bull sales and exhibitions has had notable results, as for example in the Lacombe district. We grow the best oats in the Dominion. Alfalfa is a success and deserves the best boost that our Government and people can give it.

This year will probably tax the patience of the small cattlemen to the limit. They had heavy losses last winter, they have had a late spring and a poor summer and it is estimated that not more than 15 per cent. of the stock is fit for export against 50 or 60 per cent. in other years. For many individuals it will be a rather hard season; for the industry as a whole the present adversity, like the financial stringency with the speculator, may be the finest discipline in care and wisdom and may make the opening of a new era in beef production in the West but we must get busy with the oat-can.

Kootenay Fruit Lands! Best in the World!

Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.

S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.
Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

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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

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BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
Introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of
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"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
Send our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the name and address of 30 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 OUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL.

An Okanagan Snap

100 acres 4 miles from town; 50 acres bottom land cultivated, 3 acres bearing orchard. Splendid buildings; 15 head cattle, 5 head horses and all the implements. Price only \$8500. Terms Apply to
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Brampton Jerseys

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

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FOR SALE

100 Registered Montana-bred Herefords, the choice herd of the Northwest.
Also have choice lot of Rambouillet and Merino rams for 1908 delivery.
For full particulars address
Knowles Brokerage Company
M. E. Knowles, Manager, HELENA, MONTANA

Star Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks
Farm one mile from station.

R. W. Caswell,
BASKATOON, SASK.
Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.
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does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.
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219 Robert St. Toronto

GOSSIP

The following table illustrates the growth of the output of the American automobile industry since 1903 by the cost of the cars which were manufactured during those years:

In 1903 the output cost.....	\$16,000,000
In 1904	24,500,000
In 1905	40,000,000
In 1906	65,000,000
In 1907	89,000,000

A tourist returning from an extended trip was about to cross the last river on the way to the railroad station for home. "Say, Cap'n," he said as he stepped timidly into the rickety old craft, "this boat seems very shaky; was anybody ever lost in her?"
"Not to my knowledge," replied the boatman. "There was three men drowned from her last Thursday, but we found them all next high tide, the day after."

HIRING AND PAYING FARM HELP.

An interesting decision concerning the hiring and paying of farm help was given by a Winnipeg police magistrate the other day in a case that came before him. It seems that in March last a farmer in Manitoba engaged an immigrant to work for him for a year for \$240 wages and board, with the alternative of a trial month at \$20.00. The immigrant was hired from the Immigration office and went to work April 1, and nothing further was heard of the bargain between him and the farmer until a letter was sent to the immigration office towards the end of September, saying he would be unable to keep the man the full year, and asking the immigration officials to find him other employment. This the department offered to do by letter the following day; but the farmer did not act upon the offer of the department but kept the man until the end of October, when he turned him away and again asked the department to find work for him elsewhere. The department still willing to assist all concerned replied that if the farm hand was sent to Winnipeg, employment would be found for him provided the farmer paid him up to date; but the farmer was only willing to pay him at the rate of \$20 per month for seven and a quarter months' work, thinking he should pay the hand during the busy season through the harvest at the same rate of wages as he was intending to pay for the full year. The farm hand was advised that he might fairly claim \$25 per month under the circumstances and the farmer not being willing to agree to this, the commissioner of immigration directed proceedings be taken in the provincial police magistrate's court to secure justice for the immigrant.

Information was accordingly laid and the case coming for trial the magistrate decided that as the farmer had kept the man 7 1-4 months to suit his own convenience, he was entitled to pay him a fair remuneration for his services, and adjudged that payment should be made on the basis of \$24 a month for that period, and the farmer was to pay the costs.

AN AWAKENING REPORT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The report of Dairy Commissioner Cuddie, of New Zealand, is published as Bulletin No. 10, Department of Agriculture. Mr. J. A. Kinsella, a former Canadian, having resigned the position of Dairy Commissioner, the present occupant, a New Zealander, we understand, was appointed in Nov., 1906, to this important position. Mr. Cuddie's report is a valuable contribution to dairy literature, and we extend to him congratulations. He seems to have grasped the essential points in the dairy business of the "New Dominion," and to have stated these with a conciseness and clearness that is a pleasant relief from the ordinary much-padded report.

PRICE OF CHEESE.

From a Canadian viewpoint, the most striking part is the table of com-

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It will promptly relieve, and if its use is continued, permanently cure chronic bronchitis, all pulmonary affections, croup, hoarseness, nervous disorders due to an exhausted condition of the system, prostration following fevers, debility at change of life, or constitutional weakness at any age, and all blood disorders.

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We therefore request you to try a bottle of "Brick's Tasteless" on our recommendation, and if no improvement is shown after taking it, return the empty bottle to the druggist from whom you purchased it and he will refund your money. Can we be fairer?

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parisons, showing the relative prices of Canadian and New Zealand cheese, as compiled from weekly cable reports by the High Commissioner in London, England. The average difference in price in favor of New Zealand cheese is one cent a pound for 1905-06; nearly one-half a cent a pound for 1906-07. Commenting on this fact, the New Zealand Commissioner says: "With reference to the comparative figures for Canadian and New Zealand cheese, it may be pointed out that the higher prices for New Zealand cheese have been obtained at the part of the year when Canadian cheese is off the market; but, taking the twelve months, it will be seen that the price realized for our cheese has been higher than that obtained for Canadian."

CREAMERY BUTTERMaking.

Under the heading, "Creamery Butter," the report says: "We have altogether too much butter passing through the grading stores which merely scores the minimum number of points for first-grade, or little more; and, so far as I can see, there is no valid reason why the standard of quality in the greater portion of this butter should not be raised to a higher level. Better raw material and closer attention to the well-known principles of practical buttermaking are required to bring about the desired improvement."

The writer also mentions, in this connection, that the pasteurization of cream has resulted in an improved quality of butter made in the cream-gathering creameries. Under "Points Relating to Manufacture," the graders suggest more care with the working of the butter, improved cooling at the creamery, and more attention to the uniform salting of the butter.

In order to improve the quality of dairy butter, an instructress has been appointed by the Government, who visits the farms for the purpose of showing private dairy people how the butter might be improved. In her report, the instructress says she visited 93 dairies during the year. Of this number, the majority were in a very fair condition, some of the others were far from passable, and a limited number should be condemned. She further reports an improvement in these latter since her first visit, where she suggested improvements. These improvements consisted of concrete floors, ventilation, drainage, cleaner byres (stables), cleaner utensils (the separator, churn and butter-worker are often covered with grease and dirt), purer water, and the use of drainage from cow sheds and dairies on the garden as manure.

It would seem as if in Canada we might attempt something along this line. With all our excellent system of instruction in dairy work, it must be admitted that we are not reaching the careless patron and the indifferent dairy farmer. Our machinery is excellent, but are we getting results? Is there unity of purpose, combined with breadth of view, to meet the various conditions in different parts of Canada? We seem to fly from one thing to another, and do not continue one line of action long enough to secure results. One year we hear a great hullabaloo about an experiment station or stations in a cheese factory or creamery. Next year there is nothing said about it. None believe the reports we read each year about the great advances made in dairying in each of the various Provinces. We must be near perfection now, or else were very low at the beginning. It seems to us that we might very well take some lessons from the youngest member of the Royal Family on systematic dairy instruction, with a purpose in view.

Butter boxes are sometimes made of green timber, according to the report, which causes trouble with mould on the butter. We are somewhat surprised to hear that butter boxes are not paraffined at all times, which is a great improvement in preventing mould and wood taint. In respect of uniform shape of butter box, the New Zealanders are much in advance of Canadians. In Canada, nearly all the manufacturers have their own ideas about shape, fasteners, etc. A uniform type of Canadian butter box is needed badly.

HOW THEY FOSTER CHEESEMAKING.

The writer refers to the fact that more interest is now taken in cheese in New Zealand than in butter, owing to the fact that cheese prices have been so steady and uniformly firm throughout the season. Many of the directors of creameries are considering the advisability of being able to make either cheese or butter, though this involves an expenditure in some cases of \$25,000 or \$50,000. Think of a Canadian dairy company being prepared to spend this amount of money on a dairy plant! This is sufficient to cause the average Canadian cheese or butter manufacturer to die of financial fright! The report calls attention to the fact that 1,000 tons of butter fat, made into cheese, means 2,500 tons of cheese, and this, together with the increased production like to accrue in other countries, may affect market prices adversely. The New Zealand Commissioner gives Canadians another rub when he says: "The competition which New Zealand butter meets on the British market is certainly very much keener than that which is met by New Zealand cheese." Immortal shades of much-vaunted Canadian cheesemakers' prowess, has it come to this? Are we in a Rip-Van-Winkle state of mind in Canada? Let the band strike up "The Maple Leaf Forever!"

Two shrewd observations of value to Canadians conclude the question under discussion: (1) There is ample room for the development of both the butter and cheese industries, and there is no occasion to develop one of them at the expense of the other. (2) The keener the competition for the milk between the different dairy companies and factory proprietors, the more difficult it becomes to obtain a good-flavored and sound supply. It is needless to say that poor flavored or tainted milk means bad-flavored cheese.

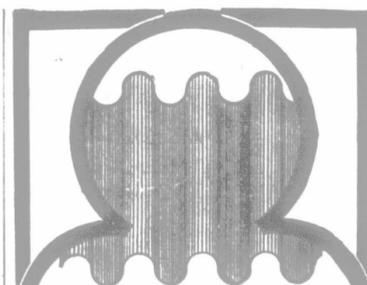
THE DIRTY MILK CAN.

Returning when in milk cans seems to be the same bugbear there as here. "The practice is undoubtedly responsible for a quota of bad flavors." One factory has adopted the plan of having two whey tanks, each of which is capable of holding all the whey for one day, while the other is being used, and next day the latter is thoroughly cleaned. The manager of this factory reports an improvement in the flavor of the milk supply as a result of adopting this plan. Here is a suggestion for Canadian cheese-factory owners.

The introduction of pure cultures or starters, says the report, has done more to improve the quality of our butter and cheese than any other change in the system of manufacture. It is now generally recognized that, unless a starter is kept going at the factory, trouble is likely to occur with regard to the quality of either butter or cheese. It would pay every cheese factory, and perhaps butter factories as well, to provide a special room in which to keep the starter going. This room should be fitted with facilities for heating and cooling milk, and be set apart altogether for this particular branch of work.

Similar troubles with reference to milk supply are apparently experienced in New Zealand as in Canada. The report says: "The dairymen who are careless or neglectful in the handling of milk on their farms would appear to be quite oblivious to their responsibilities in this connection, or to the bad effect which ill-flavored milk has on the finished article." The writer mentions that as much as 6,000 to 7,000 pounds milk have been rejected in a single day at a single factory during the past season. If some Canadian factories rejected this much milk in a single day, the cheesemaker might as well engage to play baseball for the season—he would have nothing to do.

Under "Caring for Milk," it is advised to reduce the temperature of the night's milk to 60 or 65 degrees, the lower the better. Dairymen will find that the systematic and efficient cooling of milk will greatly enhance the value of the butter and cheese made from it, prevent losses by having the milk returned, and help to improve the good name of our dairy products generally. This is good advice for Canadians.



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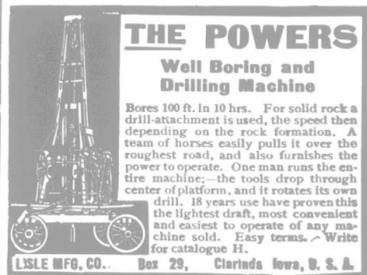
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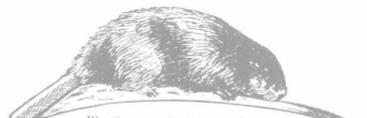
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We were much pleased to see illustrations of covered milk-stands, and water coolers, etc., for proper cooling of the milk, as practised on New Zealand farms.

CREAM SEPARATION ON THE FARM.

We have only space to mention one more topic discussed in the bulletin viz., "Separation of Milk on the Farm." After pointing out the advantages of separating milk on the farm, as compared with hauling milk to factories over long distances, more especially where the roads are of a heavy grade, or very bad, the Commissioner says: "As a matter of fact, the separating of milk on the farms has, in itself, no disadvantages if it is carried out under first-class conditions, or on similar lines to those adopted at the factories and creameries. Unfortunately however, these conditions are seldom adhered to, or even attempted, on the dairy farm, and herein lies all the difficulty and danger in regard to this system of dairying. Thorough cleanliness, proper cooling of the cream, and its daily delivery to the factory, would reduce, if not remove, many of the objections raised against the system." He advises the following points to be observed by dairy farmers who run their own separators:

1. The separator should be set in a clean place, away from the milking shed and yard, preferably in a small, well-ventilated building, with concrete floor and drainage.
2. Wash the machine after each and every time of using.
3. Cool the cream immediately after it is separated.
4. Cream from night's and morning's milk should not be mixed until both lots are cooled.
5. Deliver cream to factory daily if possible.
6. Protect the cans from the sun's rays during transit.

In addition to the meaty matter which has been briefly commented upon, the bulletin is well illustrated with a number of nice engravings which are clear and well drawn. On the whole, the Dairy Division of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated on the excellence of the publication.

SOME INSECT ENEMIES OF FIELD CROPS.

(Continued from page 1825.)

bore into the roots of radishes, turnips, freshly set-out cabbages, and into the bulbs of onions. The perfect flies of the different kinds are very similar to the ordinary observer and may be described as slender flies, somewhat smaller than the common house fly. These insects lay their white eggs close to the ground on the stems of the young plants. From these in a few days maggots hatch and at once make their way into the tissue of the root, living on the sap and soon reducing the root or stem to a rotten mass. When full-grown the maggots turn to reddish-brown puparia—smooth objects shaped somewhat like a grain of wheat, and from these in a few days the flies emerge. The greatest amount of injury is done in June and July; but there are probably two or three broods in the year, the last of which winters over in the puparium stage in the soil.

Remedies: (1) In gardens, the remedies which have on the whole given the best results, are carbolic and creosote

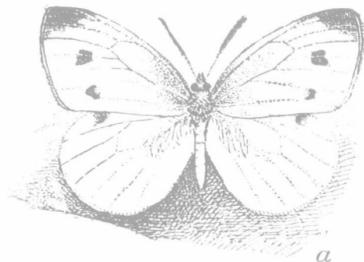


THE CABBAGE MAGGOT:
1, maggot; 2, 3, puparium; 4, fly—1, 3 and 4 enlarged.

washes. A good wash is made by boiling up one pound of any hard soap in a gallon of water, and, when all the soap is dissolved, turning in half a pint of crude carbolic acid, the whole to be boiled together for five minutes. This forms a stock emulsion which can be kept in any closed vessel to prevent dust and rubbish falling into it. When required for use, one part of this mixture by measure is mixed with fifty of water and then sprayed directly upon the growing plants of radishes or turnips and around the roots of onions and cabbages. Tanned paper disks made of ordinary tanned paper three inches in diameter, with a slit running to the center, so as to allow of their being placed around the stems of young cabbages and cauliflowers at the time of planting and then pressed down close to the ground, will prevent to a large measure, the flies from laying their eggs on plants so protected. (2) Insect powders. Both Pyrethrum Insect Powder and White Hellebore steeped in water (four ounces to a gallon) provide a good remedy when the attack has begun and the maggots are to be found at the roots of cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. About half a teacupful of the above decoction poured around the root of each plant, after drawing away the earth from the stem, will destroy any of the insects which may have started to work. The earth should then be put back again, and the plants well hilled up after treatment. A convenient way to apply this mixture is with a small force pump or syringe and although more liquid is consumed this method has the advantage of dislodging many of the maggots so that their injuries cease at once. Dusting hellebore or pyrethrum powder on the surface around the roots of cabbages and onions have given good results in seasons of light attack.

CABBAGE WORM, (*Pontia rapia*). The velvety green caterpillars of the Small White Cabbage Butterfly, about an inch in length with a broken yellow line along each side of a narrow line down the middle of the back, have been extremely destructive throughout Manitoba, in parts of the Northwest Provinces and in British Columbia during the past two or three years. The most abundant occurrences seem to have been in central Manitoba, where in many instances every plant in large patches was destroyed.

Remedy: These Caterpillars can be destroyed with comparative ease by dusting the plants with one pound of pyrethrum insect powder in four parts of cheap flour, the whole to be mixed together and kept in a tightly closed canister or jar for twenty-four hours before using. The easiest way to apply this is by means of one of the various insect guns or dusters sold for the special purpose by seedsmen; but it can be distributed over the plants quite easily by putting a small quantity in a cheesecloth bag and then tapping this lightly with a slender stick. A sufficient



No. 8 THE SMALL WHITE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.

quantity will fall on the top of each plant to kill all of the caterpillars feeding upon it. Pyrethrum insect powder is not poisonous to man and the higher animals, consequently it is very much safer to use than Paris green and other arsenical poisons which are frequently recommended.

POTATO BEETLES. The well known Colorado Potato Beetle which every year does so much harm in eastern Canada has, during the last two or three years, been very destructive in eastern Manitoba and has occurred occasionally at isolated spots well out into the Northwest. During the summer of 1907, owing probably to the unusual climatic conditions, it became a serious pest in

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Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog 1-186 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co. West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers.

many parts. Fields near Brandon were completely stripped, where the farmers had not prevented this loss by spraying with Paris green or some other insecticide. In addition to the Colorado Potato Beetle the Black Blister Beetle (Epicauta Pennsylvanica), did much harm, appearing suddenly in swarms and eating the leaves from the plants. Remedies: The standard remedy for the Colorado Potato Beetle is to spray the potato plants either with a Paris green or arsenate of lead wash, as soon as injury by the insects is observed. Both of these insecticides may be used alone, one pound of Paris green in eighty



A CUTWORM.

Gallons of water or arsenate of lead three pounds to each forty gallons of water, or what is better still, the same quantity of poison may be mixed with Bordeaux mixture instead of plain water. This will destroy the above insects and many others, including the Cucumber Flea Beetle, which is a serious enemy of potatoes and against which Bordeaux mixture is specially effective. The Bordeaux mixture will also check several fungus diseases which appreciably reduce every year the crop of potatoes. Among these are the Early Rot and the terribly destructive Potato Rot.

In addition to the above insects there were several others of more or less importance reported but they were not the cause of serious loss. Among these, mention may be made of the Red Turnip Beetle, the Rhubarb Flea-beetle, the Western Blister Beetle, and the Diamond-back Moth. Full particulars of the life histories and methods of controlling these will be gladly sent to those who have suffered from their attacks and who are anxious to receive information. Ottawa. JAMES FLETCHER.

One of the rare sights at this year's International was a white Galloway. This unusual animal was sired by Scottish Standard, a well known Galloway show bull, out of a pure bred cow. She is almost pure white, having only two small black spots. In every other particular she presents the typical Galloway type. Black is the prevailing color of the breed and it is hard to think of a "shaggy coat" of any other color. In the early history of the breed, however, there were white spotted animals, and the supposition is that this heifer is a reversion to the old type. She represents one of the freaks of breeding, where a new type may be definitely fixed, but at rare intervals an individual is produced possessing some striking characteristic of the old type.

There are no hodcarriers in Japan. The native builders have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the onlooker. The mortar is mixed in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about six pounds each, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man catches the ball, and tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof.

A woman riding in a Philadelphia trolley-car said to the conductor:

"Can you tell me, please, on what trolley-cars I can use these exchange slips? They mix me up somewhat."

"They really shouldn't, madam," said the polite conductor. "It is very simple: East of the junction by a westbound car an exchange from an east bound car is good only if the westbound car is west of the junction formed by said eastbound car. South of the junction formed by a northbound car an exchange from a southbound car is good south of the junction if the northbound car was north of the junction at the time of issue, but only south of the junction going south if the southbound car was going north at the time it was south of the junction. That is all there is to it."



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

CHRISTMAS is not a real Christmas unless there are children. No Christmas present is so good as one the whole family can enjoy. No single thing furnishes so much entertainment to a family, especially where there are children and young folks, as an Edison Phonograph. It supplies all kinds of amusement at little expense; it gives you a means of entertaining your friends.

Have you seen and heard the new model with the big horn? If not, go to the nearest dealer and see it, hear it and buy it. If you cannot do that, write to us for a complete descriptive catalogue.



We Desire Good, Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to

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Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

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

STOREY'S Gloves

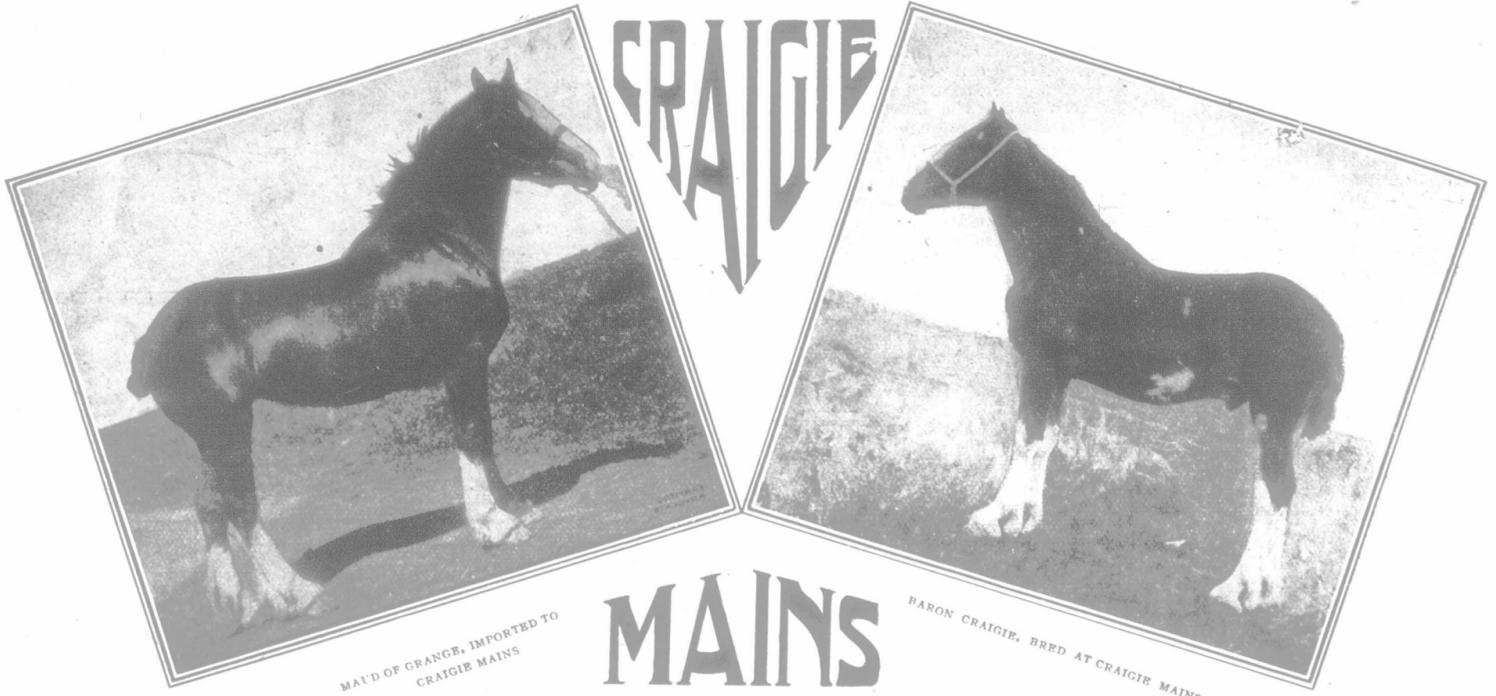


Well Made Good Fitting

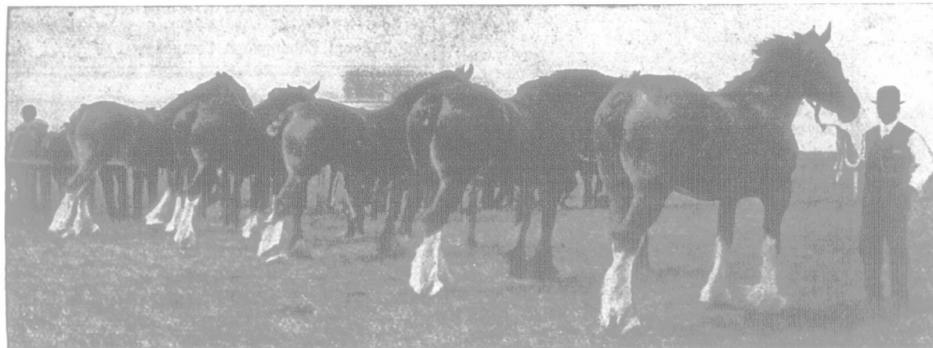
That we know how to make gloves that will pass with honors the most critical examination as regards quality of skins, pliability and strength, neatness of stitching, and all round perfection, you can prove yourself by asking for Storey's at your dealer's. That they will outwear your most sanguine expectations is our firm belief. Insist on Storey's—at all stores.

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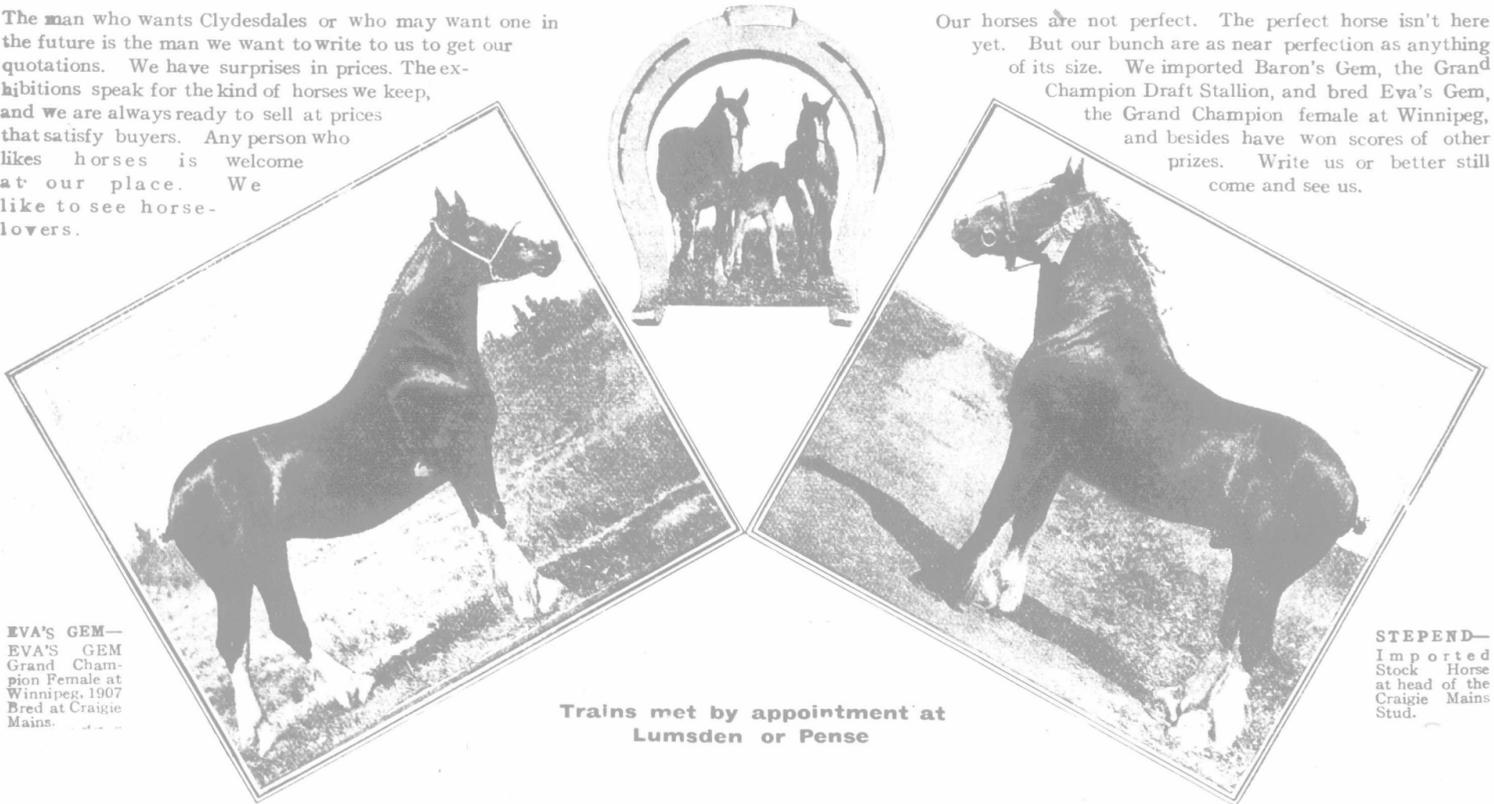


CLYDESDALE MARES AT REGINA EXHIBITION. MONTRAVE GEISHA FROM CRAIGIE MAINS IN THE FOREGROUND.

**BREEDING AND
EXHIBITION
STOCK OF
BOTH SEXES**

The man who wants Clydesdales or who may want one in the future is the man we want to write to us to get our quotations. We have surprises in prices. The exhibitions speak for the kind of horses we keep, and we are always ready to sell at prices that satisfy buyers. Any person who likes horses is welcome at our place. We like to see horse-lovers.

Our horses are not perfect. The perfect horse isn't here yet. But our bunch are as near perfection as anything of its size. We imported Baron's Gem, the Grand Champion Draft Stallion, and bred Eva's Gem, the Grand Champion female at Winnipeg, and besides have won scores of other prizes. Write us or better still come and see us.



EVA'S GEM—
EVA'S GEM
Grand Champion Female at
Winnipeg, 1907
Bred at Craigie
Mains.

Trains met by appointment at
Lumsden or Pense

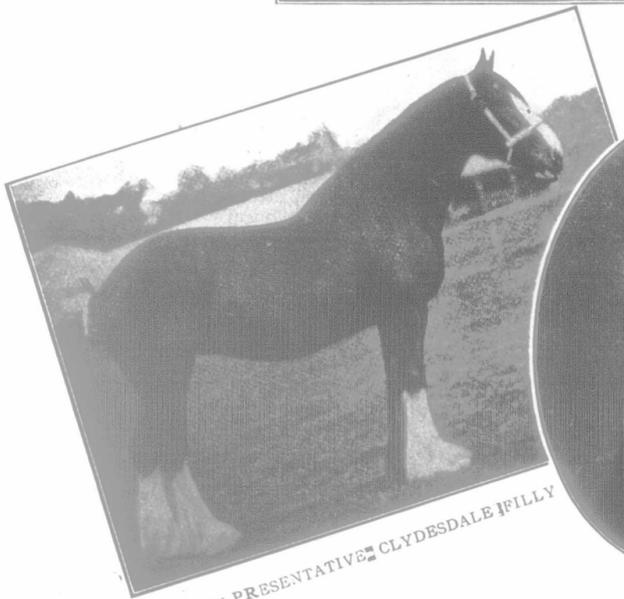
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Imported
Stock Horse
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Craigie Mains
Stud.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

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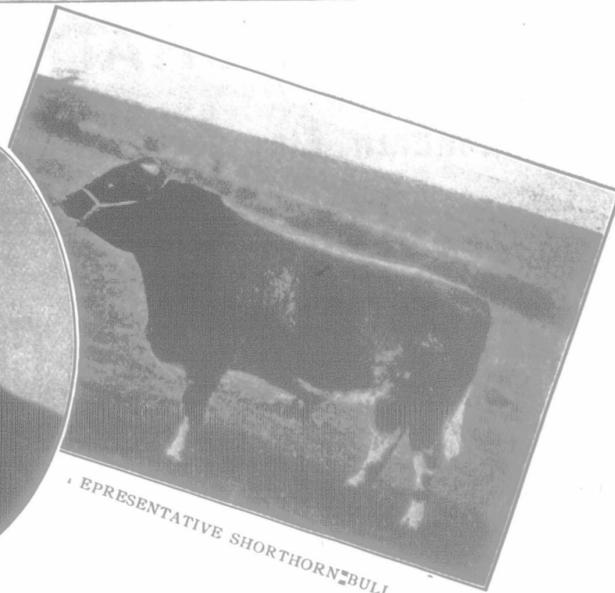
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REPRESENTATIVE CLYDESDALE FILLY



John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba



REPRESENTATIVE SHORTHORN BULL

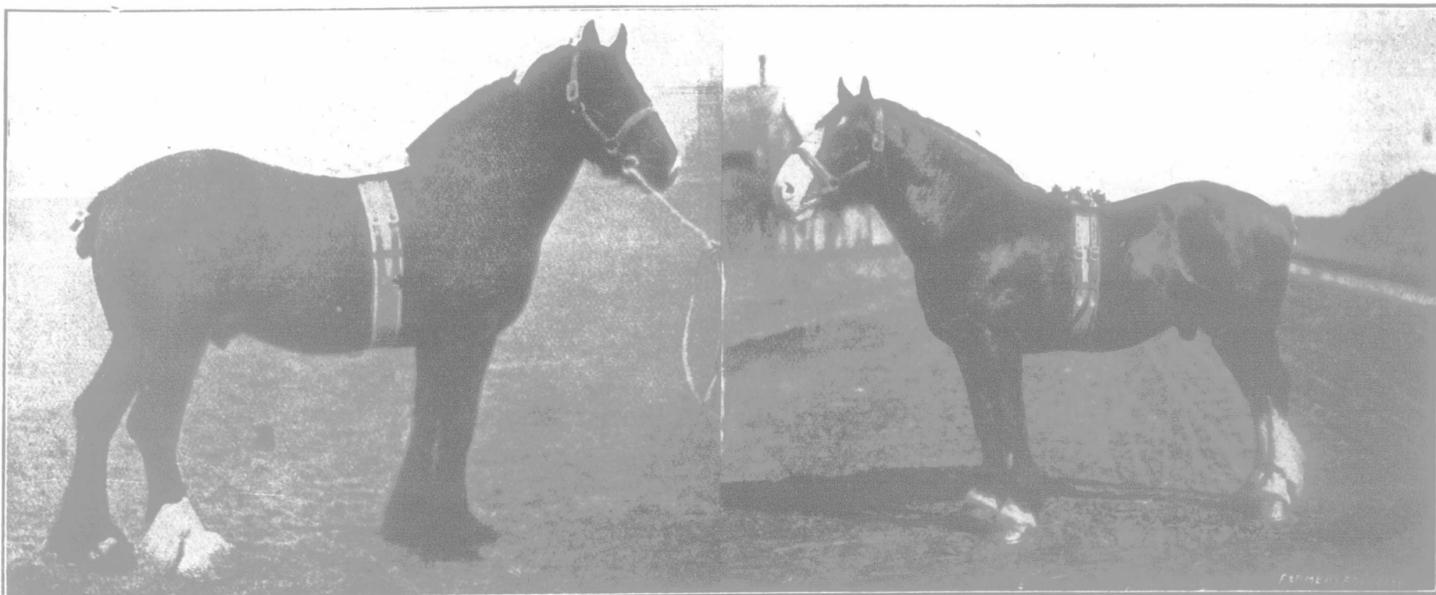
Look at the map of Manitoba and you will see that Carberry is the central point of the great farming section of the province.

Come to Carberry and you will find there the headquarters for the most select Clydesdales of the province.

Take one of Graham's horses home with you and you will find that you are the best suited man in the whole country.

New selection of Clydesdales just arrived from the best stock farms of Scotland. All must be sold, but I do not barter and bluff for big profits.

A choice assortment of Shorthorn cattle and Shetland ponies on hand. Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm is kept to supply the live-stock needs of the West-Stock willingly shown, prices cheerfully given, and visitors always welcomed. Before buying, see my bunch and get my quotations.



MALVOLIO, foaled May, 1902. Sire, Marcellus. Winner of Glasgow District Premium of \$80, and 2nd in Aged Stallion Class, Glasgow, 1906. Afterwards imported by John Graham to Carberry.

STORM KING, foaled April, 1901. Sire Hillhead Chief, winner of 3rd in Aged Clydesdale Class, Winnipeg, 1906. First and Silver Cup, Brandon Spring Show, 1907. Imported by John Graham, Carberry.

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Note the good results. Liberal Advances.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Canada, as the Americans see her, is well illustrated by the following article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press of recent date:

Side by side with the United States is growing up a mighty rival.

Those who calculate that in the future the United States must battle with Japan for commercial supremacy, overlook a far more threatening rival at our very doors—Canada.

The war that is to come will be friendly. Commerce will be its prize, but looking closer into the programme of that extraordinary stretch of country lying to the northward of Uncle Sam's domain it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that in a few years Canada will outrank in value any possessions Britain has.

At a time when the world is looking for food sources, Canada presents the wonderful proposition of 171,000,000 acres of wheat land, and only seven per cent of it is yet under cultivation. Not enough timber can be found to supply the world. In the United States the need for wood has sent the prices soaring mountains high, yet in Canada are unbroken forests, which will yield immense returns when they are exploited.

These are only two instances of Canada's undisturbed plenty, but they show the sort of rivalry the United States will have to meet when once the nation of the north understands its full powers and gets busy.

Already the preliminaries to a wonderful boom are under way. Foremost Canadians of ability, including Lord Strathcona, lord high commissioner of Canada, are constantly moving between the Dominion and the Mother country to perfect plans for Canadian progress.

Although he is eighty years old, Lord Strathcona is most active for the country he loves. He delights to tell how he has spent seventy years of his life there, crossed the ocean and returned 151 times, and nearly always in the interests of Canada, which he has seen grow from a tremendous wilderness in to a powerful country, whose population, now 6,000,000, is being augmented by 200,000 immigrants yearly, aside from the natural increase by births. He shows that in forty years the foreign trade of Canada has grown from \$130,000,000 to \$547,000,000 yearly. And the strides now being taken will dwarf these figures in a few years.

Lord Strathcona was able to show during his recent trip to England that Canada is in a position where in the near future she will vie with the United States for the world's wheat trade. And not only in wheat, but oats, potatoes, turnips, peas and beans are being exported in increasing quantities.

Canadian tobacco, once almost unknown, or at least very little considered, is now rated as very choice by England's smokers, and a large amount of it is consumed in the little isle across the big stretch of water.

Not only will Canada care for the wheat needs of England and Europe, but her beef trade is growing in importance.

Until within a few years ago the bulk of the business of Canada was confined to Great Britain and the United States, but now the countries of Europe are gradually being included, and a large part of the old world is looking to Canada for furs, foodstuffs and lumber.

Canada has steadily helped along its home industries by a protective system, which naturally was directed principally against the United States, and had its origin in a spirit of retaliation against Uncle Sam's tariff regulations. Particularly has the protective system been invoked to the sugar and cotton industries.

Protection has been a success from the view point of the manufacturer in Canada and, freed of competition by the

tariff wall, Canadian manufacturers to the number of 367,496 have been making rich profits off the \$353,836,817 they have invested in manufactures.

It is a fact not generally understood but Canada is coming to the fore as one of the greatest of shipping nations. Already only three countries do a greater merchant shipping business. Some nine thousand ships are on the regular books of the Dominion, and only Great Britain, the United States and France surpass her. Canada leads Germany, Norway, Italy, and other maritime powers.

In fisheries, Canada is abundantly blessed. There is not enough people in the country to eat the endless supply that is constantly being caught. Canadian fish are sent all over the world, and the profit of the business is great.

Not the least factor in the wonderful advance of the last ten years has been the attention which has been given transportation. In this particular, Canada is much favored by nature. The St. Lawrence, with its lakes, at once joins Canada in communication with the commercial part of the United States and with the open sea. The navigation of this great water system has been greatly assisted by numerous extensive canals, of which the Rideau, Cornwall and the Welland are the most important.

In one year 30,000 vessels pass through Canadian canals, and the number is ever on the increase. Ramifying the water system is a remarkable series of railroads; the famous Grand Trunk line is 2,906 miles in length, and gives unbroken connection, mainly through Canadian territory, between Detroit and Portland, Me. The completion of the Canadian Pacific gave communication between Vancouver, the western end of Canada, and Montreal of the eastern terminus.

The country through which the Canadian Pacific passes is being wonderfully developed, for in this case, differing from the system in the United States, the railroad company, instead of looking only for its own selfish profits, is doing what it can to develop the country for the good of Canada. The tide of immigration is carrying into the territory traversed by the Canadian Pacific, thousands on thousands of home-seekers, and they are good stock.

Canada's Government is economical, for the burden of maintaining an army is escaped entirely by the fact that Great Britain has the responsibility of guarding its peace and protecting its interests.

The rivalry between the United States and this coming new factor in the world's business is destined to be especially keen from the fact that the staples of each nation commercially are the same. Both are great wheat, beef and cotton countries, and experts who have investigated the Canadian mines say that eventually the coal business of the Dominion will surpass that of the United States.

The bigger cities like Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, are undergoing transformations. The old picturesqueness is fast disappearing, and is giving place to a hustle that shows how alive are business men to the chance that is offering.

Enterprising boards of trade are gathering statistics and determining ways to extend business, and in nearly every case the competitor to suffer most from their inroads is one of Uncle Sam's cities.

The banks of the country are safeguarded so that no panic can bring them down, and at all points enterprise and careful investment is marking the business system.

Pioneers are pushing out in the unknown country to the north, and return to tell of limitless possibilities. The Government encourages them in every move they make, but there is an insistent patriotism back of every right granted. Canada wants its country developed, and it welcomes foreigners and their capital, only it so disposes that out of every dollar the private individual makes, the Government must reap some share of permanent benefit.

For a wonderful country and a half the United States has been the greatest moneymaking country of the New World. If this supremacy is to be continued uninterrupted it may not be amiss to keep an eye on Canada.

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS IN AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from page 1821)

Index cards are used for indexing and filing the various cards in this system, and each index card is numbered according to the enterprise which it represents.

NET PROFIT RATHER THAN NET INCOME THE TRUE TEST OF GOOD MANAGEMENT.

While simple accounts may be kept that will show the net income of the farm to the proprietor and his family, and be far ahead of no accounts whatever, more complicated records are necessary to the farm manager who wishes to make a close study of the net profits from the various enterprises under his management. The term "net profit" is here used to designate the margin between selling price and cost of production, the cost of production including labor, interest on investment and all other items of expense. Net profit is the only true basis of comparison when studying the relative profits of farm enterprises.

For example, the net income from a cattle account as shown in Fig. 3 was \$1001.51 for the year. Complete records from this farm show that the cattle enterprise was decidedly unprofitable when labor and feeds were added to the items of expense, and that more money would have been made had the feeds been sold and the labor saved or employed in other enterprises. The following figures illustrate the condition.

Net income	1001.51
Cattle products used in house,....	167.37
Labor,	707.09
Farm feeds,	748.34
Cattle purchased,	116.02
Net loss	403.47

The loss in this case was caused by a type of cattle that were not productive enough in the dairy to warrant the large labor expense and expensive feeds associated with dairy production. Now one of the main purposes of farm accounts should be to make such analyses as the one just given and it is impossible to do this with figures which merely show "net income." With a system of well kept accounts which show "net income," however, the additional data necessary to show "net profit" can be kept approximately as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 without complicating the book-keeping system. The cost of labor, the cost of farm feeds and the produce consumed in the house can be totaled from these records monthly or yearly, and when added to the more exact figures on net income the net profit can be approximately determined. Net profit can be exactly determined with more complicated methods but the writer believes that any farmer with common school education can keep these records and derive the same benefit as would be secured by more exact methods.

Fig. 4. Labor Record. Farm labor is classified as month, day and horse because each class is paid at a different rate. All labor on the farm can be distributed daily on this record and totaled at the end of the month. The labor on any enterprise is always recorded in terms of one man or one horse. The rate can be determined each month by adding the wages for each class of labor plus \$11.25 board for each laborer, and dividing this sum by total hours worked in the month on all enterprises. Such a rate when multiplied into the hours of labor on each enterprise will give the cash value of the labor. Rates per hour for month labor in Minnesota, including board, are shown in Fig. 5 and can be used to get close estimates of the cash value of labor on any enterprise.

Fig. 5. Rates of labor per hour, man and horse.

(month)	Man labor	Horse labor
Jan.	10.76c	8.13c
Feb.	11.36c	"
March	9.62c	"
April	11.81c	"
May	11.71c	"
June	12.52c	"
July	12.83c	"
Aug.	11.87c	"
Sept.	12.26c	"
Oct.	12.22c	"
Nov.	12.66c	"
Dec.	10.65c	"



It rests with you whether or not you cure yourself of Kidney Trouble.

Doctors and drugs have nothing to do with it. You—and GIN PILLS—have everything to do with it. GIN PILLS will cure you—if you give them the chance. Will you?

Now, don't say "I have tried so many things without getting better" or "I don't believe anything will ever do me any good." You have never tried GIN PILLS and therefore you cannot realize what marvels they can perform. Let them prove their worth. Give them a fair trial. Get 6 boxes (for \$2.50)—take them faithfully—and see what a miracle they work in your own case.

There is no risk—no danger of spending money and getting nothing in return. GIN PILLS are sold on an unconditional guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded.

When you have finished the sixth box—if you don't feel well, look well, and cannot honestly say that all signs of Kidney and Bladder Trouble have disappeared—simply take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will promptly refund your money. No affidavit is required. We will take your word for it.

That shows our faith in GIN PILLS. Try them and let them prove what they can do for you.

BILLING BRIDGE, Dec. 1st, 1904.

"I am sending for \$1.00 worth of your Gin Pills for the kidneys, for I find that they are doing me good. Please send them as soon as possible. I gave a trial of them to my neighbors and they recommend them very highly."

Yours truly, MRS. DONALD MCCARTHY.

50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.

BOLE DRUG CO. - - WINNIPEG, Man.

This will Keep the Boy on the Farm

It Will Give Him a Real Start in Life

QUIT worrying about how you're going to "give the boy a better chance in life than his father had." Let up wondering how you're going to manage to give him a start. Fix it so he can make his own start—and have fun doing it. He will stay on the farm if you go at it the right way.

This way: Any normal, healthy boy likes to "fool 'round" with live things—chickens for instance. Make him work at it, and he'll tire of it quick. But give him a little business of his own,—set him to raising chickens on his own hook,—and he won't let up till he makes a success of it.

I can arrange the whole thing for you,—teach your boy how to succeed at poultry-raising for profit,—show him where to save work and worry doing it,—stand right back of him and coach him along,—and find him a good, quick-cash buyer who will pay the highest prices for all the poultry he raises or the eggs he can sell.



The No. 2 (120-Egg Size) 1908 Peerless Guaranteed Incubator

You Needn't Hurry in Paying For It

you can get an outfit for your boy—either the big size (200 eggs in the incubator—200 chicks in the brooder) or the minor size—(120 and 120)—

Without paying a cent on the outfit until a year from now. By the time that first payment is due, the outfit will have earned far more than its cost, and the boy will know enough about the poultry-raising game to want to stick to it.

I know plenty of young folks who are earning their college money this way—and learning hard business sense as well—learning things that will make them succeed in other lines later in life.

I can show you why that's so. Write to me and ask me why the Peerless makes a worth-while present that will earn the biggest kind of dividends for you and for the boy,—or for the girl, for that matter. Get the free book.

Write To-day To The Manager of
The LEE-HODGINS COMPANY, Limited
274 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ontario

Give Nature a Chance

When you are bilious, when your stomach is deranged, when your bowels are not in good order, when you have sick headache or can't sleep at night, things are apt to look very bad and it is no wonder that you feel discouraged and depressed.

At such times as these you need a remedy that will regulate and tone the digestive organs, rebuild the nervous energy, rest the tired brain and restore natural sleep.

Go to the nearest drug store and get a box of

Beecham's Pills

and take one or two immediately. You will feel their good effects in half an hour. Take another dose when you go to bed and you will waken, in the morning, feeling like a new person. Beecham's pills act at once on the digestive organs, give the liver natural exercise, operate the bowels, improve the blood, clear the brain and assist Nature to restore healthy conditions to the entire body. They do their work thoroughly and quietly, in perfect harmony with physical laws. Beecham's Pills have a remarkably buoyant effect on both mind and body, without the slightest reaction. A great remedy for the "blues," as they dispel the gloom of disease and

Act Like Sunshine

SOLD EVERYWHERE IN BOXES 25c

Used And Endorsed at 42 Agricultural Colleges

There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.

The Standard and Purest Coal-Tar Dip

ZENOLEUM

Animal Dip and Disinfectant

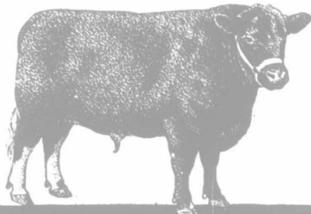
For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.

AT ALL DEALERS—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

Prize Steer Ruby Zenoleum, International College Champion

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If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters,—just money.



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Highest prices paid for all kinds of in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

Fig. 6. Feeding Record. (see table on page 1821). On many farms where various classes of live stock are fed daily from the same feed bins and hay mows it is a difficult matter to accurately estimate the amounts fed to each class of live stock. If special feed bins are provided for each class of stock these records are greatly simplified and mill feeds can be charged to the cattle, for example, by the ton or cwt. and oats to the horses by the hundreds or thousands of bushels. In case of hay, fodder or silage fed from the same bulk to various classes of live stock, it is a short and easy task to compute the weights for two or three days in a month and from the average of these weights compute the amounts fed each month. At the end of each month or at the close of the year the cash values of these feeds can be debited to the live stock accounts.

Fig. 7. Farm Produce Record. All farm enterprises which yield products consumed by the family should receive a credit for such products in studying the net profit. The amounts of milk, butter, dressed meat, poultry, etc., consumed by the family can be recorded on this record from week to week and thus no farm enterprise yielding home consumed products will fail to receive its entire credit. In case of eggs and butter made on the farm the total number of eggs laid and pounds of butter made should be recorded and then by subtracting from these amounts the produce marketed the amounts consumed by the family are obtained.

EDWARD C. PARKER.

St. Anthony Park, Minn.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

Some interesting information was given the other day in the Chicago American, on the Union Stock Yards industry of that city a portion of which is worth quoting. Here are a few figures:—The daily capacity of the Yards is 75,000 cattle, 300,000 hogs, 125,000 sheep and 6,000 horses. The total yard area is 500 acres. Over 450 acres are bricked. There are 125 miles of streets, 300 miles of railroad track. There are 13,000 pens, 8,500 of which are double-decked. There are 725 chutes. The ingoings and outgoing of this city of large industry require 25,000 gates. There are 450 offices. The Stock Yards have sewer, water and lighting facilities of which many a city of the second class might be proud. Packingtown is a city in itself.

In a day the business at the Yards often totals \$3,000,000. The average daily is over a million dollars. So high is the standard of integrity among the dealers that this vast business is done by word of mouth, without the stroke of a pen. Often 2,000 carloads of live stock are unloaded at Chicago's Stock Yards. Forty-five thousand men find employment at the Yards. Nearly 250,000 persons in Chicago are more or less dependent on the live stock industry

MEAT SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION AND SURPLUS

The supply of meat and its products in the United States, the total and per capita consumption, and the necessity of finding markets in other countries for several billion pounds of meat and meat products constitute the subject of Bulletin No. 55 of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, prepared by George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets.

NUMBER OF MEAT ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND EXPORTED

The process of estimating the number of animals available for slaughter and the quantity of meat production is explained in full detail, and the conclusions are that 5,831,000 calves were slaughtered in 1900; that 6,229,000 steers were slaughtered and exported; and that 4,413,000 cows were slaughtered; or that 12,978,000 cattle, excluding calves, were slaughtered and exported. The exports of live stock were about 240,000 head. The lamb slaughter was 12,765,000 head, and the sheep slaughter except lambs, 11,783,000 a total of 24,548,000 head. The hogs slaughtered and exported were 50,145,000.

the exports being only 36,000. The total number of meat animals slaughtered and exported in 1900 was 93,502,000, of which the exported live animals numbered 276,000.

CONSUMERS' MEAT COST

Investigations of meat prices by the National Bureau of Labor indicate that the average price of meat per pound paid by consumers in 1900 was 12½c.; 13c. in 1901; 13½c. in 1905, and 13½c., or possibly 14c. in 1906. It follows that the retail meat bill of this country was \$2,052,279,000 in 1900, and about \$2,304,000,000, or more, in 1906. Every increase of a cent per pound in the national average retail price of meat raises the total yearly expense to consumers by \$168,000,000.

CAPITAL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

The importance of raising meat animals and of slaughtering and packing appears in the statement that a capital of \$10,625,000,000 is directly concerned, an amount five-sixths as large as all capital invested in manufacturing in 1904, a little greater than the estimated true value of all property situated in the South Central Division of States in 1904, as also of all property situated in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific region.

CONSUMPTION PER FAMILY.

That meat consumption per capita has declined in this country since 1840 is plainly indicated. There is some ground for believing that at that time meat constituted about one-half of the national dietary in terms of total nutritive units consumed, whereas now it constitutes about one-third.

The average private family of 1900 contained 4.6 persons, and this family consumed on the average 855 pounds of dressed weight of meat, or 680 pounds of edible meat in the dressed weight. Upon adding to the 680 pounds the weight of the edible parts not included in dressed weight, the average family consumption of edible meat was 840 pounds.

In terms of meat and its products substantially as purchased by the consumer—that is the sum of dressed weight and of the weight of edible parts not included in dressed weight—the private family in 1900 bought on the average 1,014 pounds of meat, or over half a ton. This makes an average of 2.78 pounds per day, and includes not merely meat commonly known as such, with its bones and retail butchers' trimmings, but includes lard, edible tallow, the meat or meat products contained in sandwiches, pies, bakery products, sausage, etc., and all kitchen and table waste.

Beef and veal constitute 47 per cent. of the meat consumption; mutton and lamb, 7 per cent., and pork, 46 per cent. In the exports, beef, by weight, is 34 per cent., and pork, 66 per cent.

The per capita consumption of meat in the United Kingdom is 121.3 pounds; in France, 79 pounds; in Italy, 46.5 pounds; in Australia, 263 pounds; New Zealand, 212 pounds; Cuba, 124 pounds; Sweden, 62 pounds; Belgium, 70 pounds; Denmark, 76 pounds. The foregoing figures stand for the weight of dressed meat, and the United States compares with the countries mentioned in having a per capita consumption of 185.8 pounds of meat in terms of dressed weight.

HONEY FROM BUTTERMILK

An advertisement in a German bee paper, *Luxemburger Bienen Zeitung*, reads: "Great scientific discovery! A capital for everybody is my method of making 2 lbs. of the finest tasty honey from 1 quart buttermilk. It comes near the bee honey and it is evident that it is wholesome and nutritive. This recipe I will send in the interest and for the advancement of the industry on the receipt of 25c.—also in stamps—and will pay each remitter \$20 if it does not give truth and health. I expect to receive thanks and acknowledgements for my discovery. A. SCHULTZ, Berlin N."

WE PAY PEOPLE TO TALK

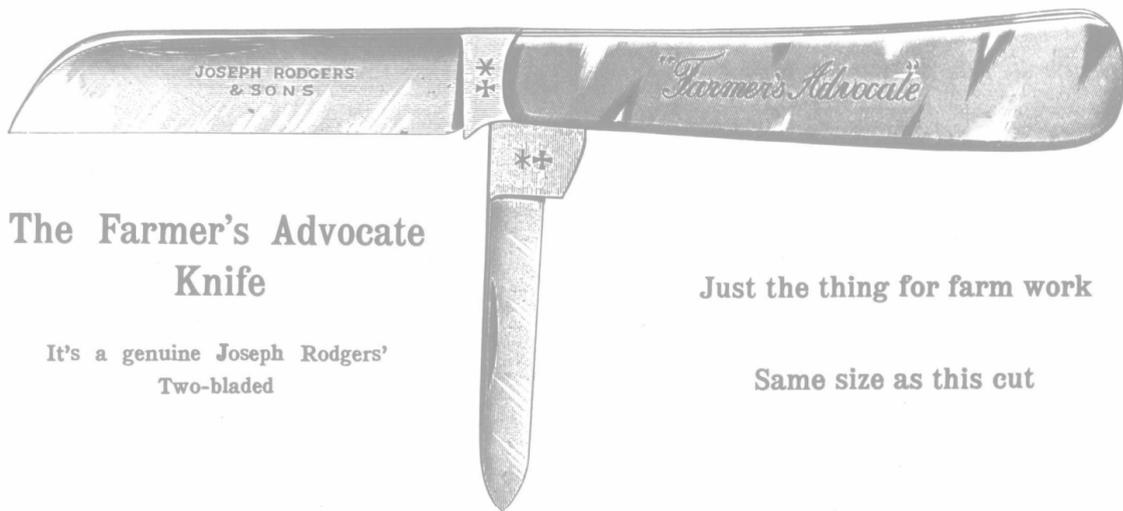
to their neighbours

Our annual subscription bee is on and here are some of our terms to anyone who gets us new subscribers from now until the end of next year.

For One New Subscriber with \$1.50

Our NEW ATLAS, containing 16 Maps of the greatest divisions of the world, with names of Cities and their population; every town in Canada over 1,000 population; and a new map of Western Canada with the Railways constructed and in course of construction. On this map names of places are plainly marked, and the area and population of the larger divisions given. Just the map a man needs to know his country, or school-children to get up the geography of their own land.

For One New Subscriber and a Renewal with \$3.00



The Farmer's Advocate Knife

Just the thing for farm work

It's a genuine Joseph Rodgers' Two-bladed

Same size as this cut

For Two New Subscribers with \$3.00

the story "CARMICHAEL," now running as a serial, bound in cloth, in large type, and fancifully illustrated. The regular price of this book is \$1.25. A beautiful Xmas gift.

For Three New Subscribers with \$4.50



we make an exceptionally good offer of a choice of a Nickel Case, Open Face, Seven Jewel, Stem Wind, Stem Set WATCH, same as in cut, gentleman's size; or, a Carbo-Magnetic RAZOR of the best steel a perfect pleasure to use, and which is advertised in most magazines at \$2.50.

FOR FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH \$6.00

We also have a LADY'S WATCH that we will send to anyone who sends us FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.50 each. It is a Silver Watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid time-keeper.

Note well that the premiums are for NEW NAMES unless otherwise stated, and will date from now until December 31st, 1908. No premium for a renewal, or when a person sends his own name or one of his own family. A new name is a Xmas present to us, our premiums will be Xmas presents to those who claim them.

There is nothing small about persuading a man to take a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Some of the biggest men in the world to-day do this for the papers they like, because they know they are doing their neighbors a good turn.

If present subscribers or others are not approached by friends send direct or club with local papers. Be sure and subscribe through some source. There are a thousand reasons why. Don't stop learning when school days are over. Keep in touch by subscribing for

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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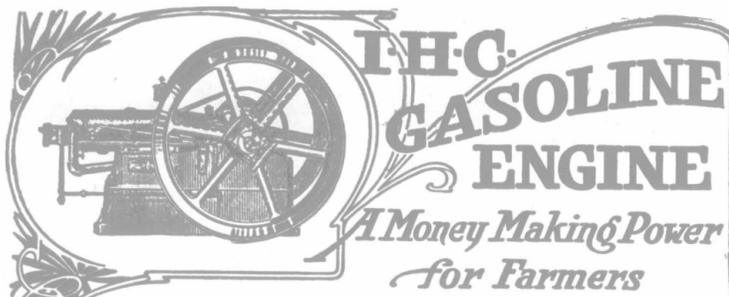
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SCHULTZ,



DOING a job with an engine in less than one-half the time and with less than one-half the labor required to do it without the use of gasoline engine power, is making money for the farmer.

There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured specially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines.

It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

Horizontal (including portable and stationary), in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

If you want to be fully advised on superior farm powers, call and take the matter up with our local agents. They will give you all particulars, or write or call for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.
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Pamphlet giving a concise description of the use of
FORMALDEHYDE against GRAIN SMUT mailed
free of charge on application.

A reader of the paper sent in his 26c. and the following recipe was received: "Copper, brass or enameled kettles are used, but the latter must not be cracked inside. To every quart of buttermilk is added 1 pound fine sugar. As soon as this is dissolved it is boiled slowly for 1 1/2 to 2 hours during constant stirring; it then gets the color of real honey and is finished. When it is cold it is thicker but must not be more so than to allow it to run from a spoon and so it must not be prevented from boiling too fast. "I trust you will be greatly pleased with this honey as no artificial honey has such a clean and wholesome ingredient." And yet they talk of German "honesty."

* * *

A party of tourists in Florida last winter desired a quantity of Limburger cheese such as they could not obtain near at hand, and ordered the same from a friend in Wisconsin who handled this cheese. The friend found some difficulty in shipping the cheese by express on account of the odor, but knowing that the order had to be filled immediately and that expense did not count in this instance, he devised a novel scheme to get the shipment south.

Procuring a cheap coffin box, in which he placed the Limburger, he proceeded to ship it as a corpse, accompanying the "remains" himself to destination. En route he went forward to the baggage car to be sure the shipment was on board, and found the baggage master, although it was a very cold day, leaning out of the door as far as possible in order to obtain fresh air. Noticing the approach of the passenger and that he bent over the coffin with a very forlorn face, the baggage master, with a backward jerk of the thumb, inquired:

"You accompanying that?"
"Yes, sir," replied the passenger, with a mournful countenance.

"Relative of yours?" with disgruntled voice.

"Yes," said the passenger.

"Wife?"

"Yes."

"Well," said the baggage master "she aint in no trance."—Exchange

COLLEGE COURSES IN FARRIERY

The State College of Agriculture at Fort Collins, Colorado, is opening next month what it describes as a course in farriery. Students will be trained in the elements of smithing, commencing first with simple forgings, and advancing gradually in drawing, upsetting, bending, welding iron and forging and tempering steel. When this stage is reached the real business of horse shoeing or farriery will be taken up. The student will take up a study of the anatomy of the horse, the foot with the various bones, locomotory organs, elastic parts, blood vessels, nerves and protective coverings being specially studied. The foot in relation to the entire limb is considered; the standing position of the limb; forms of feet, from behind, in profile; lines of flight of hoofs in motion; forms of hoof; growth of hoof; the wear of hoof and shoe and the physiological movements of the hoof will form part of the course of study at this stage. Following this, a skilled farrier will take the student in charge and actual shoeing of the horses will be taken up. The student will be taught how to properly remove the old shoes, prepare the hoof for the new shoe, choose and make the new shoe fit it and nail it on.

When one reflects that at present, in any part of the country, it is almost impossible to find a horse shoer with more than the haziest knowledge of the anatomy of the horse's foot and the proper shoeing of it to adequately conserve the usefulness of the horse, it is rather surprising that demand was not sooner made for just such a course in farriery as the Colorado College is now inaugurating. While the saying that the foot is half the horse is axiomatic, we have been a long time coming to a realization of the fact that mighty scant attention is being given to this half of the horse in the matter of shoeing. We need

more skilled shoers than we have at present and if college courses such as this can train men for properly performing the work, speed the day when their graduates will be in every shoeing shop in the land. We have barber colleges, and college courses by correspondence in nearly every trade, why not in horse shoeing?

THE NEW NORTH WEST

The return of Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known animal story writer, from a trip to the far North and the many new and interesting facts which he has been able to give us concerning the vast country that stretches for a thousand miles northward from Edmonton, and eastward from the mountain ranges to Hudson's Bay, serve to maintain a healthy interest in this barren land of the north which the naturalist verily believes will some day be a part of the largest wheat producing district in the world. Speaking of the country 1000 miles north of Edmonton, in the valleys of the great rivers that empty into the Arctic, he said that while it was a region known as the Barrens, and commonly regarded as beyond the limit of vegetation, he found to his great surprise that it was not a barren land, but a most beautiful country, covered in some places with grass waist high, and in others with light brush. The whole country is as warm with animal life. There are millions of caribou and they exist right up to the Arctic Islands. The country which Mr. Seton's party traversed is comparable to Southwestern Manitoba—a magnificent stretch of country with small trees. The northern limit of wheat growth, Mr. Seton would place at Fort Laird on the Mackenzie River—oats, barley and potatoes, further still to the north. And even this, northern people maintain, is too conservative; even this, they claim, is maligning the country.

* * *

There is a scarcity in the potato crop this year all through the great American producing States—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine, Ontario, and the Maritime as well as our own Western Provinces. The American crop is estimated at millions of bushels below last year's. In Eastern Canada, considerable damage seems to have resulted from rot. In the West, a rather light crop was harvested in most districts. Potatoes promise to sell high before spring. In fact at present the price they are bringing is not by any means low, and farmers this year who have a good potato crop will be reasonably sure of making a good profit on their work, also of selling the crop at a good advance on present prices if they can hold it till spring.

* * *

The best hog for the farmer is one that combines early maturing qualities with the propensity to fatten quickly upon such foods as are available on a well-ordered farm.

* * *

All things considered, it is by no means likely that sheep husbandry will advance fast enough to make the business unprofitable for the next twenty years. It is estimated that 50 per cent more mutton is consumed in this country than twenty years ago. The annual receipts at Chicago are more than a million more than in 1897 while there has been a corresponding increase at most of the other western markets. If under these circumstances mutton can be sold at a record price, then it follows that it has surely a strong grip on the American appetite, which is bound to endure. The slaughter of sheep and lambs, particularly lambs, is going on so rapidly that producers are now much behind the requirements and that is why prices are so high. Chicago for the first nine months of this year falls 400,000 head short of last year, in spite of the fact that more people have gone into the sheep business. A supply of 50,000,000 sheep is not large enough for a country with over 80,000,000 people, with a million foreigners landed every year.—*Shepherds' Criterion.*

Ideal Fence is Made to Last

Any farmer who knows fence knows Ideal is his kind as soon as he sees it. He sees the big, strong wires and how they are put together and that pretty nearly settles it.

When he wants particulars, he gets them straight. He finds Ideal wires are all No. 9 wires, the heaviest that are used for fencing in Canada. ALL No. 9, mind you; not big at top and bottom with some flimsy light ones in between.

He finds they are all of hard steel. Just about twice the strength that you get in soft wire fences. He sees that the upright stays are substantial (they are No. 9, too) and he knows they help do the work of the posts. When he examines into the way the big, strong horizontals and uprights are locked together at every crossing, he knows that when he puts up Ideal fence it's there to stay.

Take a look at the lock shown below. There's no getting away from it, it's the best thing of the kind used on any fence—grips the wires at five bearing points. It makes every part, strengthen every other part. There are no weak places. The fence is one complete whole. Extremes of heat and cold don't make it sag. Climbing nor anything else won't loosen it.

Don't you want that kind of a fence? It is the Standard railroad fence of Canada. More of it sold for farm use than any other. Just write and let us mail you our book on fencing, giving particulars.

It's free for the asking if you say you saw our ad in this paper.

THE IDEAL FENCE CO. Ltd.
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Western Excursions

SINGLE FARE

plus \$2.00 for the round trip

From all stations in Ontario, west of Port Arthur, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to

VANCOUVER
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AND

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Also to Okanagan Valley and Kootenay Points

Tickets on sale December 2, 3, 4, 17, 18, 19, 1907. January 4, 5, 6, 22, 23 and 24, good to return within three months.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE BRITISH STOCKBREEDER.

(Continued)

The Clydesdale is so marked by quality that the man having a glutinous eye for bulk is not disposed to cease his cry that the lorry should be kept in view. If one may judge by the show-yard type, the Clydesdale of today is fully as big and weighty a horse as he was in the days of the Prince of Wales—Darnley combination. Horses of the Hiawatha—Baron's Pride cross—are certainly bigger and heavier than horses of the Prince of Wales—Darnley cross—were. Clydesdale breeders have to guard against landing themselves in a cul-de-sac. The fashion sets too strongly in one direction. Wise men will seek to combine the varying strains so as to sustain the stamina and substance. The Clydesdale's place on the farm is not seriously menaced. At the same time, it is to be recognized that a successful motor-traction engine has been put upon the market. It has done some excellent work, and may do much more in the future. The Ivel

ANIMAL FOOD INSPECTION AND CATTLE TESTING.

Those who produce stock for the supply of animal food to the public, are beset by many pitfalls. There is a determination on the part of municipalities to deal in a very drastic fashion with everything that savors of an unhealthy meat or an impure milk supply from home byres. The farmer and stock-owner would feel less disposed to grumble about this if there was exhibited anything like the same activity in guarding the purity and soundness of the meat or milk supply from abroad. Restrictions of every character and type surround the farmer and milk producer, and a bill is at present before the legislature which will intensify this condition of things. Meat inspection in public abattoirs is at present of a very stringent character. Difficulty is experienced in adjusting matters with the butchers in many districts. As the law stands at present, a butcher who buys a fat bullock which appears all right on hoof, has no redress should the carcass prove to be tuberculous and be destroyed. Naturally, the butcher does not like this. He means to sell the best meat; he therefore will have nothing to do with carcasses of this kind, but he cannot help himself. In some places farmers sell their animals under a guarantee of soundness. Should the proof not conform the warranty, the loss falls on an insurance fund to which farmers, butchers and auctioneers contribute in certain arranged proportions. This arrangement gets rid of many difficulties. At the same time, a wise use of the tuberculin test would help farmers greatly, and prevent them sending reacting animals to the public sales. But the tuberculin test is still anathema with most of our breeders. They maintain that it is unreliable, and will have none of it. They are quite right as to its being unreliable under average conditions, and as usually applied in this country. And the recent revelations in Buenos Ayres do not in the least tend to reassure the public. But the test itself, when honestly applied, and carried out as it ought to be, is not unreliable. It is as reliable as anything human can be, and, when rightly employed, can be of great service to stock-owners. The serious question for feeders and dairy farmers here is what to do with the stock which, assuming the use of the tuberculin test, did react? Reacting animals could only be sold as such, and their value would be greatly depreciated. A prime weakness in the test is its inability to distinguish between serious and a trivial case of tuberculosis. If the disease is present at all, there is a reaction; if it is not present at all, there is no reaction. The intensity of the reaction tells nothing with respect to the intensity of the disease. Before the test will be universally and honestly applied here, there must be some effective arrangement made for the disposal of the carcasses of reacting animals. Everyone knows that all such are not deleterious as a food supply, and to destroy all such carcasses ipso facto, would be as ruinous as it would be criminal.

Frank O. Fowler
President

Angus McDonald
Vice-President

Jos. Cornell
Manager

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PUREBRED REGISTERED LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
HAIL INSURANCE (in Manitoba)

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Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention

We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home companies need apply.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Canadian Northwest.

Issues Certificates for \$500.00, \$1000.00, and \$2000.00

A purely Western Fraternal Protection Association.

Has paid out to the widows and orphans of its deceased members over \$600,000.00, without disputing one single claim.

Has its Surplus Benefit Fund amounting to \$135,000.00 invested in Western securities at interest compounded half-yearly.

Its rates are adequate, and it is governed by its member on the Lodge system

If you are interested write for particulars and rates to

C. H. Jefferys, Grand Recorder,
P. O. Box 1290, Winnipeg, Man.
Rev. C. Endicott, Grand Master Workman,
P.O. Box 152, Arcola, Sask.

Enquire of the officers of the Lodge in your locality.

To Our Friends From The Old Land

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year..... \$1.50
The London Daily Mail one year..... 1.75
Both together are worth..... 3.25
Our special clubbing offer gives both the papers for only..... \$2.25

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

WEAK MEN! WAKE UP!



If disease has wrecked your system, or you have allowed evil habits and excesses to prey upon your vitality, you need our help.

Nature intended you to be a man and that you should make your mark in the world, but you are only half a man if your nerve power is exhausted—if the vital spark has fled.

True, your body has not returned to dust, but in other respects you are about as near dead now as you ever will be.

Might just as well send a word to your relatives and friends—hold the funeral service and have it over with.



One by one the days go by and with them the opportunities of life unheeded. Are you ready to give up? Oh, no, you are "doctoring" right along; taking medicine. "Getting better?" "No, getting worse."

Why not use a little reason? If you are suffering from weakness, nervous debility or general debility, drugs can't help you. What you need is more Vitality. Vitality is not in drugs. You get that from my Electric Belt, for human vitality is nothing more or less than Electricity.

My Electric Belt is curing case after case that drugs have failed to cure. Let me put this appliance on your body—you wear it a month or two every night and I'll make a new man of you.

See what men say who have used it. We get scores of such letters every day:

I have worn your Belt for thirty days, I am pleased to tell you that it has done me a lot of good. Losses at night have stopped now, and my back is as strong as one could wish. To prove what I say about my back, I have fenced my quarter section—drove the posts myself with a heavy sledge—and I have not had the least pain in my back. I have also dug a well 25 feet deep, so I think that has given my back a good test. I had losses but twice—the first and second week—but I am doing all right now.—HENRY CAMPBELLSON, Togo, Sask.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I should have written to you long ago, but neglected doing so. I got one of your Belts nearly three years ago and used it according to your instructions for over two months, and I am well pleased with the result. My back, which was so weak and lame, is entirely cured and has not bothered me since. I lent it to some of my neighbors with the same result. Wishing you all success in your work, I am,—ALLEN SHOEMAKER, Grand View, Man.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—My Indigestion has quite disappeared and my kidneys are free from pain. I no longer feel any weakness in my spine and my appetite has returned, so that I can enjoy as good a meal as any man my size. I have gained five pounds in weight, yet the neighbors say that I do not look as fat as I did. I am also free from diarrhoea, which was severe during the summer months. I am most thankful to say that the Belt has about cured me of other weaknesses. I believe your Electric Belt is a genuine success.—A. P. HICKLING, St. James, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you that I am well pleased with the Belt. In fact I consider that you ought to obtain Rockefeller's million for the good or benefit that you are doing to the public at large independent of curing him. I consider your Belts are perfection, and you are perfectly at liberty to use this at will.—CHARLES STUART HOLDEN, Vermillion Valley, Alta.

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME

Don't you want to feel young again? Don't you want to feel the life in your blood, the strength in your muscles, the springs in your legs? Then let me fill your system with this great Invigorator—Electricity.

Electricity, infused into the body according to my system, cures Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Weakness of the Kidneys, all signs of Physical Breakdown in young and old, Nervous Disorders, General Debility.

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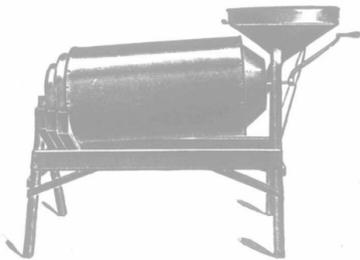
U can grow first-class fruit here.

I can suit you with 10 acres or 160 acres at various prices according to improvements but you will in no case be asked to pay more than \$100 per acre if you come in at once.

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Guaranteed capacity on Wheat 100 bushels per hour



Sold on Trial; if not the most rapid and perfect Grain Cleaner can be returned. Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separations and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken, or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and sees it and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnishes with banger if desired. Write to day for special offer.

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SHORTHORN AND AYRSHIRE DEMAND

Considerations of the foregoing nature have, of necessity, a disquieting effect on the live-stock trade. They react on the breeder, who feels the influence last, but when it strikes him he gets the worst blow, for the simple reason that he has often least profit on what he sells. The pure-stock breeder also feels the influence last, and at present he cannot be said to be feeling it at all. He has had a splendid demand for Shorthorns, and other classes of stock have had a share of the foreign demand. Ayrshires, in particular, have been largely purchased for export, and they and Shorthorns, for four or five years past, have been most inquired after on the foreign market. Aberdeen-Angus cattle enjoy a good home demand, but it is abundantly evident that, without a foreign demand, no breed will enjoy a "boom." Will the foreign demand for Shorthorns and Ayrshires continue, and is there likely to be any such demand for Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, and Highlanders? The latter question must, I fear, be answered in the negative. The Aberdeen-Angus will have a turn of foreign popularity from time to time, and Galloways and Highlanders will also be inquired after for restricted areas but it is hopeless, in these days of early maturity, to suppose that breeds whose very excellencies as beef-producers are due to the fact that they are not marked by quick-maturing properties, can have a vogue equal to that of breeds which excel in that quality. Unfortunately, year after year sees the number of folds of Highland cattle decreasing, and, while there are many localities in which no other breed will thrive, the Highlander is likely to be in favor in a comparatively limited area. With the Galloways it is a little different, and there will from time to time be revival in the demand for such from different parts of the globe. The feature of both the Galloway and the Highlander which will always keep them in favor is their ability to stand a wet climate. They can thrive under conditions that would spell death to other breeds. I have no doubt whatever that Great Britain will always be a fountainhead for pure-bred stock. The blood is here and the climate and soil appear to have an aptitude for producing first-class animals of strong prepotency which the climates and soils of other countries lack.

So far as sheep are concerned, the past six years have been a very good time for breeders. Wool and mutton have both been in intensified demand. Wool has advanced about 100 per cent. in price within that period. In 1900, Leicester wool was selling at 6½d. to 7½d. per pound, and in 1906 the relative figures were 12½d. to 13d. Half-breds advanced, in the same period, from 6½d. to 8½d. to 13½d. to 14½d. South-down, from 8d. to 12d. to 14½d. to 15½d. Lincoln, from 7½d. to 14½d. Cheviot, from 6½d. to 9½d. to 13½d. to 14½d., and Blackface or Highland, from 4d. to 4½d. to 8½d. to 8½d.—all per pound. This steady advance in the price of wool has been parallel with a greatly-increased popularity in mutton, so that flockmasters have had an advantage both ways. Possibly the advance has received a check. Australia is rapidly replenishing her denuded flocks, and, as the replenishing there proceeds very rapidly, it can hardly be expected that home produce will advance in the ratio of the past six years. There is, however, no reason to expect a fall in price of either wool or mutton, and, consequently, flockmasters take heart of grace, and view the future with equanimity.

There is great room for advance in pig-breeding and rearing. Butchers are calling out for increased supplies of pork, and no branch of live stock gives a better return for capital invested than swine. The pure-bred trade in pigs has been fairly brisk, and promises to become brisker. Care is being exercised to avoid outbreaks of swine fever, and the whole tendency at present is favorable to an extension in this department.

Summing up, I should say that breeders of live stock in this country have reason to anticipate a period of fair prosperity. But the days of inflated values, I think, are forever over.

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

There is Plenty of Room for Brain, Brawn, and Capital.



THE HOME OF A SETTLER IN WESTERN CANADA.

The quinquennial census of Western Canada, just completed, shows that no country in the world is making such marked progress as this part of the American continent. In 1901 Manitoba had a population of 255,211, Saskatchewan had 91,460, and Alberta 72,841, making a total of 419,512. Now Manitoba has over 365,000, Saskatchewan 260,000, and Alberta 185,000, over 810,000 in all, or an increase of over 390,000 in five years. There is still room for more, and with this object in view the Canadian Government continues to offer

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

to every man over 18 years of age who is able to comply with the homestead regulations.

The excellent crop of 1906 put nearly \$100,000,000 in circulation, and the railway construction of the past year, nearly five thousand miles, distributed another \$100,000,000 over the country, so that money is in plenty, and work is easy to obtain.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE may be freely obtained from
W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

may be freely obtained from
J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Canada.

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BURY THE WASH-BOARD

In Indian warfare when peace was declared — the hatchet was buried

When there is found a Washing Powder which will dispense with the use of laundry soap and the wash-board,—**bury the wash-board.**

THE DISCOVERY IS MADE!

"YOUNG TOM" WASHING POWDER

While you Rest, while you Play, while you Read "Young Tom" is working and the old wash-board buried

WHY "YOUNG TOM" WASHING POWDER MAKES GOOD

BECAUSE—"Young Tom" will not injure the most delicate of fabrics, yet will dissolve the dirt and lessen labor.

BECAUSE—A solution made from two teaspoon-ful of "Young Tom" contains as much dirt dissolving strength as a solution made from twice the quantity of any other soap powder or any kind of soap.

BECAUSE—By putting a solution of "Young Tom" in a tub of water and placing ordinary washing in the tub overnight to soak, there is no need of using a wash board next morning. Simply boil the clothes in fresh water having in it another solution of "Young Tom," then after "soaking" them thoroughly, hang them out to dry.

BECAUSE—"Young Tom" will soften the hardest water.

BECAUSE—"Young Tom" *does not*, like most soap powders, discolor the water, hence it will not discolor clothes and leaves them perfectly odorless.

BECAUSE—When using most soap powders the hands become hard, sore and dry—"Young Tom" leaves the skin perfectly soft and velvety.

BECAUSE—In washing dishes and glassware "Young Tom" thoroughly cleanses and gives them a bright, clear finish ordinary glass looks like cut glass.

BECAUSE—"Young Tom" cleans carpets.

BECAUSE—"Young Tom" is positively "For purifying and cleansing unexcelled."

Why not use "Young Tom"?

Manufactured by **The Young-Thomas Soap Co. Ltd.,
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