

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1878

NOVEMBER 6, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 789

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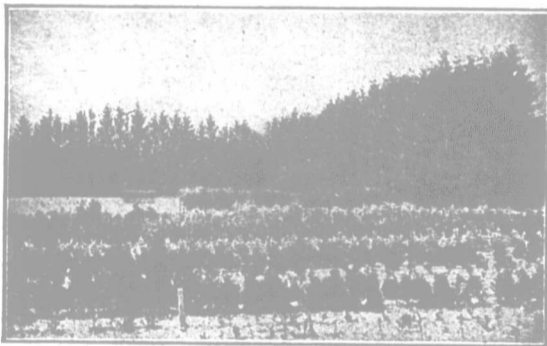
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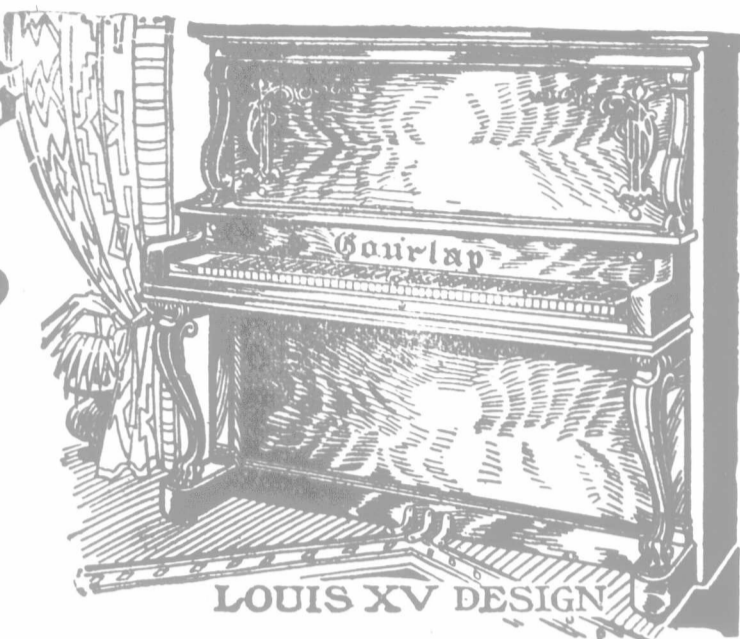
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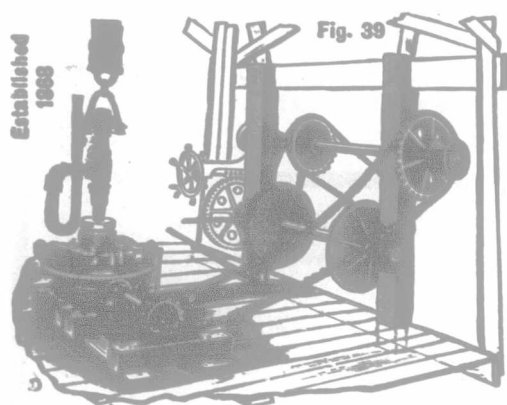
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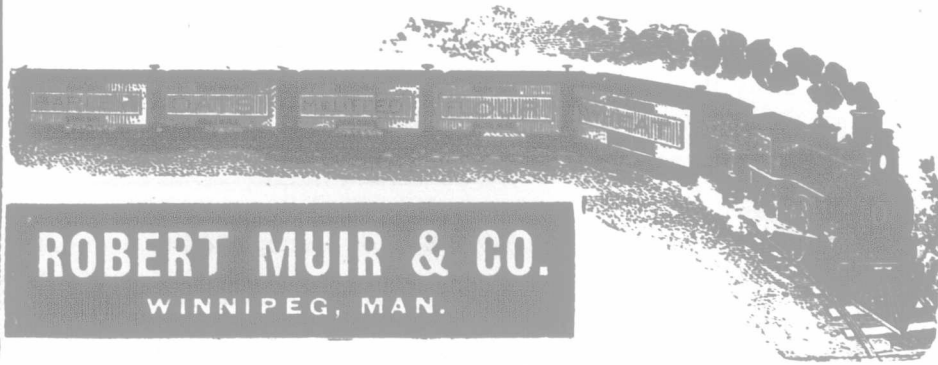
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 6, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 789

EDITORIAL

The Rough and Tumble of Competition.

The doubling of equipment and duplicating of facilities as a means of cheapening service is a fallacy under which people have labored since the race came down out of the branches of trees and began to cultivate the earth. Its keynote is retaliation which implies that in order that a certain individual or corporation or institution may prosper another shall suffer. The premises is false although many larger businesses have been built upon the ruins of weaker competitors. These reflections are projected by observing each day the construction of the provincial government telephone system in the city of Winnipeg. The people will expend an immense amount of money in order to make the Bell Telephone Company give their service for less pay and at the same time reduce the possibility of the Bell Company extending its business, which in the natural course of events would mean the cheapening of service.

That the public will get a cheaper telephone service there is little doubt. The plan which is usually followed by the company in possession of a franchise is to keep rates up until the government or a competing service is ready to operate and then drop them so low at points, where there is competition, that the latest installed system will have to run at a loss in order to secure business. Thus an established company by charging excessive prices where there is no opposition can dominate a situation and very frequently crowd out competition by lowering prices where opposition develops. Whether or not this will be the case in Manitoba remains to be seen. In any event we are bound to the expense of a new system, many people will be put to the expense of subscribing to two telephone companies, and eventually the total cost of telephone service is quite likely to be greater than if we paid exorbitant prices to a monopoly.

This, we need scarcely say, is not a plea for the maintenance of a monopoly of any description but rather to protest against the principle generally adopted by governments of answering the demands of the public for a lessening of corporation oppression. It is a sorry sight to see the sovereign will of the people ignored by creatures to whom it has given life. It is a serious comment upon the intelligence of the public where, in order to protect itself from an avaricious corporation owing its existence to the public, we have to create another corporation and start it on the same unreasonable way as the first. If the people rule the country, why can we not manage more economically, and if we do not, why should we not set about the wrestling of power and influence from those who abuse it. And, of course, creating strong competing institutions does in a manner assert authority, but averts that other function of government, namely, the fostering of enterprises for the public weal. As we had occasion to say once before, our governments should not be put to the necessity of a rough and tumble commercial fight to assert their authority or to protect the public interest. We, as Anglo-Saxons, are pastmasters in the art of government, and the time is ripe now for another forward move.

Local Trains.

In India, time is regarded by the natives as something to be killed. If a man missed a train, he calmly asks when the next train goes to his destination and on learning the hour sits patiently on the roadside chiding his spirit or crucifying his feet until the "Bombay Limited" or "Calcutta

Express" comes along, no matter if twenty-three hours and fifty-five minutes are wasted in waiting. Along the main line of the C. P. R. circumstances are reversed. A traveller goes to the station expecting to be taken to his destination at the hour set by the railway company, but about as often as not learns that the corporation has not kept the appointment. People drive from a long distance out in the country to the railway depot to meet friends who are scheduled to arrive at a certain hour but are delayed on account of the long distance the train has to travel from terminal to terminal. The result is that it is no unusual sight to find group after group every eight miles across the country who are not from choice but by force of circumstances waiting by the roadside just like their heathen Hindoo brothers, with this difference, that the Hindoo displays patience, does not rail at the company, and is thankful for the opportunity to bless Ishwar in quietness. What a delightful place India must be for railway companies! But the patience of Canadians is a diminutive quantity and the time that is wasted and lost to the country in waiting about railway depots is a serious dissipation of our chief asset, human energy. The remedy may be applied by both traveller and company. By the former in using wherever possible the local short-distance trains, and, by the company in furnishing more local trains for its main line. Waiting upon the convenience of others tends to develop lax and slovenly methods in business, a characteristic which we have difficulty enough in keeping subdued, and which should not be induced by powerful corporations.

Candles Under Beds.

Not one, but dozens of farmers have rubbed the contents of a head of wheat into their hands, have blown upon them to separate the chaff from the grain and have found their hands empty. The single breath was the test of the experiment of devoting the time and energy of the whole season to one crop. This year, on many farms, the experiment was a failure. Not that frost came and wrinkled the coat, leaving the grain lighter and less valuable for milling, but over thousands of acres not a bushel of wheat could be found though the straw and heads promised an excellent yield.

The philosopher who lost by the freaks of the weather takes his loss calmly and consoles himself with the reflection that, "we can't expect big crops every year and that on an average we have pretty fair returns from our farms." Such a reflection is all very well, but farming nor any other business cannot stand a total loss as often as our climate gets freakish. The conclusion of the whole matter is that our system of cropping so exclusively to wheat is foolhardy. Nor does the contention hold good that high-priced grain and feed stuffs and the scarcity of labor take all the profit out of mixed farming. The fact of the matter is there are a lot of farmers who are even more shortsighted than those bankers who will not advance loans to transport wheat. There is a deal of satisfaction and comfort in having a bunch of hogs to turn off every six months or oftener, and in the security of a creamery check every month, whether we have a frost in August or not.

The aim of about ninety per cent. of the farming community of the three northwest provinces should be to gather a few more cows about their farms, to keep a few more hogs for market, to fence more land, to seed more to grass and clover, to increase the size of the poultry flock, in short, to use the farm for all that it is capable of producing. This thing of being content with raising wheat from a farm is like buying a piano and then striking only one note. There are a lot of candles under beds and bushels that unless they are brought out soon will be burning in some other person's house. The mixed farming doc-

trine is worthy of particular study this year by fortunate and unfortunate alike.

The Money Stringency.

An unprecedented thing happened in the grain trade last week. Banks closed down tight and hard on shippers and refused to advance the money necessary to transport wheat across the lakes. Vessels chartered at Fort William to carry grain down were held for days unable to load and finally were forced to seek cargoes elsewhere. The Duluth Board of Trade suspended business for three days in the hope that market conditions would improve. At Winnipeg, cash wheat was saleable only to milling companies buying in small quantities. Export demand was good but none could be forwarded, shippers being unable to procure sufficient cash to move their grain even the length of the first lap of its journey.

This condition of affairs, certainly a condition unique in Canadian grain trading circles, is due, we are told to "complications arising from the present stringency of the money market." The simple fact of the matter is that the Canadian National banks hesitate to accept wheat as sound security for loans, while down into the frenzied maelstrom of New York they are pouring millions of dollars, there to be let out as call loans at fabulous rates of interest to gamblers speculating in stocks, stock much of which has little value, in fact, but which these banks of ours readily accept as collateral security for the people's funds. This is the chief cause of the money stringency of the money market. This, the reason of the banks inability to advance the carriage charges on wheat.

Western trade for some time has been seriously handicapped by reason of this money stringency, and banking magnates have warned us against incurring any useless expenditures or indulging too freely in legitimate speculation. But while trading has been hampered to some extent and enterprise checked, nothing equal to present conditions was anticipated. We have always been taught to believe that wheat, next to land, landed property or gold was the soundest security on earth, and that when our crop was safely harvested the "money stringency," so far as the West is concerned would disappear: that wheat was wealth and readily exchanged for the currency of the realm. If the present state of things continues, country elevators must cease buying grain. Wheat prices will go lower, especially prices for the lower grades. Money is needed to handle our exportable wheat and unless that money is forthcoming we are going to receive a set-back such as we never experienced before.

In Self-Defence.

Certain letters in our mail the past few weeks have given us some surprises. There have been several requests for information from persons whose names are not on our circulation lists. Another writes suggesting that we publish a market report, and another because we refuse to insinuate that the recent riots at Vancouver were instigated by "Yankees" and thereby imply that the average American is itching for trouble with Canada, that we have no backbone, and another that because we publish in Manitoba our paper is not applicable to British Columbia conditions. Such a series of letters convince us that we are misunderstood. In the first place we maintain our questions and answers columns, at considerable expense for expert opinions, for the benefit of our regular subscribers. The column is an institution by which readers may acquire much information upon purely local or personal affairs. It discusses questions in particular rather than general. It might be made of as much use to a reader as a correspondence school education. In fact, we know of readers who make scrap books of the questions and answers in these columns and eventually provide

themselves with a first-class work on veterinary cultural, and general subjects. But we caution our readers not to expect too much of the service of the question and answer column. A paper gotten up in the form and style of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and with its extensive circulation requires several days from the time the reading matter is all prepared until it is in the hands of its readers, hence it is not wise to write for treatment of a case that requires urgent attention.

As for our market report we can scarcely understand what our correspondent means unless it is that he would like to have a report of the markets in other cities than Winnipeg. If it is this we are afraid we cannot accommodate him for the reason that Winnipeg is practically the only wholesale market for farm produce in Western Canada, and prices in other centers are regulated more by local demand than by actual market requirements. If our correspondent has overlooked our weekly market report we are sorry that he has missed so interesting a column in his paper for, without a doubt we are giving the most concise, reliable, and readable weekly market report that is presented the public.

We would like to suggest that readers of the ADVOCATE look carefully over every page before discarding a copy. The material for the paper is selected on account of its applicability to certain conditions that prevail in the country over which it circulates. Articles upon agricultural problems which prevail in British Columbia can be just as well printed in Winnipeg as in Vancouver, and, besides, the agricultural press discusses principles that apply with equal force in any locality.

For the convenience of our readers we have adhered to a style of "make up" in our paper that is distinctive and that enables one to find the thing he is looking for without much delay. Throughout the paper there are departments. The editorials on the first page reflect public opinion as we interpret it, and discuss live agricultural topics; the horse department consists of articles upon that particular subject, and so on through each issue. We would suggest a systematic method of reading so that nothing of interest be overlooked, and especially do we commend the story which has just begun to run as a serial.

HORSE

A Tribute to the Mule.

Zoologically, the mule is a simple proposition. He is a compromise between the horse and the donkey, and we are informed by scientists that he is of modern origin. He had no place in Eden, and was excluded from the ark; but his character is complex and comprehensive, and he who aspires to analyse the physiology of the mule and search the motives that actuate him, undertakes a problem that no man has yet solved. His usefulness to civilization has been exceeded only by the pioneer representatives of the human race, whose endurance he has shared and whose patience and enterprise he has surpassed. I have often heard his character and peculiarities discussed by teamsters and others who are accustomed to handling them, but it requires a special vocabulary.

The superiority of a mule over a horse lies in the fact that he has greater strength and greater endurance, and will do more work with less food, less water and less care, under conditions where horses would absolutely fail. The amount of fatigue, exposure and abstinence that a mule will endure is marvelous. Making long marches across dusty and shadeless plains, going for days with little water and less food, pulling heavy loads over rocky roads and through heavy sloughs, subject to cruel treatment and neglect, the life of a mule is miserable, and it is no wonder that his soul is soured by his treatment. He is worked until he is worn out, and then he is thanklessly turned in with a herd of broken-down animals that furnish as melancholy a sight as one can ever see among animate things. It is a moving bone-yard. Gaunt and lean, with drooping ears, disconsolate tail and a weebegone visage that would frighten an inexperienced ghost, the abandoned mule is a picture of desolation.

There is a popular tradition that no mule, like a cat, ever died a natural death, and he is cer-

tainly a hard animal to kill. On the mountain sides, burdened with a heavy pack, or bearing a trustful rider, his foothold is as firm and as sure as the earth on which it rests; but when the earth gives away, as it sometimes does, and the mule goes rolling over and over down the precipice, he has lives enough left to secure him a ripe old age. I have seen a mule fall into a trench and become buried under a heavily-loaded wagon, yet, when the wreck was removed he got up, shook himself, and began looking around as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. He seemed to be the only person that was not amazed at his escape.

The ordinary army team, which is imitated by other transportation outfits in the West, is usually composed of six mules, driven by a single line and a long snake whip, especially the whip. The line is attached to the left bit of the nigh leader, which may be considered the rudder of the team. The driver, or helmsman, sits astride of the nigh leader, and if he wants to "gee" he jerks the line savagely. It is a moral certainty that the nigh leader will turn his head away from it and take the rest of the team with him. If the helmsman wants to "haw," he pulls gently on the line, drawing the nigh leader's head around, and he goes "haw." The position of mule skippers in an army train or a caravan of "teamsters" is conspicuous. His chief requirements are to crack a black-snake whip and swear, and such swearing is never heard under other circumstances. On an ordinary trail the mule team jogs along quietly and sedately, while the driver snoozes in his saddle, but somehow or other he awakens involuntarily whenever anything goes wrong, or when a bad piece of road is reached. Then he "haws" and "gees" and yells, and cracks his whip, and jerks the line, and digs his spurs into the poor animal he is riding until he gets his team into position; then, with a few jumps and a few tugs, under a frightful torrent of oaths and crackings of the whip, like the rattle of musketry, the other side is reached, and, with a sigh of relief, they resume their way. When the road is particularly bad, when the hill is steep and stony, or when the "cooley" is full of soft mire, the ordinary "mule skipper" who rides the "nigh wheeler" is assisted by half a dozen gentlemen of the same profession, who dismount from their teams to encourage the crossing. They, too, have long black whips, and they have a better purchase for their feet than saddle stirrups, so they can whack harder and more frequently than he, and the majority of their blows, of course, fall on their "off-wheeler." These deputies, as you might call them, stand in the middle of the gulch of "cooley." The wagon goes down so quickly that the leading mules run under while their whips are in the air, but the "off-wheeler" comes just in time to catch the downward stroke, and the tug of pulling the wagon up the other side is so hard and slow that they might have time to whack him before he is out of trouble.

While a caravan of teams are waiting at the bad crossing, waiting for their turn to cross, you can always hear an occasional bray, about one-sixth as many brays as there are mules on the payroll. It comes from the "off-wheeler," and is a subdued protest against fate.

The mule is not the stupid animal he is often represented to be. His powers of observation and memory are remarkable. Old teamsters would tell you that a mule always remembers a man who has fed him once or who has done him an injury, and, like the ass in the Bible, he knoweth his

master's crib. For example, take a train of two hundred wagons, which is the usual number to carry the food and forage of a regiment of troops upon a march, and there will be 1,200 mules. The wagons are exactly alike. When the train gets into camp, the mules are unharnessed and turned out to graze. They are sometimes driven a mile or two away. When night comes and it is time to give them their corn, they are herded back to the train, and every animal will go straight to his own wagon. I have heard old teamsters say that they never knew one to make a mistake.

There is a great deal of human nature in a mule, and a great deal of hypocrisy, but his life is an uninterrupted struggle against adverse interest and cruelty, which naturally warps its disposition and awakens a desire for vengeance. When a mule is deprived, he finds a thousand opportunities to show his depravity. It is that which leads him to stand still when others desire him to move. It is that, also, which tempts him to encourage attention of people for the sake of getting a chance to kick their brains out.

The mule has the same ideas of justice as a savage, and is a believer in the doctrine of retribution. A veteran teamster will tell you that the ordinary mule will invariably visit upon others inflections he suffers himself; that is, if there are twenty mules in a line, and you kick the first one, instead of retaliating upon you, he will kick the mule behind him. The second will pass the kick along to the third, and the third to the fourth, and so on until the end of the line is reached, leaving the last mule unjustified for the time being. But you may be sure that sooner or later he will find an opportunity to enjoy his vengeance.

The pack mule is quite as much an institution as a team mule, and is absolutely indispensable in the mountains. Mule-packing is a fine art, and with a well-trained animal and a skilful packer, you can safely transport anything from a piano to a bag of oats. When the packer has finished his job in an artistic manner, the animal may buck, back, kick or rear, or roll, but he cannot rid himself of his burden, and he finally gives it up in despair. After two or three experiences, he will submit to his destiny, and fall into line with the rest of the train every morning to receive his load from the packer. A well-broken mule is always proud of his load, and if by any means it gets loose, he will step quietly out of line and wait until the packmaster comes along to tighten it.

While the draft horse, carriage and saddle horse have their purpose, and perform them nobly, and are in increasing demand, there is no doubt that in these prosperous times there is a great demand for mules. They are becoming more popular in places where a few years ago they were not used, and the demand is increasing for them, as work animals, to take the place of horses. The big public improvements call for more of them, and the developments are taking more of them right along. Farmers who are in a position to raise a few of them each year, cannot make any mistake by breeding up on them. He will become a very popular asset in the hands of the farmer, either as a working machine or as a speculative product. The mule has been tried in many ways, and seldom found wanting. In addition to his wonderful powers of endurance, he has been put to severe test, and has shown both patience and endurance. He has borne his burden well under the most torrid conditions.



AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., EXHIBITION

It costs about \$33 to raise a mule ready for market, including the service of Jack, finding a ready sale at three years old, if he is of good size, at prices ranging from \$150 to \$200 singly, and for good matched pairs sales have taken place as high as \$1,000 a pair. The mule has been, until lately, essentially a Kentucky and Missouri product, but the breeders of the Middle and Western States have had their eyes opened to his value by the demand and quantity required and purchased by the agents of the British Government, who came over from the "Old Sod," their pockets bulging with bank notes, and purchased everything in sight under the name of mule. England would have found it more difficult to hush the song of Boer bullets and claim the Transvaal had it not been for the mule. He was a great factor and backbone in that war. England should erect to his perpetual memory a monument, in gratitude for service rendered.

Illinois. E. RUSSELL.

Seattle held a very successful horse show the third week in October, at which were gathered horses from Washington, Oregon, California, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and Vancouver and Victoria. The saddle classes were the feature of the show, each section containing from nine to twenty entries. The only serious drawback to the show was the lack of accommodation for spectators. The seating capacity of eight hundred was taken a month before the show by the elite of society. Hundreds of men contented themselves with a look at the horses and equipages at the entrance and exit. The judges were Dr. Thos. Fees, of Montreal; Aurel Batonyi, New York, and Mr. Hulme, New York. The manager of the show, to whom most of its success is due, is H. W. Treat.

The pendulum is swinging back in the horse business. The other day a dealer told us he picked up a carload of good work horses for less than one hundred dollars. The short crop in some districts is forcing horses off the farms but the movement is expected to be only temporary. Farms will require horse power again next spring and if the crop is heavy, more power still in harvest will be needed. But in the meantime there being notes to meet and very little work for horses to do, they are being sold for ready cash.

STOCK

The Status of Cattle Feeding.

At present, feeding cattle may be purchased anywhere in the west at from two to three cents per pound. The run of butcher stock, of cattle susceptible of being fed into heavier weights, at the Winnipeg stockyards has this fall been exceptionally large. Farmers everywhere seem anxious to dispose of their feeders. Cattle are cheaper, cheaper perhaps than they ought to be, and if winter steer feeding ever held any profit making possibilities it seems to hold it now despite the high prices of feed. Men conversant with live stock conditions on the other side of the line are advising farmers to buy feeders, to stay with the cattle business, to make corn, even at the present prices, into meat. And if the American farmer can turn sixty-cent corn into beef and make money by the transformation, Canadian farmers, purchasing their feeders at half the price now quoted on American markets, can surely do as well. We are, of course, quite cognizant of the fact that the American feeder sells his finished product in a higher-priced market than the Canadian farmer does his, but he buys at higher prices and he makes his gains from higher-priced materials.

Conditions all over America point clearly to the fact that beef prices are going higher. No one for a moment doubts but that American beef made from this year's grain has got to sell at an advance over present figures. It may not, but the chances are about a thousand to one that it will. Then the decline in the cattle business all through the states must be considered. Farmers all over the West have been stampeding from cattle into sheep. Ranch after ranch in Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho have switched from the one industry over to the other. Down through the great middle States, in the corn belt in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, even in Ohio and the East as far south as Tennessee, the general tendency has been towards heavier holdings of sheep. This

is going to make for higher beef values. No one believes that sheep are being overdone. American farmers are simply coming around again to the point they left in the sheep business about ten years ago. But when one kind of livestock, already high in price, is displaced and seriously decreased in numbers by a general movement into another, and when the demand for the products of that kind stand steady or even become greater, the only result possible is for a price advance in it. This is exactly what American livestock dealers expect and predict. Because of this and because of the unprecedented advance in all feeding stuffs, buyers, that is packers and abattoir men, have absorbed all offerings made in all American markets this season—and offerings have been unusually heavy—without once inducing a break in values.

It's a good time to walk when the crowd begin to run. It's generally sound policy to keep out of a good thing that everybody else is trying to get in. The present is a good time to stay with the cattle business. There are a lot of men now clamoring to sell half-fitted stock who next spring may wish they had more finished stuff in their yards. There is abundance of good chaff and straw in the country just now. Cattle are plentiful, cheap and easily procured. Conditions here and on the other side of the line indicate higher values. There have been times when winter feeding showed little chance of profit making, but they were not times when such conditions as now exist, prevailed.

Present Conditions Conducive to Improvement.

There is a tendency in some quarters to regard ominously the conditions of affairs likely to result in this country from the unfortunate combination of high-priced feed and low-priced stock. It is assumed that the result will be disastrous to the livestock industry, that the high prices prevailing this year for all kinds of grain, considered in relation to the low prices being offered for livestock, is going to give a further impetus to grain farming to the detriment of this other branch of agriculture. Undoubtedly it will, but it will accomplish something else also. This present season is going to drive home to Canadian and American farmers more forcibly than it has ever been demonstrated to them before, the fact that high-priced feed and low-priced stock make a combination hard to equal in the way of money losing possibility. They will get one real look at one pertinent fact that to them will be worth months of talk. The present year is going to preach the doctrine of stock improvement as it was never preached before.

It is an undoubted fact that livestock values are going to advance before the meat now being made from our high-priced grains is ready for market. One of the closest observers of livestock conditions in the West has expressed the opinion that cattle will be two cents higher next spring than they are to-day. The American livestock trade anticipates a material advance in meat values, and packers for several months have been stocking their cellars in preparation for it. Everything indicates that livestock prices are going to go higher; that if winter feeding ever held any profit-making possibilities for the western farmer, it holds them now. Yet in the face of all this there will be fewer cattle fed in this country this winter than has been stall fed for some time. One reason for this is that farmers have not been too successful in this business during the past few years. But the great trouble is that too much of our stock is low grade and too little of it the kind that can be turned into meat with profit on high-priced grains. On pastures costing next to nothing, mongrels of almost any kind will produce beef with some profit, but attempt to put meat on these same animals by using fifty-cent oats and seventy-cent barley and the chances are that, even should the optimistic expectations of Pat Burns be realized and five or six cent exporter next spring be the rule, there would be mighty little profit in it for the farmer.

There is only one kind of feeder that will produce profitably under present conditions, but that type unfortunately is not any too common. It is this kind that the present season is going to emphasize the value of. And while some temporary check to the cattle industry may naturally be expected, that check will not be permanent by any means. Farmers will discover that the kind of cattle they could feed liberally for a small return on cheap grain, is not the kind that will

turn in a profit from equally liberal feeding when grain is high. And discovering that there will be a general movement to improve the grade.

Conditions it must be remembered largely influence quality in agricultural products. So long as conditions are such that almost any kind of the bovine species will produce meat with some trifling profit, a large proportion of our cattle will be of the lower grades. But change the situation and let conditions for a time prevail such that all but not the better grades will be money losers and general improvement will come more quickly than by any other means. High-priced raw material makes in everything toward improvement in the quality of the product. It will work toward this end in the present case.

The New Idea in Stable Ventilation.

Since basement stables have come into more general use the necessity of providing some means of introducing fresh and removing foul air has become more urgent. We were not troubled seriously with ventilation problems in the old airily constructed kind of stable. Cracks and crevices in the wall could generally be relied upon to furnish all the fresh air required. But now when stable walls are constructed of such impervious materials as brick, stone or concrete, it is urgently necessary in most cases to provide some way for conducting fresh air into the buildings and taking the foul air out. The first basement stables built of these materials had no other means of accomplishing this than by the opening of the doors and windows. Experience, however, quickly showed that unless some means were provided for constantly introducing fresh air and as constantly removing the foul, the walls and ceilings of the building would be coated continually with frost, the air within the stable would be cold and moisture laden; it would be unhealthy for the stock. To overcome this condition systems of ventilation to no end have been devised, systems many of which seemed perfect in theory but failed wholly or in part when put to the practical test. No system yet invented has fulfilled the requirements demanded of it.

Prof. King's system, a system operating on the principle that the difference in temperature between the air in the stable and that outside, causes a difference in pressure, the warmth inducing expansion which makes the air within relatively lighter than that outside, and causes an inflow of fresh cold air from without, and an outpouring of foul, warm, moisture-laden air from within, has hitherto been regarded by agricultural scientists and practical farmers as the most satisfactory system in use. The trouble with most systems, and the King, too, to some extent, is that they do not provide for a proper diffusion of the fresh air which they introduce into the stable. They cause draughts. A good many of them are not automatic in operation and require constant attention. They are rather expensive to install and none of them are more than partially effective. The ideal ventilatory system is one that will supply a sufficiency of pure fresh air at all times and yet keep the stable reasonably warm; that will not cause draughts; that is not easily put out of order; that can be cheaply and easily installed. No system yet devised comes anywhere near fulfilling these requirements, unless it is the one now so extensively favored by American and Eastern Canadian agriculturists. Only introduced a couple of years ago but already widely popular and regarded as the most effective scheme of ventilation yet devised. Briefly, the Muslin Curtain System, now extensively used in many basement stables, a description of which we pass along without comment.

The muslin curtain has been an established feature in the ventilation of poultry houses for a number of years but it has only recently been regarded as a possible scheme for ventilating larger buildings. It consists simply of muslin, cotton or canvas tacked across the window sash and taking the place of the glass. Or if preferred, the windows may be left part glass and part cloth, rather than all cloth or all glass. It has not yet been exactly determined what amount of cloth space should be provided. Roughly speaking, it would appear that where cheese cloth or very loose burlap or muslin were used, the cloth space should be about equal to the glass surface. Some who have had experience, prefer cloth on one side of the buildings only, others provide cloth openings on all sides. Where

it is arranged on one side only, there would seem less danger of draughts and a too rapid circulation of air.

The effectiveness of this system depends upon several factors: the thickness of the cloth, the size of the cloth opening and the tightness of the building. Naturally, the smaller the opening the looser the cloth should be, and also the more open the building, the closer the mesh of the cloth and the smaller the opening should be.

The advantages of this system are that it is cheaper to install than any other, its cost being practically nothing since the cost of the cloth is less than the cost of glass for the windows. It gives pure fresh air to the stock at all times, does not allow any draughts, and keeps the stable dry and warm at all times. It is claimed by those who use it that even when a strong wind is blowing against the curtain, forcing it inward, the cold air can hardly be detected two inches from the cloth, and then, only by wetting the finger and holding it up, can the movement of the air be noticed. The air that enters seems at once to be diffused throughout the stable, driving out the dampness and foul air and furnishing the barn with pure atmosphere without noticeable cold, in the most satisfactory and economical manner.

The system is admitted to have some slight disadvantages. One is that the cloth curtains are easily torn, another is that they must be kept clean to be effective. But the latter can scarcely be charged as a disadvantage since the stable should be kept clean anyway.

We do not know of any stable in the West ventilated in this manner, but there are poultrymen in this country who have used curtain-front houses with the most satisfactory results. All the experiences with this system in stable ventilation come from the Eastern States. There seems no reason, however, why it should not work as satisfactorily here as there. Certainly, the cost of trying it is but slight. A window or two could be removed and a lath frame covered with muslin put in its place. The whole cost would be represented by the cloth and would not amount to more than a few cents. One thickness of common muslin is all that is generally used, though some recommend doubling it. Ventilation is undoubtedly more necessary here than in the East. Our stables are more closely constructed and too few of them have any means of introducing fresh air at all. In too many of them when the door is opened there is a rush outward of foul impure air. Such stables should be provided with some kind of ventilatory system, and if the simple scheme outlined will accomplish more readily than any other there is no reason why it should not be tried. Simplicity, cheapness and ease of installation are its strong points and should commend to all whose stable stand in need of ventilation.

Livestock at Victoria and New Westminster Fairs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The chief points that strike one about the local exhibits at these fairs are the small number of breeders, the marked superiority of a few over the rest of the studs and herds and the fact that all seem

to be just commencing to build up their stock on high-class lines. They still need, however, and will continue to need to import new blood of the best quality in order to keep up to the standard they have set themselves. In Clydes it was noteworthy that a vast majority of the local winners were direct importations from east of the Rockies and where the eastern stables competed they generally won out.

In cattle, a noticeable point, and this applies, unfortunately to most fairs on the American continent, is the almost entire lack of consideration of milk production when exhibiting or judging the Shorthorns. They are labelled "Beef Cattle" and beef cattle they are, but that is no valid reason for the almost entire exclusion of the milking propensities. In the old country there are from end to end fine herds of Shorthorns that are daily yielding large quantities of milk per cow, and these same herds provide the finest carcasses that get into Smithfield markets. Good records have been made by Shorthorn cows time and again in the past and, whilst I would not advocate the opposite extreme, I think that a serious danger to the breed exists in running this "one-purpose" idea to the limit. One chief factor seems to be the custom in Canada of exhibiting and showing young heifers in a "got up" condition—once these young animals are started on the fattening process their milking capacity is seriously damaged and a reversion seems advisable to the prevailing custom in England of showing young stock in rough condition, letting them rustle for a living without stunting their growth, and no credit being allowed by show judges for the presence of extra flesh. The same thing applies to dairy breeds but to a less extent for the notion of the necessity to have a dairy heifer well fleshed and fat is not so common. There are places in the United States to-day where a number of nurse cows have to be kept on the farm simply to bring up the young Shorthorns whose mothers have become so changed from nature's evident designs that they do not yield sufficient to support their own offspring. The Shorthorn herds of British Columbia, as shown at the two principle fall fairs, exhibited most marked tendency along these lines and they, would be rendering their breed a true service if the patron society of Canadian Shorthorns would take some active steps both among the breeders themselves and among those who are in the habit of being invited to act as judges at the fairs both large and small.

The Embargo and Protection.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The editorial in your issue of October 23rd under the caption "Further Agitation for Embargo Removal" is very misleading to those of your readers who are not familiar with the conditions which led to the conclusion of store cattle from Great Britain.

The article in question is based on the assumption that although the embargo was "ostensibly" imposed to guard against disease, it has been maintained as a measure of protection to the agricultural interests against foreign competition, much "the same as our manufacturing interests have been protected here."

For some time prior to the passing of the act restricting the movement of imported cattle the herds of Great Britain were ravaged by pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease. Local authorities were appointed in every county to stamp out these diseases, with power to slaughter affected animals and others that had been in contact with them. Compensation to the extent of two-thirds of their value was paid to the owner by a rate levied equally upon landlord and tenant farmers. After several years rigid administration of the law, under competent veterinary

inspection, and the payment of an enormous sum in compensation for slaughtered animals, these diseases were stamped out and the country has now a clean bill of health so far as they are concerned.

Canadian, American, and Argentine cattle are still admitted into Britain, to be slaughtered at the port of landing, but not allowed to be distributed all over the country, at the risk of spreading contagious diseases among the valuable herds of the Kingdom. These importations of live cattle supplemented by large supplies of beef in the carcass from the same countries amount to a large proportion of the total butcher meat supply of the people, and I think I am safe in saying that the beef furnished by the Canadian stockers before the embargo, did not amount to one per cent. of the whole. It is certainly an exaggeration to say that the "great mass of consumers have suffered hardship."

When the British people and ergo, the British Parliament, want protection, they will get it, but they will call it by its own name. They will not seek it by a petty subterfuge as your article suggests.

Man.

WM. WALLACE.

These are the arguments advanced by the advocates of the embargo upon Canadian cattle but the obstinate fact remains that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle from which the British herds require to be protected.—Ed.

Roots for Farm Animals.

Roots as a part of the ration have a decided value for all kinds of domestic animals. Prof. T. F. Hunt and associates, in a recent bulletin of the New York Cornell Experiment Station, in discussing this subject, call attention to the fact that their effect is tonic as well as nutritive, and that breeders and feeders of farm animals for exhibition purposes find roots invaluable. Roots are a succulent food—that is, they contain a large quantity of water to their nutritive material. Their feeding value depends in large measure upon the carbohydrates, chiefly starch, which they supply, though the ash constituents are of undoubted value.

Comparing mangels and sugar beets, the former are more succulent, while the sugar beets produce a higher average yield of dry matter. It should be remembered, however, that because the sugar beets grow into the ground they are more difficult to harvest, and, furthermore they do not keep so well as mangels. It may seem that the yield of sugar beets is more uniform than that of mangels, but this is the fact that the yield of different varieties of mangels varies more widely than that of the varieties of sugar beets.

Turnips, as a general rule, do not yield as well as the above-mentioned roots, and, furthermore, they are more liable to attacks of disease. However, they are useful for early feeding, and are especially valuable for sheep. Carrots and parsnips, while yielding a fair percentage of dry matter, do not yield a sufficient quantity of food material to warrant general planting for stock feeding. However, they are especially good as a condimental food, and for horses.

Generally speaking, roots should not be fed alone as they carry too much water: A feed may vary from 25 to 50 lbs. per day for a thousand pounds of animal, according to the amount of dry concentrates fed. It is usual to put the roots into the feed-box and distribute the ground grain over them. For poultry, however, the whole roots may be given, allowing the fowls to pick them. It is said by some that turnips impart a flavor to milk. However, if no roots are in the milking room at the time of milking and they are fed just after milking this may be avoided.—U. S. Bulletin.—No. 305.



CHAMPION JERSEY COW AT VICTORIA EXHIBITION. QUICK BROS., OWNERS.



HIGHLAND BULL AT NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION. G. L. WATSON, CLINTON, OWNER.



Grain Competition at Fairs.

We understand that in a number of districts where wheat was badly frosted this year, the agricultural societies, on account of the great damage done, are considering whether the large awards offered in the grain competitions at the fairs should be paid. The contention is that for the grain prizes this year at the fall shows there was no real competition. That because a wheat sample won first prize was no real indication that its exhibitor attained his results by reason of superior cultivation or through the use of better seed. The chances were more in favor of its being an accident of the season than the product of more careful farming. It might win out over the best wheat grown in the district which through no fault of the growers had been rendered unfit for exhibition purposes. There is a lot of good sound sense in such reasoning. We have always maintained that the ordinary methods of grain competition at the fall and summer fairs are useless if the results are to be taken as indications that the grower of the sample that wins first place produced that grain by reason of the fact that his methods of farming were superior to his neighbors. Sometimes this is the case but too often in a year, such as the present, the poorest farmer in the whole country, through favor of the fates, is able to come out with a grain vastly superior to his neighbors, who mayhap in the selection of their seed, the preparation of the soil and in after care were much more diligent than he, but whose labor because of the intervention of forces beyond them, was brought to naught. Competitions conducted under these circumstances are worse than useless. Credit should be given where credit is due and credit for superior craftsmanship in grain growing cannot be given where the awards are made on the basis and quality of a bushel sample of the product in a bag. An evil was courted when the prize list was compiled and the judge given authority to award a prize on comparative excellence.

The remedy is for our agricultural societies to make field competitions the basis of their awards in grain and to authorize judges not to award prizes unless the exhibits are worthy. We question if it would not be advisable for them to eliminate grain classes entirely from their prize lists, and introduce the field contests and seed grain fairs instead. Certainly an examination of the growing crop is the most fair way of determining which contestant is entitled to the awards, particularly in view of the fact that the bestowal of prizes is not for superiority in the article itself so much as for evidences of superior management on the part of the man who produced it, and it is only when the crop actually is growing in the field, and all the various points relating thereto, are taken into consideration that an award can be made and a prize given that will carry with it a proper recognition of this pertinent fact. Field grain competitions and seed fairs make a combination specially adapted to get around this difficulty which is now puzzling some agricultural society directorates.

That Deeper Cultivation Theory.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

No subject of greater importance to the farmers of this Western Country, could be opened up for discussion than that of deeper cultivation and it is pleasing to see that in the columns of your issue of the 23rd ultimo, a commencement has been made. May it continue until the matter has been threshed out.

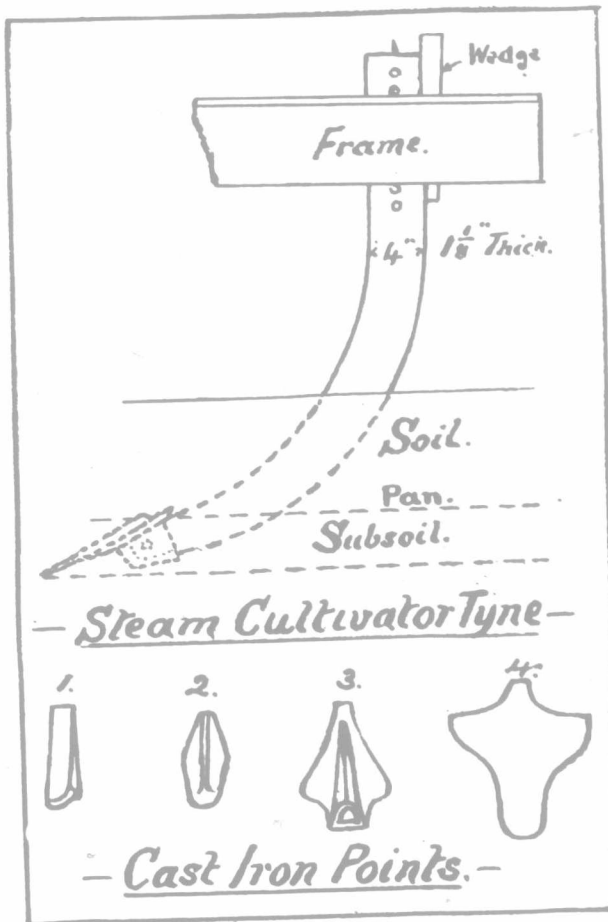
It is to be hoped, however, that those who may adopt deeper cultivation will not indulge in extremes, which is possible, seeing that with the superior force of steam power, some farmers might argue as did many in England years ago when steam was first introduced for plowing—"We cannot increase the area of our fields but we can add to the depth of the soil." They began at once to plow to a great depth, the result was, that for several years afterwards, only half a crop was produced, and many practical farmers for a time looked askance at the steam plow.

To overcome this danger, and at the same time deepen and mix gradually the soil, and subsoil, a steam driven cultivator was introduced with excellent results.

The stubbles were run over with this implement in the fall, breaking up the pan and stirring the subsoil to a depth of three or four inches below the surface of the pan. It was then left in an open state during winter and in spring the harrows were run over it, once or twice and the crop sown. The following year the plow was used to the depth broken up by the cultivator.

In this way the soil and subsoil was gradually mixed and a deeper "food area" obtained. In many cases this was increased from 6 to 12 inches and even more. The result was increased yields and the crop was much less liable to be affected by excessive drought or heavy rain.

What is happening now on most of our Western farms? Why, whenever the roots arrive at the pan they commence to run laterally until they meet those of the next row, when they begin to scrap for the small amount of nourishment contained in the 4 or 5 inches of soil. The hot sun quickly evaporates the moisture and in case of an excess of rain the superfluous water cannot drain away and lies around the roots, reduces the temperature of the soil, thus injuring the crop.



Three years ago I listened to a lecturer at Brandon relating the results obtained by sowing wider apart. This was accomplished by blocking off every alternate drill thereby doubling the distance between the rows. The result was, increase yield per steam, and altogether a stronger plant.

But why loose half your land, when by a deeper cultivation you can get the same food area and at the same time increase the moisture conserving capacity of the soil?

The pan underlying the soil is, possibly, unless it be weeds, the main cause of diminished yields and there is no reason in allowing it to continue, especially now that the traction engine affords the power to break up this board.

Herewith is an illustration of the cultivator spoken of, also, I enclose rough sketch of the tynes and points made use of. No. 1 point would be most suitable to commence with, for really all that is necessary in the first instance is to slit the pan and then allow the frost to act upon it. As the subsoil becomes loosened the broader points will be found to mix the soil better.

If the plow, be it a horse or steam plow, is to be used for deepening the soil, a 6 or 9-inch furrow would do the work better and with considerably less draught.

There is yet time before freezing up to try an experiment. Why not try a few acres?

I notice you say that you are more and more convinced that the best way of opening up the subsoil is by growing deep-rooted crops. This, no doubt, is a less laborious manner of accomplishing the end, but why, I ask, do so many of the clover crops fail? Simply because the roots cannot penetrate the rock-like pan. Open this and I am convinced one-half the difficulty in growing clover will be abolished.

A. BURNES GREIG.

Light Farm Motors.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having received many enquiries as to where light farm motors could be obtained and there being none on the market yet, I am leaving shortly for Great Britain and Europe with the object of inducing all manufacturers of these much-needed machines to introduce them into Western Canada.

I shall be pleased to hear from any persons interested in this matter, whether from boards of trade, publicity bureaus, merchants, and especially from farmers who may be considering the adoption of these small tractors.

600 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. A. BURNES GREIG.

Experience with Preston Wheat Wanted.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read with interest letters from farmers which appeared in your valuable paper in the early part of the year, advocating the planting of Preston wheat, as being a wheat that matured early and yielded largely. I think it would be of interest to your subscribers, and certainly would be to myself, if some of those who planted Preston wheat would tell us how they fared this year.

I did not plant Preston wheat as I was advised against doing so on the ground that it was difficult to sell, as there was no demand for soft wheats. One would like to know how the price of Preston wheat compares with that of hard wheats in ordinary good years; for instance, when No. 1 hard is seventy-five cents what would one get for Preston?

Alta. NEW COMER.

We took up with one of our leading milling companies this question which our correspondent raises and find that while Preston wheat does not stand in any too high favor with them it is being bought and milled this season as readily as the Standard Fife grades. Millers, however, do not care much about it and in choosing between a load of it and Fife of the same grade, they would not be long in deciding on the latter. As to prices: Preston is sold at grade prices. If it grades No. 1 hard it will sell for No. 1 price. None of it, however, gets into this class. The best it makes is No. One Northern with the bulk going lower. It might not fare as well as this in a year when a larger bulk of our wheat was running into the higher grades. Were No. one hard selling at seventy-five cents or any other price, Preston would sell at the grade price for the particular grade into which it tested.

As to the advisability of growing this variety of wheat there is a difference of opinion. Some farmers profess to have better success with it than with white or red Fife. Generally, however, in districts where Fife can be grown with certainty year by year, it is best to stay by it. In those localities, however, where early killing frosts are liable to occur, better results would undoubtedly be obtained from the Preston. A crop of Preston safely harvested, even though it is of inferior grade to the best of the harder wheats, has a greater cash possibility than a crop of frosted Fife. In such districts it is a valuable variety.

It would be interesting if some of those who sowed Preston this year would tell us how they fared. Our columns are always open for such discussions. If you have had any experience with Preston, write about it.—ED.

Pastry Flour.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What is the relative values of hard and soft wheat flours for pastry purposes?

"DOMESTIC."

With reference to the inquiry regarding pastry flour, I may say that there has been very little data published showing the results of actual experiments conducted to determine whether hard-wheat flour is better than soft-wheat flour for pastry purposes, but it is very generally stated in all books on domestic science work that the soft winter-wheat flours are superior for this purpose. Furthermore, it is evident that the baking trade concur in this conclusion, for in practice, the soft-wheat flour alone, or mixed with a small percentage of strong flour, is used almost exclusively for making pastry. For breadmaking, the trade demands a granular flour, of good color, and rich in gluten. This is what is called a strong flour, for it will absorb more water, stand more fermentation, and, as a result, produce a large loaf of

FOUNDED 1866

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WALLACE.

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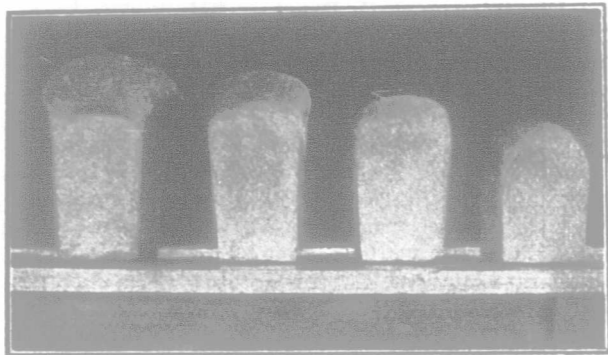
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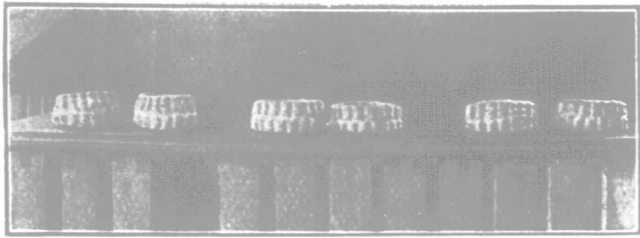
ATSON.

good color and texture. In making pastry, there is no fermentation process, and the question of expansion is not so important. Consequently, a softer flour—that is soft to the feel, and of greater mellowness or freeness in working, generally associated with comparatively low gluten—is considered the best. This is the nature of the flour procured from Ontario winter wheat. Moreover, there is a more desirable flavor secured in the products of this flour. One trouble with the exclusive use of the soft flours, in making pastry, is that the product is lacking in color, or rather that it is deficient in a desired richness in appearance. To overcome the difficulty, many of our bakers use a mixture of eighty per cent. of soft flour and twenty per cent. of hard flour. The latter flour gives a little more body or strength to the mixture, and makes a richer looking pastry.



No. 1

Recently we made some comparative tests to ascertain the difference in the quality of pastry made with strong and weak flours. To show clearly the difference in the strength of the flours used, a loaf of bread was made from each. Equal weights of flour was doughed up and baked, according to the process followed in all our work in comparing the strength of flour. These loaves were photographed, and are reproduced in cut No. 1. The largest loaf was made from a strong Manitoba patent flour, and the smallest from an Ontario winter-wheat, straight-grade flour. No. 2 loaf was made from a blend of fifty per cent. of each of the flours, and No. 3 from twenty per cent. of the strong patent flour and eighty per cent. of the Ontario winter-wheat flour.



No. 2

As the fifty-per-cent. blend is not commonly used for pastry work, our experiments were conducted with the other three flours. In all the experiments, both with short and puff pastry, nothing but water, salt and shortening were used, and in most cases the latter substance amounted to two-thirds of the weight of the flour. In every case, when less than this amount was used with the weak flour, the pastry was not so good. When larger quantities of shortening, up to pound for pound with the flour, was used, the pastry was improved in quality, but more especially that made from the strong flour. Throughout all experiments the general conditions were kept as uniform as possible, but each flour was treated so as to bring out the best results. As, for instance, it was soon found that the patent flour had to be made into a much slacker dough to get good results. To illustrate somewhat the appearance of the pastry, in each case two tarts made from each of the flours were photographed, and are shown in cut No. 2. In every case the dough was rolled out to as nearly as possible the same thickness.

Lot 1, which was made from the strong flour, always raised higher than the others, and it had a clearer, richer, more delicate appearance, but in tenderness, crispness and flavor, No. 2 lot—the twenty-per-cent. blend was superior. The pure Ontario wheat lot was not so rich in appearance, but was almost equal in crispness to No. 2, and superior to No. 1, while in flavor it was inferior to none. Every lot of pastry was judged by unprejudiced persons who were not aware of what flour was used in making the different samples.

Without a doubt, good pastry can be made from the strong spring-wheat flours; but our experiments, so far as they have gone, corroborate the teachings of domestic science, and the practice of the baking trade in the better pastry can be made from the softer flours. It must be remembered, too, that while the strong flours absorb more water, and thus will take more pastry for equal weight of flour, they cost more. In the case of flours used in these experiments, the strong patent cost about \$1.00 per barrel more

than the winter-wheat flour, and the indications are that it requires more shortening to give the best results, thus making them more expensive. We hope to continue these experiments, so as to gather more complete data.

Ontario Agricultural College. R. HARCOURT.

The Fall Clean-up.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Calculations made by various individuals, backed by figures furnished by various farm implement manufacturers, show that in many cases the loss from exposure is greater than that from natural wear, including repairs for breakages. This is especially the case in the West, where slapdash methods and lack of buildings are responsible for the short period of usefulness of implements. Half a century ago, the "Armstrong" mower was used to lay down the yearly supply of hay; later, the same "Armstrong" became tedder and rake, loader and stacker, with equal facility, afterward serving a most useful purpose in harvest. These animate mowers, binders, etc., at least had the saving feature of housing themselves; would that their mechanical successors were capable of such a feat! This being impossible, it remains for the owners to supply the lack, and a little additional care at the time of storage will amply repay the farmer for the extra time and labor involved. The writer of this article purposes giving a few simple directions in this line, dealing with the implements found on the average farm, and in the order of which their usefulness for the year generally ends. As the tillage and seeding implements used in spring work are, with few exceptions, used also in the fall, we will leave these for later consideration, and deal first with those found necessary in haying of which the mower is chief.

At the time of storage, remove the sickle, clean off the cutter-bar, and examine the guards. If any of these are found with points blunted by contact with stones, sharpen them with a file, so that next season they may be able to lead the way through the hay, cut or uncut, which they may encounter, without acting as a rake to drag a big bunch of hay along to make trouble. Also inspect the "ledger plates," the small plates of hardened steel set in the face of the guards; if any of these are cracked, or so badly worn as to cause doubt about another season's cutting, replace them, or sharpen their edges, as their cost is a mere trifle, and a "nicked" or broken plate may bring about a serious break. If the knife has any cracked or broken sections, substitute sound part again, to remove the possibility of the sickle and cutter-bar jamming, which, by suddenly throwing a strain of two horse-power on the gears and pitman, may cause the break above referred to. Inspect the lifting and driving parts, cleaning off any heavy deposits of oil and dirt, and if all is in good working order it is ready for storage. In passing, I would remark that, where needed parts are not on hand, or where the work of fitting them would take considerable time during the rush of summer or fall work, the farmer should make a memorandum of the case and defer such repairing until a more convenient time. This rule applies to repairs for every implement.

Having disposed of the mower, the tedder and rake come up for attention. See that all bearing on the former are fairly snug-fitting, as loose bearings should have no place on an implement with such violent motion as a tedder. Then if the forks, springs and lifting apparatus, with the necessary bolts, etc., are in good condition and the wheels and gears in proper shape and alignment, we may leave it and turn to the rake. If the teeth are all in place and not bent out of shape, test the trip, which should never fail to work, nor should it ever cause a "repeat." If the trip is not positive in action, examine the several parts concerned in this operation, and, if they are worn or bent, have your blacksmith or dealer adjust the hooks, cams or other devices which transfer the motion of the wheels to the rake-head. At the same time, see that the brace is so adjusted that the driver can, without undue strain, hold the rake teeth down firmly, even if they scratch the ground closely or are dragging heavy bunch of hay. The stacker or "bucker" should receive the same careful overhauling.

The pole or shifts on every instrument should be sound and strong, if used at all; if so on the rake, it is ready to go the way of the mower and tedder. No mention of the side-delivery rake and loader will be made in this article, as they are not in use on the average farm.

Leaving the haymaking implements, we come to the binder, "the king of the field," but the most difficult of all to keep in order. When the last cutting is done, remove the canvases and inspect the straps and buckles. If these are all in place, and in good condition, and the cloth untorn, with all the slats firmly fastened to it, roll each piece up separately and lay them aside, to be left with the binder after it has passed its examination. Give the guards and sickle the same treatment as with mower; see that all free rollers run easily, and that none of the links in the chains are cracked or badly worn. If the chains are loose, adjust the idlers so that only enough slack is allowed to prevent "binding" and breaking. Be sure that all levers, including sheaf carrier, work freely and that all those having palm grips the latches or bolts fitting into the notches on the quadrants are not worn so as to allow the lever to slip in notches. To avoid this, give all the latch springs strong, of good length and temper, and the latch. As the raising and low-

ering apparatus is little used, it will probably be all right, and the reel can be easily examined. If any of the arms or cross-pieces are split or cracked, new ones may be easily made or bought, if so desired. Last of all we come to the knotted, the "piece de resistance" of the average farmer, since few, save skilled workmen, can repair a knotted that refuses to work. If it has been giving good results, look it over carefully and see if any part is missing or broken; if not, the best plan is to remove it bodily and take it to the shop where it was made, if such is within reach. The workmen know the correct relative position of every part, and can adjust each to do its part in the works at the right time. If, however, some part of the knotted is broken or missing, a new piece may be obtained and put in place without trouble. In case the knotted has been giving satisfaction, do not tamper with it, but merely clean off all deposits of dust and oil, especially those on the smaller parts which make the knot and cut off the twine. If this is done, there is every reason to expect that the binder will "go off" all right next season without breaking sheaf after sheaf for a round or two, as often happens in the first yield to be cut.

Having now put the binder in the best possible condition for storage, along with the haying implements, we turn our attention to those actually used in tillage, the proper use of which determines whether or not we shall need those named above. The plows should be kept under cover when not in use, any earth which may be found upon them removed, and the bright parts, including skimmer and coulter, greased to prevent rust. In the case of wheel plows, it is also necessary to see that the levers, cogs and wheels are in good shape; then we deal with the roller, which so often follows the plow before other implements. Revolving harrows should be cleaned, and discs, if earth adheres to them, and the levers and other parts kept in satisfactory repair. Drag harrows should have all bunches of roots, earth, etc., removed from the teeth, and the cross-bars with the links and hooks examined as to strength, which should be sufficient to withstand all jerks and strains they may sustain in the hardest, lumpiest field.

Cultivators, large and small, spring-tooth or rigid should have the cutting parts cleaned, and the wheels, frames, levers, tension springs, etc., kept in good condition.

Last on the list of implements used by the average farmer is the drill. The disk or hoes should be wiped free from earth and roots, and the conductors and runs for both grains and grass seed cleared of all obstructions. Then, with a glance over the drill, as a whole, our task is done. Other implements, such as the side-delivery rake, manure spreader, etc., are used by a minority of farmers, but those whose list include these last named implements are generally those who understand how best to care for them and put their knowledge into practice.

The treatment of implements described above is calculated to preserve them in a good state of repair so that when needed they may be fit to take into the field and do good work. If one cannot "overhaul" them in this way, at least they should be stored under cover, as nothing will take the place of shelter when dealing with implements. If one can, however, give them still better care than that described above, well and good, by all means let them have it, for it pays. "CHEER."

Example not Precept Wanted.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in nearly every paper I have taken up this last week, notices to the effect that the Department of Agriculture proposes to start out on a campaign to teach us poor, benighted farmers how to conduct our business by cleaning up our farms and freeing them from noxious weeds, etc. Most of us recognize already the need of a vigorous campaign against these pests and are, I believe, doing our best to improve existing conditions and I think it is time for the farmers to do a little hitting back at our very learned critics by asking them how it is possible under existing conditions for a farmer to get or keep a clean farm. We have any amount of laws on the statute books; we have our Provincial Weed Inspector with a big salary, whom we rarely see or hear of; we have also our Municipal Weed Inspectors also drawing salaries that come out of farmers' pockets to enforce these laws but how do they carry out their duties?

I was in Winnipeg a few weeks ago and I saw within a stone's throw of the Provincial offices there thistles, mustard, docks, etc., doing their best to carry out the behest "Be fruitful and multiply." Coming out on the train the wind was blowing freshly, and the down or seeds of the thistles growing on, or near the roadbed of the railway were being blown broadcast over the country almost like a snowstorm. I am not much of a traveller, but I see on the road allowances, over which I travel, enough noxious weeds to seed every farm in the district. Let our kind and learned critics begin at the source of the trouble and do something to clean up these fruitful sources of supply and then come and talk to us and their advice will be received with a good deal better grace.

Another very prolific cause of trouble and also a great aid in promulgating noxious weeds is cattle being allowed to run at large, the time has come, I think, in some districts when these municipal by-laws legislating this injustice should be repealed, and farmers be compelled to look after their stock during the whole year. This is done in Dakota to the south of us and so far as I know, nobody does any kicking.

A few days ago I saw how nicely this system works. A farmer finished his threshing late in the evening probably nine o'clock, the next morning before he could possibly get around to clean up the settings the neighbor's cattle were loose, and apparently fully realized their opportunity for doing mischief, they burrowed in the piles of week seeds filling their hides with them and then in very wantonness scampered over the fields scattering them broadcast.

Now, without enlarging further on this fruitful topic, I would suggest to the "Powers that be" that instead of preaching at us so much they would show their sympathy and willingness to help us—the wealth producers of our country—in our fight with noxious weeds by amending existing laws or passing or enacting such others as may be necessary to make it possible for us to have a chance to clean our farm by removing these prolific sources of supply over which at present we have no control.

Wakeham, Man.

R. C. BAYLIS.

Weed Seeds in Feeds.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there are sold yearly hundreds of carloads of wheat screenings (which being interpreted means in the main, weed seeds screened from wheat prior to the milling process). Sheep and poultry handle them well; but the digestive system of neither horse nor cow is able to destroy them. To employ materials carrying viable weed seed in the mixture of "dairy" or "horse" feeds, is little short of atrocity. If such materials as these are used as horse or cattle food they should be well ground. Grinding is not very expensive and when it is remembered that that some of these feeds contain as high as 129,000,000 weed seeds to the ton—these figures are from actual analysis—grinding is economy. A ton of such feed contains therein three weed seeds for every square foot of a one hundred acre field. Yet the farmer wonders why he is pestered by so many weeds.—*Vermont Bulletin*, No. 131.

Winter Yearling Cattle.

This is the subject of Bulletin No. 75 of the Missouri Experiment Station, in which Director H. J. Waters gives the results of seven years experimental work, which his station has just completed, on the wintering of yearling cattle. It is one of the best bulletins ever written on this subject. The tests were thoroughly made, the results in every way can be accepted as authoritative. The work was a comparison of the different forage crops and different grain rations in the winter feeding of young stock, and among the feeding stuffs tested were some ordinarily used by our own feeders.

Timothy hay was one of these. Timothy hay, when fed without grain, was found to be nutritious enough to a little more than maintain the weight of yearling steers that were thin to begin with. Steers fed on timothy alone showed neither gain or loss from the winter feeding. It was shown that 18.25 pounds of the hay was required by the steer daily for these results. That is for a steer of 750 pounds. On this basis it would require 3,285 pounds of hay to winter a steer of this size from Nov. 1st to April 30th—

six months—and the steer would only gain about twenty pounds in weight.

In every trial where timothy was displaced by clover or alfalfa, it was found that the ration had practically doubled the feeding value. No material difference was found in the feeding value of alfalfa, good clover or cow peas. It is safe to assume that alfalfa of ordinary quality is equal to either of these hays in their best condition, and where alfalfa is in its best condition, it is without a doubt, more efficient than either clover or cow pea hay.

In the feeding trials without grain, the cattle were but little more than maintained at best, and, therefore, practically all the food consumed was wasted when reckoned from the standpoint of gains made. As has already been pointed out, timothy but little more than maintained the cattle.

When poorer material than timothy hay was fed, such as corn stover, not only was all the feed wasted when considered on the basis of gains made, but to this expense must be added the cost of a slight loss in weight of animals. As the ration was increased in amount so that the rate of gain increased, the cost diminished uniformly. This seems to be true up to the full limit of the appetite of the animal or to the point where the animal is on full feed, or approximately on full feed. That is, other things being equal and considering only the cost per pound of gain, the cheapest gains are uniformly made when the animal is on full feed or approximately so.

By grazing a portion of the cattle used in these experiments the following summer, it was found that there is a fairly definite relation between the gains made in winter and those possible to be made the following summer at grass. In other words, the gains made on grass are inversely proportionate to the amount of fat the animal carries, and are almost inversely proportionate to the gains made the previous winter.

If, therefore, cattle are to be grazed the following summer, it is important that they be wintered lightly, or in such a way as not to carry to grass any considerable amount of fat.

From Prof. Water's work it will be seen that while more economic gains may be made by heavy winter feeding, cattle wintered lightly at greater cost for the gain made, give the most profitable returns when put on grass the following summer. Such an animal when turned on grass is in a position to make cheaper gains than at any other season, and consequently, it is the more profitable.

* * *

Mr. P. B. MacNamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Manchester, reports to the Department of Trade and Commerce that he is advised by Manchester commission merchants that Canadian cheese is arriving in England this year in much better condition than last year. The evils of shipping cheese improperly cured and packed complained of last year are apparently being to a large extent overcome this year, and good prices are being realized. Mr. MacNamara also states that the English market for Canadian eggs and bacon is especially profitable at present to Canadian shippers. Apples and other fruit sent from Canada this fall are arriving in unusually good condition, and are commanding high prices.

A strip of land, 600 feet wide and several hundred miles in length, will be transferred from Canada to the United States in Alaska as a result of the work done by a joint survey party in that country during the past summer. The line of demarcation between the United States and Canada in the far north is the 141st meridian, which starts from the coast at Mount St. Elias and crosses the Yukon river at a point ninety miles below Dawson.

Packing or Harrowing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Which do you think is the best method, packing or harrowing fall-plowing?

A number of farmers in this district packed their fall-plowing and claim that they had difficulty this spring in getting sufficient pressure on their disc-drills to plant the seed properly, and also, that wheat on land so packed was shorter and consequently lighter in yield than wheat that was grown on unpacked fall plowing.

The land I refer to is high rolling land and would be called, I think, a sandy loam. However, in case I am mistaken I will give example which I think you will no doubt be familiar with. The land I refer to is similar to that ridge lying immediately north of the Experimental farm at Brandon.

Whitehead Mun., Man.

W. BAKER.

In theory the proper plan is to pack for the reason that the packer tends to settle the land closer about the bottom of the furrow and so makes it easier for moisture to move from below upwards and also closes up air chambers where the roots of plants might become dried out. Harrowing on the other hand, very often does nothing more than simply crumble the surface of the plowing and settle it, the surface soil, closer together. The experience of those who used the packer last year, however, may require some explanation as the results are contrary to what one might expect.

There might be several reasons why things turned out just as they did but if the land was of equal fertility and identical every other way, we will have to assume that the snow and the packing combined, made the soil too firm in the spring, a condition that is very seldom attained with prairie lands and we can hardly expect that we will have just such a winter again with so much snow and a freezing up so gradual as it was last fall.

Exceptional years, however, are likely to appear at any time and upset the best laid plans, but we would not advise anyone to abandon what appears to be the proper system simply because it proved to be a failure the season we have just passed through. Harrowing is, of course, much better than leaving the soil untouched, but unless we have a lot of false notions about soil cultivation, packing should have better results than harrowing and despite the bad results of last year we would still continue to use the packer.

From our observations we judge that there is a condition developing in many Manitoba soils that might account for short wheat crops and



JULIANA ERICA, CHAMPION ABERDEEN ANGUS COW, ROYAL SHOW, 1907.



MARJORIE, FIRST PRIZE YEARLING SHORTHORN HEIFER AT THE ROYAL SHOW, 1907.

that is, below the furrow bottom a hard pan is forming through which water moves with difficulty and plant roots very seldom penetrate.

We have given space to a discussion of this subject in recent issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and are firmly convinced that some means should be taken to open up the sub-soil either by growing deeper rooted crops or by the use of sharp-pointed stiff-shanked cultivators.

In the N. S. W. Sheep Breeders' Year Book appear particulars of the ram sale season in Australia. The difference in value of the Merino and of British breeds is very marked. One firm sold 144 stud Merino rams at an average of £83 6s. 9d., and another 417 stud rams at an average of £21 18s. 6d. The flock rams to the number of 415, averaged £16 6s. 5d. The highest average for British breeds was 47 stud Lincoln rams at £13 17s., and in another case 56 Shropshire stud rams, as distinguished from flock rams, made £13 4s. 9d. of an average. Leicester rams averaged about 5 gs., and Border Leicesters rather more. Southdowns averaged £2 9s. 6d., and the Dorset Horn rams averaged 2 gs. The grand total of the stud sheep sales are 7,582 sheep averaged £8 6s. 5d., which compares favorably with 7,492 last year at an average of £8 2s. 7d. This year holds the record for totalisation. The highest prices for Merinos were 700 gs., 610 gs., 500 gs. (twice). The record price was realized in 1896, when the Hon. J. Gibson's ram President made 1,600gs.; 1,500gs. and 1,000 gs. have on other occasions been made.—*The Farmer and Stock Breeder* (British).

DAIRY

Winter Milk Production.

If the natural state of affairs is allowed to prevail there is always a flush in the milk supply in the spring and summer and a falling off in the quantity during winter. This is due to two causes: first, to the fact that most cows freshen in the spring, and hence are naturally in a condition for a heavier milk flow and second, because winter feed, as a rule, is not conducive to milk production. Animals of all classes require larger quantities of heat-producing foods in the winter in order to produce the increased heat and energy which are necessary in consequence of the diminution in the supply of external heat. For this reason human beings consume larger quantities of meat, fat, and heat-producing foods in the winter than in the summer. For this reason and because of the fact that smaller quantities of dairy products are produced in the winter, the winter demand for butter usually exceeds the supply and affords the dairy farmer an opportunity of getting rid of an increased quantity of his goods at a higher price than usual, provided he can supply them at the right moment, that is during the colder months. Not only is butter higher in price but the dairy herd can be given more

attention, and being housed and fed, yield a somewhat richer milk, while butter-making can be carried on under more economical conditions since the lower temperature is more favorable for dairy operations.

In attempting to obtain and ensure a good supply of milk during the winter, the first and only really essential step is to regulate the herd so that some cows will calve in the spring and others right on into November. This system of having calves continually dropping is the only one which ensures that both the quantity and the quality of the milk shall be kept up to a steady average. More care will probably be needed in the early rearing of calves dropped late in the year, yet this is a matter which needs but a little attention, and the advantages secured more than repays the little extra care required.

A second point of importance is the regulation of the quantity and quality of the food fed to the cows. Cows that calve in March or April are receiving winter rations, and these will be continued until they are turned out to pasture in (say) May. The succulent grass aids the natural flow of milk, or re-establishes it if there has been any falling off, and these animals milk right up till the end of the year.

The cows intended for winter milkers require special attention. In the first place a well-balanced ration is necessary. A well-balanced ration is simply one in which the various ingredients that go to sustain the animal body and produce milk, are combined in such proportions as to accomplish this most economically. The food constituents must be present in right proportion, and the ration at the same time should give sufficient bulk to satisfy the cravings of the animal, for bulk must be secured. Hay is about the only food available as a bulky fodder in this country, and roots the only material at hand to add succulence. Winter milk production without roots is to some extent possible, but for economic production, if the desire is to secure the largest yields from the food consumed, roots are essential and indispensable in the diet.

Milk, Morals and Bacteria.

Milk is one of the necessities of life, the consumption of which, in a multitude of forms, is every day becoming greater, and for it no substitute has yet appeared. Especially does it enter into the dietary regimen of the infant and the invalid. It is said that two children out of ten in the great cities die, and, during the hot months, 40 per cent. of the mortality is due to diseases of the digestive tract; and, cows milk being almost their exclusive diet, the inference is unavoidable that many of these die from the impurities or bad conditions of the milk. The invalid who is depending upon it for tissue-building in the fight for life with disease, should also not only have it wholesome, but pure. In seasons like the past, with the consumer crying out for more milk, the producer must needs set his face against the temptation to supplement the efforts of the cow with the pump, for, to add water or to abstract cream, is to put it baldly, stealing, and he whose careless habits have allowed the contamination of filth, may contribute likewise to the death of his unfortunate fellows. To state these things is but to secure the acquiescence of every right-minded dairyman, and fortify them in the determination to supply a clean and honest article.

Nature fortunately holds out danger signals. Of the three classes of bacteria infecting milk (acid-producing, putrefactive and disease germs), the former sour the milk in warm weather, and, being unpalatable, it is not used. Were it not for this providential property, it is inconceivable how many lives might be lost through the presence of the other two classes of bacteria setting up ptomaine and other poisoning. Whether bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man or not, is an unsettled question, but there can be no doubt about the injurious ingredients in the milk of diseased cows, arising as secondary products. Then, again, through the water supply and food of the herd, impurities enter the milk. Musty fodders, old and spent grains, immature silage, and the like, are all to be tabooed if the dairyman would guarantee a wholesome content in his cans. For a time, the drift of expert teaching ran in the direction of sterilization and pasteurization as the safeguard for the city milk supply but experience has not confirmed these processes, because of their effects on the taste and composition of the milk so treated, which has not commended itself to consumers. The exclusion of the injurious germs by absolute cleanliness at every step of the process, and not their destruction by heat, is the teaching of research and of the modern milk bottle itself. To secure these things, costs the dairyman money, and when he supplies a product, for the character of which he can vouch, the patron should not begrudge him an adequate recompense. The milkman is engaged in one of the most exacting and arduous of all special farming operations, late and early, every day, and the customer should consider these things. Men and women do not stint themselves for the luxuries of life. Why, then, should they begrudge a little extra outlay for what gives life and strength to the young and old in their homes?

Horticulture and Forestry

Something on the Okanagan Fruits.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with much interest the article on British Columbia fruit valleys and would like to add a few remarks for the further information of your readers. With apples, I would say, to plant one Red Astrachan for home use and five or six yellow transparents for shipping green. The rest of the apple crop should be winter varieties, say Grimes Golden, McIntosh Red, Wagner or any variety suitable to the district.

In peaches, if in a peach belt, a few Alexanders for early market, then Triumphs, Yellow St. John, Fitzgerald and Alberta. This forms a succession.

Pears are not a success in all parts of British Columbia, and a good many have rooted them out. If in a good pear district, put in Bartletts. They bear young and you have your money before the later kinds are ripe and the price is liable to be better.



ORCHARD NEAR QUAMICHAN LAKE, VANCOUVER ISLAND

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Should you go to any peach district don't use valuable land for many plums, put in some peach plums, they are good and also early and are not liable to have to compete with the later ones from all over British Columbia and Ontario.

Cherries.—Be guided by the district. If good for sweets, put in Bing, and Royal Ann. All cherries do not need such haste in handling as you have stated. Some will remain sound in the tree for weeks after being ready to ship.

Apples, as you say, are safest, but you may not know that peaches will pay for your \$100.00-acre land, build your house and pay your expenses for you would have a ton of apples.

I don't suppose I should have troubled you had you not given tomatoes such a poor rating. One grower has shipped probably from five to ten thousand boxes in a season.

PEACHLAND, B. C.

POULTRY

How Alberta Encourages the Poultry Industry

The Alberta Department of Agriculture through the poultry fattening stations which they have established and maintained at nine points in the province have probably done more to encourage poultry raising than any other province in the Dominion. Last year five stations were in operation and over three thousand chickens fattened. This year the number of stations has been increased, new ones being opened at Valley City, Ponoka, Carstairs and Didsbury. These stations receive hens and chickens from the farmer, fatten, dress and sell them, deduct cost of food, labor and charges incident to selling, and turn the balance over to the farmer. In 1906, the price at the farms was eight cents per pound but after deducting all expenses the government was able to pay the farmer an additional four cents, making the net price twelve cents per pound live weight. At these prices chicken raising becomes a highly profitable branch of farming and in addition the poultry raiser is relieved of fattening, killing, dressing and crating. While these stations do not fatten chickens, dress or sell them one whit better than could be done by farmers themselves they have this one outstanding advantage in their favor, that while the farmers themselves, would have as many ideas on fattening, dressing, and selling as there would be men engaged in the business, the product of the stations is fairly uniform in quality and is furnished and prepared as the market requires.

Poultry Housing and Furnishings.

The ideal poultry house is one from ten and a half to twelve feet wide, and any length desirable, up to, say, sixty feet. It should be as cheaply constructed as possible, and yet durable. If it is twelve feet wide or wider, should have a peak-roof, with short roof sloping to south; north wall four feet high, and south wall, six and a half feet. If house is not twelve feet wide, a shed-roof will answer, and then back wall should be five feet, while the front one is seven feet high. Would build the walls with shiplap siding on a frame of scantling. It is better boarded up on inside with planed lumber and tight joints, to facilitate whitewashing. There should be an air space between walls. Sheeting should be laid close, and roof shingled. There should be sufficient light to make it cheery, but not enough to make it extremely hot in day time or cold at night. The windows should be arranged on pulleys, or hinged at top, and some of the lights should be taken out and replaced with cotton or muslin, to keep the air from getting damp, and moisture gathering on the ceiling. Hens, especially the American breeds, do not require a warm house, but can withstand a deal of cold, and are healthier for it, but when a very cold spell does come, a double-walled house will prevent the eggs, as well as the water dishes, from freezing. A ground floor will do, but ground inside should be raised with small stone and gravel or earth several inches higher than surrounding soil.

The interior fixtures should be as simple as possible, with all the floor available to the hens—no alleyways. These fixtures should all be movable. Would have the roosts at back of house, with dropping board beneath, the same to be two or two and a half feet from the floor. The nests may be hung on wall beneath dropping board, or elsewhere, and should be arranged so the hens go in from behind. These nests should be fourteen inches square, made dark, and from four to eight feet long. The front of nests should consist of a four-inch and ten-inch board; the ten-inch at top, and hinged to four-inch at bottom, so eggs may be gathered. The drinking vessel should be up off the floor, with a frame around it for hens to stand on

while drinking. If there is more than one pen, each one should contain a coop built along the wall, with bottom three feet from floor, to confine sitters or male birds.

Substituting Snow for Water for Poultry.

The possibility of lessening the labor of caring for poultry by supplying snow instead of water has been studied at the Connecticut Storrs Experiment Station by C. K. Graham. When pullets and hens were fed wheat screenings and beef scrap from hoppers in colony houses on low ground frozen during most of the experimental period and covered with snow during part of the time, the old hens did not furnish as many eggs or appear to be in as good condition as the younger birds.

The old hens were apparently affected by the snow, the egg production being smaller on the days when snow was on the ground and also considerably less when the ground was frozen; that is, on the cold days when the water was not accessible. These conditions did not seem to affect the younger birds, for they show an increase in eggs immediately after each snow storm, gradually dropping back as the snow disappeared.

Similar tests were made with a number of other lots, and, in general, it was noted that although there were many variations, on an average the egg yield of poultry supplied with cold water was slightly greater than that of the birds depending upon snow. However, the time saved by using snow and dry meshes amounted to nearly half that ordinarily required for tending the fowls, but there was noticeable increase in the amount of grain eaten during the cold weeks, when comparison is made with the very mild ones.

When warm water was compared with cold water the egg production was somewhat increased, but not enough to pay for extra labor involved.

In order to complete orders for several volumes of "The Farmer's Advocate" for July to December, 1906, we require a few copies of October 17th, November 28th, and December 26th. If any of our readers have preserved their papers in good order, and are willing to part with the above numbers, we shall be most grateful to receive them.

FIELD NOTES

Labor Unions from a Farmer's Standpoint.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With your permission I would like to discuss a question which I think, just at this time, is of the utmost importance to the people of Canada, that of labor and labor unions. There is a world of difference between the two. The vast majority of the people of Canada work for a living yet belong to no union and the minority have the impudence to apply the term scab to all such. Now, as a man who has labored hard all my life, I have the utmost admiration for the laboring man whether it is with the pen, the plane or the plow he works, and nothing but contempt for the able-bodied man who shirks his duty. As I said, there is a big difference between the man who is not afraid to put his work on the open market in competition with the world and the union man who has to be propped up and his labor forced on, often unwilling employers. Now, while I am a farmer and have mostly made my living there, during the past summer I put up a home in Winnipeg during the strike of the masons and the attempted strike of the carpenters and saw the workings of the union and heard the different sides of the question from employers, union and non-unions, walking delegates and men who wanted to build.

To say that the tactics of the union were outrageous is putting it mild. At the time the cost of building in Winnipeg was the highest on the continent, one-third of the men had not employment, wages were the highest ever known and most of the men said they did not want to strike but that the orders came from south of the line and they had to obey. The immigration hall and such places were placarded with notices to new arrivals to go to the trade hall where all information regarding the trade would be supplied. Then they were told it was absolutely necessary to join the union. Of course a great many of them could not earn fifty-five cents an hour yet they dare not work for less, neither could they work an hour longer than the union deemed. A man whom I employed a few days was fined twenty dollars for working until six. Another of their demands was for a union foreman. Now, if I were a laboring man, I would like the privilege of working for whoever I pleased for what I could get, what hours I wanted to and I would refuse

to pool my labor with the masses. Just as soon as I could earn more than the average man I would like the privilege of demanding it. No such thing is allowed with the unions. They are simply making machines out of the men, destroying all desire to excel. They are not only doing this but they are also destroying honor, sympathy, loyalty to their town and country, and are themselves being whipped into line like a lot of cringing curs by their bosses from south of the line. If I had to be ordered about I would like to have it done by a fellow countryman, at least not a foreigner.

We will just recall a few of the strikes and some of their demands. Even in England the miners are an incorporated body, and their funds cannot be touched no matter how much they destroy, yet they struck because labor-saving machines were being installed in some factories. In Montreal, not long ago, the Longshoremens quit at the opening of navigation and refused to work or let anyone else and drove a lot of the commerce of both town and country to the United States. In Idaho they seized a train and went to another mine, whose men were perfectly satisfied and refused to strike, and put dynamite down the shaft and blew the mill and hundreds of thousands of dollars into the air and shot the Governor who called out the troops, no worse a band of outlaws on earth to-day. In Chicago the hearse and hack drivers set pickets around the houses of mourning and would not let the friends bury the dead. Unsympathetic beyond measure.

In Hamilton, not long ago, the striking union men did an immense amount of damage to the city, urged on by a boss Yankee, and when some of the officials spoke of arresting him he just laughed and defied them.

Just a few days ago in Vancouver there occurred an incident which ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every true Canadian. On the evening of Sept. 7th a gang of hoodlums or otherwise organized laborites undertook to demolish the Chinese quarters. Elated with their success and hounded on by the ever present agitator in the person of S. E. Fowler, of Seattle, they started for the Japanese quarters. That was the time they put their foot in it. They smashed a few plate glass windows when the Japs came at them and like the cowardly ruffians they were, they took to their heels, doubtless with their walking delegate at their head and the poor miserable officials had to beg of the Japanese not to hurt them, but just to confine themselves to protecting their property. Was ever such a sight seen in Canada? They also attacked an incoming steamer with some Japs on, being told by this Mr. Fowler that the Americans had run the Hindoos out of Bellingham. Now on the face of this how does it look? The Hindoos are fellow countrymen of the empire of which Canada is proud to form a part. The Japanese are the allies of our country and only a short time ago we were all proud to own them as such, and I think that in Japan, Canadians would be well treated and also that that nation would wish both Canada and Great Britain every success. I think also that they are head and shoulders above a great many of the foreigners which are welcomed to this country. Their only fault is that they work too cheap, that is from a union labor man's point of view. Why, that is what Canada wants, cheaper labor; there are a great many things to do and few to do them. Towns, land, railroads to build and the farmers all over the Dominion begging for help. Here I am with my fingers that stiff I can hardly hold the pen from stooking all day, and every man, woman and child working from dawn to dark to try and harvest the crop with no help in sight. We would gladly welcome a few Hindoos or Japanese, yet, before they touch our shores they are clubbed by those labor unionists who want to hold every industry in the land by the throat. Canada has been contributing largely in both men and money to try and Christianize Japan and India. I would like to ask how our gospel will go down with the news that their brethren are being mobbed by these same Christians. I think I am safe in saying that it will take a lot of preaching to get over it, yet you will hear preachers and politicians patting the unions on the back and telling them they are just what is wanted.

I have no doubt that two-thirds of the labor trouble in Canada is brought about by delegates from the United States. It is downright humiliating to think that we have got to go or send over to the States to have our labor disputes settled. The Canadian Government notwithstanding the arbitration law could do nothing with the miners out west last winter, but when John Mitchell said so, everything was O. K. It is quite easy for the manufacturers to grant the request of strikers for an advance in wages when all they have to do is to add a few dollars to the price of the article and charge it up to the farmer, but where is the farmer going to come out at when he has got to sell his produce in open competition with the world. I think I voice the feelings of a great majority of farmers of Canada when I say that it is up to the Government to handle these labor organizations without gloves, and rig them so that it will be out of their power to throttle the industries of our land at will and shut down our telegraph and railway lines or freeze us out like they did last winter. Every free man should refuse to buy goods from any firm who have got so low as to label their articles union made.

Man.

GEORGE KERR.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

F. B. Polson, head of the Polson Iron works and shipyards, died suddenly in Toronto.

The Canadian government will devote attention at the end of the next session to securing new trade arrangements with Italy.

During the last eight years no less than 25,000 Chinamen have arrived in this country, and 782 have come in since the head tax was raised to five hundred dollars.

Two children, aged three and four years, made the journey alone from Hungary to Brandon, Man., via New York. They were tagged to their destination and every one was kind to the tiny travellers.

In the recent bye-elections in Ontario, Alex. M. Martin, Liberal, was elected in North Wellington; Major Thos. Beattie, Conservative, in London; C. L. Owens, Conservative, in East Northumberland.

The Michigan Central railway was fined \$25,000 for the neglect which caused the explosion of a car of nitro-glycerine at Essex, Ont., resulting in two deaths and much loss of property.

Mr. S. J. Jackson, M.P., of Selkirk, Man., in an interview, said that the Dominion Government had decided to extend the boundaries of Manitoba to take in 200,000 square miles of territory.

A serious railway wreck occurred on the C.P.R. near Regina, in which an express messenger and a fireman were killed and several others injured, the result of a head-on collision.

The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company was fined for locking out miners while an arbitration board was still engaged in trying to settle the dispute between the men and the company. This is the first conviction under the Lemieux Act in Western Canada.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has been seriously ill in Pittsburg, but is somewhat recovered.

Floods in Northern Italy are causing much distress. There have been serious landslides and the total loss of life cannot be ascertained.

Ming Menelik of Abyssinia is planning to give his people constitutional government, with a cabinet formed along European lines.

Bubonic plague has been brought across the Pacific to Seattle, and six deaths have already occurred.

The Diet of Finland unanimously adopted a bill prohibiting the manufacture of alcohol or its importation into Finland.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants decided to call a strike on British Railways which will involve about 100,000 men.

Vladivostok garrison is in a state of seige owing to the mutiny of a section of troops. A pun boat hoisted the red flag, steamed out of the harbor and bombarded the town.

The 'Ben Franklin,' said to be the largest balloon in the world, landed at Belcherton, Mass., after a 500-mile run from Philadelphia. Her pilot was Samuel A. King, 79 years of age, and this was his 45th ascent.

MARKETS

WHEAT

Wheat has been fluctuating within rather wide limits during the past week and closed about six cents lower than last quotations. The feeling of uncertainty that pervades all American stocks continues to affect wheat trade and while this commodity has suffered less, perhaps, than any other speculative security from the financial panic that began in New York a couple of weeks ago, it has been affected to some extent, the feeling of uneasiness among wheat traders being reflected in the sharp fluctuations in values from day to day. The money stringency is beginning to effect the cash wheat trade and for more than a week now shippers have experienced difficulty in handling this business. Money is unusually tight, commission firms have difficulty in making advances on consignments, in a good many cases have declined to make such advances at all. The export trade is similarly handicapped. Vessels chartered at Port Arthur to carry wheat down the lakes have been sent elsewhere for cargoes, because banks were unable or unwilling to advance funds sufficient to cover transport charges. At American ports the same state of affairs prevails. Cash business in Duluth was suspended early in the week until some

improvement was affected in the money situation. Chicago, Minneapolis and other American primary markets are in a similar condition. What effect the situation will have on wheat, if long continued, is not just certain, but it would seem that it must induce a depreciation in values, especially for the lower grades. A good part of the decline last week was due to this cause. For while European cables were a trifle off the decrease in values in that quarter was not sufficient to account for the entire decline in American exchanges.

The world's situation in wheat shows little change from a week ago. If general indications are to be accepted it looks a little stronger. American shipments fell off about a million bushels over the previous week's exports but were still higher than for the same week last year. For a short crop year shipments from this continent lately have been unusually heavy. There has been sharp decrease in Russian, Liverpool deliveries. From India and the southern hemisphere the bulk of the news filtering through is construed as unfavorable. The season in the Argentine is reported too wet for crops. The upper Indian Provinces are still reported suffering from drought. Drought rumors have come from the quarter so repeatedly that if they have any foundation in fact the wheat crop of these provinces must be seriously affected. It is interesting, however, to note that despite drought rumors from this country Indian deliveries for the week totaled up four times the volume of the same week last year. The greatest decrease in shipment for the week was from Austria-Hungary and the Danubian States, Australia and the Argentine also fell off considerably in deliveries. Latest reports from the former country is that copious rains have fallen in some districts, otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

Locally, the volume of business done is slightly greater than last week. Deliveries are averaging about three hundred cars a day. Lower grade deliveries are increasing, the percentage of these being rather higher than a week ago. On page 1665 of this issue is published a list of the licensed grain dealers and track buyers, registered up to November 1st. Farmers should see that the firms to whom they consign shipments are registered in this list.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Cars New, Old. Includes items like One hard, One northern, Two northern, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like One hard, One northern, etc. and dates like November, December, May.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like One hard, One northern, etc. and dates like November, December, May.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like One hard, One northern, etc. and dates like November, December, May.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like Bran per ton, Shorts, per ton, Barley and oat chop, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like Native beef cattle, heifers, bulls, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like Native beef cattle, heifers, bulls, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Grain, Price, Date. Includes items like One hard, One northern, etc.

Contents of this Issue. Includes sections like ILLUSTRATIONS, EDITORIAL, HORSE, STOCK, FARM, POULTRY, FIELD NOTES.



HOME JOURNAL



Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The Alberta cabinet has appointed Prof. H. M. Tory, of McGill university, president of the new Alberta university, his duties to begin with the new year.

* * *

Over two hundred teachers met at the eleventh annual convention of the Northern Alberta Teachers' Association. Many interesting and instructive papers were read and discussed during the conference.

* * *

It is expected that the new Ruthenian training school now being erected at Brandon, Man., will be opened before the middle of November. The school will only accommodate sixty students but already there have been about three hundred applicants.

* * *

The London papers publish elaborate extracts from "the Letters of Queen Victoria," which make their appearance by authority of King Edward. These letters form an interesting autobiography which, without revealing any important political matters not already known, present a deeply absorbing picture of the Queen's life and character from her own hands. Editorially, the newspapers express their grateful thanks to the King for this selection from nearly six hundred volumes at Windsor, in which the Queen's letters and papers are classified and indexed.

* * *

The battlefield of Stony Creek near Hamilton, Ont., is to be preserved as a national memorial. It was there that on June 15th, 1813, three thousand United States troops were put to rout by a British force numbering 704. The Women's Wentworth Historical Society secured the property, and the president presented the title deeds to his Honor Sir William Mortimer Clark. He will turn them over to the trustees chosen by the Society, who will deed either to the Dominion or Ontario Government enough land for the erection of a monument. The ceremony took place on the verandah of an old house which was used as a head-quarters by the United States commanders before the battle.

* * *

One of the most prominent of the ministers taking part in the Wilbur-Chapman evangelistic services at Winnipeg, is Dr. W. J. Dawson, who will be known by name and by reputation to many of our English readers. For many years he was the popular preacher to a large congregation, but for the last three years has devoted much time to special mission services. Beside his church work, he has found time to write books—good books, too. There are several volumes on religious subjects such as "The Man Christ Jesus," and "The Evangelistic Note," expositions on English literature under the titles of "Makers of Modern Poetry" and "Makers of Modern Prose," and a new work of fiction called "A Prophet in Babylon" which some one has described as "a story of social service" whose main theme is the "union of all who love in the service of all who suffer."

THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN POTTS.

It was not merely local feeling that was aroused when the announcement was made from Toronto that the Rev. John Potts was very ill and doctors held out no hope for his recovery. Methodism has outstripped all other denominations in Canada in organizing and establishing churches all over the whole Dominion, and wherever Methodism has gone there the name of Dr. Potts was known and revered, and the news of his illness produced consternation.

And this esteem was not confined to his own people but was held by all Canadians who can appreciate an upright, energetic, cultured member of the Christian ministry. And his death has left a gap in the ranks of his calling not to be easily filled. For Dr. Potts was above all things a preacher, in the highest sense of the word. Not a mere repeater of doctrine and exhortation, but to a great intellectual ability, an emotional temperament and the fervor of sincere conviction he added those oratorical powers that never fail to leave a lasting impression. For many years he was the orator among Methodists, and as age came upon him he left the pulpit and devoted himself to the educational projects of the church, putting into the new labor all the interest and energy which he had given to the old. The wide scope of his influence is shown in the fact that he played an important part in the union of the various Methodist churches in Canada over a quarter of a century ago, and that for many years he was a member of the committee to whom was entrusted the selection of the international series of Sunday school lessons.

MONUMENTS.

An English writer, in a late magazine, is expressing sentiments of an iconoclastic nature with regard to monuments. The ground of disapproval of this popular memorial to dead men is that the monuments must be put in places where they interfere with traffic and are in the way or else in the gardens where the children, their nursemaids and the nursemaid's sweethearts are the only people to view them, and all three groups prefer to look at something else. A further argument is that the climate of the British Isles does not agree with the constitution of an ordinary monument and the latter soon loses its beauty.

But there are other reasons why a nation may well avoid the monument habit. "Nobody praised him or put themselves out to help him over a hard time," said a man when the people of a certain Canadian district erected a tablet to a pioneer who had worked hard without reward and fought his fight without encouragement. A tithe of the interest displayed while he lived would have done more good than a row of monuments or a solid wall of tablets. And among less public surroundings a single rose or a little bunch of violets is of more value to the living than the most elaborate wreaths and crosses and "Gates Ajar" to the dead, but we never believe that enough to act it, which is only another proof of what a queer thing human nature is, after all.

The memorial, not as a tribute to the dead, but as a lesson to future generations, is worthy of praise. But the usual form it takes is to be condemned. A shaft of gleaming granite or a pile of marble blazoned in gold lettering is the popular memorial—often ugly, more often useless and always expensive. But there are exceptions to the general rule, where respect and admiration are mingled with commonsense. Then you see the memorial church, the hospital, or a ward or cot in it, built or equipped in memory of one who has gone away. And this idea of helping the living for the sake of a friend who needs no more help, and to keep his memory green among men can be carried out in so many ways that there seems to be no need ever to erect a useless monument. Let a lighthouse be built, a life-boat equipped, a school for the afflicted, a library or picture gallery be the tribute of admiration for the man whom the nation delighteth to honor. The town or city can preserve the memory of the citizens whose loss it mourns by aiding the local hospital, beautifying the street on which he lived, opening a new playground or park. Where the

spirit is willing but the means is not so great what more beautiful yet simple reminder of a good man than the planting of trees, the erection of a fountain where not only the people, but the dogs and horses and the birds may quench their thirst?

KNOW THOU THY LAND.

"I think you should try to see your uncle in Banff and tell him that his mother is really ill" was the message from a lady in Ontario to her daughter in Winnipeg, as if from Winnipeg to Banff was a Sunday afternoon stroll. An outsider's ignorance of Canada is a standing joke but the above was spoken by a Canadian and there are enough others who know as little to keep her from feeling lonesome.

As far as the wide awake man or woman is concerned there is nothing of greater educational value than travel. Of course, it is possible to go to and fro on the earth and up and down in it and to successfully avoid contracting any appearance even, of education; but the persons who can do it are incased in an armor of stupidity capable of excluding the influence of any method of enlightenment at home or abroad.

This is an age of going about; almost everyone can travel to a greater or less extent. And, among Canadians, the great tendency is, when time and pocket book permit, to rush off to Europe, leaving the vast reaches of our own Dominion unexplored. In Eastern Canada to-day there are people who know London and Glasgow better than they know or ever will know Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria and who can tell you facts about the Alps and the Rhine while they have only the haziest ideas of the Rockies and the Saskatchewan. And westerners who have made money out here know Montreal, Quebec and Halifax only as places where you can get a steamer to carry you somewhere else.

It is a pity that where possible, the trip abroad is not postponed until after some slight idea of the extent and resources and beauties of our own land has been gained by actual experience. For two reasons. In the first place, Canada is now in the thoughts and before the eyes of nations as never before in her history, and the Canadian abroad is constantly being called upon for information or explanation. What shall he do if he does not know? What kind of impression does he leave upon the mind of his questioner by his inability to give a satisfactory answer? The catechist cannot fail to conclude that a country whose own sons do not know, it is not worth knowing.

And the other reason is of greater strength. The Canadian needs to know Canada for the sake of his own moral spiritual and intellectual welfare aside from any considerations of commercial prosperity. It may be but a fantastic notion but it seems as if he might gain more in these directions if he travelled with the earth from west to east across his own country. For in the rugged steeps and awe-inspiring grandeur of the Selkirks and the Rockies he would be indued with the humbleness of spirit which is no kin to weakness, and which is bred in the silence and strength of the hills.

That learned, he is ready for the prairie, with its every breath of exhilarating air, its broad sweep of grass and sky instilling a sense of the unbounded possibilities that lie before the Canadian and an ambition to seize some of the many opportunities so close at hand. With vanity left behind in the mountains and indifference blown away on the prairie he is a fitting temple for the spirit of work, and the rush of the great cities or the steadier but more constant labor of the farm feels the influence of his increased energy. And thus he works his way farther and farther east, past the New Canada where history is in the making to the older portion where it has been made, where the fathers of our land fought a long fight for the civilization, prosperity and civil and religious liberty which west and east now have as a goodly heritage.

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THE BOTTLE BABY

WRITTEN FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE BY EVELYN M'CORMICK.

It is a happy result of our healthy climate, hard work and wholesome fare, that our prairie mothers generally make excellent nurses. Still, it sometimes happens that an unfortunate infant arrives for whom no adequate provision has been made by nature. Then woe to the babe whose mother does not understand the needs of his little stomach. It is a great thing to have good pure, cow's milk to turn to. But the milk which is exactly suited to the young calf, cannot be digested by the baby human, without modification. It is not sufficient to add a very little water and a good deal of sugar as is usually done. This mixture fed in varying quantities every time he squeaks, is bound to disagree and make him fretful. And his mother concludes that he is not satisfied, especially as he does not get on, and administers the milk as it comes from the cow, perhaps bread and milk as well.

Now, everyone, big and little, is nourished not so much by what he takes, as by what he digests. And babies fed in this manner are always half starved and cross. Cow's milk contains a much greater amount of curd than he needs, and worse still, it forms into such large tough lumps that it not only cannot be digested by a baby's gastric fluid, but irritates the intestines and causes pain. Compared with cow's milk, human milk is poor blue looking stuff, almost transparent, and with only a thin cream on standing. The curd forms in tiny specks about the size of pin-heads. To make cow's milk of the same quality, put two parts boiled water to one of milk. The cream and sugar will then be slightly deficient. So to each feed of four ounces put a quarter teaspoonful of sugar, no more. To get the cream right it is a good plan to let the milk stand an hour after straining, and then dip off from the top of the milk sufficient for the day. To break up the curd and make it easier of digestion, add six tablespoonfuls of lime water to a pint of milk.

In practice it is found more satisfactory to use barley water, which further breaks up the curd and is of itself nourishing; instead of plain water. Lime is present in all good milk and water but the water of Western Canada is said to be deficient in this respect, and there is not enough of it in this mixture of cow's milk. Therefore, as it is necessary to make strong bones and teeth, lime water should not be omitted from the hand-fed baby's diet.

Milk for the baby must be from a fresh cow. It is not essentially that the milk of one cow only should be used, but there should be no strippers in the herd. Strain it immediately it is brought in, for if dirt and manure become dissolved in it, the child is liable to suffer from vomiting and diarrhoea of a serious nature. Always keep in a cool place, and covered from dust and flies. In hot, thundery weather, if it cannot be had fresh from the cow three times a day, it will be wiser to boil it, after taking out the first feed. A pinch of baking soda mixed into it will help to keep it sweet and it is a good digestive. It is impossible to be too particular about the sweetness of the milk. The babe is intended by nature to draw his nourishment direct from the breast every time. From the moment the milk is taken from the cow changes begin to take place in it. If fed to the baby when just on the turn, the result may be disastrous in the extreme.

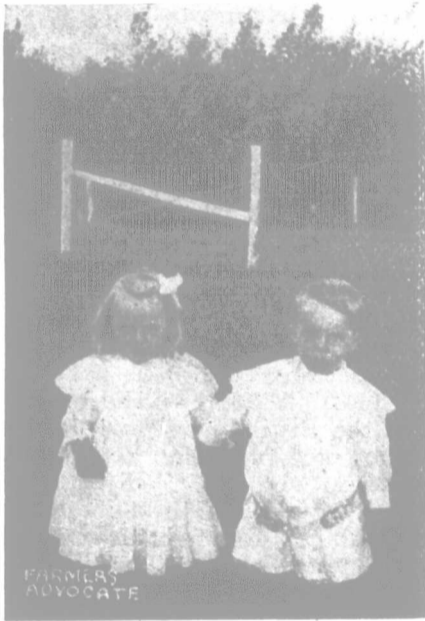
Lime-water is made from air-slacked lime. Procure a small lump, put it into a toilet pitcher and fill up with cold water. Stir well and allow to stand twenty-four hours. Then, after skimming, pour the clear into bottles and cork. As long as lime remains at the bottom of the pitcher may be refilled. It is better not to use good sealers to keep it in, as the lime makes a coating on the glass which is difficult to get off.

To make barley water, wash two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, pour on one quart of boiling water, add a pinch of salt and let it boil rapidly for three-

quarters of an hour. A more convenient and economical way is to use the patent barley flour put up in tins and sold at the drug store. A teaspoonful only is required for a pint of barley water, and it is made in a few minutes. When the baby is six months' old a tablespoonful may be used to a pint of water and mixed as before with the milk in his bottle. It is an easy way of increasing his nourishment without the risk of an actual change.

To prepare the food for the day, measure out in one pitcher the proper quantity of milk, and in another the amount of barley water. To the latter add the lime water, and for diluting purposes count them as one. The rest of the mixing may be conveniently done when preparing baby's meal. Stir in the cream every time and measure the exact proportion of each ingredient. Most feeding bottles are marked off in half-ounces, but if not a small measure should be bought. Baby will not thrive unless his food is accurately proportioned.

With regard to feeding bottle, the best are undoubtedly those without tubes, being more easily kept clean. The nipple should not be much larger than that nature provides, and the pin-hole altered to allow the milk to flow easily. Baby must be able to get it without too much work, a small weak baby would get tired before he had enough. The best way is to pinch the



A PAIR OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

LILLIAN AND LEONARD COOK, ELGIN, MAN.

nipple together at the top, and with the scissors make the smallest possible cut in a slanting direction, so that it will be V-shaped when open. It should be carefully done, as a large cut would ruin the nipple. The result is a tiny triangular flag which rises to allow the milk to flow when baby sucks, and closes of itself when he swallows.

It need scarcely be said that everything used for baby's food must be kept absolutely clean. Immediately after use rinse bottle and nipple, first in cold, then in hot water. Leave to soak in cold water in which a pinch of baking soda is dissolved. Once a day at least the bottle must be scoured with sand shaken up with a little water, or small shot answers as well. Now and then, particularly in hot weather, everything used for the purpose should be put into hot water on the stove, and allowed to boil for a quarter of an hour. If tubes are used they must be cleaned with a quill feather, or brush run through, and soaked with the bottle. They and the nipples must be frequently renewed, as they absorb the milk and become sour and slimy after a while. It is wise to keep new ones in the house in case of accident.

(Continued in next issue.)

WRITING IN WESTERN SCHOOLS.

By looking over Inspectors' Reports of the Public Schools and also by our own observation, we cannot fail to see that the writing throughout all the grades is in a lamentable condition. The success which attends the teaching of writing in school is not in fair proportion to the time occupied in it.

This must arise from defect of method for the object aimed at is definite and attainable, and there is abundance of time for attaining it. The average child enters the Common School at six years and leaves for the High School at twelve or thirteen. Various methods have been proposed which agree in the importance they attach to imitation, but differ as to the principal on which this imitation is to be effected. In some it is more mechanical, in others more intelligent and free.

The tests of good writing are three; (1) Legibility. (2) Beauty (3) Rapidity.

At present I will confine myself to enumerating the causes of failure in these three requirements.

(1) The extent to which scribblers and lead pencils are used is to be regretted. The child has no respect for his written exercises. They appeal to him simply as "scribblers" which are to be torn, blotted and abused, then finally thrown into the fire.

(2) Drawing is neglected in the Junior Grades. Writing is a species of drawing; both being the art of imitating forms. The perception of form requires to be cultivated, like any other exercises of the senses. The child should know what a straight line is; in its different positions of vertical, horizontal and slanting; he should recognize equality and difference of lengths, widths and thicknesses; and he should be acquainted with the simpler curves and straight lines. Without such an experience of form he can make no progress in writing. We may come to the conclusion then that writing is based on drawing.

(3) The common parallel ruling, which is the young child's "prop" in writing is dispensed with too soon. It requires long-continued practice before the young pupil can dispense with the upper parallel, and still longer with the lower.

(4) The young pupil does not get sufficient time when writing his exercises. He should write legibly and neatly, at whatever expense of time, before he thinks of writing quickly.

Rapidity in writing is practically inapplicable during the period in which the pupil is learning to write.

(5) Too much pencil writing is a very serious error in our schools. It cannot but be prejudicial for young pupils to persevere in writing after the hand is fatigued. The spelling lesson, for instance, should be made oral instead of written every second day in order to give the little hands a rest. A small portion well done is to be preferred to a page of "scrawls."

(6) The school-hand is applied too soon to the business hand. A good school-hand is the foundation of a current-hand and the better the one, the better will be the other. A premature change will certainly break down the pupil's hand altogether.

(7) The most serious mistake noticed is the indifference teachers of the higher grades have to the art of writing. Pupils pass through Grades VI, VII, and VIII without handling a pen. It is a matter of accident whether they become good writers or not.

Man. BESSIE WELLINGTON.

ACHIEVEMENT.

I cannot see the veiled face of success,
My weary efforts in the shadow lurk;
I cannot guess reward beyond the stress—
But I can work!

I cannot find the life where I belong;
The heart with need of me, all else above;

I cannot be burden of Love's song—
But I can love!

I cannot always hopeful be, and brave;
The long, hard struggle will not seem worth while!

I cannot quench the slow hot tears I crave—
But I can smile!

—EDITH BROWNELL, in February
Mussey.

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being
Hammered?

As Though It Would Crack Open?

As Though a Million Sparks Were

Flying Out of Your Eyes?

Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?

Then You Have Sick Headache!

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will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.

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Mrs. J. E. Kellar, Toronto, Ont.

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Another very important thing is to be sure that you get the kind of Diamond Dyes that is adapted to the article you intend to dye. If your materials are Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, ask for Diamond Dye for Cotton; if your materials are Wool or Silk, ask for Diamond Dye for Wool.

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CARMICHAEL: by Anison North

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story. Copyrighted. All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages.

My father half rose from the table, and my mother ventured to remonstrate with him.

"Come, Robert, eat yer cakes," she said, in the conciliating tone by which I ever knew that some important matter was at stake. "Don't pay too much attention to the child. What does a child know about sich things?"

But my father, without a word, reached for his hat.

With that, old Chris who has been cramming the pancakes into his mouth with a speed that betokened some unusual agitation of mind which required an outlet in some species of manual labour, found voice.

"Sit down, man, sit down," he sputtered in his rich, strong voice. "What on airth do ye want to go rammin' yer head into barn doors before they're opened fer ye, for? Dash it, man, sit down, 'n' eat yer supper, 'n' don't be suspectin' mischief so it comes between you 'n' yer stomach!"

But my father was already out of the door and was striding off down the little path with a decision that meant something must happen.

"He's off now to see about it," said my mother, half fretfully, "'n' not three bites of his cakes in his mouth! Why couldn't ye hold yer tongue" — to me—"till after supper?"

With that my mother, with her usual facility, dismissed the subject; but Chris sat for the rest of the meal, with a troubled look on his face. As for me, I could not well make out what such a disturbance could all be about, and as soon as Chris went out after supper I seized the opportunity to question him.

"What's the matter, Chris?" I said. "Why did father get so angry and go off without his supper?"

But Chris would vouchsafe me no satisfaction.

"Grant that an empty stomach 'll be all that 'll come out of it," he muttered, going on to attend to his chores.

As for the pale little teacher, she had spoken not a word at all, and shortly after the dishes had been cleared away, with a cover or two left for my father, she went away upstairs to her room.

CHAPTER III.

THE QUARREL BY THE ELDERBERRY BUSHES

It was almost dark before I saw anything of my father again, although, feeling that I had been in some way responsible for the trouble, I watched for him anxiously. When I came at last upon him it was unexpectedly, at the great clump of elderberry bushes which grew close by the road, at the line fence between Carmichael's farm and ours.

I had been sent on an errand to Mrs. Might's, and was hurrying back with all speed; for a thunderstorm was muttering in the southwest, and I had all the fear of a nervous, highly-wrought child of the great storms which sometimes swept over our hill country, crashing from wood to wood, and setting the little rills a-rushing like mad things down the hillsides and over the roads.

Just as I ascended the little rise in the road at the ending of Carmichael's farm, the sound of a loud and angry voice arrested my attention.

Looking to the point whence it came I saw first my father. He was standing very still, close to the tall bushes, now in full bloom, with both hands on the

fence, head thrown back, and that indescribable look about eyes and mouth which was always there when he had come to an irrevocable decision; but his face was as white, almost, as the great discs of bloom shining, above his head, against the green leaves.

Upon the other side of the fence, and this was the sight that struck terror to my soul, was the huge, burly form of Henry Carmichael, his hat on the back of his head, his big fist describing sledgehammer blows on the top fence-rail by way of punctuation to his words.

His great voice was raised to its highest pitch—why is it that people in a temper invariably speak loudest those words which, in saner moments, they would be most shamed to say at all?—and every word cut the air to my ear so that I stopped, my heart almost ceasing to beat, my feet afraid to move.

"You black-faced hypocrite!" he was shouting, accompanying the opprobrium with a torrent of oaths, "You whited sepulchre with yer prayers, 'n' yer tenth to church, 'n' yer skulkin' dirty heart full o' suspicion of every body! D'ye think I took yer timber?—Me, that wouldn't have a smell of you or yours on the place?—Ye dirty little" —stopping as though stuck for words sufficiently descriptive of my father's vileness—"If ye weren't sich a blank little insignificant rat I'd mop the dirt with ye! Only good soil's too good to be fouled with ye! The like o' you, to go thievin' men's characters, 'n' then go accusin' them like a saint o' stealin' yer dirty trash!"

My father had listened without moving a muscle, but at the first pause he spoke.

"Ye know well, Henry Carmichael," he said in clear, even tones, "that I came straight to you when I had anything to say. Ye needn't think ye'll scare me with all yer bluster. I came only when I had good reason."

"Then, by Heaven, ye'll prove what ye say!" shouted Carmichael, shaking his fist in my father's face.

But my father neither shifted an inch, nor changed one tone of his cold, haughty voice.

"There's a thing called circumstantial evidence," he said, "which is powerful enough fer many a man to have been hung on it."

For an instant Carmichael stood like a statue, glaring at my father, and half leaning forward like an animal about to spring. I saw his hands clench, and the frozenness of my terror was broken.

"Oh, father, father!" I cried, and the ground scarcely seemed to touch my feet as I flew to him.

He took me in his arms, and I threw mine about his neck, sobbing wildly.

The first sound distinguishable as my terrified excitement abated somewhat, was Carmichael's voice, but how changed.

"For Heaven's sake, Mallory," it was saying, "the little lass is scared out of her wits. Carry her home."

"No," returned my father, placing me on the ground, I'll have it out with you, Carmichael, here and now. You'll make the little lass no excuse to get rid o' me. Here now, Peggie, stop cryin' and run off home."

When my father commanded there was no disobeying; but I clung to him for a moment, still sobbing. Then I rubbed my eyes with my apron and dared to take a look at Carmichael. He was leaning on the fence looking down at me, and something in his face emboldened me to speak.

"But ye'll not strike father?" I said.

"Strike yer father?" he answered, "No, child, no; I wouldn't strike yer father. Ye poor little mite, don't think that."

Reassured, I could wait no longer, and again my feet flew over the fence, across the fields, up the stairs and into my own room where, kneeling at the open window I could still see the two men by the elderberry bushes.

I have since thought, sometimes, that if grown people understood the abject terror with which little children listen to a fierce quarrel, they would be very careful about permitting them to be witnesses to it. To the child there is something unnatural in angry words and gestures, something terrifying, as in floods and hurricanes. Being neither old enough nor experienced enough to detect the vast number of trivialities which, after all, are mixed in with most storms of this nature, he looks on the whole occurrence as a great calamity. There must have been some terrible cause for such angry looks and words; there will surely be some terrible outcome to it all. And he, in his helplessness, what can he do but look coweringly on?

But it is so easy for us to forget the thoughts and emotions of childhood. Looking at life from the eyes of maturity we never stop to think that the hillocks which appear to us are the Himalayas of the child-world; and so we go on heedlessly, all unmindful of the little feet that must climb, and the little hearts that so often tremble.

I suppose I was not long at the window that evening, for when I left it the green light had not all departed from the fields and the hills; but it seemed to me hours and hours in which I knelt there watching my father and Carmichael, with the cloud from the southwest all shot intermittently with the quick, tremulous glow of the lightning, ever rising above their heads, and the low mutter of the thunder growing every moment more distinct.

I remember, too, the sickening dread which overwhelmed me lest my father and his enemy should not have left off their quarrelling before it had come very close. Had not Elijah called down fire from Heaven to convince wicked men? And could any of those men of the olden time have been more wicked than this Henry Carmichael whose blasphemous words were still in my ears? True, there was now no prophet to call down fire from the skies or bears from the wood, but might not the lightning be just a more modern and convenient method of dispensing punishment on occasion?

It was comforting at least to think that my father had never used such wicked language, and that consequently he stood a good chance of escape, but then, poor Dick! Was not Henry Carmichael his father? And at the thought of how Dick would feel when his father was brought in all blackened and burned by the lightning my tears flowed afresh.

At last, unable to bear the suspense longer, I left my post by the window and went to look for old Chris. He was sitting, as usual when his work was done, at the end of the stoop, and to-night was busy smoothing with sandpaper a new axe-handle that he had made. I crept around behind him so he would not know that I had been crying.

"Chris," I said, "do you think it's going to be a very bad storm?"

It was my usual question when a thunder storm was approaching, and, had my voice sounded as usual, would by no means have surprised Chris. As it was, however, he drew me around and looked in my face.

"Why, dash it, little girl," he said, "cryin', were ye? Why, no, I thinks it's goin' to pass right by to the south'ard of us. Ye ain't so scared as that o' the thunder, are ye?"

"But don't you think it's coming up near to—to where father 'n' Mr. Carmichael are?" I said.

He glanced across the field, then, taking up his axe-handle again, began rubbing it vigorously.

"Pity it wouldn't," he said, "'n' give 'em both a pair o' wet jackets! The 'dea o' two men standin' there yammerin' over what neither one 'll give in to, 'n' nobody knows about!"

"But it's an awful storm. Do you think father 'll be caught?" I insisted.

(Continued on page 1654)



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EVERYDAY FAITHFULNESS.

He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much, and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.—St. Luke xvi.: 10.

O trifling tasks, so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
O cares that come with every sun,
Morn after morn, the long years
through!

We shrink beneath their paltry sway,
The irksome calls of every day,
The restless sense of restless power,
The tiresome round of little things,
Are hard to bear, as hour by hour
Its tedious iteration brings;
Who shall evade or who delay
The small demands of every day?
The boulder in the torrent's course,
By tide and tempest lashed in vain
Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force
And yields its substance, grain by grain;
So crumble strongest lives away
Beneath the wear of every day.

We rise to meet a heavy blow:
Our souls a sudden bravery fills;
But we endure not always so
The drop-by-drop of little ills;
We feel our noblest powers decay
In feeble wars with everyday.
Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills require;
Sweet Patience! grant us, if you may,
An added grace for every day!

After two years spent in experimental study of settlement work, I am now in the responsible position of Superintendent of a Settlement House, and in the rush of preparation for the winter's work—seeking for teachers, planning for classes, etc. And my two years' experience has taught me this practical lesson—that every day faithfulness is worth far more than charming personality or brilliant genius. Some people are as little to be relied upon as the seed sown in stony ground, where the soil was shallow, and results were quickly visible, speedily dying out when the dry season began. A bright, attractive girl may undertake a class of poor children, enthusiastically promising to teach them sewing, drawing or cooking. She may be delighted with the work at first, but in a few weeks—when the novelty wears off, and the children are dull or troublesome—she may seize on any trifling excuse as a reason for absenting herself from the class. Then the work is at a standstill, the superintendent is in despair, and the children's faith in their teacher is shattered. It is the same way in Sunday-school work. The other day I heard a Sunday-school superintendent say that he found he had made two conflicting engagements—the one with a man and the other with a boy—he always made a point of keeping the one with

the boy, as it always injures children to lose faith in their leaders.

I am blessed with several volunteer helpers who can always be depended on to appear at their posts, no matter what the weather may be. I know they will not disappoint their children unless it is absolutely impossible to attend the classes—and that is the kind of worker the world needs everywhere. Such people are not numerous but they are worth their weight in gold every time. And the greatest heights are always close beside us, ready to be scaled. Perhaps you are longing to do great things, or feel disappointed because you have not been endowed with genius or exceptional gifts of any kind. Well, the opportunity for doing great deeds is within your reach, for there is nothing in this world greater than everyday faithfulness—the faithful and cheerful doing of the tasks God has appointed, every day and every year, all one's life through. It is a grand and glorious thing, this simple doing one's duty. The Great Captain is watching each soldier in the army and always knows whether he is at his post and doing his appointed work. What does it matter whether the outside world is indifferent or appreciative? The heart of a true servant of Christ must rejoice if the master is pleased, and no reward can equal the simple commendation: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

He has given each some special work to do while He is absent from sight, and "blessed is that servant, whom his Lord when He cometh shall find him so doing."

Don't let us waste our time in idle dreaming about the grand and important work we should do if we had time or opportunity or money, when this greatest, grandest thing of all—the opportunity of doing to-day's duty in simple faithfulness to an unseen Master—is in our grasp. And why should we waste the work we are doing by allowing ourselves to be inspired by such low motives as love of praise, when we might make each moment beautiful if we always kept our thoughts true to the unseen God by the pure in heart.

"There are wonderful things we are going to do
Some other day;
And harbors we hope to drift into view,
Some other day.

With folded hands, and cars that trail
We watch and wait for a favoring gale
To fill the folds of an idle sail,
Some other day.

"We know we must toil if ever we win,
Some other day;
But we say to ourselves, there's time
to begin
Some other day;

And so, deferring, we loiter on,
Until at last we find withdrawn
The strength of the hope we lean upon,
Some other day."

A man in our great northwest once started to build himself a shack. One windy night the half-built structure came down with a crash. While the amateur carpenter was looking dolefully at the wreck one or two neighbors came up to condole with him.

"Well, are you sorry for me?" he asked.

"Yes," was the ready answer.
"Then if you are sorry for me, take a hammer and lend a hand."

That very practical appeal holds good everywhere. If you want to help in the great work of purifying and enlightening the world, don't waste time and energy in lamenting the fact that you can do very little, while the needs are so many and so great, but "lend a hand" at once and don't drop the hammer as soon as the work becomes hard or uninteresting. That is just the point where you can prove your faithfulness. Anyone can do interesting and easy tasks, but the Master's warm approval is won by those who work on faithfully until He gives the word to throw down the tools.

But faithfulness "does not mean useless self-martyrdom, it does not mean that we should work at the top speed" all the time. Such a foolish waste of life-material is rather "unfaithfulness." You know that God has given you certain duties each day, and, in order to do the daily duty thoroughly and joyously, you must keep yourself as far as possible, in good condition. If you wanted to reap your grain swiftly and easily, you would appreciate the advantage of having your reaper well oiled and in first-rate repair. And if we wish to be polished instruments in God's hands, in fit condition to be used by Him wherever and however He may choose, we are bound to do our utmost to keep body, mind and spirit in an unstrained state. We are bound to take necessary time for food and recreation, so that all our bodily members may be strong to do His work. We are bound to take also mental food and exercise; for much of the work required of us is mind-work. And most important of all, we must—if we wish to give faithful service—take spiritual food and exercise; for the hardest, grandest work we are privileged to do is spiritual; and it is folly to attempt to give out, unless we have first taken in—and go on continually taking in. If we are "too busy" to pray or to study God's word, then we are slowly but surely weakening our souls and making them unfit for hard and faithful service. We are being unjust to our Master, stealing for earthly concerns the time that belongs to Him, and "he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much."

We must beware of being unfaithful in little things,—of borrowing trifles and forgetting to repay, of promising lightly and failing to fulfil the promise, of telling secrets which have been confidentially imparted, or neglecting, or doing in slovenly fashion, duties which only God is likely to take notice of. "Only God!" What a wonderful help and inspiration it is to know that God does take interest in every trivial thing we do or say! If all the world should praise, and God did not care, of what profit would our work be? Then we might echo the sad complaint of the Preacher:

"I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit."
Those who are working with and for

God can hardly echo such a pessimistic lament, for they know that no faithful service can ever be unnoticed or forgotten by their faithful and righteous Master. They can sow their good seed with unwearied hope and patience, day after day, knowing that "in due season they shall reap if they faint not." They know that plain every-day faithfulness can never fail to win the blessing and approval of their Lord, and that it will also—in the long run—win the favor of good men, a thing which is not to be despised.

And to work faithfully means that we will not shrink from service because it is, apparently, menial or beneath our dignity. Miss Horton says that "fishing for souls" may include digging the bait, carrying the tackle and rowing the boat. If our Master did not consider it beneath His dignity to stoop down and wash the travel-stained feet of His servants, then we need not consider any useful work beneath us, if it can help the spread of His kingdom. As a bright-faced ex-nurse said to me yesterday, when I asked her if she would visit some of our neighbors in their tenement homes: "Yes, I will do anything you like. I will take a scrubbing brush along and scrub the floors, if you think it would be any help." Such scrubbing done for love's sake, is surely as sacred a thing as the work of a missionary.

To work faithfully everyday in God's sight, keep the spirit steady in all kinds of weather. When everything goes well, and friends heap praise upon you for the work you are doing, the remembrance that you are only an instrument in God's hand and that He is doing the work—as He can do it with you, or without you—keeps the spirit sweet and humble and prevents vainglorious elation. Then when everything goes wrong, when all your work and all your prayers seem to bring no result worth mentioning, the remembrance that God is your faithful and all-mighty co-laborer enables you to go on steadily and cheerily, in the sure and certain knowledge that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Outward and visible success is a comparatively unimportant matter—though, of course, we all like to succeed—but steadfast faithfulness in present duty is the one important thing for us to strive after. What a wonderful thought it is that this quiet faithfulness can give real joy to the Great God of all the earth. No one is too obscure to give Him this joy, no one is so great or famous that he can rise to a greater pinnacle of glory or gladness. We are all on a level in God's sight, unless by hard fighting we have reached a higher place than another. And never be afraid that God may overlook you and forget to give you the opportunity you are fitted for. Keep yourself as a polished instrument, in good condition for service, perfecting all your powers faithfully; and He will use you when He needs you: "The required instrument is never left to rust."

"Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, and brave, and true.
Moment by moment the long day
through.

"Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills so.

"Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Heavy burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

"Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may
guess."
HOPE.

A traveller putting up at a small hotel out in California brought the porter up to his room with his a gry storming.

"Want your room changed, sir? What is the matter?"

"The room's all right," fumed the guest, scorchingly. "It's the fleas I object to, that's all."

"Mrs. Hawkins!" shouted the porter, in an uninterested sort of voice, "the gent in No. 7 is satisfied with his rooms, but he wants the fleas changed."—
Harper's Weekly.

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE QUEEN BEE OF THE HIVE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a silent reader of your valuable columns for a long time and have at last ventured to ask some of the older members to give me a recipe for pea-nut sandwiches, or any kind of nut sandwiches. I have never been able to procure a recipe around here, but have tasted them and I thought they were the nicest sandwiches I ever ate.

I know you are too busy to be bothered further, so will close wishing the chatters and yourself all kinds of success.

I AM A BEE.

(I'm never too busy for Ingle Nook letters, and it is simply impossible for any of that circle to bother me. Be a "busy bee" and write longer another time. D. D.)

DON'T CROSS YOUR LEGS.

A most injurious habit, common alike to men and women, is that of sitting with one leg swung over the knee of the other. Headaches, cold feet, varicose veins, ulcers and many other discomforts attendant on imperfect circulation of the blood are directly traceable to this habit.

When the right leg is swung over the left knee the whole weight is sustained by this knee, placing all the pressure against the under part of the right leg, between the calf and the knee-cap. At this very place are a great number of large veins, arteries and nerves: the pressure on them crowds all the tissues together and materially interferes with the circulation of the blood, and the disturbance of nature's processes manifests itself in many bodily evils and inconveniences. Many who would not be guilty of crossing the legs in public often surrender to the temporary comfort of the position in the seclusion of their own rooms. It is wrong and injurious because it defies nature, whose laws are more imperative than those of society.

A BREEZY LETTER.

To the Editress of the Home Department of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—I fully intended writing this letter to you two months ago, to thank you for the nice letter you sent me, and for your kind thought in sending me three new songs. I do hope you will excuse my not writing before, and acknowledging your acceptable gift. I have so much to do, that, after the day's work is done, I do not feel in the mood to write letters, even to relatives. But I have enjoyed learning the songs, as I have an organ and knowledge of music, and even when tired am so fond of music, that it refreshes me to play for half an hour or so in the dusk. I learned a great many recitations when I was a girl for anniversaries in England and school concerts, etc., so acquired a good memory.

So it is with me, in music, after having learned a piece and played it a few times I can play it from memory after, but the difficulty is getting fresh music to learn.

Now, let me say, that you made a mistake in addressing me as "Miss" as I was married in Winnipeg four years ago by a Methodist minister called Rev. Sellars on my way out to this farm. My husband bought a section all within two miles of town and he is well satisfied with what he is doing here; although our wheat crop is very badly frozen this year, so badly that I don't know if we can afford the subscription for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE another year, but I hope so, as we should both miss it very much. I had an incubator this spring and am now fattening some poultry in crates. We also have four cows and pigs and a number of small stock. I liked running the incubator, but I got too anxious when the hatches were coming off. I have two little daughters; the eldest Phyllis Mary will be three years old next Monday, and Doris Enid is nine months and just wants to walk. Phyllis is very fond of the FARMER'S AVAKEP, as she calls it. Our friends wanted us to go to England this year but as we cannot I had some picture postcard photos done.

Hoping you will excuse me now you know the reason for my delay and wishing you every success.

R. J. G.

A DESIRED RECIPE.

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come again to your assistance for the recipe of picklets that I see "Ebba" would like to get? Whisk two eggs thoroughly and mix with them a pinch of salt a little grated nutmeg, a pint of lukewarm milk, two pounds of flour and a tablespoonful of good fresh yeast. Beat the mixture for ten or twelve minutes, put it into a bowl, cover with a cloth, and let it remain near the fire for two hours, by which time it ought to have risen lightly. Make it into round cakes half an inch thick and the size of a saucer. Bake these on a griddle and when they are done enough on one side turn them upon the other. Butter the picklets whilst hot and send three or four to table together. If any are left till the next day they should be toasted and buttered like crumpets. Time to bake three or four minutes.

EVENING DEWDROP.

(Glad to hear from you again. It is a long time since you visited us before. D. D.)

ANOTHER GIRL MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—As I take much interest in your Ingle Nook chats I thought it was my turn to write to it. I am a young girl working at home on

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the farm. Farm life is very nice but there is quite a bit of work.

We are always saving your corner and recipes and find they are quite a help to us. I am glad there is an Ingle Nook and I thank you for your advice and recipes.

I have a recipe here for meat sauce which is lovely on cold meat. Take one generous tablespoonful of dry English mustard in the inside of a double boiler; add one cupful of rich cream, one half cup of vinegar, one fresh egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one half tablespoonful of flour, one half teaspoonful of salt. Beat all together well; then set the boiler into boiling water over the fire and cook till thick. Then remove from the fire and let the sauce get cool in the dish in which it has been cooked. After it is cold put into small jelly glasses or jars and place it in a cool place where it will keep. If you

cannot get rich cream use sweet butter instead.

As this is my first letter it is not very good. I hope you will succeed in your corner. M. M. G.

Governor Folk of Missouri said the other day of a proposed law:

"This law, I fear, would bear too hard on certain classes. To some people it would be a cruelty. Thus it is like the luminous paint story.

"This new invention of luminous paint," said a young father, "is going to be an excellent thing is growing families."

"How so?" asked a friend. "Why," said the young father, "you just touch up the baby's face with it before retiring, and then you can see to give him his bottle without making a light."

FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

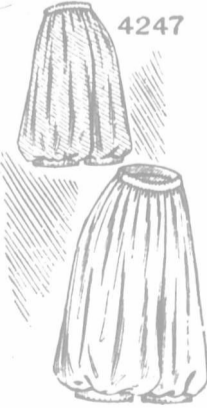
N.B.—Order by number and send 10 cents for each pattern to "Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man."



6914—Ladies' Waist, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



4235—Misses' Shirtwaist Costume, 4 sizes, 14 to 17 years.



4247—Misses' and Girls' Knickerbocker Drawers, 6 sizes, 14 to 17 years.



6863—Ladies' Tight-fitting Apron, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.



4243—Little Boys' Suit, 5 sizes, 2 to 6 years.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Preserving Parsley.—Pick as much of the nice green parsley leaves as you think you would like to put up. Wash it carefully and press it dry between clean cloths. Then put it in a chopping bowl and chop as fine as you always do for salads and sauces in summer. Then take a piece of butter as large as you would think necessary and take up all the parsley. Put it in the bowl and work the parsley into it, putting in as much parsley as the butter will take up comfortably. When it is finished the butter is perfectly green. When it is well worked together divide it into small pieces (I generally make it into small round balls about the size of a large glass marble) and put them down in an earthenware jar and cover with strong brine. During the winter, whenever you wish a parsley sauce with anything, all you have to do, is to take a few of these parsley balls and dissolve them with the other ingredients of your sauce and the parsley will be fresh and green as if picked freshly out of the garden.

I cannot give weights and measures as it depends so much on the quantity of parsley put up; but this is so easily made and cannot be spoiled in the making for you can take only a small piece of butter at first and work that full of parsley, and if you still have more parsley left take another piece of butter.

The butter must not be melted (as some one asked me once) but cold, just as you would use it on the table. If the weather is cold so the butter is very hard, you may have to put it in the warm kitchen for awhile to get it in good workable condition.

For our small family of three we generally put up one pound of butter (Sent by Bella Coola.)

Christmas Plum Pudding.—Take one and a half pounds of breadcrumbs; half a pound of flour; two pounds of finely shredded beef suet; two pounds of stoned raisins; two pounds of currants, washed, picked and dried; two pounds of sugar, a quarter of a pound of candied lemon and citron peel, that is two ounces of each; two small nutmegs, grated; the juice of a lemon and rind finely chopped; a teaspoonful of salt, two ounces of sweet almonds, blanched and sliced; sixteen eggs; a glass of brandy, and as much milk as will wet it but no more than that as it makes the pudding heavy. It should be as stiff as paste. Mix all the dry ingredients thoroughly, then add the eggs and milk and last of all the brandy. Boil it and keep boiling for ten hours.

EVENING DEWDROP.

(Those who, for any reason, do not wish to use wine or brandy, will find that for fruit cake a third of a cup of molasses will answer the same purpose as a wine glass of the liquor, and in other dishes lemon or orange juice or any pure fruit juice can be used as a substitute. D. D.)

Vegetable Marrow Jam.—To every pound of vegetable marrow, weighed after peeled, sliced and seeds removed, allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a lemon, and half a saltspoon of cayenne. Lay the marrow in a deep dish in layers, sprinkling sugar thickly in between. Leave for twenty-four hours, turn into the preserving pan and boil for twenty minutes, skimming when necessary. Turn into a basin again and leave for forty hours covering with a light cloth to exclude dust. Place in the preserving pan with the rind and juice of the lemon and add the cayenne. Boil for ten minutes, remove the rind when cold, seal it down and keep in a dry place.

I took the above recipe from an English paper, but this one is my own manufacture: To every four basinfuls of vegetable marrow allow two and a half basinfuls of sugar and two oranges. Take the seeds out of the marrow, cut in four from end to end, then cut in very small, long strips, cutting again into small pieces, say half an inch thick. Put into a crock over night with the orange peel cut very thin and the juice from the orange last of all. Put on the sugar over the orange and marrow the next day and boil until very tender and a rich golden color.

LADY YORKSHIRE LAMB.

A HOSPITAL PLAN FOR B. C.

Dear Dame Durden—It was very stupid of me to forget the parsley recipe

and I enclose it herewith in case anyone would like to take advantage of it, but I must also be allowed to talk a little while this afternoon. First, I have two mistakes to correct in regard to my last letter which you kindly published so fully on July 17th. One is my mistake but I think the other is yours. My mistake lies in stating that the Bella Coola Valley is 50 miles long. My husband on reading the letter informed me that it is 80 miles long. How I made the mistake is that the river is navigable for the Indians with their canoes for 50 miles up to an old Indian village called Stui and I thought the valley ended there but I am now told that the valley reaches 30 miles further still. Now the misprint comes by stating that the cold weather here last winter brought the thermometer down to 10° below zero, while what I wrote was only 1°. If we should get it 10° below we would think we had struck the North Pole for sure.

Now, I cannot resist the temptation of passing my opinion on Dame Durden's letter to us on August the 14th. I agree perfectly with the criticism of the Ingle Nook expressed in that letter. While it is perfectly right and proper that we, as housekeepers and homemakers, should take a keen interest in all things connected with the preparation of foods. I certainly have felt very sorry lately to see the nice, cosy and enjoyable Ingle Nook turned into a cook book.

There are so many reliable cook books in the market that one can get cheap and many of those gotten up for advertising purposes are very good and can be got for the asking. So, although we get much valuable information in the cookery line from the Ingle Nook, I, for one, would cheerfully do without that benefit for the sake of getting back the nice chatty letters we used to get some time ago. Let us forget the kitchen for awhile and hear what we are all doing in other ways outside our household duties. Do we not all belong to some society or other? What is being done, and how, and to what purpose?

We have our Ladies Aid Society in the Valley which makes a good deal of money each year. They work for the foreign missions but as a good many of us feel that our mission begins right here at home, we have worked independently and used the money for different objects right here in the Valley.

Now, we have a large object to work for, that is a hospital. Although this Valley has been settled for thirteen years we have neither doctor nor hospital and we feel it is impossible to go on like this any more.

The people in the Valley have subscribed \$1,000.00 towards a Hospital fund, and the Methodist Mission has taken the matter up and will give a large share and undertake the building and running of it as soon as we get the necessary Provincial and Dominion grants, and we sincerely hope by next year to get a hospital built and a good doctor and nurses stationed in it.

A few of us ladies have formed what we call "The Ladies Union of Bella Coola" and our whole object is to work for the hospital. We have lately started and it is hard to say yet just what we will do, but we will do what we can. We had a garden party to begin with to raise funds wherewith to buy materials to start work on, and took in \$20, and we will have a social every quarter to help swell the funds. In the meantime we are busy working and will likely have a bazaar once a year. It would interest me much to hear what other ladies are doing, and how they raise money, and what they do with it.

I will not write any more now until I see how my letter is received.

BELLA COOLA.

(Glad to hear from you again. I hope every one will follow your sensible course of trying to make the Ingle Nook more interesting by writing interesting letters themselves. The Ingle Nook is the property of the members to do what they will with it. I hope your hospital plans will work out speedily, according to your desires. On my way home from your beautiful country last week I made the travelling acquaintance of the superintendent of the heritage hospital at Bella Bella. How far is that from Bella Coola? She knew you, and made me feel as if I knew you too. I won't tell you the nice things she said.—D. D.)

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If you are interested in British Columbia land call or write us. We have a proposition to offer you in first-class land at a very low price. All this land has been personally inspected by us; no irrigation necessary. It will pay you to look us up.

Suite 206—208 Somerset Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Phone 4811

CHILDREN'S CORNER

HAVEN'T YOU FELT THAT WAY.

Haven't you often worn goggles of blue,
And, seeing Life's sham and its shame
Felt it was all a big scramble, and you
Might as well get into the game?
That nothing much mattered but a big
bunch of cash,
And the man who was good was a jay,
And the whole blooming county was
going to smash;
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

Haven't you felt it was hardly worth
while

To try to live up to your best?
And haven't you smiled a cynical smile,
And something way down in your
breast

Whispered Life had a prize that was
higher than gold

And sweeter than fame or display,
And the faith that slipped took a brand-
new hold;

Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

And didn't a peace come near that was
far,

And urge you to strive toward it still?
And didn't you turn your face to a star
And didn't you say: "I will!"
And weren't you stronger and didn't
you find,

The world was better, and didn't it
pay

To be brave and patient and cheery and
kind?

Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

—Maurice Smiley, in *Collier's Weekly*.

RAIN STOPPED THE MACHINES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my
first letter to the Children's Corner.
I like reading the letters very much.
I have a kitty whose name is Tuck.
She is white and a good mouser. I go
to school, am ten years old, and am in
the second book. Our teacher's name
is Mr. M—. We had a bad rain here
last night. It stopped the threshing
machines. Well, I guess I will close
leaving room for someone else. Hop-
ing the ADVOCATE every success.
Man. (a) IDA SHILSON. (10)

A FINE OUTING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Having
noticed in a recent issue, that you
would prefer letters speaking of one
subject only, I thought I would try
my luck, and tell you of a little picnic
which we had this summer.

There was a lady with three children
visiting at our house, so one day we
decided to go to the river for the day.
We left at nine o'clock in the morning,
taking our lunch with us. After a
drive of seven miles through a beauti-
ful coulee, we came to the river, but
we found it quite high to cross. But
we got across it all right. Then, by
that time, we were very hungry, so

we gathered dry wood, and made a
fire, and had tea with our lunch.
After lunch we played games till it was
time to go home. On our way home
we met a party of surveyors camped
in the coulee. My sister and I had
our mouth organs and were playing
when one of the surveyors danced
to our music.
Alta. (a) ERMA L. REITZEL. (12)

NO SISTERS, NO BROTHERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have
taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for
just three weeks but I read the Children's
Corner every time, and enjoy it very
much.

My home is in the district of Rose
Lea, about twelve miles north-west of
Miniota. This is a very nice district,
but as the people do not live close
together, I have very few playmates.
I have no sisters nor brothers, so I
do not have much chance to play with
other boys only when I am at school.

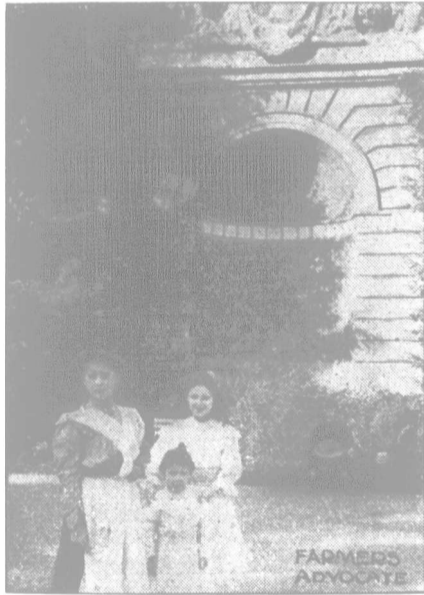
We came from Fisherville, Ontario,
seven years ago. We have now a half-
section of land, all of which is good
farming land, except a few acres where
there is a bluff and a slough. We
have ten horses, thirty-one head of
cattle and seven pigs. My pets are
two dogs and two cats. One dog is
a black collie whose name is Tray; the
other is a small black and white gopher
dog whose name is Flossie.

I live about six hundred yards from
the school and attend regularly. I
am in the fifth grade and I study read-
ing, spelling, arithmetic, composition,

music, drawing, history and grammar.
At recess we play games, such as Hide-
and Seek, Steal the Wedge and Base
Ball. Our school house is a small
building, and on the outside it is
painted yellow with red trimming;
inside it is plastered and has drab
trimmings. The school furniture con-
sists of eleven desks, one stove, an
organ, blackboard, a table, a chart
and the teacher's desk.
Man. (a) ALEC STEWART. (13)

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER GARDEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my
first letter and I am writing it in school.
I like Edith Dunsmore, the best girl in
the school I go to. I am going to tell
you about my garden of flowers. I
planted a lot of nice kinds of flowers
in June,—poppies, candy-tuft, Califor-
nia poppies, sweet peas, pansies, pinks.
They all came up beautifully in the
middle of July. There were pretty,
red poppies, pink ones and white ones,
which looked nice and bright after it
rained. The California poppies were
yellow. They closed in at night and
opened out in the morning. They
look fresh after a rain storm. The
candy-tuft was white and I had a lot
of it. The sweet peas were blue, pink
and white, and I put sticks up for them
to climb. The pansies were blue
with yellow in the center. I had three
rows of them. I had one row of pinks
which were all pretty. I had a water-
ing can and watered the flowers every
day.
Man. (a) ANNIE TURNER.



FRENCH CHILDREN AT ROUEN.

CAN ANY GIRLS CROCHET?

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my last
letter was in the Corner, I thought I
would write again. We have a little
puppy named Rollo and he is black
and white. I have two more young
pigeons. We have finished cutting our
wheat and have begun the oats. We
have a lot of sweet peas and other
flowers. Can any of the little Cousins
do any crotchet work? I crocheted
four doll's coats and two doll's hats.
We were up at the lake last year for a
day. I should like to go to school
again and my sister and I are going
when the school is built. My sister
Gladys went up to the farm on horse-
back and I am learning to ride.

1. What should a man do when his
boots leak?
2. When was fruit known to use bad
language?
3. What flower most resembles a
bull's mouth?
4. Represent an old coat with two
letters.
5. If a man bumped his head against
the top of a room what article of
stationary would he get? Answers:

1. Take to his pumps.
2. When the first apple cursed the
first pair (pear).
3. A cowslip.
4. C. D. (seedy).
5. Ceiling whacks (sealing wax).

Sask. (b) WINFRED NEALE. (13)



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool

Stanfield's Underwear is made of the
best wool that grows on the best
wool-bearing sheep in the world—
the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the
wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers
of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool
for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank,
the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made.
Underwear may be PURE WOOL, and ALL WOOL—and still shrink, ravel and
wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the
first place.

There are seven grades of wool in the fleece when clipped from Nova Scotia sheep. Only the first three
grades of this best wool are used in making Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for men and women.

There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments.

There can be no unraveling, because every stitch is locked.

Garments can't shrink, because of our perfected process of treating the wool BEFORE garments are
woven, thus insuring absolutely Unshrinkable Underwear.

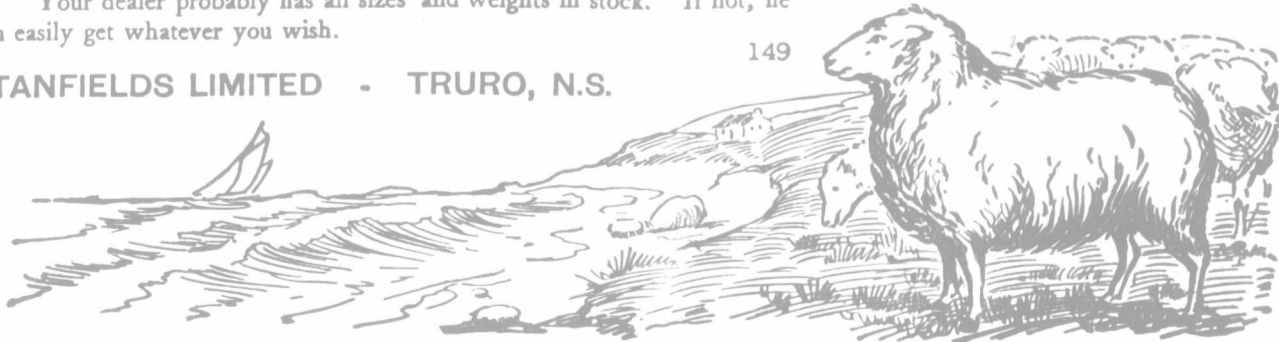
Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right.

In all sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. In three winter weights—RED label for light weight—
BLUE label for medium weight—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer probably has all sizes and weights in stock. If not, he
can easily get whatever you wish.

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

149



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New Westminster District on Fraser River

A magnificent Estate of 311 acres situated at Langley, B.C., with steamboat landing, telephone, post office, telegraph, schools and churches within 10 minutes walk. Daily service via C. P. R. and Fraser River. About 225 acres under cultivation and in pasture, capable of being made the finest dairy farm in the Fraser River. Fruit orchard of 500 apple trees 9 years old, just at the profitable bearing age and will average 5 to 10 boxes a tree. Fruit and vegetables off this farm exhibited at the Fall Fairs swept the prize board. New frame barns, stalls, 25 cattle-stables with 2 loose boxes for horses, hen houses with wire runs, sheep shed, cart and wood sheds, work shop, smoke house, pig pens, etc., all new and modern. Bungalow Residence—6 rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, W. C., etc., every city convenience. Excellent fishing and shooting, magnificent view; unlimited market for everything that can be produced right at your door. Electric Train line building into Vancouver will pass by the property and will be within an hour's run of that city.

For price and terms apply

Seymour, Marshall & Co.

557 Granville Street
Vancouver, B. C.

The Settlers' Association of B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Have for sale choice locations in various sections of the Province. Improved and unimproved lands particularly adapted for Fruit, Poultry, Sheep, Stock and Dairy or General Farming.

We have been engaged in the fruit growing and general farming business here for many years and are still operating our own farms, hence are in a position, as practical farmers, to afford intending Settlers information of a character that may mean a great deal to YOU, all of which is freely at your disposal.

A post-card will bring to you our land list, maps, etc.

The Settlers' Association of B.C.

Box 556, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

GOLD HILL FRUIT LANDS

WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

Ho! Ho! 5 and 10 acre Blocks of choice Fruit Land, with station, P. O. and store RIGHT AT THE DOOR.

The Gold Hill Fruit Lands

(Sub-Division of Lot 833, Kootenay District.)

are situated on the Lardo division of the C. P. R., adjoining the townsite of Gold Hill, just north of Kootenay Lake, and only about 65 miles S. E. of Revelstoke.

This property is not up on the side of a mountain, nor away on some lake, where boats are the only means of transportation. It is right at the front, on a railway, close to the main line, and therefore convenient to the great prairie market.

BUT MORE.—Some of these Blocks could be cleared by one man in a week. The cheaper Blocks have a little small timber, mostly cedar and very easily cleared.

WATER.—Irrigation is not necessary, (it is not in the "dry belt"); but this land is abundantly supplied, having several beautiful little streams flowing through it.

Are you a Farmer?—a Laborer?—a School Teacher?—a man just out from the East? Here is choice Fruit Land, free from stone, easily cleared, and with train service within a quarter of a mile. If land in other parts away from railway, be worth \$100 an acre, what is this worth?? And yet, look at these prices.

Blocks adjoining Gold Hill townsite, \$100 an acre. Remaining Blocks from \$75 to \$90 an acre, according to location, surface and cost of clearing.

Terms:—A quarter cash, balance in six half-yearly payments, with interest at 6%.

Send a deposit of \$25 and we will reserve for you the best unsold Block and allow you 30 days to examine and complete purchase or re-select. If you wish us to select for you, we will send you a written description of the Block selected and guarantee it as described or refund your money.

WE HAVE NO POOR LAND FOR SALE.

Free Maps upon application.

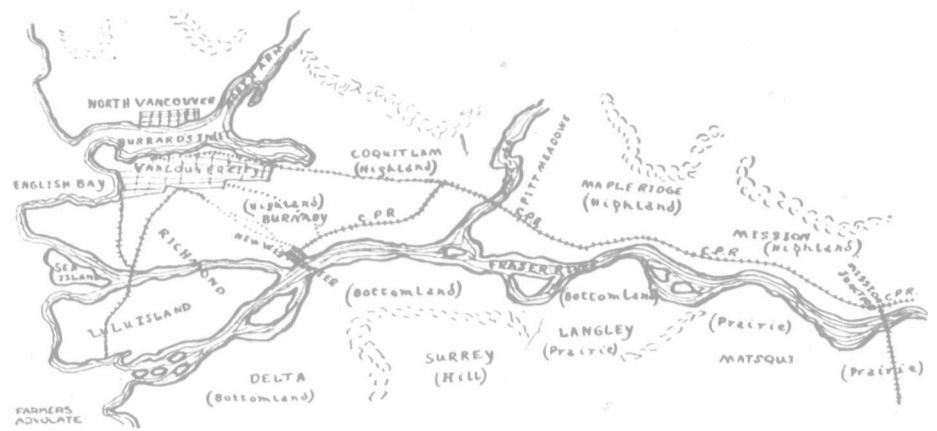
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D. L. MILNE & CO.

P. O. Box 659

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VANCOUVER, B. C.



NEW WESTMINSTER AND VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

THE AGRICULTURAL CENTER AT COAST.

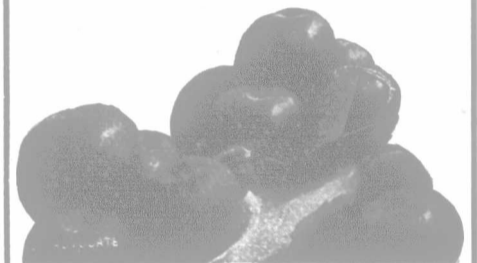
New Westminster, generally called the "Royal City" from having received its name by Royal assent in the reign of our late Queen, occupies a natural position of great strategic importance. It is, in every sense, a centre, including the way which concerns our readers most, viz.: agriculturally. In Governor Douglas' time (1858) its special suitability was recognized and the site was selected for the seat of government of all the main land of British Columbia—Vancouver Island at that time was a separate charge, and it was not until some years later that the two divisions were united under one governor when Victoria, being the elder city, became the actual seat of government for the united territories; but New Westminster after two booms and slumps in its early days, has steadily grown in trade wealth and importance until to-day she occupies a prominent position. Agriculturally speaking, New Westminster is, perhaps, the most important center in British Columbia, for she is surrounded on all sides by fertile stretches of land which is of two chief kinds. There are the red loam upper or bench lands, which are second to none in suitability for fruit growing, and there are black loam "bottom" lands which produce heavy field crops, but are not recommended for fruit culture.

In agriculture, as opposed to fruit growing, the most generally pursued branch is that of dairying. Nearly every farmer has a herd of milk cows, and the creamery system is admirably meeting the requirements of the district and aiding individual efforts by affording a ready market for the produce of the separate farms. Apart, however, from the creameries, there lies ready to hand a population of about 100,000 souls in New Westminster and Vancouver who daily require pure milk, butter and eggs than the present herds and runs can supply. The vegetable and truck farming are, to a very large extent, run by the Chinamen here, as in most places of British Columbia.

The holdings run in extent from 25 to 160 acres, one man in the celebrated Lulu Island District having an 800-acre farm and one in Delta, 1500 acres. The average-sized farm, however, seems to be about 50 to 100 acres according to the nature of the soil. Where the majority of the farm is red loam and suitable for fruit growing the holding is smaller—probably because the initial cost is so much higher and the attention and labor required is more per acre. A greater variety of tillable and fruitful soils within a comparatively small area (about 350,000 acres of agricultural land) it would be difficult to find. Lulu Island, Delta and Richmond are mostly composed of rich black bottom lands. Matsqui possesses a fair stretch of open prairie, black loam also, whilst the other municipalities practically all contain each a portion of the bottom and bench lands. All the bench lands in their virgin state are heavily timbered and the lower parts are, in addition, generally subject to an annual flooding before they are properly dyked; nearly all the necessary dyking is now accomplished and is kept in repair sometimes by payment to a central body which is responsible to the tributary community for the efficiency of their work, and, sometimes, each man has to protect his own front from the encroachment of the great Fraser River.

In price, the improved loam lands run about \$100.00 to \$150.00 an acre, according to the state of cultivation and proximity to lines of communication or market. The wild lands, of a similar

FRUIT LANDS



Sunnyside near KAMLOOPS

56 10-acre lots, each with frontage to good road and water laid on for irrigation and house use. The estate is all within 2½ miles of a railroad siding on the main line of the C. P. R.

Two wagon roads and steamers on the Thompson River serve the ranchers with unequalled trans-facilities.

The soil is a rich river deposit, enriched by years of cattle grazing and does produce immense crops of

GRAPES
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Terms are easy

**WHAT BETTER CAN
YOU DESIRE.**

J. T. ROBINSON, Manager
B.C. Orchard Lands Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British
Columbia's
Richest
Farming
District

Our new Real Estate List giving description and prices of farm lands is now ready. Send for one—it will be of value to anyone interested in this country.

Dominion Trust Co. Ltd.

T. R. PEARSON
MANAGER

NEW WESTMINSTER
B. C.

British Columbia The Land of Summer

We have 100 acres of choice Fruit Land on Arrow Lake; one mile of water front. Adjoining ranch can not be bought for \$18,000. Five miles from Nakusp; two boats land on this property every day. This land will double in value in three years.

Write for particulars to

The Royal Business Exchange Ltd.

450 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

FRUIT & POULTRY RANCH.—10 acres, 5 cleared and in orchard, small house furnished and ready for occupancy. Three miles by trunk from city. **Price \$1250.**

A CITY HOME.—Modern 7-room house, 3½ acres in orchard and garden, stable, chicken house, etc. Second house on premises rents for \$12 a month. **Price \$6,000** on easy payments.

FRUIT RANCH.—16½ acres, one mile from city car line; half cleared and in high state of cultivation, including 4 acres in fruit. House 6 rooms; chicken house, barn, etc. Good spring water and beautiful stream runs through one corner of the property. **Price \$6,000,** part cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser.

WHITE, SHILES & CO.

260 Columbia St., New Westminster, B. C.
Write for descriptive booklet on district

Victoria, B.C.

Homes, Farms and Orchards

- 1,000 acres, 30 miles from Victoria, ½ mile water frontage, per acre \$20
- 40 acres near Victoria, 4½ acres bearing orchards, nice house and barns \$11,500
- 28 acres near Victoria, all under cultivation, good house and outbuildings, 200 young fruit trees \$10,000
- 10½ acres, 13 miles out for \$1,400

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.

A British Columbia Farm

41 acres, with large house (costing \$4,000 to build), barn 56'x42', fowl run, carpenter shop, granary, root cellar, sheds, shack, orchard (all kinds fruit), pasture for dairying, good water, and on the trunk road, near school: two miles from Mission City, B.C.

Price \$5,000, one third cash, balance one and two years; also 10-acre lots adjoining, at \$50 per acre.

Ray & Windle

330 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province

No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria. For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to

JOHN STEWART Land Agent

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

nature, run at \$15 to \$35. The red fruit bearing soil is generally valued higher, but, particularly in buying timbered land, consider the cost of clearing. Immense stumps from 4 to 6 or 7 feet across, cumbersome portions of the "benches" and they are troublesome and costly to remove, the newer and smaller trees are better handled. The cost of clearing the worst patches is put

as high as \$450.00 an acre by contractors who tender for the work and \$300.00 is not an uncommon figure to be quoted. The chief reason for the increased charges for clearing (at one time \$150 an acre was considered a high price) is the lack of labor. White labor is scarce and independent to a degree, and it occurs to a visitor to the Pacific coast district that the anti Asiatic agitation is likely to prove a serious drag upon the progress of the country. Asiatics cannot, perhaps, do individually so much work as a good strong Anglo-Saxon, but they can live on much less and would work at a lower wage, and thus be, apparently, a potent factor in rapid development. The Chinaman, in particular, is employed by many in orchards seems well adapted to the work and he worked diligently and well and for low wages until all the recent scare and talk arose—now he is awakening to the situation and is getting to put a higher value on his services. Of farm help, then, there is a dearth on British Columbia farms just as there is on the prairie, and the moral of this is "do not attempt to handle too large a farm." If you are a man with a string of healthy, strong lads to assist you, then you are fortunate and can safely tackle a bigger proposition than the bachelor or man with a small family. The principle branch of agriculture, as mentioned above, is dairying. The creameries at New Westminster, Delta, Chilliwack and Surrey handle upwards of a million pounds of butter per annum, and the British Columbia Cheese Co., at Langley, has afforded an appreciable outlet for milk since April of 1906. This factory has a plant capable of handling 5 tons of milk per diem. The most favored breed is Holsteins which seem to be in a large majority; Ayrshires are also numerous and a few herds of Jerseys complete the list of dairy herds used. Pigs form a profitable branch, of course, and the market for hogs, in every form, is not nearly supplied from home growth. Poultry does not seem to be kept commercially to anything like the extent one would have expected, for a more ideal climate for the poultry man than that of the lower mainland and Vancouver Island, one could find nowhere; possibly farmers find all branches so lucrative that it is a case of being embarrassed by a wealth of choice!! Hay and root crops are very largely grown and corn, too. Cereals are mostly produced for feed. The roots exhibited at the fall fairs this year would cause many a stockowner back east to turn green with envy, when feed is at such prices as are now ruling. An article on New Westminster would never be complete without allusion to the salmon-canning and other industries she boasts. They include lumber and planing mills, shingle mills, sash and door factories, cigar factories, a distillery, a brewery, glass factory and wood pipe factory. The city is about 12 miles from Vancouver and served by the B. C. Electric Railroad, C. P. R. and Great Northern. There is also a deep water frontage on the Fraser. Stern wheelers ply up and down stream and steam and sailing vessels from down the coast can come alongside her wharves. "Horeat Westminster."

When you are looking for a climate without the extremes of temperature that the interior provinces are subjected to; when you have capital to invest in Real Estate, Buildings, Timber Limits, Mines, etc.; or if you are looking for an opening in business, this city, with a water frontage and harbor of the best on the Pacific Coast, with a townsite second to none, good water, low rate of taxation, educational facilities unsurpassed, where a high moral standard is maintained, offers to you the best opportunities for investment.

Come and see us or write to

MARTINSON & Co. Real Estate, Investments, etc. North Vancouver, B.C.

**Vancouver and Victoria
the
Liverpool and Los Angeles
of Canada**

We make no apologies for the above title, as we believe these cities possess ample qualifications to justify such a statement, and we are fully convinced that no other cities in Canada to-day afford such exceptional opportunities for profitable investment in real estate.

We are permanently established, having our headquarters at Vancouver with a large, fully equipped Branch Office in Victoria, and will gladly give inquirers the full benefit of our knowledge and experience as to values, good locations, etc.

Our Motto:

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**To Intending Settlers
in B.C.**

WE are located in the city of New Westminster, on the banks of the rich Fraser River valley. Our list of farm lands up and down this fertile valley is large and varied. We can suit you in lands from 5 to 500 acres. These farm lands lie along the Fraser River and our fruit farms lie between New Westminster and Vancouver and surrounding country, on tram lines, railroads and good wagon roads. You can make a living on 5 to 10 acres of land. Our list of City property is also very large—houses and lots from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and on good terms.

A Few Specials

\$60 per acre—7 ten-acre blocks a short distance from this city. Splendid farm and fruit lands, easily cleared, no stones, good pile timber; can be bought in quantity up to 70 acres.

\$1,250 will buy 10 acres of good vegetable and fruit land 3 miles from the city; \$200 worth of pile timber on place. This land is on a good road and a proposed tram line to Port Moody.

\$3,500 will buy a good fruit and chicken ranch, 2 miles from town; 4 acres in orchard bearing; a good 5-room house, chicken houses, etc. Fine spring water running to place. On a fine wagon road.

Large Farms

231 acres

All under cultivation and 15 miles of underdrainage. The very best of cereal and vegetable soil. This farm has good buildings on it and can be bought as a whole, or in any quantity to suit.

Per Acre \$95

536 acres

of the very best of delta land, nearly all under cultivation. Good buildings. Can be cut up to suit purchaser.

Per Acre \$165

The above lands will produce from \$100 to \$1200 per acre.

Correspondence Solicited.

When you come to New Westminster call on

Royal City Realty Co.

P. O. Box 625

New Westminster, B. C.

ABBOTT & HYDE

are the men to go to for reliable information whether you buy from them or not:

THEY KNOW

and will put you on the right track.

AN INSTANCE: Owner just consented to sell his fine Fruit Land in 15-acre plots; \$60 per acre; 15 minutes' walk to station or river.

Next Quichon Hotel, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Phone 321

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work

Fully Guaranteed in every respect



Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$33.75



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Buy no stove until you have seen our wonderful stove offers

Our splendid patterns of economical stoves, costing little to buy and so constructed as to use the least possible fuel; all told about in our

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.

The Wingold Stove Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
245 Notre Dame Ave., Dept. F.A.

LET ME PROVE THAT

10 Acres of our Kootenay Fruit Land

Will earn from \$300.00 to \$500.00 a month FOR YOU.

I will sell it to you for \$5.00 a week.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE PROOF.

W. J. McKIM, Nelson, B.C.
British Columbia Fruit Lands

After paying attention to a lady's pet dog a gentleman asked its name. "I call the dear creature 'Perchance'" she answered. "Surely a strange name for your delightful pet, madam."

"Do you think so, really? I named it after Byron's dog. Don't you remember where he says, 'Perchance my dog will howl!'"—Pearson's Weekly.

CHEW PAY ROLL BRIGHT PLUG TOBACCO

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1647).

"So, little one," he answered, more gently, "ye think yer father'd be safer in than out there wastin' words. Don't worry, little one; that storm 'll not come any nearer this night, 'n' yer father 'll be in soon, safe and sound, I 'll warrant ye!"

Reassured I sat down on the bench close to Chris, so close that presently, when he began speaking in a low tone, so low that I knew he was talking, as he sometimes did, to himself, and had forgotten all about me, I heard every word that he said.

He was again looking across to the elderberry bushes, and soon he began to rub his bare stubby chin slowly and ruminatingly.

"Dash it!" he said, shaking his head from side to side half mournfully, "it's a sore pity, them two, the one mistakin' the other, 'n' the other mistakin' the one! 'N' it's good grain is on one side as well as the other, 'n' neither 'll see it for lookin' all the time at a cockle-seed or two. 'N' which hes the biggest cockle-seed? Why, dash it, don't ask me!"

Chris's metaphors often bothered me, yet I invariably knew when he was speaking in metaphor. This time I made a prodigious effort to understand what he might mean, for I recognised that, in some way, he was referring to my father and Henry Carmichael; but I could not settle the matter to my own satisfaction, so asked him presently, "What do you mean, Chris?"

He turned to me in a surprised way, as if just aware of my presence, then began smoothing the axe-handle again.

"About what?" he asked. "About the cockle-seed."

"Why," he said, rubbing his chin again, "why, dash it, can't I talk about cockle-seed if I like?"

But I was not to be put aside so. "Did you mean anything like—oh you know—about the mote in your brother's eye when there's a beam in your own?"

Chris smiled grimly, and looked long into my face.

"Why, dash it, little one," he said at last, "I don't believe ye're a baby any longer!"

"Why, no, I should say not! I'm eleven!" I returned, "But, Chris?"

"Well?"

"You think Mr. Carmichael's far wickeder than father, don't you? Father never swears, you know."

Chris gave his head a scratch, then took to scrubbing the handle with good will.

"Dash it," he said, "I wish ye wouldn't be alwus askin' questions! Yer father 's a good man, straight 'n' honest, 'n' I hope, that's what his little girl 'll alwus be. Mr. Carmichael hes his good points, too. Don't you ever go to thinking he hasn't. Most folks hes their good points, 'n' don't you ever go to getting so much dust on yer glasses as not to see it. It's that same dust that causes a good deal o' the misery o' this world, little girl."

"But, Chris, swearing's very wicked, isn't it?"

Slowly Chris laid the axe-handle down, then, clasping his hands about his knee, looked off toward the elderberry bushes whence my father was now slowly returning.

"Surely it's not right to swear," said he, "an' I'm thinkin' when a man gets enough o' the grace o' God in his heart, he's glad enough to lay it aside fer good 'n' all. But I have sometimes been thinkin' swearin' isn't altogether shut up jist to the words that comes out of a man's mouth. The Bible says, swear not at all; 'n' the Bible's a grand guide fer us all. I'm not jist sure o' the kind o' swearin' it meant jist there—mebbe they did swearing different, as well as other things in them days—but if it meant all round cursin' like what Henry Carmichael there does off 'n' on, why I'm thinkin' mebbe it was hittin' jist as much at what's behind the words as at the words themselves. Ye see I'm thinkin' a good deal o' the swearin's about like when I say 'Dash it.' Fer example, if I was mad enough I could make 'Dash it' pretty bad swearin'—'n' hev' mebbe, lots o' times—'n' if I didn't say 'Dash it', at all, but jist felt ugly enough 'n' mean enough, why that 'ud be swearin' too, jist as wicked swearing

mebbe, as when a man uses big soundin' words like them Henry Carmichael says. Mind ye, I'm not sayin' swearin's ever right or nice, fer it ain't, but I'm jist trying to say my thought that mebbe the man that doesn't swear's sometimes as bad as the one that does, 'n' without further knowledge o' them there is no reason fer settin' the one down at the gate o' Heaven 'n' the other at the gate o' Hell.

Ay, it's a funny world, this is," rubbing his chin again in a puzzled way, "'n' it's hard to keep a grip on things, but I'm thinking after all it's the kindly open heart, 'n' the tryin' to do what's fair 'n' straight that counts most 'n' tricks o' the tongue that comes second. A good deal o' them things is jist habit mebbe, or carelessness, or want o' ever stoppin' to think jist how ugly 'n' senseless it sounds. But mind, I ain't sayin' swearin's kind or right; 'n' as I said afore, when a man's got enough o' the real grace o' God in his heart he ain't likely to swear much. But then his heart 'll be sweet 'n' kind, too, 'n' he'll not be swearin' away down in it, neither."

This long speech of Chris's puzzled me. In some way it seemed to be upsetting much of the distinction I had formed, or been trained to form, between the marks by which the good and evil were to be known, and of late, somehow, I was beginning to set much store by Chris's opinion of things. But as yet such a problem was beyond my powers of mental digestion, hence, after a confused attempt to follow out his reasoning, I gave up, and, laying down my head on the old man's shoulder, watched my father drawing nearer and the thunder-clouds passing quickly toward the southeast, with a sense of thankfulness that a terrible crisis had gone.

"You know so much about things, Chris," I said. "Do you think I'll know as much when I'm old like you?"

But the old man shuffled his feet, as he often did when somewhat confused, and set to work again sand-papering his axe-handle.

"Tut, tut, little one," he said. "Ye got me into it, ye did. It's not fer an old man like me to be sittin' up here in judgment on things, 'n' mebbe me own two eyes chock full o' beams! But, dash it, ye will keep askin' questions! Why don't ye ask yer father or Miss Tring?"

As my father passed us, his countenance looked no more disturbed than usual, and he stopped to pat me on the head.

Thankful for this mark of his forgiveness and favour, my light heart returned again, and I went to sleep that night feeling that my father was a very good and very much injured man, indeed, and that, no matter what Chris might say, Mr. Carmichael was very, very wicked, and the words he had used very wicked words indeed.

(To be Continued).

THAT \$1,500 EGG.

The Rhea in the Bronx Zoo had laid an egg worth \$1,500. It is the first rhea egg ever produced in America, and if it hatches, a world's record as well as an egg will be smashed. A rhea has never hatched in captivity. As soon as it was laid this one was put in an incubator and a man hired to watch it. It should hatch in five weeks if it hatches. A rhea egg was once laid and set in London but it failed to hatch. The rhea is the American ostrich, but its feathers are not so nice and fit for bodily adornment as the ostrich of the old world. Rhea feathers are used for soft feather brushes. The rhea has a strange rudiment left over from prehistoric times when the flying creature evolved slowly from out some form of the reptilian, it carries a claw upon the three digits of its wings showing that the wing originated from an archaic fore limb. When young the birds can run along limbs and the ground, using these claws on the wings with the facility the feet proper display, but as they get older they lose this power to use the wings as feet. A rhea egg may not hatch in captivity, but the male rhea tries to hatch out any other egg he can steal from birds kept about him. In wild, free life, he does the greater part of the incubating.

RUSSIAN CROP CONDITION.

The current year grain crops in Russia exceed last year's yield by 26,000,000 bushels, but fall 200,000,000 bushels, or eleven per cent. below the average, according to the report of the central statistical committee of that country published recently. A fine crop had been expected and the high prices of grain, assuring a remunerative export business, offer the only relieving feature of the situation. The yields, however, would indicate no repetition of last year's famine.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S ADVICE.

T. P.'s Weekly has a contribution entitled "Twelve Don'ts for Canada," containing sober advice to prospective emigrants. It is written out of personal observation and experience. In the beginning the writer says: "Don't go to Canada at all" if you have a good secure berth at home, or one with promise of promotion. If, however, you must go, don't emigrate to the Eastern provinces or Ontario. In Canada the motto is "Go West, young man, go West." For reasons very obvious to us of the West, he begs his countrymen not to go to Canada in any season, but spring or early summer. And, "Don't take furniture." Again: "Don't pay premiums for yourself or any of your family to be instructed in Canadian farming conditions. . . . Go to the famous Agricultural college at Guelph for instructions, or else work as an employee as general farm-servant." (Evidently the writer does not know of the Manitoba Agricultural college.)

Some other warnings are: "Don't be afraid of the cold; its extremity is only noticeable when the wind is high. Don't be in a hurry to take a free grant of land because it is free; learn about its local conditions first. Don't think that Canada is run on British lines. You must satisfy Canadians that you are a 'good Englishman,' before the open hand will meet you. Don't put your hand to the plough and turn back. 'Butt right in.' There is gold in the Golden West, though the dollar bills do not lie about the streets. There, as elsewhere, there are sometimes bad harvests. There, as elsewhere, there are folks with nimble wits who make a living out of those with wits less nimble. But if a man has grit, determination, and a little patience, let him go West with all confidence. With these qualifications there is no doubt of the result. The competition will come, and come soon."

DON'T WAKE THE DRAGON.

Old Hard Times, the Dragon,
Is sleeping in his lair,
Bones of men and women
Are scattered everywhere,
Confidence is leaning
Rather sadly on his spear,
Wondering if the people
Don't want him longer here.

Loud enough folks chatter
To waken him that sleeps
"We're afraid that Good Times
Isn't staying here for keeps;
Crops are somewhat skimpish,
Stocks are shrinking, too,
Taken altogether
Things are looking blue."

Stop your fearsome talking,
Let the Dragon sleep.
Hearten up brave Confidence,
That he his watch may keep.
In the book of wisdom
Did you never see
"Whoso'er thou fearest
Will happen unto thee?"

Courage, more than plenty,
Makes fat Good Times stay;
Fearing, more than shortage
Drives Good Times away.
Let us face the future,
Brave and full of cheer
Then old Dragon Hard Times
Never will appear.

DEVON TO ME.

Where my fathers stood watching the
sea,
Gale-spent herring boats hugging the
lea;
There my Mother lives—moorland
and tree,
High o' the blossom! Devon to me!

Where my fathers walked driving the
plow—
Whistling their hearts out — who
whistles now?

There my Mother burns fire faggots
free.
Scent o' the wood-smoke! Devon to
me!

Where my fathers sat passing their
bowls—
They've no cider now—God rest their
souls!

There my Mother feeds red cattle
three,
Taste o' the cream pan! Devon to me!

Where my fathers sleep turning to
dust
This old body throw when die I must!

There my Mother calls — wakeful is
she—
Sound o' the west wind! Devon to
me!

Where my fathers lie — when I am
gone
Who need pity me, dead? Never n!

There my Mother clasps me — Let me
be!
Feel o' the red earth! Devon to me!

**"Blessings Brighten as They
Take Their Flight."**

Health is never so much prized as when illness interferes with pleasure or work. When the stomach is sick, the digestion weak, the nerves unstrung, the head heavy with pain, nothing seems so desirable as a sound mind in a healthy body. Keep stomach, liver and bowels in good order with

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and you will rarely lose a day's work or an evening's pleasure through sickness. These pills are a safe corrective and a general tonic, the good effects of which are felt throughout the entire body. Whenever you are not feeling at your best, take Beecham's Pills. They relieve constipation, remove bilious conditions, improve the digestion,

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My Peerless Incubator, and its running-mate the Peerless Brooder, will give you the right start in the poultry business. Nothing else will.

Nothing else will, because no other incubator or brooder is heated right, ventilated right and sold right. No other incubator, no other brooder, is GUARANTEED as I guarantee the Peerless.

I take all the guess-work, all the worry, out of poultry-raising with the Peerless outfit.

I will give you two years' time to pay for the outfit if you want me to.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make the Peerless earn you solid cash profits. Just do as I say, and I will stand by and help you

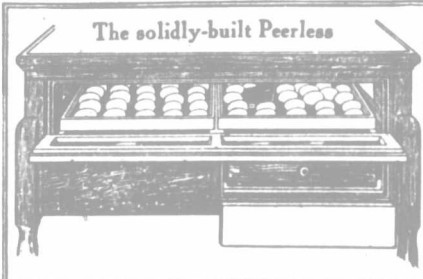
make a go of poultry-raising.

If you want me to, I'll undertake to get you topnotch prices for all the poultry you want to sell. I won't sell it for you, but I'll find you a direct buyer for it, at any time of year—a buyer who can't get enough poultry or eggs, and who pays high prices and pays spot cash down.

I will see you through—that's it. I'll outfit you at my own risk; I'll guarantee you satisfaction with what you buy from me; I will find you a good market for your product.

You supply just plain gumption—that, with this outfit and my co-operation with you, will add you to the long list of people who are making more money out of poultry than they can make at anything else—and making it easier.

Now, never mind if this sounds too good to be true. You can't risk anything by hearing the whole story. That I will tell you if you will just send for my FREE book —"When Poultry Pays." It is well worth your reading.



Wouldn't to-day—now—be a good time to send for that book?

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

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.

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WANTED—Homeseekers' attention. If you want a farm home in British Columbia, drop a postal card for full particulars of our Club plan. Dominion Homeseekers' Association, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. 6-11

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FOR SALE—320 acres Okanagan Fruit Land, cheap, owner unable to attend to it. Particulars, &c., apply—Owner, 522 Powell St., Room 4, Vancouver, B.C. 13-11

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163—227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Employment Headquarters for all Railroads. 4-12

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.

A REAL SNAP—160 acres of some of the best Fruit Land in B.C., will exchange part for good rental property partly improved. Investigate. Address—Owner, Malakwa, B.C. 27-11

GENERAL STORE in Exchange for Farm Lands. An up-to-date business in an excellent wheat belt. Stock and building worth about eight thousand; turnover over twenty thousand; annual profits of five thousand. Is in an incorporated village of Sask. Only one opposition store. Would take over an improved farm with stock and implements or good raw Prairie. Failing health the only reason for selling. Send along accurate description of land with price, at once, as this is a snap which will soon be picked up. Address, GENERAL STORE SNAP, c/o FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 13-11

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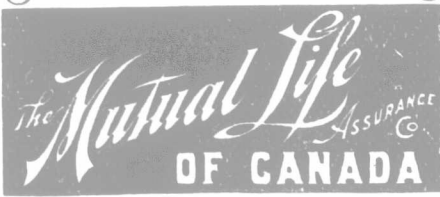
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has just such a record for successful management from the establishment of the Company in 1870 up to the present day, as the following summary will show:

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, Etc.	\$ 7,476,529.26
Add Present Assets, Dec. 31, 1906.	\$10,385,539.84
Amount paid to Policyholders and held for them.	\$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received.	\$17,388,715.05
Excess of Assets and payments over premium received.	\$ 523,354.05

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All live dealers in Canada sell "Sovereign Shells."

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Questions and Answers

HOMESTEADING DUTIES.

I will be greatly obliged if you will answer the following questions in your valuable paper. I entered for my homestead in January, 1906, got an extension until May 1st, 1907. I commenced residence May 1st, and have been on my homestead all the time since; if I stay until October 31st, can I then leave it and come on again on October 31st, 1908, to put in the six months of the second year, or is it necessary to put in six months residence in each calendar year. Can a homesteader live with his brother on a cornering section, and is it necessary for him to build a house?
Alta. S. T. C.

Ans.—Questions of this kind should be discussed with the Dominion lands agents. In our opinion both proposals would be within the provisions of the act but homestead inspectors do not accept our opinion as final.

SECURING SQUATTER'S CLAIM.

I and my three sons have been squatting on a section of unsurveyed land since last April. We have fenced a part of it, dug a well, plowed a fire guard, broke a few acres, put up farm buildings, etc. Two of my sons are remaining there during the winter and I and the rest of my family intend to go and reside there permanently next spring, but have been informed that we can lay no claim to the place and that any other person can file on it when it is surveyed. Will you kindly inform us if this is so, and if so what our best course would be in the circumstances.
Alta. J. B.

Ans.—Your negotiations will be with the Department of the Interior who administer the even numbered sections. As a general rule the squatter's claim is recognized as being prior but as soon as the land is surveyed you should file on it in the regular way.

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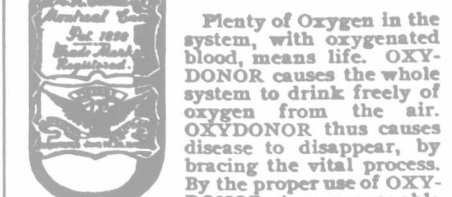
Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the threads—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

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Plenty of Oxygen in the system, with oxygenated blood, means life. OXYDONOR causes the whole system to drink freely of oxygen from the air. OXYDONOR thus causes disease to disappear, by bracing the vital process. By the proper use of OXYDONOR at any reasonable hour, anyone can maintain maximum vigor and make disease a mere inconvenience of short duration.

Thousands of men and women are today enjoying independence from medication and disease, by having in their own hands the means of curing themselves of all ills.

MRS. CLARK, 28 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of your Oxydonor No. 2. Through the advice of a friend I purchased one: After undergoing an operation for a cancerous growth on the uterus, it has strengthened me wonderfully. It has also scattered varicose veins which I have had very bad for many years; my legs are better now at the age of fifty-four than they have been for twenty years."

OXYDONOR may be carried in the pocket and used at any time without delay, but is usually applied while you sleep. Write for our descriptive books, mailed you without cost.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. There is but one genuine OXYDONOR, and that has the name of the originator and inventor—**Dr. H. Sanche**—engraved in the metal.

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MONTREAL. 17
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**YORKSHIRE HORSEMAN'S
CONDITION POWDER.**

Mr. Editor,—In your issue of October 9th, in the Question and Answer column, I find a subscriber enquiring for a condition powder. Here is one I have used for over forty years with goods results:

Crucos of antimony, sweet nitre, cream of tartar and flowers of sulphur, of each four ounces. Powder and mix them well for use. One tablespoonful of these powders may be given in scalded bran twice a week or a feed of oats moistened with water that the powder may adhere thereto.

"YORKSHIRE HORSEMAN."
Sintaluta, Sask.

Trade Notes.

BEEMAN'S JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER is entirely different from any grain cleaner or fanning mill on the market. The cleaning and separating device consists of a spiral screen some ten feet in length, revolving in a cylinder. The grain is fed in at the upper end of the machine, passes through a scalping screen which removes straw and coarse material, on into the receiving screen which encircles the spiral. In passing from the upper to the lower end of the machine the grain is taken up and separated about thirty times, which accounts for the splendid work done in separating wild or tame oats from wheat.

These mills are thorough graders and separators and farmers using them on shrunken or frosted wheat have raised the quality from one to three grades. In this particular these machines are years ahead of the old style graders. Raise the grade of the wheat grown on an ordinary farm this year two points and the cleaner is paid for three times over. The Beeman is also equipped with a bluestoning appliance for treating seed grain, cleaning and bluestoning being done at one operation. They will handle 80 bushels of wheat per hour.

WE THINK THAT ALL FARMERS WILL agree with us when we say that when marketing wheat we need a spring seat more than any other time; also that the old style seat is not of much use for this kind of work—it is so much in the way, awkward to carry and decidedly uncomfortable, especially in cold weather. Most men would rather kneel or stand and drive home than carry that kind of seat. Lloyd's seat which has been advertised on the front cover of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some weeks is light, small and strong; you can hang it on the outside or throw it in the bottom of your box and load on it; it takes up no room.

If only one man is on it he can sit to one end, thus putting his weight nearly all on two springs; if that is not springy enough he has only to sit back slightly and put his weight all on one spring and as well as the up and down motion with this seat you have a gentle swinging motion in crossing furrows and uneven ground.

You sit down inside instead of on top of the box, you cannot fall out. We doubt if there is one farmer who has been in this country many years, who, if he will stop to think, cannot recall some serious accident caused by the old high spring seat. \$3.50 and \$4.00 is a small amount for so handy a contrivance. Get in touch with the Wawanesa Wagon Seat Co.

IN THIS ISSUE WE PUBLISH AN ACCOUNT of the management of an orchard in the interior of British Columbia. Fruit growing is a most fascinating occupation for the man who likes outdoor work in a mild climate.

Many farmers who have farmed for years on the prairie naturally turn their faces to the valleys of the coast provinces for a new home and fruit lands. This suggests the question of the buying of land and in this connection we would direct attention to the announcement of H. & M. Bird, which appears on page 1643.

S. H. CHAPMAN, PRESIDENT, and General Manager of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, is in the west looking into the interests of his company and endeavoring to extend the trade of the Canadian aermotor and other lines which they handle.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE IMPLEMENT houses have received a business call from H. W. Fleury, of J. F. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont., the extensive manufacturers of feed cutters, grinders, plows and other farm machinery.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, through Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has issued instructions to the various Government Inspectors in charge of official sheep dipping that the use of Zenoleum is to be "Permitted for use as a sheep scab remedy under United States Department of Agriculture, Regulation 33, B.A.I. 143."

This surely is an endorsement worth while, added to the fact that Zenoleum is to-day used in forty-three out of forty-five American Agricultural Colleges, and by the most important breeders of livestock in the world.

Almost any dealer in drugs or general merchandise can supply Zenoleum. If your dealer will not care for your wants, do not take a substitute, but send your order direct to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 114 Lafayette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, and you will have prompt attention.

IT IS NO DOUBT a good plan to invest liberally in lands and other property in a country like ours where values cannot fail to rise but at the same time one should not neglect the ordinary precautions against tight money and depression. An investment in life insurance is considered a safe method of saving money where it will earn something. No extravagant profits are promised on such an investment but the insured in a company like the Great West Life which employs its funds in enterprises that are expanding receives the benefit of "good times." Policies taken out fifteen years ago on the endowment plan are maturing now and show a value for instance on a \$1,000 policy on which \$945 is actually paid of \$1,519. Few men have as successfully invested small sums as \$50 to \$100 a year to better advantage than those who put this amount into a Great West Policy. The circumstance carries its own lesson. Talk it over with a representative of the company.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE has opened its new school year with a largely increased attendance over the enrollment at the same time last year. The increased attendance has been almost uniform in all the various departments of the college which goes to show that every department is up to standard and in healthy condition. Living expenses have not been increased at Highland Park College, while in almost every other school in the country board has been increased from 50 cents to \$1.00 and \$1.50 a week.

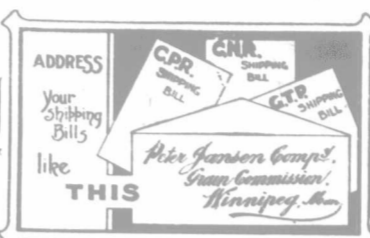
The college has accommodation in its own building for almost 800 students. The laboratories and equipments and library are as complete as can be found in any institution of learning in the country. Thousands of dollars have been spent within the last few years in equipping electrical, physical, chemical, pharmaceutical and bacteriological laboratories.

Highland Park College is composed of the regular College of Liberal Arts and a large number of technical schools and colleges. The College of Liberal Arts is a standard college in every particular, composed of classical and scientific courses. In addition there are colleges, engineering, pharmacy, commerce, and music and oratory.

The winter quarter at Highland Park College will open November 26th. Students may enter any department of the school at that time quite as well as at the beginning of the school year.

Those wishing further information with regard to the school should write to Pres. O. H. Longwell, Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, for the work in which they are interested.

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Write for our book "Every Farmer's Form Filler," which we will send free if you state that you saw our Advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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Over 23 years' experience in Grain Commission business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

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We have daily brisk inquiries for all grades of Oats, Wheat and Barley.

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the full value of our long
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Write us—Send us Samples of your Grain.

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Have you Anything to Sell ?

Why not use our "WANTS & FOR SALE" column. Remember our sworn circulation is

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Our Rates are 2 cents per word.

It gets results. Give it a trial

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG



WE WANT YOUNG MEN!

For Firemen and Brakemen on both American and Canadian Railroads. We instruct you at your home by mail in from 4 to 6 weeks and assist you in securing a good paying position where promotion is sure. Being in close touch with all American and Canadian Railroads we can recommend you to the road nearest your home if you prefer. **Be a Railroad man! Start now!**

Earn \$75 to \$150 a Month.

We now have requests from the *Great Northern Ry.* for 600 men, from the *Great Western Ry.* for 20 men, from the *Sea Line Ry.* for 50 men and other calls from all over the country. Many of our men are placed before they are through with their instruction. More calls for competent men than we can supply. Hundreds of positions now open all over the country. Do you want one? Write us today for free information regarding our plan.

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Right on time
Right on quality
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CHEERFULLY
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bump without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Ourb, Chapped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

The Heavier Your Hogs



the More Money You Make

Pratt's Animal Regulator

115 Pratt-Fed Hogs Bring \$2,293.41

RUSHSVLVANIA, O.—Mr. Robson, of the Rose Brook farm, recently sold 115 hogs. They weighed 32,763 pounds and brought 7c per pound, making a total of \$2,293.41. They were all May pigs except two litters that came in April, and they had been Pratt-fed from pigs up.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

is a blend of costly roots and herbs imported from all parts of the world and prepared by veterinary experts in the famous Pratt laboratories at Philadelphia. Every ingredient has been chosen because of its action on some specific animal organ and the result is a perfectly balanced preparation that supplies just the things needed to develop stock and keep it in a normal, healthy condition.

ADVICE FREE
If there is anything wrong with any of your live stock—poultry, horses, sheep—be sure to write to us. Our veterinarians will write and tell you what to do immediately.

DOUBLE GUARANTEE
Each Package of Pratt's Animal Regulator is accompanied by a written guarantee from the Pratt Food Company, which is signed by the President of the Company and also by your dealer.

Regular price, 25 cents, but **FREE** to you if you send your name and address, mentioning which you want:

Pratt's New Horse Book
Pratt's New Sheep Book
Pratt's New Pig Book
Pratt's New Poultry Book

Pratt Food Co. Dept. 5
88-89 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Canada

GOSSIP

THE AYRSHIRE BREED.

A neat and instructive little brochure on the Ayrshire breed of cattle, with the scale of points of the perfect Ayrshire cow, has been printed for the use of and distributed by members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. It is, we believe, from the facile pen of W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que., the Secretary of the Association, and is altogether so instructive, lucid and concise as to calm reproduction in full through these columns:

"The Ayrshire cattle originated in the county of Ayr, in the south-west part of Scotland, in a district of succulent grasses, and adapted to dairying, but exposed to the severe storms of an unprotected coast. There the Ayrshires still thrive in numberless herds, the pride of the Scotch breeder, by whom foundation stock is sent to all parts of the world.

"Having been subjected to rigorous climatic conditions for over a hundred years, this breed has developed a vigor of constitution that can endure and easily adapt itself to the biting frosts of the north, or to the hot sun of the south; and is equally contented on the prairies of the west, upon the rocky hillsides of British Columbia, or Eastern Canada.

"Wherever the Ayrshire cow may be located, in whatever country or clime, she maintains a cheerful and gentle disposition, combined with an exuberant spirit and bloom, which are as apparent and pronounced in the old cow, as in the young cow, the yearling, or the calf. This condition is the outgrowth of universal good health and explains why the Ayrshire cow continues to breed and keep up a profitable flow of milk in her advanced years. She matures late and improves with age. Being hardy and tough, a good feeder, and not dainty in her appetite, the roughest food tastes good to her, and she does not seem to be disturbed whether the hay is good or poor; she eats it with relish and wants more.

"She is a very persistent milker, giving a uniform quantity well up to another calving, and requiring some care to dry her off.

"The Ayrshire is pre-eminently the family cow, and analysis shows her milk to be particularly nutritious for humankind, a balanced ration, a complete food; it is easily digested and assimilated by the system. Physicians who know about Ayrshire milk, strongly recommend its use for babies and invalids; and many families living in suburban places have bought and kept one or two Ayrshire cows each, solely to get the proper food for their babies, or for invalids with weak stomachs.

"If the world should ever give full recognition for the service this patient and noble animal (the dairy cow of any breed) has rendered to the human race then, like the custom in India, she would receive the tenderest treatment, from all mankind, until her natural death; be buried with family affection, and her memory cherished, instead of being slaughtered for a little profit, when her usefulness begins to wane.

"Ayrshire milk has a good body, is rich in total solids and never looks blue. In the Pan-American Model Dairy contest at Buffalo, the Ayrshire stood a close second in quantity of milk, and a close second in profit from butter and milk combined; and if the value of all the by-products of the Ayrshire milk in that test had been taken into account the Ayrshire would have given the largest returns in profit based on the cost of production.

"Her yield was more uniform than that of any other breed entered in the contest, and a less difference between the best and poorest.

"The Ayrshire cow will show more net profit every year, from her beginning to her ending in old age, taking into consideration the amount, the kind and the cost of food consumed, her easy-keeping tendencies, and the amount and quality of milk produced, than the cow of any other dairy breed.

"Her general appearance is striking, being alert and full of life and reserved energy, handsome and attractive, 1,000 to 1,000 pounds weight, usually

white and red, spotted, but varying in these colors from nearly all white to nearly all red.

"The Ayrshire Breeders' Association claims, and is prepared to demonstrate in competition with the Holstein, the Jersey or the Guernsey cows, that for quality and quantity of milk, of butter-fat and solids, considering the cost of feed in each case, and the actual net profit, the Ayrshire, as a dairy cow, stands on an average pre-eminently above them all.

"It is only within a very few years that the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association instituted a system of official tests, and only a few of the breeders have entered their herds, consequently we have the records of a comparatively small number of cows, but enough to show that the Ayrshire cow is by nature a wonderful dairy cow, both in milk and butter production, and that it would be an easy matter to produce families of phenomenal cows, adapted to the production of either butter or milk.

"The Association has confined itself chiefly to the yearly tests, believing that it is the long period that shows the staying quality of the breed, and the true value of a dairy cow. It is not a hard matter to get a spurt of a record for a week, or even for a month, but when it comes to a full year of steady work it shows the capacity of the cow.

"We have in the ordinary work of the dairy found a number of cows that gave from fourteen to nineteen pounds of butter in seven days, and from sixty to nearly 100 pounds in the month.

"We have from the official files of the American Association tests, compiled the following yields from individual cows:

- MILK.**
- 78 cows gave over 8,000 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 51 cows gave over 8,500 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 43 cows gave over 9,000 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 17 cows gave over 9,000 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 14 cows gave over 10,000 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 7 cows gave over 10,500 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 6 cows gave over 11,000 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 4 cows gave over 11,500 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 2 cows gave over 12,000 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 1 cow gave over 12,500 pounds of milk in a year.
 - 181 cows gave over 300 pounds of butter each in one year.
 - 87 cows gave over 350 pounds of butter each in one year.
 - 33 cows gave over 400 pounds of butter each in one year.
 - 13 cows gave over 450 pounds of butter each in one year.
 - 5 cows gave over 500 pounds of butter each in one year.
 - 1 cow gave nearly 550 pounds of butter in one year.
- "In the Canadian Record of Performance test, scarcely over 16 months in operation, a number of cows have been entered. Many of them have already qualified, with records of 10,000 and 11,000 lbs. of milk within the year for mature cows, and 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk for heifers, the mature cows frequently giving over 400 lbs. and the heifers over 350 lbs. of butter-fat.

"A number of private records of Ayrshire herds that has come under our notice, gives the average yield of milk per annum to run from 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. showing a high percentage of butter-fat."

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

say that eight persons out of ten suffer at some time or other from piles. Whether the piles are bleeding or protruding, or itching or blind, Zam-Buk gives immediate ease.

Mr. Neil Devon, Webbwood, Ont., suffered with piles eight years. A few boxes of Zam-Buk cured him. He since says: "I have had no return of the trouble so that I know that I am permanently cured."

Zam-Buk cures Cuts, Chapped Hands, Ulcers, Burns, Sore Legs, Abscesses, Poisoned Wounds, Boils, Eczema and all skin troubles. Rubbed well in it is a splendid embrocation for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica, etc., 50 cents a box of all Druggists and stores or post-paid on receipt of price from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

JAPAN BUYS ENGLISH HORSES.

The Japanese commissioners, who have been in England for some time on a horse-purchasing expedition, have been buying heavily in Thoroughbreds and Hackneys. The Imperial Government of Japan is endeavoring to establish their own horsebreeding industry on a firmer basis that a supply for war purposes may be available in the home market. The commission have to spend \$400,000 in Britain.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE SHORTHORN SALES.

Only one theme could be of much interest to readers at this time. The great Shorthorn sales of the season are over, and once again "Old Amos" comes out very much on top. He was a wonderful man, the old Quaker (Cruickshank), and in the Shorthorn world "his soul is marching on." All the same, in the midst of our northern jubilation, let us not forget Tommy Bates. The only remaining Bates herd of cattle in England, of any dimensions, is that of Mr. Joseph Harris at Brakenburg Tower, Carlisle. It was formerly at Calthwaite in the same grassy county of Cumberland. Mr. Harris sold a draft from his Bates' herd under Mr. Thornton's hammer a few weeks ago, and got capital prices. His cattle have a style that you do not quite find in the thick, fleshy Cruickshank type. A blend of the two, if you get them to "nick" does splendidly, only wisdom is profitable to direct in work of that kind. Forty females at the Brakenburg Tower sale averaged £99-18-8, and nice bulls averaged £50-19-8. The buyers were all home breeders, and indeed one feature of all the Shorthorn sales lately has been the comparative inaction of the Argentine buyers. Mr. Harris got 285 guineas for Dutchess 139th, a four-year-old cow. He had 270 guineas for another Dutchess a year old, and 265 guineas for a two-year-old Dutchess, as well as 200 guineas for a Dutchess heifer calf. The yearling bull, Duke of Cumberland 21st, made 200 guineas, his buyer being the well-known Gloucestershire stockman, J. T. Hobbs, Maisey Hampton, Fairford. Other Dutchess cows made 150 guineas, and a red heifer calf out of the 270 guinea-cow made 155 guineas, the buyers being the Messrs. Dean, Dowsby, Lincoln, who were also extensive buyers last week at the northern sales. They are very extensive breeders both of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. A two-year-old heifer of the Wild Eyes tribe made 155 guineas, another of the Dutchess race made 150 guineas, and a Dutchess of Cumberland heifer calf, fourteenth of the name, made 160 guineas to Mr. Cazalet, a well-known dairy Shorthorn breeder in Kent. These figures show that, given good cattle, well-cared for, and not "run to seed," nothing can beat a "bit of Bates" when you come to the sale-ring. Style and milking qualities always count in the female, and that is as it should be.

Mr. Thornton has also had a series of quite successful sales in other parts of England. At "The Duffryn" Newport, Hon. Richard Stratton has a fine old herd of the Moss Rose tribe. He sold 55 of them lately, making an average of over £36 each, which was quite good. Great Shorthorn sales are also to be held this week in Yorkshire, where Mr. Thornton conducts sales every year. The demand for good cattle continues very brisk, but anything of secondary character does not make much money.

The Northern Shorthorn Week of 1907 will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Duthie broke all his previous records, making an average of £409-16-3, for 17 bull calves, or not far short of ten times the average which he made in 1880. Twenty-eight bull calves in that year made an average of £45 each, and the averages have, with little intermission, steadily increased ever since. The highest figures this year were 750 guineas, 720 guineas, 700 gs, and 530 guineas. Last year the highest figure was 850 guineas, but the average for 18 bull calves was £304-15-10. Mr. Duthie and his neighbors may well be congratulated on a week of phenomenal trade. The four bull calves from the Uppermill herd of Mr. John Marr, which were sold at the same time, made an average of 100 guineas each, but the next best sale of the series

to Collynie, was that at Manis of Sanquhar, Forres, on the Friday. There the 56 head catalogued made the splendid average of £75-9-9. There was a two-days sale at Aberdeen intervening. On the first day 120 head made the average of £49-13-10, and on the second, 96 head made an average of £38-10-1. At all of these sales home buyers took the "plums." There were Argentine operators but they either had not deep enough purses, or were afraid of the vagaries of the tuberculin test in Buenos Ayres. Aberdeenshire breeders, as the readers of this letter are doubtless aware, have set themselves against recognizing or giving any guarantee that cattle will pass the test. Mr. Duthie has led them in this, and he certainly has lost nothing by assuming a resolute attitude.

On the first day at Aberdeen, A. T. Gordon, who was recently judging at Toronto, got as high as 180 guineas, and 130 gs for two-year-old heifers. Mr. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum, who has an excellent herd, got 500 gs, for a yearling heifer, which, if not a record, is certainly a very high price. Mr. Bruce, Heatherwick, who also owns a fine old herd got 110 gs for a yearling heifer from an Irish buyer. On the second day, Mr. Anderson, Wardes, had 120 gs for a two-year-old heifer. A new breeder, Mr. Cornelius, from Cheshire, was a good buyer. He gave 260 gs for a two-year-old heifer bred by Mr. Morrison, Phingash, Fraserburgh; and 300 gs for a yearling heifer bred by Mr. Godfrey Hill of Little Hadd Mathic. Generally, after the first day at Collynie, the chief demand was for heifers. Yearlings and two-year-olds of superior breeding and merit were making big prices.

The Messrs. Law, who are leaving Minas off Sanquhar, Forres, for another big farm in that neighborhood, had a capital sale the same week. Mr. Duthie gave 170 gs and 150 gs for a couple of cows; Mr. Crawford, of Co. Tyrone, gave 200 gs for a third cow. A two-year-old heifer from Holl, made 120 gs, the Messrs. Dean, Dowsby, being the buyers. A third Morayshire breeder, Mr. H. M. S. McKay, Burgie Lodge, made a notable contribution to this sale. He got 106 gs for a two-year-old heifer, and 160 gs, 240 gs and 200 gs for yearling heifers; the two highest-priced heifers going to a Ross-shire farmer, Mr. John Gordon. Messrs. Dean gave 240 gs for a bull calf bred at Minas of Sanquhar. In the afternoon of the same day another sale was held in the town of Forres, and an Irish breeder, Sir H. H. Smiley, Ardmore, Lerne, had the honour of selling heifers at long prices to some of the most noted Aberdeenshire breeders. Mr. Duthie took one at 155 gs; Mr. James Durno, Jackston, took a second at 130 gs and Mr. James Durno, Westertown, took a third at 150 gs. The week was rounded off with a sale at Perth on the Saturday, at which 83 head from the principal breeders in Fife and Perth made an average of £28-10-3.

Colonel Munro, Mains of Murthly, who has a fine idea about a Short horn, sold a heifer for 160 gs to Sir H. H. Smiley, Lerne; and Mr. Stephen Mitchell of Boquhan got 100 gs for a two-year-old heifer. * * *

Apropos of the automobile and the horse-drawn carriage, the following from Vogue, a journal of fashion, hits the nail on the head, according to the opinion of many who drive for pleasure. "There is something lacking in dignity in the motor car. It has its good points and possibly after a few years it will become less the unwieldy machine that it now is, and perhaps it will be little a less common. But a machine, no matter how perfect it may be in its appointments, will never have the chic, the smartness of a vehicle which is drawn by blooded horses. There can be convenience, speed and comfort in machinery and its accomplishments, but it savors too much of the workshop to be aristocratic."

INNISFAIL FAIR.

The Agricultural Society's sixteenth fair was held on the 11th of October. This show is essentially an exhibit of farm produce, roots, vegetables, dairy products and poultry. Farm and

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars Long-distance 'phone at farm. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

RAW FURS

We are going to make a specialty this season of Mink, Marten, Muskrat and Lynx, and want to handle them in large quantities, and to do this we expect to pay high prices for them. Give us a trial shipment. Write for our price lists. They are free. We buy all kinds of raw furs and hides and pay highest market price for same. LA CROSSE WOOL & FUR CO., Dept. 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.

Advertisement for 'Fistula and Poll Evil' medicine. Includes text: 'Fistula and Poll Evil Cure', 'Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's...', 'Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure...'

Advertisement for 'HEREFORD' blood. Includes text: 'If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie'

Advertisement for 'INSTANT COLIC CURE'. Includes text: 'For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle. GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES. \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid. CLEMENT'S Drug Store, BRANDON'

Advertisement for 'We Do Job Printing'. Includes text: 'Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price. Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited'

Advertisement for 'SHORTHORNS'. Includes text: 'Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with top-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers. JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.'

Advertisement for 'OUR Shorthorns & Yorkshires'. Includes text: 'Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year. W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.'

Advertisement for 'PLEASANT VALLEY DUROC JERSEYS'. Includes text: 'A few males ranging from two months to one year old. Write your wants or come and see my stock. JOHN MAURER, Valley City, Alta.'

Advertisement for 'MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE'. Includes text: '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 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, Ont. Myra, C.P.R.'

Advertisement for 'ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS'. Includes text: 'The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.'

Advertisement for 'Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires'. Includes text: 'FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907 Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and 1906. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.'

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

Advertisement for 'SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES'. Includes text: 'We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded. In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prize-winning stock. For particulars write to WALTER JAMES & SONS, Reesor, Man.'

Advertisement for 'SHEEP DEER SKINS FUR'. Includes text: 'You can get more from us than anywhere else for your SHEEP DEER SKINS FUR. Write us now for prices, or ship us what you have. Our returns are quick cash and top prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO, ONT.'

Advertisement for 'Cattle and Sheep Labels'. Includes text: 'If you want to improve your stock these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample free. S. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.'

Advertisement for 'Glendenning Bros. HARDING, Man'. Includes text: 'RED POLLED CATTLE YORKSHIRE HOGS. A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale'

Advertisement for 'CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS'. Includes text: 'Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.'

Advertisement for 'SPECIAL OFFERING OF 8 Good Young Bulls FIT FOR SERVICE'. Includes text: 'Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.'

Advertisement for 'Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE'. Includes text: 'All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.'

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Horseman's Friend
—Safe and Sure.

If you have a lame horse, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that you can't work on account of a Sprain, Strain or Bruise, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse, that even the veterinary can't cure of Spavin—or any Soft Bunches or Swellings—get Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Be sure you get KENDALL'S. Two generations—throughout Canada and the United States—have used it and proved it.

TRAVELER'S REST, P.R.I., Dec. 15, '05.
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 20 years, and always find it safe and sure."

HUBERT P. McNEILL.

\$1. a bottle—\$ for \$5. Write for a copy of our great book "Treatise On The Horse." It's a mine of information for farmers and horsemen, who want to keep their stock in prime condition. Mailed free. 25
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
ENOSBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.

Clydesdale Fillies and Colts FOR SALE

I have still got eleven head. The fillies are all bred to a good registered stallion. There are some first-class show animals in this lot. Call or write for particulars.

JOHN HORN

Home Farm, Regina, Sask.

Seldom See a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Side, 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 Homestead St. Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Sala & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P.O. Box 472. Phone 2214

Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.
Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in December. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.
Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON

Fairview, C. N. R. Station. Garberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

Artistic and General Printers

SPECIALTIES: Business Cards, Invitation Cards, Name Circulars, Wedding Cards, Invoices, Memorandums and Receipt Books.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
14-16 Princess Street

garden products were well shown, grain perhaps not in such large quantities as formerly, on account of the fact that threshing and harvesting were still under way, but in the vegetable line quantity as well as quality was in evidence.

Poultry made a fairly representative exhibit. Innisfail has something of a reputation as a poultry district and we understand the local Poultry Association feel that the exhibits of poultry were sufficient to warrant them taking steps towards having a winter show. A petition was circulated among poultry fanciers at the fair, asking the department of agriculture to take steps in the near future towards starting a poultry breeding and experiment station. The movement should be enthusiastically supported by local dealers.

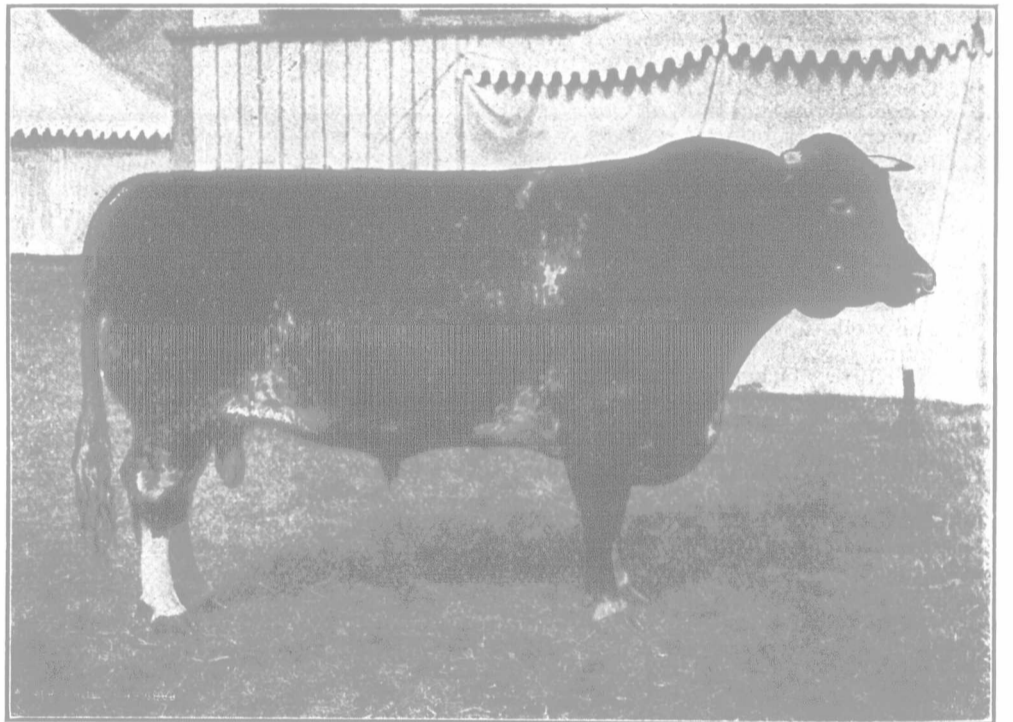
ARMY HORSE UNDER FIRE.

We had in our company a young German named Schultz. His horse was his especial pride. Sometimes Schultz went to sleep without rations, but his horse never. No matter how scarce or how hard it was to get forage, the young German's horse always had an evening feed, a thorough rubbing down, a loving pat, and a "Good-night, Frank," in two languages—broken English and German. Many a time have I seen Schultz skirmish for a lunch for his horse when we halted to make coffee instead of preparing his own lunch. While the rest of us stayed in our tents and read or played cards, Schultz would keep

spirit of the work as completely as his master. That night at 9 o'clock the brigade camped.

The moment Frank was unsaddled he lay down. Schultz thought it was because the horse, like himself, was tired, and after patting him and telling him in both languages what a splendid fellow he had been that day, and thanking him for carrying him safely through one of the hottest battles, he busied himself with getting supper. In the forage bag were several extra ears of corn. After his own repast of black coffee, crackers and uncooked white pork, such a banquet as many a soldier has been more thankful for than he was for the feast of last Thanksgiving, Schultz shelled the corn and took it to Frank. The horse did not welcome him as usual, did not rest his head on his master's shoulder and look, if he did not speak, thanks for such a master. He didn't hear Schultz announce in German that he was coming with a double ration. Frank was dead and stiffening, showing that soon after lying down life had departed.

When Schultz realized that his pet was dead he threw the corn down, dropped by the side of the animal, tenderly laid one hand on his neck and, with the other, gently rubbed his head, as he had done many times before, and sobbed like a child. In talking about his loss the next day, he said: "My poor Frank couldn't tell me he was badly hurt and ask to go to the hospital, as I would have done had I been shot. He carried me all day as if he thought it was his duty.



PRIME FAVORITE (IMP.) 45214.

First in Aged Shorthorn Bull Class and Grand Champion of the Breed Canadian National, Toronto, 1907. Owned by W. G. Pillit & Sons.

Frank's company for hours, sometimes talking German to him and sometimes English. Some of our horses showed lack of care; Frank's was always in good order; in camp he glistened like a new plug hat, and seemed as fond of his master as his master of him. When the Atlanta campaign opened, in May, 1864, there was not a prouder soldier or a prettier horse than Schultz and Frank in the 1st.

Our first fight of note in that campaign was at Varnell's Station, May 9. Somebody—never mind who—made a mess of it. Our little brigade, the 2nd of the 1st cavalry division, consisting of the 2nd and 4th Indiana and the 1st Wisconsin, commanded by Col. O. H. LaGrange was thrown against Gen. Joe Wheeler's entire command, and we fought it all day. We started to charge, but were halted in a piece of woods, and were ordered to fight on foot. We were already under fire and in considerable confusion, and only a portion of the command heard the order, so it happened that some of us fought as cavalry and some as infantry. Schultz remained mounted and did heroic service. Early in the fight his pet was shot. As the animal made but little fuss over it, and steadied down quickly, his rider thought it was only a slight wound and remained in the battle all day, having travelled many miles in the performance of important and dangerous tasks, the wonderful animal seeming to enter into the

and that things would go wrong if he didn't, and when the battle was over, and I was getting supper, he lay down and died.

"That horse was a better soldier than I am—than any man in the regiment. Not one of us would have fought all day with such a hurt as that. No one would have expected it of us, yet I expected it of Frank and he did not fail me." With this outburst, the poor fellow broke down again, and none of his comrades made light of the young German's sorrow. They knew it was sincere.—James F. Lyon, in *Chicago Times-Herald*.

That Bates-bred Shorthorns yet have their friends and admirers in Britain and South America is evidenced by the report of a recent auction sale of fifty head from the herd of Mr. Joseph Harris, Penrith, when 40 females averaged \$495. The highest price, 285 guineas, was realized for Duchess 139th, a four-year-old cow purchased by Mr. H. Lewis, Pembrokehire, a dozen others selling for 105 to 270 guineas each. The lowest price was 55 guineas.

At an auction sale, on Sept. 18th, of a portion of the dairy Shorthorn herd of Mr. W. Arkell, Fairford, Wiltshire, 38 cows and heifers averaged £36, the highest price being 72 guineas for Ursalina 34th. Milker 7th was purchased by H. S. Arkell, Canada, for 46 guineas.

ONLY A Common Cold

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH or CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT.

Get rid of it at once by taking
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Obstinate coughs yield to his grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, and often effecting a permanent cure.

We do not claim that it will cure Consumption in the advanced stages, but it taken in time it will prevent it reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from this terrible malady.

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark.

Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Alta., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine as good."

Price 25 cts., at all dealers.

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Simply can waist low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-186 and ask for free copy of our valuable book "Business Dairying."

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Daly, Crichton & McClure
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WINNIPEG, Man.

ANALYSIS OF THE CATTLE TRADE.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think the natural market for western Canadian beef, is where the highest price can be obtained by the producer; whether it be Chicago or Winnipeg. If Messrs. G. F. Root and associates, have practically demonstrated that the profits to be derived from the cattle industry, are much greater, by shipping to Chicago, than by shipping to Winnipeg or any part of Canada, I see no reason why their statements should be doubted. It is quite evident that they have made a financial success of their undertaking. I think they should be supported in their actions, by all cattle breeders of the West. It certainly augurs well for the breeders of the West, if they can ship to Chicago any kind of good beef and sell it well.

I do not know much of the cattle industry of the West, but I do know, that here in Manitoba, it has been a very difficult matter to dispose of good beef cows at any price. It will be no loss to the West if our cattlemen can bring in a few outside dollars. It will put more life into the cattle breeding industry.

J. J. WHITE.

CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO.

With prices for every kind of farm product steadily advancing and livestock well nigh impossible to dispose of at any price. Ontario farmers are face to face with a condition of affairs such as has not confronted them for some time. Every farmer in the province has stock for sale and nobody seemingly wants to buy it. Feeders are selling at auction sales for two or two and a half cents a pound. Baled hay which a month ago was worth \$10.00 per ton has jumped to twenty or twenty-one and it is going higher. Barley and oats were only half a crop and are now up to exorbitant prices. Sucking pigs are selling some place below a dollar a piece and cows around twenty-five. Everything considered, Ontario farmers are approaching the winter season in worse shape than they have been for a good many years. There are not wanting those who can see nothing but disaster ahead and certain of the agricultural press are full of ominous forebodings but agriculture is too firmly established in Ontario to be seriously affected by present conditions.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF SHORTHORNS.

The season of easy buying of stock is at hand. Most breeders at this time of year find they have more cattle than they have room for, and rather than crowd or build often sacrifice. Mr. John G. Barron is the first among Manitoba breeders to make a special offer of Shorthorns, and judging by the appearance of his stock his offerings are real bargain counter presents. The favorite herd have a continental reputation by having divided honors creditably with what is generally believed to be the best of the State's herds at Winnipeg the past summer. Few herds could have come out of that contest with junior championship bull and first for young herd. All the more creditable also because they were home-bred and shown against the combined skill of the best cattlemen and the purses of millionaires. These two things make it plain that the Fairview cattle are natural "doers." They require no extravagant feeding and fitting but just naturally lay on flesh over their well laid out frames. The offering now is a generous one, a choice is given of the best of the young get of the famous Meteor and among older stuff that of the Topsman's bulls. There are two-year-olds and yearling bulls, deep, low, thick, mellow and smooth, and great springing cows and heifers that would make an improvement in any herd. It is a good time now to buy bulls especially and so have them ready for spring. It's a real treat to see the Fairview cattle and always there is some one to show the stuff.

CANADIAN CATTLE WINNING HONORS.

Some Canadian cattle have been making history and other things in the States the past few weeks. At a sale in Omaha, Neb., on Oct. 2nd, the second prize junior yearling at Toronto, "The Dreamer" brought \$1,050, the highest

price of the sale. He was bred by Wall Bros., of Elora, and was by their Mildred's Royal. At the same sale the well-known old show cow in the Van Horne and Watt herds, Mayflower 3rd sold for \$265. The old cow is nearly nine years old, was bred in Ontario, and has had an illustrious showyard career, though a very irregular breeder.

In the show rings at State fairs two other Canadian females, both Manitoba bred, have been participating freely in the honors. Both were seen at our fairs and both took honors here though hard crowded, which goes to prove that the Shorthorn cattle displays at our larger fairs rank with the best on the continent. The two prize-winners referred to are Marchioness 14th, bred by Parviss Thompson, Pilot Mound, and shown by Sir William Van Horne, and Poplar Park Queen, the roan junior yearling winner of first at Calgary, Regina and Brandon and junior female champion at the last named place. She was bred by W. H. English, of Harding, and is now in the herd of C. E. Clark, St. Cloud, Minnesota. Marchioness 14th has done the state fairs, the property of Frank Harding, Wisconsin. Both animals have invariably stood first against the strongest competition available. So successful a show season by Manitoba-bred cattle should be of inestimable value in bringing the breeders of the Province before the public and should be a source of considerable satisfaction to the breeders, especially Mr. English, who has but recently begun Shorthorn breeding on an extensive scale. Congratulations!

It must be a source of considerable pride to an exhibitor like John A. Turner to go to an exhibition such as New Westminster, recently held, and capture male and female championships for heavy draft and championship for light females, in fact, the Balgreggan stock captured every prize competed for, with one exception. This completed a most successful show season and Mr Turner left immediately for the old country to select a shipment better than anything he has had before if they can be got across the water. To go over he will take the famous "Lusitania" from New York and will return about the end of December.

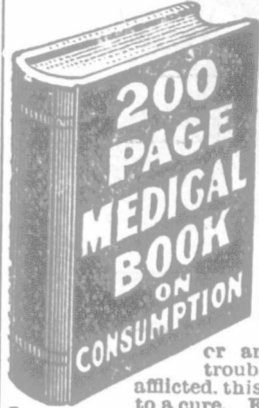
PREPARING THE M. A. C. COLLEGE COURSE.

The winter dairy course given by the Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College will open January 17th, 1908. Already a number of applications have been received for this course, which indicates, that the attendance this year will be the largest in the history of the school.

Several changes in the faculty of the school have been made since last year, and important additions have been made in the laboratories all of which should add interest and strength to the course. L. A. Gibson, who has had charge of the inspection of creameries in the Province this year, will direct the work in the butter-making department, while N. J. Kinneman, inspector of cheese factories, will again supervise the work in cheese-making. Instruction in milk testing and bacteriology will be given by Prof. W. J. Carson. A new course of instruction in the various methods of determining the water content in butter has been added in this department, and the laboratories have been fully equipped for the appliances necessary for this purpose. Students will be given instruction in the use of the different methods so that they can make determinations of the water content in butter at their creameries. Owing to the fact that the overrun in creameries is influenced almost entirely by the amount of moisture contained therein, and that legislation has been enacted by parliament in respect to the limit of such, special attention will be given to this phase of work.

No entrance examination will be required of dairy students, but examination will be held at the close of the term. To secure a dairy certificate from the College the student must have been in attendance during the full course, and he must obtain not less than 50 per cent. on all his examinations. He will be required to spend at least six months in charge of a cheese factory or creamery, during which time he must

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 356 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

It adds YEARS to the life of your ROOF

Before You Roof house, factory, warehouse, stable, barn, shed, or other building, consider

Paroid Roofing

Paroid is now and has been for years, the best ready roofing made.

Paroid Rust-Proof Steel Caps

add value to any ready roofing but can be had only with Paroid. They are rust-proof on both sides and, being square, have larger binding surface. They will add years to roof life.

To let you test and prove Paroid's superiority, we make this

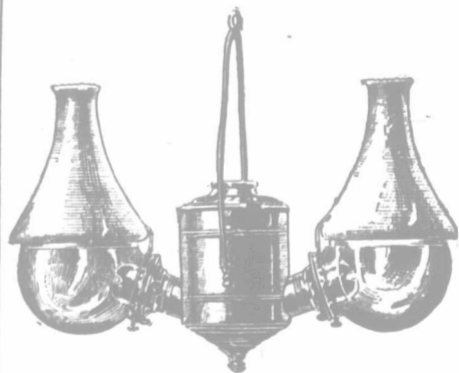
Money-Back Guarantee

Buy one roll of Paroid, apply it to your roof. If you are not then satisfied that you have the best, we will send you a check for the amount you paid for the roofing and cost of applying.

Send For Free Samples

of Paroid, Rust-Proof Caps and name of our Paroid dealer. If you care for our book of plans for barn and poultry buildings, enclose 4 cents for postage.

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Established in U. S. A. in 1817
Winnipeg Office, 143 E. Bannatyne Ave.
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Originators of complete roofing kit and the Paroid Rust-Proof Steel Cap.



The Angle Lamp

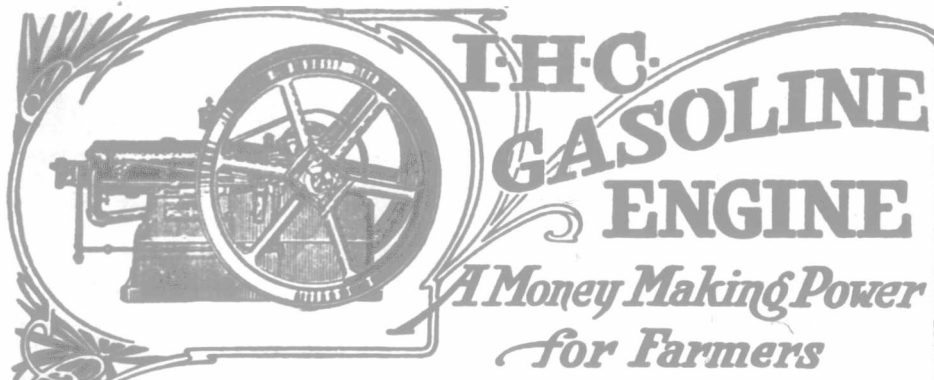
Bracket and Hanging Lamps

The Light that Never Fails

No danger of fire, being non-explosive. Every farmer as well as storekeeper should have them. The best and cheapest kerosene oil—no odor when turned low. Gives a brilliant light; is economical, burning less oil. Write for catalog

HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY

Box 391 Winnipeg, Man.



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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HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA
 Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act." Full Government Deposit
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FIRE INSURANCE
PUREBRED REGISTERED LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
HAIL INSURANCE (in Manitoba)

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. Our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly.

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.

WE BUY FURS HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money than you can get elsewhere. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and other information.

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450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the market. Written by a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price \$1.00. Beautifully illustrated. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts all kinds of beautiful birds. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts all kinds of beautiful birds. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts all kinds of beautiful birds.

Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Anderson Bros., Dept. 58, Minnetonka, Minn.

No duty on Raw Furs, Calf Skins, or Horse Hides.

report the operations of his factory monthly. Certificates will be granted only to candidates upon whose factory the college inspector makes a favorable report.

The entrance fee for the winter or summer course for residents of Manitoba is \$2, and for non-residents \$6. Students may enter the summer course any time after April 1. For further particulars concerning the special dairy course, address W. J. Carson, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

from that one tree. In judging the livestock the reasons for making the awards was generally explained to the exhibitors and onlookers by the judge, and this practice might, at the small fairs, be copied with advantage east of the Rockies. The fairs are intended to be largely educational and a more striking and impressive series of practical object lessons could scarcely be devised, provided the judges are competent.

SAANICH FAIR.

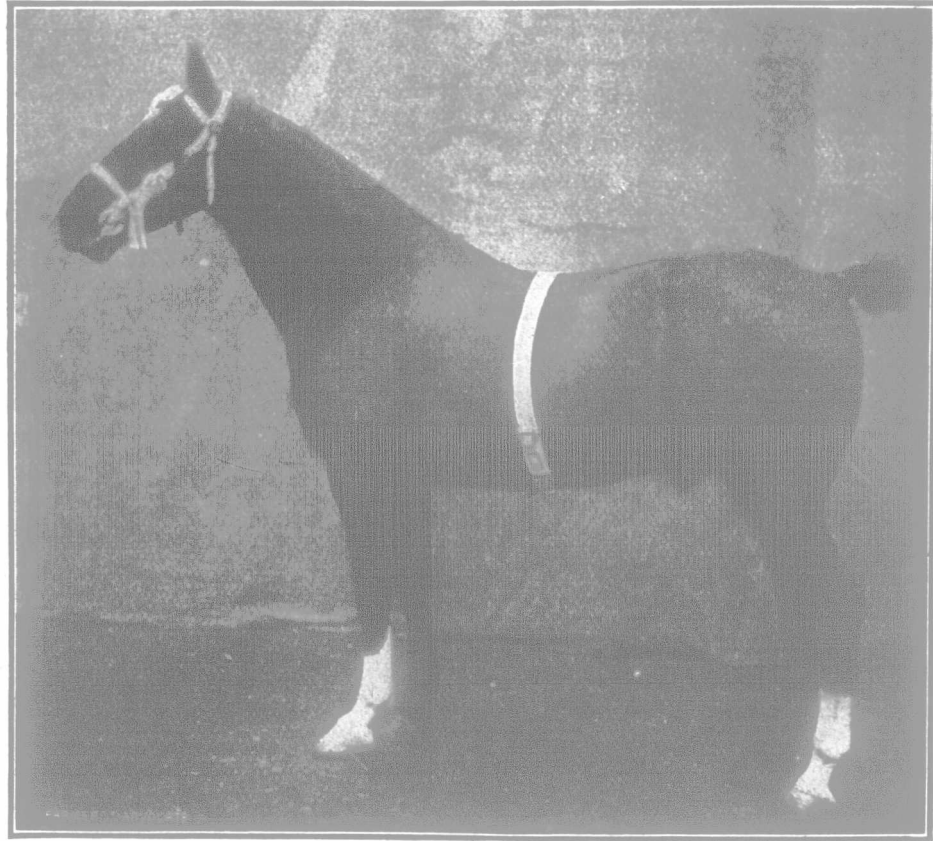
Saanich, distant some 12½ miles from the city of Victoria, is quite an agricultural district and at Saanichton, the annual fair is held in October. Slow and spasmodic traction on the Sydney railroad takes one to Saanichton in an hour if you are lucky, but once there you realize that you are in the midst of agricultural surroundings. A considerable number of people travel out from Victoria and this conduces to the general air of success attending the fair.

The livestock exhibits, for one of the smaller fairs, were decidedly above the average both in numbers and, in some classes, in quality. C. H. Gillan's Holsteins, Haldon's Ayrshires and the

DIDSBURY AUTUMN FAIR.

This event was a creditable success in every possible way, and Didsbury people have good cause to be proud of it. The crowds were large and the exhibits were excellent, especially in the department of grain and roots. Potatoes were shown here which weighed three and a half pounds. The stock could not be excelled in all Alberta, especially in horses. There were very fine exhibits of driving and work horses.

Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier of the Province, opened the fair. He advised farmers to go in for mixed farming, particularly poultry and hogs. The quality of the horses, cattle, hogs and chickens displayed at the fair excelled anything he had previously seen at Didsbury.



COPMANTHORPE PERFORMER.
 Reserve for Champion Hackney Stallion, International Horse Show, London, August 1907.

Jerseys of Brethour, Sangster and Mitchell were all creditable. No Short-horns were shown, this being a dairy district which largely supplies the Victoria market. Some good pigs were on view—Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tams and we were glad to see several pens of sheep of considerable merit. South-downs, Oxfords, Cotswolds and Leicesters Horses there were in plenty and, though not pure-breds, the type of animal in use in the locality is evidently good. The poultry were very badly displayed and the management should endeavor another year to have the birds arranged more methodically so that the public can see the exhibits easily. The few pens in which the birds could be seen looked very fair indeed, especially the Barred Rocks of D. B. More.

In the exhibition building notice should be made particularly of the winter apples, grapes, table beets and carrots, red mangolds, sugar beets and white carrots. In the cereals some very fine Chevalier barley and oats drew attention whilst some fall wheat should also be noted. The ladies of the Saanich farms must be industrious and skilled in bread and cake making, for there was as good a showing of these as at any of the larger fairs in B. C. this year—one first prize winner was only thirteen years old and her fruit cake was delicious. Another special exhibit was John Perry's jar of peaches entered in July last, 2 months before opening; the label stated, moreover, that 3000 peaches were taken this year

DUTHIE AND MARR'S ANNUAL SALE.

Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, opened their great series of autumn Shorthorn sales at Tillycairn on Tuesday, when the drafts catalogued by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, Uppermill, were disposed of. Those who had seen the season's crop of bull calves at Collynie knew that Mr. Duthie would put into the ring a group which for quality and evenness of character had never been surpassed even by the prince of breeders—if, indeed, it had ever been equalled. Nevertheless, grave fears were expressed by many regarding the prices likely to be obtained, owing to the Argentine scare, and early in the day it looked as if there really were something in these forebodings. For years back, it has, each successive autumn, been believed that the Duthie calves had reached an average it would be well nigh impossible to repeat. And this year, it must be confessed, there was more than a little reason for the belief, since last year Mr. Duthie's average was £80 higher than ever before, and the present state of trade has been this year regarded, even by experts, as by no means promising. The morning of the 8th was cold, and the white frost which lay thick on the standing stooks did not serve to raise the spirits of the farmer-breeders. The first trains brought only a small company to the scene of the great event of the Shorthorn year, and when the first call to luncheon was

sounded the response seemed very meagre compared with what one has been accustomed to see on these occasions. "There are very few here from Ireland," an Irish breeder remarked, and the prevailing doubt of the day's results became accentuated. Even when the question of one of Mr. Duthie's representatives, "Have you all got catalogues, gentlemen?" proclaimed that the sale was about to begin, one could see that a good deal of dubiety and misgiving still existed, notwithstanding that the arrival of the later conveyances had added greatly to the assembled company.

When, however, Pride of the Goldies, the fine dark roan calf of the prize-winning Golden Thorn, after Pride of Avon, came into the ring, and, in answer to Mr. Lovat Fraser's, "Now, gentlemen, here is the first one of the finest lot Mr. Duthie has ever put in the ring," there came the first bid of 100 gs., followed in quick succession up to Mr. Casares' 280 gs., doubts and fears took to flight, and one felt quite inclined to agree with the well satisfied remark of a bystander, "Two hundred and eighty guineas, and for south America! That's a gye good start; there's nae fear for the trade." And so it proved. An average of £409 16s. 3d. is an average of which even Mr. Duthie may be justly proud. To have beaten his last year's record average by £105 0s. 5d. is a result which neither he nor his most ardent disciples could have dared to expect. His five highest priced calves averaged £665, and the first ten stood at the great average of £560. The highest priced animal brought 750 gs., a top price 100 gs. below that of last year. The average for the Uppermill draft works out at £69 10s. 2d.; but the average for the bull calves was £105, as against £122 last year, and for the first three £128, the top price being 220 gs.

The second of the Collynie draft to enter the ring was the rich roan Pride of Lavender, which was also started off at 100 gs., and was knocked out to Capt. Behrens at 700 gs., the runners up being Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, and Durno, Westertown. Mr. Peterkin began the bidding for the third, Pride of Sittyton, at 200 gs., the calf which ultimately became the property of the Denny Bros., Kent, at the top figure of the sale, 750 gs. He is a blood-red, blocky, well-coated calf, from Rose of Sittyton, a straight Cruickshank cow, and a great milker and breeder. Mr. Durno, Westertown, secured No. 6, Pride of the Herd, a rich red roan, at the long figure of 530 gs. This calf is very like No. 2, for which Mr. Durno had bidden 620 gs., and if he had a better head would be a grand bull. For No. 8, the Queen of Rothies Proud Champion, A Castle had to pay 510 gs., his chief rival being Mr. Edwards (for Mr. Leopold Rothschild). Collynie Champion, the Missie calf by Bapton Champion, which Mr. George Harrison secured for 400 gs., was considered by many the best calf in the group but for his color, which is somewhat mixed. For British Ideal, No. 17, Mr. Peterkin again started the bidding, but he ultimately went to Mr. MartinezdeHoz, Buenos Aires, at 580 gs. Mr. Peterkin entered the lists as a bidder for every one of the calves of exceptional quality, but was unsuccessful in securing any of them, and Mr. Durno, Jackston, suffered the same fate. In securing the very pretty calf Hawthorn Champion, from the Royal winning Hawthorn Blossom, the Messrs. Law were following in the footsteps of Amos Cruickshank, and they ought not to grudge the 500 gs. he cost them.

One of the plums of the sale was the Roan Lady Proud Emblem, for which Mr. Anderson, Saphock, gave 530 gs.

MISTER PETERS OF THE BAR-L.

Very hot? That's not half strong enough. It was simply scorching. There was not a breath of air, and the dust from the branding-pens lifted about three feet off the ground, hanging waist-deep and giving men and horses the appearance of emerging through a mountain cloud. All the boys were half dead with heat and exhaustion, and the mixture of dirt and perspiration gave them a dirty look as coal-heavers.

We were branding the younger calves and were doing the job on foot, having then up our horses. The little creature seemed too hot to make much of a chance, and only when the hot

iron seared them would they give a beseeching cry to their anxious mothers who kept up a monotonous walk along the outside of the corral, each in her turn trying to force an entrance as the cry of her offspring reached her ears.

The afternoon was wearing away when Mr. Peters strolled up to see how the branding was progressing, artistic as usual with his white collar, English riding breeches and leather gaiters, all of which were a mortal sin in the eyes of the ranch boys.

Mr. William Peters was not a favorite. He had come from the East to take charge of the ranch in the absence of his brother, Long Pete, who had been the idol of the men, and who either was off on a prolonged tour, prospecting, or dead. At any rate he hadn't been seen at the ranch for over a month, and the boys were getting tired of the very Eastern gentleman who represented the visible authority at the Bar-L.

He came into the pen just as Harry and Grant were in the act of roping one of the larger calves. The rope dropped around the calf's hind legs with the usual sureness of Grant's throw, but a five-months old bull calf is no easy task for even two grown men to handle—and the amount of bellowing that calf did before he gave in was a credit to his family!

So much were the men taken up with the nervy little chap that no one noticed the unusual excitement in the herd of cattle outside, and not until the calf's mother thrust her body through the broken gate was the infuriated cow noticed. However, she was not bashful. She gave one hoarse bawl, lowered her head, and charged directly at Mr. William Peters.

That innocent gentleman was standing with his hands thrust deep into his trousers pockets, watching the man with the iron, and the first knowledge he had of his danger was the unanimous yell of the men who were fleeing in all directions, taking refuge on fences, sheds, and anywhere else out of reach. He had small time to choose his roost, but made a dive for the fence direct in front of him. With one bound he was astride it, but to the surprise and horror of us all, the cow charged straight at the fence, breaking and sending to the ground all but the top rail. Peters hung to that like grim death, shrieking a string of amateur curses and looking for all the world like a half-grown young crow out of its nest for the first time and clinging to a very shaky little branch.

The cow seemed to feel that she had not found the right article yet, so she turned, bellowed, and charged again, just grazing his boots, and eliciting an ear-splitting yowl from the unfortunate gentleman. The boys clung weakly to their perches, nobody having strength or inclination to interfere until the screeching Peters protested that he could last no longer.

Then Grant lassoed the cow, and soon brought her into submission, while Peters climbed down, and gasped his way back to the shanty.

The incident rather put the finishing touch on the boys' dislike of the boss. "Why can't he eat meals with the outfit?" asked Shady Bill, gesticulating with a doughnut at supper time. "Seems to me like a feller might come in amongst his men in a God-forsaken place like this an' not put on Government House airs. 'Taint as if he were somebody, 'cause if there's a feller here that ain't a better man nor him, he'd better go an' shoot himself. Why, he blatted like a blamed sheep when he was on top o' that rail with nothin' but a doggone cow after him."

Shady Bill was not accustomed to using so much oratory, but the crowd's feelings were thoroughly aroused, and sitting on their bunks after supper they tried to think up some scheme to cure their boss of his "stuck-up ways."

"Might put him on the blue roan. She'd buck him so high he'd come back with a map of Mars in his pocket, an' by the time he got back he'd be ready to eat the steers so long's he got himself filled up," remarked Rattlesnake Joe.

"He might meet a heifer when he got back an' not even have a top rail to hang on to. We don't want ter send

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Is palatable and can be easily assimilated.

Cod liver oil is nauseous —

Knocks out the stomach,

So that very few persons can take it.

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And note how pleasant it is —

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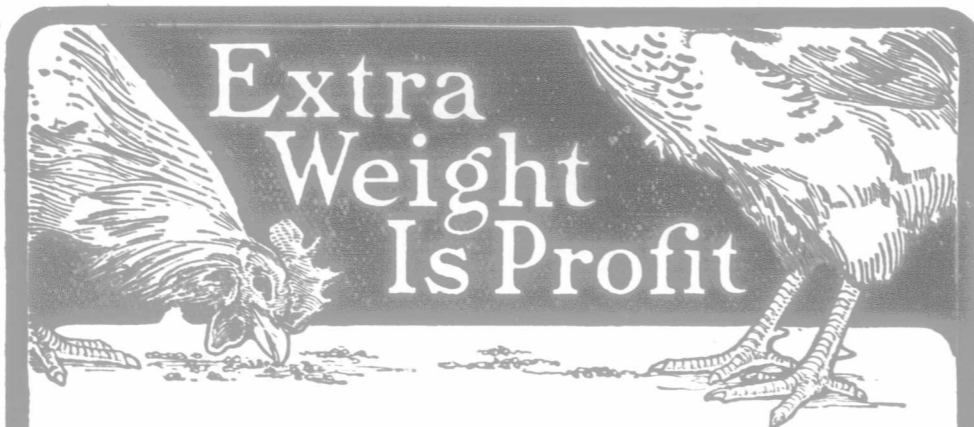
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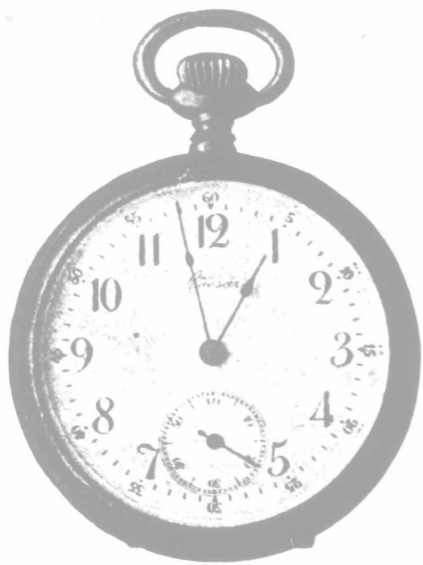
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him ter heaven for good—we'd miss him too keen," objected Kennedy with a grin.

Long River Tom turned his eyes pensively. "Take him out an' dump him in Salt Crick, an' tell him he's too fresh."

"Easy, easy, thar now, boys," remonstrated Shady Bill. "Don't be so radical. Le's jest give him a hint, like. He ain't a bad feller—he's jest got too many dumfool b'iled shirt notions. Take him out on the range an' lose him somewhere for a day or two, so'st he kin get up an appetite."

The idea was a good one, and the boys arranged then and there for a fake round-up in which all hands, even to the cook, would take part. Of course Peters wouldn't stay behind, and Shady Bill, with Harry Jacobs, was elected as Chief Boss-Loser. The two were to take Peters up into Devils' Coulee, which was a second Hole-in-the-Wall, and leave him there. It had but one entrance, and no one but an expert could possibly find his way in or out. It was a large place, some two miles long, and nearly as wide, tangled with brush and trees, and might have been a little Garden of Eden in that treeless waste, had there not been too much spear grass and too many rattlesnakes. Also the flies in the early summer months were beyond description. Altogether, the boys had chosen a nice place for their boss' vacation.

Fifteen minutes after breakfast next morning, everybody was in the saddle,

Coulee, and without a word the men set out for that quarter, saying nothing and looking at each other as little as possible.

The boss was lost, that was sure. He had probably fallen, which would account for the horse's injuries, and he might be lying anywhere with a broken arm or leg or neck.

We rode and looked and shook every bush in the Coulee for about an hour, and at last I heard a faint halloo to my right. Riding in that direction I soon met Shady Bill, and presently found Grant, Long River Tom, and the other boys standing beside the stretched-out form of William H. Peters.

Dead? Oh no! After a little persuasion he sat up and then stood up. Hurt? Somewhat. Right side had sus—sustained several bruises, and his hand pained him slightly. Fell? Came a beastly cropper. Here Shady Bill smiled. Could he ride back to the house? With care, yes.

He seemed to have no suspicion of the trick played him, and was so grateful for our finding him that we felt ashamed of ourselves, after a somewhat painful ride back to the shanty, we laid him out on his cot and dressed his scratched side as well as we could.

"Sure ye ain't jammed up somewhere else?" asked Shady Bill at last.

"My hand pains me," answered Peters, smiling lop-sidedly. "Could-I have gotten blood-poisoning?"

Shady Bill examined the hand.



HOME BUILT BY L. KROUSE, NEAR BLACKFALDS, ALTA., AFTER ONE YEAR FROM MISSOURI.

cook as well as the rest. Some rode this way and some that. The cook rode around the stable, off-saddled, and went back to his kitchen. Peters, Shady Bill and Harry went off in a roundabout way towards the Coulee.

Peters being a tenderfoot, Shady Bill instructed him tenderly about the direction in which he was to ride, and branching out, the two boys left him in Devil's Coulee. They took a circle and met again at the opening, from where they rode back to camp. Most of the boys were waiting for news, with eager faces, and seemed disappointed that things had gone off so easily.

The day passed on like a Sunday. The boys lay around smoking and playing cards. Long River Tom and Sandy Grant had a little row with a bad horse or two. Hallelujah Sands invented an entirely new story about his ranching experience in Arizona, and everybody turned in early.

Next morning half a dozen of the boys hit out for Devil's Coulee after breakfast, while the rest of the camp stayed near enough home to be handy when the boss was found.

But finding the boss wasn't such an easy proposition after all, an hour's hunt had passed, and they started out to beat the Coulee. The boys here they met the boss, and Peters' mount was found. He was all right and seemed to be in good luck, and the animal was found in the center of the

"Aw, that ain't anything," he pronounced, and sauntered out of the room, giving us the wink to follow him. But when he was once outside his face changed.

"Boys," said he very gravely, "there's a little hole in that feller's palm, and its beginnin' to swell up. By Gad, boys, as sure as a heifer ain't a stud horse, that feller's been hit by a rattler."

A rattler! We looked at each other. And we were responsible.

"It ain't so bad ter see a feller die with an ounce o' lead in him, but ter see a cuss go off all on account of a damned old rattler, an' 'us guys responsible—say, what the devil are we to do?" asked Bill, thoroughly upset.

Nobody cared to answer the question. Everybody was thinking.

Tobacco juice was good to draw out poison. Whiskey was the best thing to drink. Presently Mr. William H. Peters had one and one-half bottles of Scotch in him, and a wad of tobacco as big as a baseball on the puncture. Harry was gone on the best horse to fetch the doctor who lived at One-Eye, fifty miles away, and the boys sat around asking each other how they thought Peters was now at five minutes intervals.

I looked in after awhile. Peters lay on the cot, deep in dreamland, breathing heavily and smelling like a distillery. Shady Bill and Rattlesnake Joe were

List of Licensed Grain Dealers and Track Buyers.

The following is a complete list of all Grain Commission Merchants to whom Grain Commission Merchants' Licenses have been issued by the undersigned (Season 1907-8) from September 1st, 1907, to the 11th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

Table listing grain dealers and track buyers with license numbers. Includes names like Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd., Andrew Setter, Russell, Winnipeg Elevator Co. Ltd., etc.

The following is a complete list of all track buyers of grain in car lots to whom Track Buyers' Licenses have been issued by the undersigned (Season 1907-8) from September 1st, 1907, to October 9th, 1907, both days inclusive.

Table listing track buyers with license numbers. Includes names like Jas. Innis Milling Co. Ltd., Wheat City Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Brandon, A. Forsythe & Co., High Bluff, etc.

Table listing grain dealers and track buyers with license numbers. Includes names like Saskatchewan El. Co. Ltd., Western Elevator Co. Ltd., R. J. Noble, Okotoks, Peaker Bros., etc.

Burton City Fruit Lands The Cream of the Kootenays Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 246 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leam mould with a clay loam and clay sub soil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

PIANOS and ORGANS Highest grades only Prices reasonable and easy. J. MURPHY & COMPANY CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

Traveling by the cot, taking turns at snacking out the reason, while Blinky Smith sat beside, steadily chewing tobacco for a poultice. The "suckers," as the cook playfully called them, looked pretty well tired out, and said their hearts felt like split cabbages.

"Lord!" said Grant savagely, tramping up and down before the door. And "Lord!" we all echoed mentally, waiting there in the hot afternoon sun for the doctor's verdict.

That was a wretched night. None of us turned in except the cook, who swore he wouldn't lose sleep for anybody, not even the Angel Gabriel himself.

"Now, what the hell are you laughin' at, you doggone, pug-faced coyote. It's a damned nice time for you to be lettin' off your ha-ha, ain't it, you knock-kneed, wall-eyed, spavined, rattailed Rocky Mountain canary, you.

"For God's sake, don't shoot!" he shouted. "Your boss is all right." "What's that?" said Shady Bill, steadyin' the six-shooters.

Advertisement for 'ROOF RIGHT NOW' featuring 'OSHAWA' GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES. Includes text: 'There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.'

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One Million Sick People have accepted our offer and tried Vitae-Ore at our risk. Why don't you follow their example? One million sick people have written "Send me a package on trial," and they got it. One million sick people have tested Vitae-Ore without a penny's risk, have judged it, have seen for themselves what Vitae-Ore is and what it can do, as we ask you to see and judge. Hundreds of ailing, sickly, bodily weak, worn-out people are sending for it every day in the year. Perhaps at this very moment some one a short distance from your home is writing us for a package on trial, taking the first step to health we ask you to take. Month after month our trial offer has appeared and has been accepted by thousands of people who needed the health Vitae-Ore offers. We keep on advertising this offer, because Vitae-Ore cures and satisfies, because people judge it honestly and gladly pay for the trial treatment when they are benefited. Why don't you send for it? You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. You are to be the judge. Read our trial offer, read the good work Vitae-Ore has done for others, and write for a package today.

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Was Unable to Work--Could Get No Rest Nights.

HALF ISLAND COVE, NOVA SCOTIA. I saw Vitae-Ore advertised and concluded to try it. I had been a sufferer from Rheumatism for over ten years and for days at a time I would be unable to work. I was also troubled with Catarrh of the Lungs and could get very little rest at night. I wish to say that Vitae-Ore has cured me. My chest and pains are all gone and my lungs do not trouble me. To tell the truth I feel ten years younger and I owe it all to V.-O. I have tried other remedies but they all failed. W. G. MYERS.



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GOLDEN STREAM, MAN.—I was very sick when I first began the Vitae-Ore treatment. I had been steadily under the doctor's care without improvement and left off his medicine and begun with Vitae-Ore. I found it a really genuine cure. I was bad with my Kidneys and Stomach, had the LaGrippe and when my heart missed a beat I thought I would die. Now I am out of bed, am able to do light work and feel that I am gaining more strength day by day. MRS. T. THOMSON.

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SODA CREEK, B. C.—I cannot praise Vitae-Ore too highly. Before using it I was very badly troubled with my Kidneys and had to get up five or six times during the night, but after using only two packages of V.-O. this trouble has entirely disappeared. I would not believe that so much good could result in so short a time were it not my own experience. J. M. COLLINS.

Proved A God-Send

Suffered for Years with Rheumatism and Thought There Was No Cure

HARRISBURG, PA. My conscience tells me that I must fulfill my duty towards humanity and Vitae-Ore by telling publicly the great good



It has done for me. It has certainly proven a God-send to me. I suffered for years with Rheumatism and was led to think from repeated failure to cure that there was no hope for a cure. Today I am cured and all through this efficient remedy. It drove it all out of my system and there has been no return. I recommend it most highly for the reason that it has done me and for everybody who suffers the terrible tortures of Rheumatism to know how it cures this disease. I believe it will help any Rheumatic case and cannot find words to say enough good in its praise. MRS. HANNAH WERLEY.

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WHAT VITAE-ORE IS

Vitae-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitae-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative healing value many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

We get letters from people in all parts of the United States and Canada, testifying to the efficacy of Vitae-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anemia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions. Why shouldn't it cure you?

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

There is only one genuine Vitae-Ore, the original which our competitors imitate. It contains the signature of THEO. NOEL, which is located in Toronto, Ont., Canada, which is located in Toronto, Ont., Canada, which is located in Toronto, Ont., Canada. We have no office in Winnipeg and the compound advertised by the imitators is not the same. The Vitae-Ore Co., Winnipeg is a counterfeit.

One Dose of Vitae-Ore Proves it different from other remedies—different in appearance, in smell, in taste. A hundred doses (one month's treatment) prove it different in its curative action, a difference that explains its efficacy where ordinary medicines failed, a difference that has won praise from thousands—a difference that cures. It contains substances which, when the body is in ill health, are needed for the work of recuperation, and in supplying such materials it promotes health in those organs upon which health in the entire body is dependent. Whenever there exists an abnormal symptom, Vitae-Ore assists nature to remedy the disturbance which causes it. It is a vitalizing, tonic, healing, corrective and strengthening force that arouses nature to correct action in vital functions. It acts always in a natural way, by assisting nature to properly perform functions which always are properly performed in good health, and thus helps to establish good health in all parts.

HAD DROPSY FROM A FEVER

Feet and Limbs Were Badly Swollen—Had Kidney and Heart Trouble.

ARLINGTON, ARK.—I was taken down with a Fever a year ago, which resulted in Dropsy and Kidney Troubles, and after a time I became afflicted with Tonsillitis and Heart Trouble. My feet and limbs were so swollen I thought they would burst; there seems to be an ulcer in my Stomach, and I had no appetite whatever. I was treated by two of the best doctors in this country, but they did me no good. One of them said that I would have to go to Hot Springs and have an operation performed on my throat before I could be cured. I was in a horrible condition, and I did not think I could live to see another winter. I sent for a package of Vitae-Ore, but had small hopes of it helping me, for I thought I was beyond the reach of medicine. I began taking Vitae-Ore and after three weeks' use the swelling was disappearing and my throat was well; my heart was beating normally and the color had returned to my face; the fever had left me and I had regained my appetite. After taking two packages of Vitae-Ore I was in better health than I had been for ten years; I felt like a different woman entirely. I cannot praise V.-O. enough, and even though I were to write for a week I could not tell all it did for me. It has saved my life, and I tell all my friends, as well as the doctors, who are surprised at my improvement, that Vitae-Ore has cured me. I also advise those who are ailing and wish to get well to take it as I did. I have since used it for Piles and three applications affected a cure. I have used it in my family for Colds, Fever, Cramp and Ulcers, and I find it good for all; in fact, we cannot do without it. GERTRUDE JOHNSON.



Its Cures Are Permanent

Like a house built on a rock in their positiveness and completeness. First is created a structure of health in the blood, a substantial basis for all else to rest upon. Then the edifice is built naturally, stone after stone, day after day, nerve, tissue, muscle and ligament are placed in a normal, healthy, natural condition, drains put in thorough working order, parts cleansed, healed and purified, and the completed work is then turned over to the tenant's hands. The foundation is right, the work is right, and it lasts. Dosing stops—there is nothing to require it. Suffering ends—there is nothing to cause it. Vitae-Ore strikes the disease at its root. Its cures are permanent and for this reason it itself is a permanent remedy, one that has come to stay, that is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, curing with permanent cures, satisfying with permanent satisfaction.

You Don't Pay For Promises, you pay only for the health it brings you. You pay for the work, not words, and if the work has not been judged. You know if you feel better, if you sleep better, if you are more active, if your limbs do not pain you, if your stomach does not trouble you, if your must try it to know, must give it a chance, must get it and send for it immediately AT OUR RISK.

THEO. NOEL CO., P. A. Dept. **YONGE STREET** **TORONTO, CAN.**