

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JANUARY 23, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 748

Get Top Prices For Your Butter.
The use of a little care, and WINDSOR SALT, will improve your butter 100%.

Windsor SALT

is absolutely pure—
dissolves quickly—and
is easiest to work. It
makes the most deli-
cious butter that read-
ily brings the highest
market price.

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE

Easy Terms and Prices
We Have a Large List

PARKEN & WHITTLETON, Calgary, Alta.

Your Watch Wanted

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid. Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

D. E. BLACK,
Expert Watchmaker
and Manufacturing Jeweler.
The largest Repair Trade in Alberta.
130 8th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE

We Handle all that the
Farmer has to Sell

WILTON BROS

Licensed & Bonded
Grain Buyers
Reference—The Northern Bank

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM

The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,
carries the largest stock of
**ENGAGEMENT,
WEDDING,
AND BIRTHDAY RINGS**

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the most moderate, consistent with high-grade goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We also have the largest stock of Watches in Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals a specialty.

We Do Job Printing
Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

A. Naismith, President
M. Matheson, Vice-Pres.
A. F. KEMPTON,
Secretary and Manager.
C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

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

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of business in force Dec 31st, 1905- - - - - \$14,542,525.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969

Over 12,000 farmers Insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

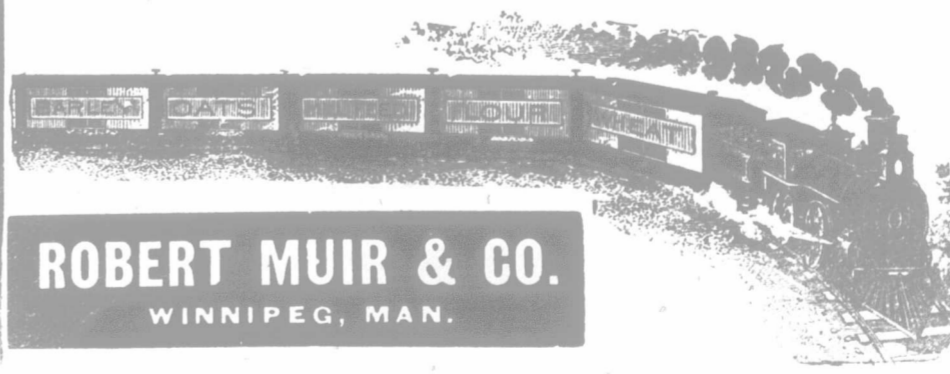
in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

DONALD MORRISON & CO.

414 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

Correspondence solicited.

HAROLD DANBROOK
Hanley Sask.

Fleming's "Perfect" Sugar Beet for Feeding is a Money-maker to the Stock Farmer

FLEMING'S SEED STORE
Send for 1907 Catalogue BRANDON, Man.

WESTERN LAND.

Lands for sale on easy terms of payment or Part Crop Payment, in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

List your farm lands with us for quick sale. No charge unless we sell. Advertised free.

Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe
447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

FIRES ARE NUMEROUS DELAYS are DANGEROUS

Losses promptly adjusted if you are insured in the
Hudson Bay Insurance Co. Ltd.
Address P.O. Box 1059, MOOSE JAW, Sask.
Live Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

WHEAT OATS

Thompson, Sons and Company

Commission Merchants

Write for "Price Prospects" and Shipping Directions.
P. O. Box 77 B
WINNIPEG

BARLEY FLAX

SUCCESS.

1 00
1 00
1 00
1 75
2 00

2 00
1 25
1 50
1 25

1 25
50
leaves 50

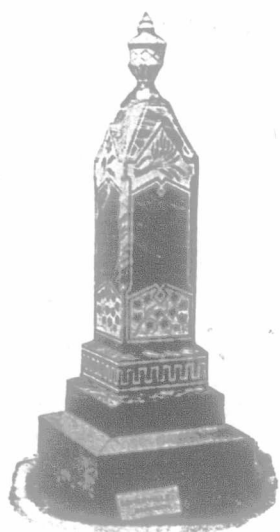
40
1 75
2 00

1 50
2 25
75
25
50

obtaining

of books
ul library

Monuments



FOR PRICES AND BEST WORK
WRITE
SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE CO.,
BETWEEN 16th and 18th STREETS,
BRANDON, MAN.
AGENTS WANTED.



NOTICE FOREST TREE PLANTING

OVER 7,000,000 forest trees have been sent out within the past five years by the Department of the Interior to farmers on the prairie and planted according to instructions of these over 85 per cent. are living now. The Department is prepared to further assist settlers in this work, but in order to do so it is necessary that application should be sent to the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa, as soon as possible by those desiring to have their land examined next season. These applications will receive attention according to the date of their receipt and all applications for inspection next year must be in by March 1st 1907. Simply write a few lines without delay, stating that you wish to make application for trees, and giving your name and post office address and regular forms of application will be sent you. For further information apply to the under signed at Ottawa.

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

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY
British Columbia's Richest Farming District

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

T. R. PEARSON
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

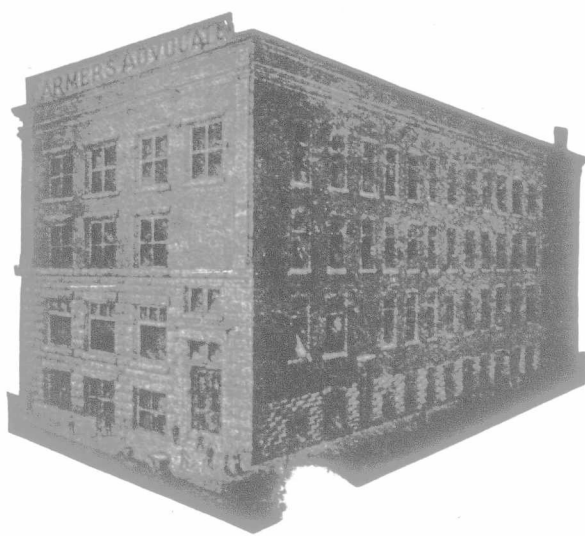
ARTISTS
COMMERCIAL
HOLBY & HATHAWAY
ILLUSTRATING
DESIGNING
ENGRAVING
50 PRINCESS ST.
PHONE 4043
WINNIPEG

DOMINION EXPRESS
Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any place in the World.

A receipt is given purchaser. If order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or C.P.R.

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

M. W. N. McELHERAN, MANAGER. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF.
EDITORIAL STAFF: FRANK S. JACOBS, MISS LEDIARD

OFFICES: 14 AND 16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALTA. EASTERN OFFICE: LONDON, ONT. LONDON, (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., England.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All rates for advertising in this paper will be superseded by the new card in force January 1st, 1907.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Address all communications to FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.		The Industrial Exhibition Changes Date of Annual Meeting 118	
Home of J. G. Campbell, Minitonas, Man. 115		Bring out Your Home Grown Clover Seed and Corn 118	
C. Love's Flock, Swan River Valley 117		DAIRY.	
A Gasoline Traction at Work 119		Water and Milk Flow 119	
By Still Waters—A Swan River Scene 124		A Creamery Wanted 115	
The Queen of Beauty 126		POULTRY.	
"The Poppy Summer" 127		Management of Incubators 119	
The Elbow of the Saskatchewan 128		HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.	
EDITORIAL.		Provide the Filling for the Children and the Gem Jars 119	
The Evolution of a Linate 113		Digest of Horticultural Investigation 120	
Jeshurantis 113		APIARY.	
The Tyranny of a Fixed Price 113		Beekeeping as an Occupation for Women 120	
Danger Ahead 113		FIELD NOTES.	
Alberta has Progressive Department of Agriculture 114		Farmers ask for More—Reduction in the Tariff 121	
Should the Dominion Experimental Farms be Made Provincial Institutions? 114		Things to Remember 121	
Government Offices in the Grain Exchange 114		MARKETS 121	
HORSE.		HOME JOURNAL 122	
The Enrollment of Stallions and its Effects 115		CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE 128	
Sable Island and its Ponies 115		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
STOCK.		Sprained fetlock; running sore; and scabby mare 126	
Alberta Stock Schools 116		Tuberculosis in chickens; big legs; worms; dividing share of crops; location of school building in a district 127	
Boosting the Farmer's Cow 116		GOSSIP.	
FARM.		Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association 127	
Some Neglected Farms 117		Creamery Prospects at Islay 127	
What is the Price of Land? 117		Illustrations continued—	
Can the Farm Afford More Labor? 118			
Windmill for Pumping Water 118			
Breaking Oxen 118			
Another Cottage Plan 118			
Resolutions Presented by Indian Head Grain Growers 118			

London and Lancashire Life

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: MONTREAL

The first four months of this year showed an increase of **OVER 70 PER CENT.** in new business over corresponding period of last year.

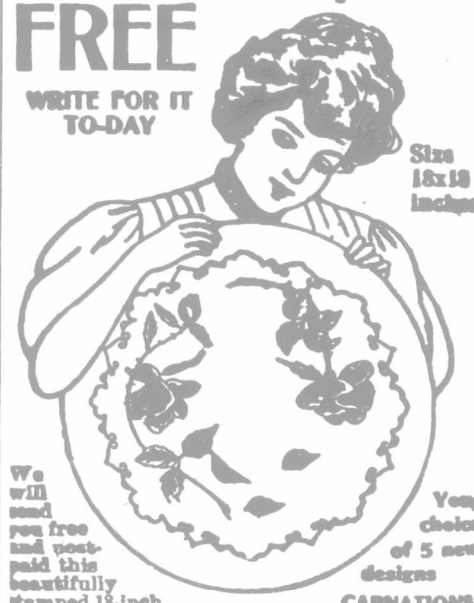
Liberal Contracts to Suitable Representatives

B. HAL BROWN, Gen. Mgr.
Montreal

W. R. ALLAN - - - - - Agent
L. W. HICKS - Branch Manager
WINNIPEG

This Centrepiece FREE

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY



Size 16x18 inches
You choose of 5 new designs
CARNATIONS, Poppies, Holly, VIOLETS or AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

We will send you free and post-paid this beautifully stamped 18-inch centrepiece if you write to-day enclosing 25 cents in stamps or coin and state design wanted.

This is the biggest offer we ever made. We do it to convince every woman that the HOME JOURNAL is the greatest magazine published in Canada, containing Health and Beauty Department, Cooking, Household Hints, Wit and Humor, Fashion Notes, Important Foreign News Serial and Short Stories and Latest Patterns. Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Home Journal and the centrepiece.

Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, 36

Home Journal TORONTO ONT

Beautiful Magazine Free

Those who wish Free our elegant "Locator Magazine" write quick. It is full of choice stories, fine pictures, building plans and many other up-to-date features. It also contains a bargain list of farms, and rural properties which you can buy of owner direct and save agents' commission. This beautiful magazine we send absolutely free one year to anyone who writes us they wish to buy a farm or business. Be sure to mention in what State and county you are thinking of buying, and about number of acres wanted. We will only send the Magazine free to those who so state in what State or county they wish to buy a farm or business. This offer is limited to those who write now.

Address
Locator Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Poor Seeds Mean Waste of Time, Labor and Money

We keep only the Best

FLEMING'S SEED STORE
BRANDON, Man.

Don't forget that you can get your subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for the first year if you send us two new subscribers.

Ship Your Grain

G. B. MURPHY & CO., WINNIPEG

will get the Highest Prices.

REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OR UNION BANK.

HIDES AND FURS

The season for heavy receipts in Hides and Furs will soon commence. Remember that we are large exporters and make a specialty of consignments. Do not fail to communicate with us when you have any to offer :: :: :: :: ::

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 484, 172 to 176 King Street

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Write for Price List

PREMIUM EXTRAORDINARY

For every New Yearly Subscription, accompanied with \$1.50, received before our limited supply is exhausted, we will give free a

160-PAGE COOK BOOK

cloth bound, beautifully printed, containing over 1000 tried recipes. The **Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal** is well worth the price of subscription alone, so with this additional value you must rush your subscription in, or you'll be too late.

PRICE 1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ADDRESS:

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

PUBLISHERS

LIMITED

PRINTERS

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000 REST, - \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, GENERAL MANAGER ALEX. LAIRD, ASST GENL. MANAGER

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT BRANCHES IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN WEST:

- | | |
|--|---|
| BAWLF, Alta.
A. E. D. Band, Manager | MOOSE JAW, Sask.
E. M. Saunders, Manager |
| BRANDON, Man.
A. Maybee, Manager | MOOSOMIN, Sask.
D. I. Forbes, Manager |
| CALGARY, Alta.
C. W. Rowley, Manager | NANTON, Alta.
C. F. A. Gregory, Manager |
| CANORA, Sask.
G. G. Bourne, Manager | NEEPAWA, Man.
C. Ballard, Manager |
| CARMAN, Man.
D. McLennan, Manager | NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
A. S. Hoatson, Manager |
| CLARESHOLM, Alta.
W. A. Cornwall, Manager | NORWOOD, Man.
W. H. Switzer, Manager |
| CROSSFIELD, Alta.
James Cameron, Manager | PINCHER CREEK, Alta.
W. G. Lynch, Manager |
| DAUPHIN, Man.
D. H. Downie, Manager | PONOKA, Alta.
E. A. Fox, Manager |
| EDMONTON, Alta.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager |
| ELGIN, Man.
H. B. Haines, Manager | PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.
C. D. Nevill, Manager |
| ELKHORN, Man.
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager | RADISSON, Sask.
C. Dickinson, Manager |
| GILBERT PLAINS, Man.
E. J. Meek, Manager | RED DEER, Alta.
D. M. Sanson, Manager |
| GLEICHEN, Alta.
E. J. Turner, Manager | REGINA, Sask.
H. F. Myton, Manager |
| GRANDVIEW, Man.
A. B. Stennett, Manager | SASKATOON, Sask.
W. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager |
| HIGH RIVER, Alta.
C. R. W. Pooley, Manager | STAVELY, Sask.
Thos. Andrews, Manager |
| HUMBOLDT, Sask.
F. C. Wright, Manager | STONY PLAIN, Alta.
C. S. Freeman, Manager |
| INNISFAIR, Alta.
H. L. Edmonds, Manager | STRATHCONA, Alta.
G. W. Merritt, Manager |
| INNISFREE, Alta.
W. P. Perkins, Manager | SWAN RIVER, Man.
E. J. Mason, Manager |
| KAMUSACK, Sask.
G. G. Bourne, Manager | TREHERNE, Man.
J. S. Munro, Manager |
| KINISTINO, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Manager | VEGREVILLE, Alta.
W. P. Perkins, Manager |
| LANGHAM, Sask.
W. J. Savage, Manager | VERMILION, Alta.
A. C. Brown, Manager |
| LASHBURN, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager | VONDA, Sask.
J. C. Kennedy, Manager |
| LEAVINGS, Alta.
Thos. Andrews, Manager | WADENA, Sask.
W. E. D. Farmer, Manager |
| LETHBRIDGE, Alta.
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager | WATSON, Sask.
A. L. Jenson, Manager |
| LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager | WETASKIWIN, Alta.
H. L. Miller, Manager |
| MACLEOD, Alta.
H. M. Stewart, Manager | WEYBURN, Sask.
J. D. Bell, Manager |
| MEDICINE HAT, Alta.
F. L. Crawford, Manager | WINNIPEG, Man.
John Ard, Manager |
| MELFORT, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Manager | YELLOWGRASS, Sask.
C. Hensley, Manager |

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any of the branches of this Bank in Canada and the United States, accounts being opened, deposits made, and funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc.

HIDES WE WANT FURS

E. T. CARTER & Co
Toronto
Ont.

WANTED
5,000,000 Muskrat Skins
Also all kinds of Raw Furs
The Canadian Raw-Fur Exchange
66 River Street, Toronto, Canada

Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements.

WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR

The Winnipeg Weekly Telegram

With beautiful Premium Picture "On the Look Out"

The Farmer's Advocate for \$2.00

of Winnipeg—To January 1st, 1908

The Combination That Leads

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM and its Premium "On The Look Out"

If you have not been a subscriber to **The Weekly Telegram**, many of your neighbors have, and they will tell you it is the best weekly west of the great lakes. The market reports are accurate and up-to-date. In this age of competition every farmer must have the fullest information possible on the price of grain, hogs and cattle. If he has access to the market reports of this paper he will know when to sell and what to ask. **The Telegram's** reports are never colored, but are always accurate, and every week give a true and impartial statement of the situation.

The special news features, the editorials and the sections devoted to women, makes **The Weekly Telegram** the best to be had in Canada. This includes the best dress patterns, especially drawn for **The Telegram** and sold only to **Telegram** readers at a nominal figure. Another feature which puts the **Telegram** in the very front rank of western weeklies is the **Comic Section in Colors**. No other weekly in Canada gives its readers this big feature every week in the year. The old and the young, in fact every member of the family, follow with increasing interest the doings and sayings of the humorous characters in our comic pages. We repeat, it's the greatest comic feature offered by any newspaper in the country—and **The Telegram** alone has the exclusive use of the Copyright in Western Canada.

THE PREMIUM—"On The Look Out," a masterpiece in fourteen colors, reproduced directly from the original painting by the colortype process and faithfully retaining all the tones, effects and shadings of the original. The reproduction is a natural subject, and tells the beautiful story of "Evangeline" waiting at the gate near the old home. The masterly shading and the harmony of color will appeal to all phases of humanity as only a picture from nature can. This magnificent reproduction is 16x20 inches, ready for framing. It will constitute an ornament on the wall of any home and is a real work of art.

Don't Miss This Offer - - Send Your Order To-day

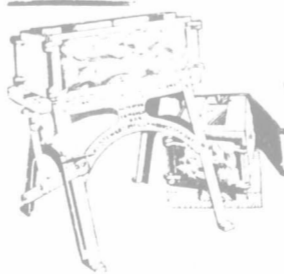
USE THIS BLANK IN REMITTING

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

Enclosed please find TWO DOLLARS to pay for subscription to **The Farmer's Advocate and Weekly Telegram** and premium picture "On The Look Out" to January 1, 1908

NAME Write Christian name in full

ADDRESS
New
Renewal N.B.—If renewal date will be advanced one year for both papers



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **DUNN MACHINE**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full Directions Furnished. Write for Catalogue to DEPT. N.

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT

Advocate advertisements for prompt results.

SAVE 20 PER CENT

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS
Winnipeg
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Winnipeg
REGULAR PRICE \$2.50

Special Offer \$2.00

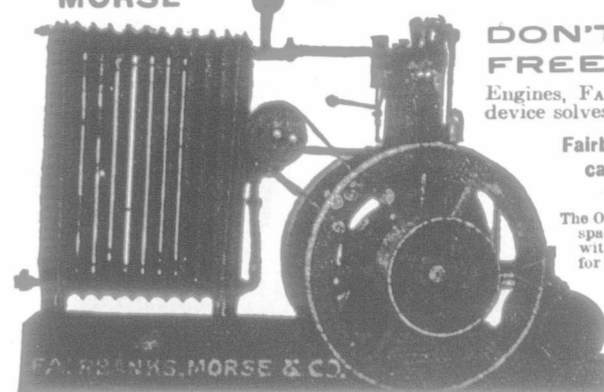
What better combination can you find than a leading metropolitan weekly like the *Free Press*, Winnipeg, and an up-to-date, well-edited magazine like the *Farmer's Advocate*? The *Weekly Free Press* is the paper which brings you news of the world fifty hours ahead of any Eastern weekly paper. : : :
The two best weeklies, from date to January 1st, 1908, for \$2.00. : : :

The FREE PRESS,
Winnipeg, Man.
Find enclosed \$2.00 for which send the WEEKLY FREE PRESS and FARMER'S ADVOCATE to following address for one year.

Name.....

Address.....

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Oil Cooled Gasolene Engines



DON'T FREEZE! In exceedingly cold climates where it is impossible to use water for cooling Gasolene Engines, FAIRBANKS-MORSE Oil Cooling device solves the problem.

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Cooled Engines cannot freeze up in the coldest weather.

The Oil Cooling attachment takes up less space than a water tank and does away with water altogether. Write us to-day for full particulars.

Fairbanks-Morse Engines are made in Canada and specified by the Canadian Government. There are more of our engines in use than any other make.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg

I may want an engine for.....

Name..... address.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

Maps and further particulars on application to

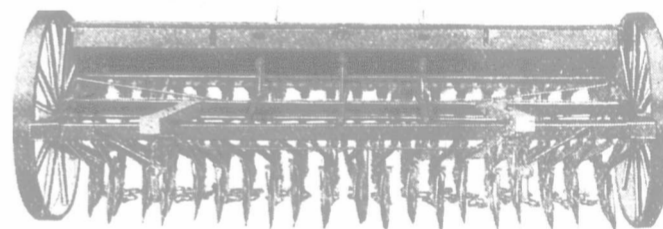
MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements

Start Your Crops Right By Proper Seeding



NOW is the time to begin thinking about the production of Bumper Crops for 1907.

The time to start such crops is when you prepare the seed bed.

Nothing is more important than having the ground in right condition and the seed properly planted.

You take no chances with the McCormick line of machines and implements. In their long and successful history they have been perfected to meet every condition.

McCormick tillage implements are peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of crop growing in Western Canada, and fulfil the demands of farmers in this region where proved superiority is wanted.

The McCormick line of drills includes Disk Drills, Hoe Drills and Shoe Drills.

Simple but effective safety devices are provided to prevent breaking in passing over roots and stones.

Hoe Drills may be quickly changed to Broadcast Seeders. Shoe Drills are especially adapted to loamy soils, and being driven from both wheels, an even flow of seed is made certain at all times. The Cultivator and Seeder is easily changed from one to the other.

The McCormick Disk Drill, herewith illustrated, is especially adapted for drilling stubble or trashy land. The spaces between the disks are wide enough to prevent the drill from choking or clogging. Just the drill for seeding on fresh breaking or sod plowing. Cuts up the earth and makes a fine seed bed. Made in three sizes: 15, 17, 19 disks.

McCormick Inthrow and Outthrow Harrows work the most stubborn piece of ground into condition. The disks are made of special

tempered steel, and can be set at any angle by means of the levers. There is no side draft. No matter what difficulties the soil presents, this harrow will work perfectly.

McCormick Smoothing Harrows have the greatest strength and durability possible. Frames and tooth-bars are channel steel. The upper ends of the steel teeth are threaded and bolted to the frame which is rigidly clamped together.

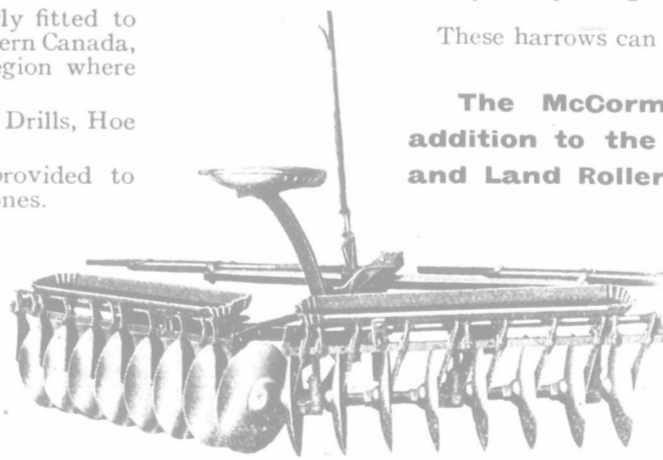
These harrows can be supplied in two, three, four, five or six sections.

The McCormick line is complete, and includes, in addition to the above, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Scufflers and Land Rollers.

Call on the International Local Agent or write nearest Branch House for Catalog.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES IN
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina.

Send three 2-cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.



International Harvester Co. of America
(Incorporated)

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

January 23, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 748

EDITORIAL

That the tariff is not yet satisfactory to the West is best evidenced by the protests of its representatives.

* * *

Shorthorn men should cheer up. The champion British steer for 1906 was a member of the family of reds, whites and roans.

* * *

The whole gospel of beef cattle raising and an improved agriculture is included in the two words, "Clover" and "Corn."

* * *

Saskatchewan is to have a university in the near future, as is Alberta. In each case our fair sisters will do well to appoint a strong man as head of the house (university).

* * *

Organization has become necessary in the business world and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

* * *

If a farmer devotes all his energies to production and none to distribution, he can be sure that some one will take advantage of his shortsightedness, and make him pay the penalty in smaller returns.

* * *

It would appear from the statistics of the fat stock shows that the Doddie (A.-A.) and Shorthorn men should be fast friends. The intermingling of the blood of their beasties produces stuff of high quality.

* * *

That a farmer should make two blades grow where one grew before is only half the story. The quality of the blades and the condition under which they are marketed are more important than the mere increase in numbers.

* * *

The agricultural colleges have lecturers on farm bookkeeping; some have experts who give lectures on economics. Why not men to give instruction in practical business methods of co-operation in the marketing of the products of the farm?

* * *

The experimental work of the Ontario Agricultural college and the popularity of that institution with Ontario farmers is one of the best pieces of evidence that our query, *Should the Dominion experimental farms be abolished?* is not illtimed.

* * *

It would appear that many of the so-called reductions in the tariff for the ostensible benefit of the farmers, are really increases, as witness threshing outfits. Really Mr. Fielding, it would be hard to acquit you of double dealing with farmers; perhaps though it was an oversight on your part.

* * *

For the farmers to get the sympathy and support of the consumers, it is essential that the former must be able to assure the latter that prices to them will decrease rather than increase. The farmer cannot be said to have mastered the science of marketing if the prices to the consumers are to be increased.

* * *

Technical education is a matter for the provinces, just as much as that given by common schools and universities; consequently we see no good reason for a Dominion department practically usurping what is undoubtedly a provincial matter. The Dominion farms have not kept pace with agricultural progress in recent years because the control of the local farms was exercised by *one afar off* and necessarily out of touch with the needs of the provinces such farms are supposed to minister to.

The Evolution of a Pirate.

The evidence of a witness in Saskatchewan, before the Grain Commission, that railway freight conductors had been tipped to spot cars, is not remarkable for its divulgence of a rank abuse, but that it emphasizes the fact that humanity possesses a trait of mind that dictates secrecy, and that however much employees may hate their bosses they are quick to imitate their worst vices. The case cited in evidence is but one of thousands. The practice years ago became so general that it assumed the dignity of a custom in many parts, and railroad men experienced golden days. Few men, however, point with satisfaction to such an act. The thought that they had practically been made to pay a premium for a service to which they were entitled, and that in paying the premium they possibly took an unfair advantage of their neighbors, was calculated to dictate silence. There may also have been that feeling of elation which comes over a man when he has accomplished his end, no matter at what cost, and as a victor he cherished in his heart the knowledge of how it was done. Whatever the motive which prompted secrecy, there was not a man who indulged his desire for a car to the extent of a five or ten dollar tip, but what would rather have obtained it justly or by the sheer force of his right arm. But the more surreptitious and clandestine method superseded, and the employees of the railway, copying the example of their employer, debauched the honest producers of the country's wealth. The railroad authorities as individuals probably deplore such a condition of affairs on their roads, but the difference between the conductor or engineer holding a wheat grower up for a tip, and the general manager of a system bluffing a municipal corporation into bonuses, exemptions, favored sites, and other forms of "velvet," is only one of degree, with this to justify the lesser pirate—that he has been set the example by his employers.

Jeshurunitis.

Reasoning from a wide knowledge of human nature and with the example of a certain case in Holy Writ; namely Jeshurun, who "waxed fat" and "kicked" many men, argue that farmers were never in a better position than they are at the present time.

Jeshurunitis, attaching the name of the first real radical kicker to the conditions which recur with measured regularity, may be an evidence that those afflicted with it are not threatened with starvation, but it is no guarantee that their rights are not being infringed upon. The larger the bone a dog may have found, the more persistence the rabble pack employs in its pursuit of the industrious forager, and so it is with the farmer when he has grown a large crop, and with the horde of middlemen whose pursuit but stimulates their appetites.

Farmers may have grown good crops and are free to admit that they have, but the railroads, elevator companies, coal miners, lumbermen and others have managed to introduce a continuous array of objects for the exercise of the farmers' pedal extremities. Would anyone say that the reason for the kicking out in Saskatchewan, where there is scarcely fuel enough to keep the stoves warm, and where much of the crop is buried in snow which will probably melt and set up rot in the wheat before it is got out, is from the effects of sheer exuberance of spirits or of over-abundance of flesh? To fail to recognize another's need is, we believe, a more reprehensible trait than the thoroughly manly, independent practice of lusty kicking.

The Tyranny of a Fixed Price.

No other one condition of our intricate commercial contraction grates upon the senses so much as the obtrusion of the fact that whether we buy or sell the price is always fixed. The

remarks of Mr. Carson of Lauder before his local Grain Growers' Association, and which the farmers of Lauder unanimously requested us to publish, fairly reek with indignation at the remembrance of the fact that the distributors of wealth find it part of their business to decide as between producer or manufacturer and consumer what money value shall attach to commodities of trade.

This resentment of arbitrary price fixing is at the bottom of our abhorrence of the trusts, and probably conversely the power to arbitrarily fix prices and demand observance of them may be the only sweet drop in the cup of the trust magnates, since money for its mere intrinsic value is of no consequence to them. We care not so much what the cost of an article may be, but we do like to know that the same article can be bought for more or less money at some other place. It is not so much that the retailer of a certain article charges us about twice what the manufacturers get for it that makes us chafe, but that all the retailers charge this enhanced price. The public abhors a monopoly, and to show their disgust for its practices rack their brains to invent some scheme to roast the perpetrators of monopolies in their own ovens.

Danger Ahead.

The words of caution uttered at the annual general meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, by the late general manager, Byron E. Walker, now president, are worthy of serious consideration by all thoughtful members of the trading community, whose financial stability is entirely dependent on the progress and prosperity of the farming industry. The principal danger to-day undoubtedly lies in the undue inflation of land values all over the West by the great land-owning corporations, emulated and outdone by some real estate men and speculators, who combine to foist upon newcomers lands on which they have secured options by a small cash payment, for a very heavy increase in price, the whole of which increment they seldom fail to exact in cash. As an example of this we have had brought to our notice an instance in which the C. N. R. have transferred to agents for a nominal cash payment, blocks of land which said agents are retailing to settlers at an advance of two dollars and upwards per acre, and exacting not only this increase but nearly one half the complete purchase price in cash within the first two years.

The newcomer is thus handicapped at the start, and in the majority of cases forced to commence the dangerous and financially unsound system of purchasing implements, live stock and the necessities of life "on time," which obligation he cannot hope to begin to liquidate for at least a number of years from the date of his commencing operations.

With the present enormous influx of settlers, and the consequent multiplication of the aforementioned instance many thousands of times, it is easily apparent that the evil must become chronic at no late date unless a remedy be found. Failing a cure a period of great financial stringency in trade circles is inevitable, with the result of a shortening of trade credits all round, and the closing down of the weaker concerns.

The rumored right of pre-emption to homesteaders to purchase an adjoining or near quarter section of land should serve as a much needed check to the premature rise in values and at the same time serve as an added stimulus to the Government's energetic immigration policy.

* * *

The University of Manitoba has reached a crisis in its history. It has dawned on some that the University was not created for the colleges, but for the people. The fight is now between the Moderns, clothed with breadth of view and a desire to advance and meet the needs of the people, and the Ancients, in old ideas and a policy of let good enough alone. The issue is never in doubt.

Alberta has a Progressive Department of Agriculture.

The reports to hand of the itinerant school of livestock judging under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture for Alberta are most encouraging, and furnish evidence that the establishment of an agricultural college for that province at an early date is advisable and essential to the continued progress of that province. Our advocacy of such a course is based upon the idea that agricultural education, to be properly dealt with, must be by agricultural colleges in which the courses should be consolidated and the various branches harmonized and given positions in the curriculum justified by their relative importance. Alberta is noted as a mixed farming country, but it must not be forgotten that the livestock industry is only one branch of farming, albeit a very important one, and that the duty of the Province is to afford opportunity to obtain a well balanced course in agriculture.

The Department at Edmonton deserves credit for its work. Starting at the ground it has laid a good foundation on which to build a more elaborate superstructure, which will provide technical education for its masses. The Minister will be well advised if he presses home on the Federal Government at Ottawa the advisability of a large land grant for the endowment of schools and colleges to give technical education in his own province, and he might well enlist the support of the Dominion representatives from his province and of sister provinces in the West.

The success of the great agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the U. S. has been made possible by the splendid land grants and munificent income afforded by the Federal Government at Washington, under the Hatch and Morrill bills.

Should the Dominion Experimental Farms be made Provincial Institutions?

That the query above suggests a radical line of thought many agriculturists in Canada will agree, but on second thought and careful consideration of the whole question, it will not be considered either radical or harmful.

Let us for a short time compare the methods governing experiments in agriculture and the administration of agricultural colleges and experimental farms in Canada and the United States. In the U. S. through the magnificent foresight of two men, Senators Hatch and Morrill, federal lands were allocated to form an endowment for providing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and experiment stations in each state; from these endowments each state may get approximately \$40,000 per annum on fulfilling certain conditions, \$15,000 of which is allotted to experimental work.

In the early days of these institutions (and even to a slight degree yet in the southern colleges) the arts men got control of the administration and funds and prevented the colleges fulfilling the role such were intended to do. About two decades ago, one of the more northerly colleges branched out, put a few practical men on the staff of the institution, and at once began to do work of benefit to agriculture. Quick to appreciate the favorable light in which the really technical college had placed itself before the farmers, and seized of the good impression made upon the taxpayers, the other colleges hastened to follow this lead by the employment of men educated in the scientific side of farming and habituated to practical methods in agriculture. The result is that agricultural college education has made enormous advances in the northern United States in the last ten years; the agricultural professor has demonstrated his ability to pick out good feeders, heavy milking cattle and profitable sheep; and it now happens as described in the lines of the immortal Goldsmith, "those who came to scoff (at the professor), remained to pray (for the help of the scientifically trained man)." Agriculture, however, was not the only industry to benefit by the statesmanlike foresight of the two senators. Other industries profited by the hosts of young men and women trained scientifically in the laboratories and workshops of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; and the people generally gained, for their children were at small cost made more effective units in their respective life activities.

Our cousins to the South have done many things we can afford to emulate, some things we were better not to copy, and others that may merit condemnation, but on this matter of providing for and administering public lands and money for the technical education of the masses,

in agriculture and mechanic arts, they stand to-day away ahead of us, due primarily to the fact that they possessed at the critical time, men of greater breadth of view, larger vision and more fully charged with national feeling and proper patriotism than did Canada. There is in Canada at the present time a singular lack of big men, men animated by an intense love of their country, and desire for its advancement, who will grapple with problems the delight of statesmen, and mark, we do not discredit any man on this score because he is, or is not as Kipling terms it in *Stalky & Co.*, "a jelly bellied flag flapper." We may probably look in vain for an M.P., from either side to rise in the House of Commons and suggest, that from the public domain should be set apart sufficient of the free lands to make an endowment similar to that enjoyed by the U. S. colleges and experiment stations. Once that was done, each province could be provided with an experimental farm, under the control of men on the ground, as would be the case if provincial institutions and men would be in charge, close in touch with existing conditions and in sympathy with the needs of the farming community, which is not now the case. The experimental farms are more or less educational institutions and should therefore be under provincial control, as are all other avenues to education.

The three prairie provinces have practically no control of the vacant lands within their borders; such are held in trust for the people by the Dominion Government. It is therefore probably too much to expect the provinces to assume the outlay incidental to the establishment of experimental farms, agricultural colleges and colleges of mechanic arts, and the upkeep of the same, unless generous endowments of land are made in the manner aforesaid. That no harm would be done if our recommendation were followed re the experimental farms, is at once evident when the relative places of the Guelph and Ottawa farm results in the esteem of the farmers of that province is considered.

Government Offices in the Grain Exchange.

Last week and the week before, mention was made of the matter referred to in the above heading, thus voicing the opinions of many farmers, communicated to us. If blame is due for the present state of affairs such must be put upon the Department of Trade and Commerce; but having looked at the matter from one side and mentioned the disadvantages that might result if weak men were in the respective positions of Chief Grain Inspector and Warehouse Commissioner, it is fair to inquire if there be compensating advantages, and if the ideas existing regarding the presence of the persons mentioned are not either erroneous or exaggerated. In the first place *neither of the gentlemen*, although members in good standing on the Grain Exchange—for they pay the annual fees out of their own pockets—do any trading. Inspector Horn went into the Exchange as a charter member years ago (when a seat cost \$20—present day quotations are over \$2000) and retains his membership, which when one considers the uncertainty of tenure of a position in the Civil Service, is sufficient excuse for so doing. Re the Warehouse Commissioner's seat, here again it is private property, bought and paid for by himself, and we understand he is enabled thus to overcome the impasse which would block the way of any inquiring mind uninitiated in the vagaries of the wheat market. In any event, both officials, we presume, are of the opinion that their membership does not preclude them from doing their work faithfully, and unless positive proof is adduced that they do not, their presumption may not be assailed.

We understand that there is a movement on foot to oust the Warehouse Commissioner from his position, whether it is being engineered as a political movement or not we do not know, but we would suggest to our readers two things, *wait until you have evidence of neglect of duty*, and secondly, find out the real motive of the person asking for your aid to accomplish his design; do not let yourself be made a stool pigeon, a cat's paw, or a monkey to pull other people's chestnuts from the fire, or to aid another man to climb the ladder.

Let us refer to the quotation below from a recent issue editorial, so that confusion may not arise in the minds of our readers.

"The comparison shows that the amount and importance of the work to be done, and the training necessary, professional or otherwise, are not

factors in determining salaries paid. We doubt whether the position of Warehouse Commissioner is worth the money spent on it for salaries. The impression is abroad that when a farmer makes complaint, he is switched off with plausible excuses or explanations tending to exonerate the grain dealer."

The statement about the impression is one gathered from communications we have had with farmers, and as the official referred to does not toot his own horn from the housetops, it may be a little hard to know what is being done, yet for all that, such is not evidence that effective work is not done. To some men, personal advertising is meat and drink; fortunately, so far as we know, neither the Grain Inspector nor the Warehouse Commissioner are afflicted with a morbid appetite for publicity. The word *position* was meant to be *division*, as will be seen from the context, the intention being to include the entire staff. As many of the disputes that the Warehouse Commissioner may be called upon to settle maybe with members of the Grain Exchange, it will at once be seen how conveniently a call may be made at offices of the members, or how quickly they may be summoned to the presence when in the same building. This may or may not be considered as a valid excuse for the continuation of the offices in the Grain Exchange; the same reason might be advanced regarding the Chief Grain Inspector's office, and in saying so, we again state that *we do not believe that in either cases proximity to the various grain dealing offices would effect the judgment of either official one iota*, or cause them to do aught but what they considered just and right as between producer and dealer. Further it is well to reflect that a mere difference of opinion does not constitute a just cause for complaint or give ground for an accusation of unfairness, and it is well for those who are moving in the direction of a change in the Warehouse Commissioner's office to remember that changes are just as often for the worse as for the better, and that in place of the present incumbent a weak man might be found. There are at the present time signs of a revolutionary epidemic, which, if allowed full sway, may for a present and temporary advantage, in the end wreck the cause of the farmers.

* * *

The farmer buys at retail and sells at wholesale prices.

* * *

The farmers will always get popular sympathy so long as some members of the grain dealing fraternity will descend to unfair tactics. It is common knowledge that two farmers may drive on to a country grain market, and while A's load has been well fanned, the seeds taken out, and B's load uncleaned, yet no judgment is shown in the dockage taken, A is mulcted, and B is not let off. It would appear to be common sense and only justice, as farmers and merchants have to pay the railroad's demurrage for delay of cars, that if the railroads delay shipments, they in their turn should reimburse the shipper, by being made to pay demurrage charges.

HORSE

This is the time a man studies how to keep down the expense of horse power on the farm. The motor machinist can solve the problem if you give him a chance.

* * *

The severe weather on the ranges is pretty rough on stock, but the horse rancher can take comfort from the reflection that his horses are standing it better than cattle.

* * *

Lots of people have been wondering why we have not been getting so many broncos on the grain belt markets as we did about four or five years ago. Perhaps the ranges are being stocked up again and we can expect larger supplies in the future.

* * *

Horse breeders' associations in every land are organizations of men who conduct a public campaign for the furtherance of the interests of individual breeders and the popularizing of man's best servant and friend. The Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association requires membership, in order to carry on this work, so let every one who raises horses make an effort to enlist his name and support before the annual meeting, which is to be held in Brandon the 3rd week in February.

toba
stat
day
vinc
publ
tive
of er
and
own
affid.
to th
soun
idea
adva
purel
must
ment
Furtl
for a
get o
of the
suar
was,
and v
ticity
charg
pedig
erasu
noted
ments
been
less.
for a
Up to
ha p
fol w

The Enrolment of Stallions and its Effects.

When the Horse-Breeders Ordinance of the Territories was passed, speculation was rife as to its effects, it being a radical move compared with any existing legislation. For some time past, however, associations interested in horse breeding had urged the passing of such a bill, on the grounds that the use of unsound stallions, and the misrepresentations made to farmers using stallions, was prejudicial to the horse breeding industry and to the country.

The great influence restraining the passing and enforcement of legislation to regulate horse breeding is the inherent dislike by the Anglo-Saxon of governmental interference in such matters. This objection is, however, so far as horse breeding acts are concerned, practically limited to two distinct elements, as far apart as the poles in their ideals and methods of doing business. First, there is the breeder and seller of high class horses, who feels and possibly rightfully so, that he understands horse breeding so far as it relates to his part of the business better than a government appointee, who may or may not be a theorist lacking entirely in experience; second, there is the crook who has an unsound and inferior animal to pass off on the unsophisticated, who seemingly can be hoodwinked by an unauthenticated pedigree, either in the form of a printed bill or typewritten sheet. Under these conditions, which no person will deny, should, if possible, be ameliorated, it would appear that opposition to the passing and enforcement of such acts is ill timed and prejudicial to the interests of the agricultural community. Three provinces in Canada; viz., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Mani-

Breed	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
Clydesdales	262	81	
Percheron			
French Draft			
and Belgians	71	42	
Shires	29	10	
Hackneys	20	2	
Standardbreds	17	10	
Suffolks	9	3	
Thoroughbreds	8	10	
German Coach	3		
Cleveland Bay	2	1	
French Coach	1	2	
French Canadian	1	1	
Grades of all kinds	298	329	
	714	491	
Percentage pure-bred	60	35	
License fee		\$2	
Renewal—No provision made as yet.			

The accompanying table shows the immediate benefit of acts compelling enrolment of stallions, inasmuch as a sort of stallion census is obtained. The large percentage of mongrel stallions, in Manitoba — ; Saskatchewan 40; Alberta 65; should be a stimulus to the horsebreeders associations of the respective provinces to plan some effective work along the line of horsebreeding education with a view to showing the immense advantage bound to accrue from the abandonment of the use of mongrel stallions in favor of purebred horses. The remarks quoted below of Deputy Minister George Harcourt, are worth considering. It seems to us that agricultural societies permitting stallions to travel or stand in

state, and this, if nothing else, may be considered a most valuable effect of the new legislation."

As a result of one year's work over one hundred unsound stallions have been retired from the stud, undoubtedly a great gain to the horsebreeding industry.

The following suggestions have been made:

"1. An annual or biennial renewal license fee. [This is already provided for in the Manitoba Act as also is number 2.]

"2. Adoption of a list of diseases to be considered 'hereditary, transmissible or communicable' and consequently subjecting a stallion to rejection as unsound.

"3. Specific authority for the Department of Horse Breeding to refuse licenses to stallions known to be unsound and to revoke licenses granted to stallions since found to be unsound. [This would be considered at the present date a little radical, although it is bound to come.]

"4. Authority to revoke the licenses of 'scrub' stallions of 'unknown breeding' and to refuse licenses to such horses in the future. [Undoubtedly needed right away.]

"5. Institution of a plan for expert veterinary inspection of public service stallions, at appointed times and places, by inspectors duly authorized and acting under the supervision of the Department of Horse Breeding, such inspection to be known as 'State Veterinary Inspection.'

"6. Compulsory state veterinary inspection of all stallions already granted licenses on affidavit of owner, and at a time to be decided upon, state veterinary inspection of all stallions granted licenses when under five years of age. [Five and six we are hardly ready for just yet, but should be in the next five years, when such measures might be put in force; it would be well to incorporate these suggestions in the Acts, and thereby give two or three year's notice of the same.] The most valid reason for five and six is that by so doing the local V. S. would be relieved of the onus of doing what would be unpleasant work amongst his clients, and likely to lose him business, if he happened to be a strictly honest and impartial man.

"7. Institution of a plan for the examination and certification of sound purebred stallions by the Department of Horse Breeding on voluntary request of owner, as to purity of breeding, individual excellence, breed type, character, quality, disposition, suitability and utility, horses admitted to this class after rigid inspection to be known as 'State Approved Stallions.' [This is a matter for the Horse Breeders' Association to decide for their respective provinces.]

"8. Stipulations as to legal posters and their legal use.

"9. From Chapter 116, Laws of 1905, strike out from Section 1 the words 'for profit or gain' and from Section 2 all words relating to the making of an affidavit of soundness by owner. [This would mean that every stallion kept for service would be enrolled and inspected by a veterinarian.]

"10. Provide a separate class and license certificate for 'Non-Standardbred' stallions recorded in American Trotting Register. [This clause does not need very serious consideration in the Canadian West, except to stipulate that such be not admitted duty free into Canada.]

"Something was needed to arouse our farmers and breeders to take interest in the business of horse production, and the new law has already served that purpose. It was not, when conceived and enacted, considered perfect by any means; nor was it thought to be all that could be desired for the best interests of the industry in question. But it was calculated to well commence proceedings, and lead up to added and more effective measures of legislation at such time as education shall have progressed sufficiently to warrant other long steps in the right direction. Too stringent measures cannot safely be thrust upon the people without due warning, preparation and education; hence the recently enacted stallion law started by giving owners the privilege of either making affidavit to the soundness of their horses or employing a graduate veterinarian to make a critical examination and sign a certificate of soundness."

Further the Act "led men to inquire as to what diseases constitute hereditary, transmissible or communicable unsoundness, and pay more attention to the matter of soundness in brood mares.

In the Manitoba Act, the following are considered as hereditary unsoundnesses and therefore should disqualify a stallion for breeding purposes, and do prevent the said stallion being



HOME OF J. G. CAMPBELL, MINITONAS, MAN.

toba, have stallion enrolment legislation on the statute books, more or less adequate for present day requirements. In each of the three provinces, every stallion standing or travelling for public service must be enrolled with the respective departments of agriculture, the certificate of enrolment stating whether grade or cross-bred, and if purebred of what breed. In addition the owner (or owners) of purebred stallions make an affidavit or present a veterinarian's certificate as to the soundness of the particular stallion. The soundness clause only applies to purebreds, the idea being to give sound purebred stallions the advantage over all other stallions, either unsound purebreds or grades. All stallion advertising must contain a copy of the certificate of enrolment, and every stallion must be advertised. Further, in the Manitoba Act there is a provision for a lien on the foals. This applies only to the get of purebred stallions. The immediate effect of the passage of these acts was to ensure farmers a square deal; a stallion was advertised for what he was, and the departments checked the pedigrees and were enabled to verify or dispute the authenticity of the same. The government officials in charge of this work have stated that fraudulent pedigree certificates have been detected, whereon erasures of birth dates and numbers have been noted, and in other cases typed or printed statements purporting to be pedigree certificates have been repudiated and shown to be utterly worthless. If all men were honest there would be no need for laws. Such is the case with stallion enrolment. Up to date enrolment in the various provinces has proceeded apace as will be seen from the following schedule.

their districts without being enrolled are not living up to the spirit or letter of the Act under which they were started.

"You will observe that no cross bred stallions have been enrolled. Application for only a small number of these certificates have been made, but these could not be granted as the applicants were unable to produce the pedigree certificates on both sides. During the year 1906 the number enrolled far exceeded that of previous years as the list indicates, but the Department is under the impression that a large number of stallions have not yet had their horses enrolled as the Ordinance requires. This is due partly to their ignorance regarding the law and to the thought that some entertain that the enrolment is not necessary. The enforcement of the Ordinance depends to a large extent upon the owners of purebred horses who are principally benefitted, and to the farmers in general. A number of stallion owners consider that the Ordinance does not go far enough in aiding them to secure their fees, and that the lien should be given on the mare instead of the foal."

The state of Wisconsin, noting the legislation referred to above, and being desirous of helping the industry of horsebreeding, took up the matter seriously, and the legislature of that state in 1905 passed a law which came into force twelve months ago. The administration of the act was placed in the hands of Dr. Alexander, who is in charge of the department of Horse Breeding of the University of Wisconsin, who after a year's work has issued a report from which we quote, "Since the passage of the law horse breeding has become an engrossing subject of discussion in every farming community of the

STOCK

Alberta Stock Schools.

A letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, Mr. Geo. Harcourt, after the holding of the live stock judging school at Medicine Hat, indicates that this latest innovation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is meeting with deserved success.

Fifty-eight students enrolled at an itinerant school must be considered satisfactory, especially as the weather was very cold and the ranchers busy keeping their cattle from drifting from the shelter of hills and coulees.

If Canadian ranchers follow the lead of those to the south and the dictates of the cattle trade, they will make more earnest efforts to shorten the legs and broaden the bodies of their cattle, and the attendance at judging schools is one of the best incentives to effort in this direction. These schools will continue for a month at different points, winding up with an opening for a grand challenge prize at Calgary in the spring.

Boosting the Farmer's Cow.

We had the privilege of listening to an interesting address while at the winter fair in Ontario, on the subject of the dual-purpose cow. The speaker was a young farmer, Mr. Drury, who lives in the mixed stock and grain county, Simcoe. Mr. Drury spoke as a firm believer in the dual-purpose cow, claiming that the great average body of farmers are not and do not wish to be specialists in beef production or dairy enterprises. His position may be stated thus:

1. While it is difficult for the dual-purpose cow to rival the special-purpose dairy matron in milk production, there are large sections, where land is comparatively cheap and labor relatively dear, where the farmers desire to keep and are warranted in keeping some cattle stock other than milking cows. For such farmers the special dairy breeds cannot fill the bill, since there is seldom any profit in raising their calves for beef.

2. The special-purpose cow has little place, for, under average circumstances, it is a practical impossibility for a steer to pay his mother's board for a year and show a proper balance for himself on the ledger.

3. The only cow which meets the needs of the class of farmers aforementioned is one which will give a good account of herself at the pail and throw a calf that will develop into a fair beef steer. That such a cow is a practical possibility, he reasoned from his own experience and from the experience of the general farmer with the old-time grade Shorthorn stock, but that she is becoming increasingly rare, he unhesitatingly averred, claiming that the breeders of Shorthorns, the accustomed source of dual-purpose cows, were letting their stock run to beef, and making little effort to combine with beef conformation a profitable degree of milking propensity. As a consequence, farmers have been reluctantly forsaking this breed and taking up with the special dairy breeds, in order to get profitable cows.

By syllogistic argument Mr. Drury drove home the conclusion that the breeders of the beef breeds of cattle, especially the Shorthorns, must pay increased attention to milking quality, so as to make the animals truly dual-purpose, if they are to hold their own in the estimation of farmers.

He took pains to explain that he had no quarrel with the special-purpose dairy cow. It is difficult for the dual-purpose cow to equal her in milk production, but he believed that, for her own special circumstances, the two-purpose cow might rival the others in total profit.

There are three conditions under which cattle are kept:

1. Small farms of high-priced land.
2. Ranching conditions.
3. Midway between these extremes are conditions prevailing where land is fairly plentiful and labor "mighty scarce."

He might also have added, where many people are disinclined to the milking of very many cows.

What the average farmer wants is a cow which will give a good yield of milk, and at the same time produce a beef calf that will, during the three years of his life, attain a weight that will make an average annual return of about \$25 for feed consumed and labor expended. The Canadian farmer has been trying to raise such a cow

considered as sound by the Department at the time of issuance of the enrolment certificate:—*Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebones, ringbone, roaring, thickwind or whistling, bog spavin or thoroughpin.*

"As the law required owners of purebred stallions to submit the certificates of registry of their horses for inspection before license certificates could be granted, it has led to more care being taken in all matters pertaining to the recording of pedigrees, the character of pedigree registry stud book societies, associations and companies, the correctness of pedigree certificates and the proof of identity in the case of aged horses that have changed hands many times. Then, too, it has caused discussion in every blacksmith shop, livery stable, farm barn and country assembling place relative to the importance of pedigree, the power and prepotency of pure blood, the foolishness of breeding to horses of mixed breeding or of no known breeding, the fallacy of using horses of poor individual quality and character, and the importance of knowing exactly what is the true breeding of each stallion standing for public service throughout the State.

"In time it is to be hoped and expected that the place of the ever unsuitable grade and 'scrub' stallion will be taken by a pure bred stallion of the proper kind, type, quality, soundness and excellence of conformation to best improve the stock of his district. Meanwhile there not only is need for the retirement of the unsuitable horses of indifferent breeding, but great room for improvement in the character of many of the purebred horses now being used. Many of these are getting up in years; others have failed to give a good account of themselves in the stud, or their progeny have been defective, weak or lacking in quality, and such horses thus have given the scrub and mongrel stallions a chance to obtain the patronage of dissatisfied breeders."

The advantages of the stallion enrolment acts are obvious. Manitoba's law is the most perfect, as was to be expected, seeing that the experience of the other provinces was at hand, it being the latest enacted. The strong features of the results of such acts are: The quality of the stallions used is improved, fraud is rendered difficult of accomplishment, the farmer is protected from the unscrupulous stallion owner or groom, and the breeder and owner of high class sound stallions is aided in the accomplishment of a laudable work.

[We regret to be unable to present the figures for Manitoba at this time, but the Deputy Minister informs us that it is the custom to first present such figures to the public through the medium of the legislature. The non-observance of such red tape by the other two provinces must therefore be put down to their newness. We do not believe it to be the desire or intention of the Minister that any hindrance should be put in the way of agricultural education, yet such a strict interpretation of the rules, written or unwritten, is hardly warranted, especially when the wholesouled advocacy by this paper of all legitimate methods devised for the improvement and advancement of agriculture is considered.—Ed.]

Sable Island and its Ponies.

"They all have their peculiarities, just like people. Some are intelligent and lovable, others are stupid and slow, and never train out of it."

Thus writes a resident of Sable Island about the somewhat famous Sable Island ponies. Often on the streets of Halifax may be seen a team of these little ponies, drawing a little carriage at an easy trot, and sometimes making a very stylish appearance. They are to be seen most commonly there because Halifax is the nearest port to Sable Island, and shipments of ponies are frequently received by steamer and sold by public auction. They afterward are sometimes sent to other parts of Canada, for the Sable Island ponies are much valued, particularly for young folks' use. The fact, too, that they come from an obscure and very dangerous part of Canada, gives them a special interest.

Sable Island bears the unenviable name of "the graveyard of the Atlantic," with a dismal record of 155 shipwrecks in the past hundred years. Yet it is only a sandbar, thrown up by the junction of two ocean currents. It lies about eighty-five miles from the nearest point on the Nova Scotia coast, or 150 miles southeast of Halifax. Crescent-shaped, and bending to the north, its whole length is twenty-three miles, with a maximum width of only a little more than one mile. Sands blown by Atlantic winds, sometimes reaching a speed of sixty and eighty miles an hour, have brought the Island into being, and in some places the sand-hills are 110 feet above high water. The sand is ever drifting. In a single night the telephone posts are often buried

entirely out of sight, and the sand drifts with such a biting force that it kills all but the hardiest trees and sends all animalkind hurrying to shelter. Yet the Island is not by any means bare and desolate, as will presently be shown.

Here, on their little sandbar, live forty of our fellow Canadians, who are commissioned by the Dominion Government as a life-saving service. By their efforts, Sable Island has lost much of its dread to Atlantic sailors. There are two light-houses, fog alarms, and a series of life-saving stations, and a wireless-telegraph equipment has recently been installed. Every day, and in thick weather twice a day, a circuit of the Island is made, with a keen look-out for wrecks along the coast. It is the duty of the force to give every possible assistance in case of a wreck, and when a ship has been driven on the sands, which extend miles out to sea, to man the lifeboats and bring the crew ashore.

Twice a year a Government steamer goes to the Island from Halifax with supplies, and during the summer there are occasional visitors; except for these, the forty souls are a little world by themselves. Yet it is not so dreary a home as it might seem. The present superintendent has been stationed there for seventeen years, and his daughter, with a spirit of true loyalty to her home, writes of it thus, in a recent letter which I have already quoted:

"In summer a lovelier spot could not be found. Garden flowers and all kinds of vegetables grow most beautifully and luxuriantly. Strawberries and blueberries grow wild everywhere, and very large. Our visitors admit that they have a superior flavor, too. Last season there was a crop of seventy barrels of cranberries, and some years blackberries are quite plentiful. In the fall the Island is a poem of color, golden-rod and blue asters gleaming everywhere in the green, shiny swordgrass. I think it compensates for the rigors of the winter."

But what of the ponies? Quite as much as the sandhills themselves, they are one of the features of the Island. The lineal descendants of animals left there over three hundred years ago—probably by Sebastian Cabot or the early Portuguese explorers—they number to-day about two hundred. They roam the Island, wild, in droves of from five to fifteen, each drove having its own special feeding and drinking places. Says my informant again:

"The ponies are very hardy, and live out all winter without any shelter but the banks. They get thin by spring, but fatten quickly when the grass comes. Those used by the stations are stabled every night in winter, and are fed a little feed besides the hay, and are so kept in good condition for work. The snow rarely lies long, and when the ground is bare the wild ones have plenty of hay, as the wild grass is thick and long, and in fall dries and lies over in bunches. The Island is nearly all covered with grass, and has many fresh-water ponds. The wild ponies are not afraid of a person on foot, as they are never harmed, but when chased to get them into the pound to ship, they are like deer, and never give up until forced right into the wings of the pound. In color they are brown and black, with occasionally a yellow one, black and white, or brown and white, patched."

They are only shipped from the Island when the superintendent considers the supply large enough to spare some, and then he selects a lot of twenty or thirty and sends to Halifax. The difficulties encountered in catching them are frequently repeated when the time comes for landing and selling them. Some of them are particularly unmanageable, as was one high-tempered animal that refused to be handled until very heroic measures were taken with him; at the end of half an hour he walked away as quietly as a well-trained farm horse—conquered. Usually, however, they are tractable, and soon learn to know what is expected of them. An untrained pony sells at the auction rooms for about twenty dollars, but a pair of well-matched animals, after training, have been valued at \$600. They average about 700 pounds in weight, and are both larger and harder than the Shetland ponies.

Plucky little creatures, toughened by the winds that they have felt all their lives, and well in keeping with the peculiar character of their Island home, are these ponies of the Atlantic sandbar, and they are withal historic. An unbroken line of descent for three centuries or more—no one knows just when they came there or just where they came from—in the face of adverse Nature, is a good Canadian record, even if it be to the credit of a ragged, shaggy pony.

Agency: Farm Bureau.

P O O R C O P Y

but the breeders of Shorthorn cattle, to which he has been looking for his dual-purpose sires, have been aiming chiefly at the beef type and ignoring the dual-purpose ideal, to the disadvantage of their breed and of the country. Under these circumstances Mr. Drury did not know that the farmer was to be blamed too strongly for comparative indifference about making use of purebred sires of the beef breeds. The show-ring was indicated as one influence tending to the fixation of a beef type, to the sacrifice of milking quality. He had seen females of the beef breed exhibited that were as much fancy stock as pouter pigeons—cows which dropped calves and dried off in eight weeks, leaving their progeny to be nourished by nurse cows. If such a cow were a hen, and could hatch a dozen chicks and turn them loose to scratch for themselves, she might be worth something. (Laughter).

Beef type and dairy quality are not to any great extent incompatible, and the milking quality can be developed in cows approximating the beef type. The same fundamental qualities of thrift and constitution that make an animal a good producer in the dairy stable will make her progeny good doers in the feed-lot. Mistaken notions of beef and dairy type have led owners of grade beef herds to go to extremes, and assume that heifers which did not show approved beef type must be good milkers; hence farmers, in an effort to preserve a degree of dairy quality in their herds, have selected the scrubby heifers to keep for milkers. Others have gone in for one or other of the special dairy breeds. The only way to increase the returns from average farms by cattle raising is a return on the part of our breeders of Shorthorns to the dual-purpose standard, so that farmers will not be impelled to select the off-type heifers as milkers. The essential

FARM

Some Neglected Farm Crops.

(Continued from last week.)

SUGAR BEET.

The name sugar-beet is given to selected varieties of mangel which are specially grown for their sugar-content; they are comparatively small, the best weighing about one and one-half to two and one-half pounds, and of conical or elongated pear shape. Unlike the ordinary mangels, the sugar-beets have their thickened "roots" entirely buried in the soil, those with large "necks" above ground being of less value in many ways and poorer in sugar. The "roots" should not be "fanged", and in good varieties the skin is white, and the flesh firm and white, with a large number of close concentric rings of vascular bundles. Beets with upright leaves and long petioles are always less rich in sugar than those with leaves that lie close to the ground and have shorter leaf-stalks. Sugar-beets thrive best in a climate possessing a warm and moderately damp summer, and having somewhat dry, hot months of August and September, during which time the sugar is stored in the root in greatest abundance.

Climates such as are met with in southern Europe are too dry, and the North is too wet for satisfactory sugar production by sugar-beet. In wet climates the roots are poor in sugar.

The soil most suited to the crop is a medium loam of good depth, containing a considerable

What is the Price of Land?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The above question is one which will stand a good deal of thought and controversy. It would first require to be known from what standpoint it was to be calculated. If from a speculative point it would not likely ever be too high for the man who has nothing more of interest in it except the commission or profit over cost. From this view we will not have much to say, but from the direct return for labor and expense, performed or involved, by a person who works the land for a living, and a hope that enough extra will accrue for provision in old age. Experience and observation are two factors from which we may draw some conclusions. Unfortunately, in a public way, only those who have accumulated great wealth or brought an agricultural career to a successful issue are brought to the notice of the public. No account is forthcoming of the numbers who go under, stand still or make very little headway. If every farmer were a first class book-keeper and his accounts were audited every year and given to the public, I wonder what the result would be. In a new country, and this is practically that, there is, or has been, a profit made by those who have sold, but it was not made by the men themselves. The evolution was of a developing, natural and world wide movement, and those who have still the properties which they secured at small outlay, find themselves able to get credit on the rise in value. But a time must come when a value reaches a limit, and it becomes imperative for those who work it, whether they be owners or tenants, to make the living and profit (over and above what the land has cost in labor and expenses) from what is produced by that labor and time expended. Before claiming a profit as success, it is just as well to consider how it was made. If at the expense of a prematurely broken down man or woman, boys or girls, or a poorly educated family, is it not made at a great cost? If the farm be conducted on such a close principle that there is no money for the boys, who have worked harder than those who labor in towns or villages, who cannot be spared in the evenings or an occasional holiday to gratify youthful pleasures, is it any wonder then, when old enough they take to something where a wage is coming in cash and definite hours to work in? Their experience as boys on the farm will have a marked tendency to influence them as to their chosen life-work. If they see a bank-account accumulating, although not very large, it will be an incentive to their efforts, and every boy who is doing the labor of a man has a right to remuneration equal to what would be paid an outsider. How often is it done and why is it not done? What about the wife or daughter who works harder than a domestic who perhaps is paid from \$12 to \$16 a month cash. If accounts of all help are debited against a farm, also a credit of the production, and business transacted on strict cash basis, it may then be possible to say what the "raw material" (and that is simply what a farm is) is worth. Too many people take up farming simply because they want employment. It seems a profession not requiring a particularly good education, and some think no experience, and as we have lots of this class, farming is resorted to as a livelihood. Some come out alright, others make very slow progress. As much depends on the experience, abilities and circumstances of the man as to what is the price he can pay for land, and this should be a basis on which he undertakes to make a price. By an experience of a few years and observing what others are also doing, I know what land would be worth to me, but could not speak for any one else. Location, markets, improvements, quality and numerous other matters require careful consideration, and a good look before you leap is worth quite a number after, especially when a thousand or two as first payment may be thrown away.

FARMER.

* * *

While other farmers throughout the West have been boasting of their big wheat yields, farmers around Swan River, Man., have been busy gathering in a crop, the returns of which should certainly bring this district prominently before the public. The following are authentic reports published by *The Gimlet*: R. Emmons, Thunder Hill, 80 acres, 41 bushels per acre; R. Lyons, Thunder Hill, 70 acres, 31 bushels per acre; John Barker, Kenville, 70 acres, 31 bushels per acre; E. Haultby, Beatty, 70 acres, 33 bushels per acre; J. W. Robson, Benito, 25 acres, 37 bushels per acre; J. D. Leach, Durban, 40 bushels per acre; D. Hancock, Durban, 40 bushels per acre.



C. LOVE'S FLOCK, SWAN RIVER VALLEY.

difference between the beef and dairy types is not so great as we have been led to believe. The most important distinguishing characteristic of the beef type is the strong, broad, level back. On the other hand, the sharp chin and peaked back is one of the least important features of the dairy type. In your dual-purpose cow, get the strong back, and combine milking quality therewith.

Whether the dual purpose cow is deemed a possibility or not, she is here, and it is up to us to make the best of the situation. We cannot, for the general market, make a profit raising beef without milk. In reply to a question, Mr. Drury stated that the year before last some of his dual-purpose cows made \$48 each at the pail. Their male calves fatten at three years old at a weight of 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, and sell for a price that shows an average return of \$25 a year for their feed. "What are the characteristics of a dual-purpose sire?" asked some one in the audience. "A dual-purpose mother and a dual-purpose grandmother," was the pithy answer, received with laughter and applause.

Mr. Drury's remarks echo the sentiments of western farmers as well as eastern, and to illustrate the faith which prairie farmers hold in the dual-purpose type, we might cite the fact that three prominent Manitoba breeders, within our knowledge, are scouring Ontario this winter to procure Shorthorns that are essentially milk and beef producers. We welcome this persistent clinging to a much neglected ideal, especially where we are brought face to face with the modern Shorthorn as seen in our large exhibition rings. Here we have Shorthorns that are merely red or roan or white blocks of flesh, eminently adapted for feed lot purposes but utterly unfit for a farm or family cow, and every year becoming less adapted to the needs of the great majority of farmers, either east or west.

proportion of lime. Heavy wet clays or very dry sandy soils are not suitable. If farmyard manure is used, it is essential that it should be plowed in during the fall or applied to a previous crop. The quality of the roots is much influenced by a good supply of potash salts, especially the carbonate; phosphates are also beneficial and the yield is increased by an application of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate applied in the early stages of growth of the plant. The seed is drilled or dibbled in rows about fourteen or fifteen inches apart and the plants are subsequently singled by hand when about a quarter of an inch thick, so as to stand six to eight inches asunder in the row; at the experimental farms such are sown in drills or on the flat, in rows two feet apart. As the young plants are very susceptible to frost, the seed is not sown usually in western Canada before the middle of May. The amount of seed necessary to drill an acre is about thirty pounds. It is usually soaked in water for twenty-four hours before sowing, and should not be buried more than an inch deep.

The vegetative period necessary for the satisfactory production of a "ripe" root is from 140 to 150 days in Europe, so that if sown at the proper time the crop is usually ready to be harvested from about the middle to the end of September. The yield is usually from twelve to sixteen tons per acre. The average yield at Brandon in 1906 was slightly over twenty tons, at Indian Head over fourteen tons. Varieties recommended for use for sugar purposes are Wanzleben, Vilmorin Improved, and French Very Rich.

COMPOSITION.

The water-content of a sugar-beet is about 82 per cent. The amount of cane sugar present averages 15 or 16 per cent. in good varieties; the woody fibre about 1.2 per cent.

P O O R C O P Y

Can the Farm Afford More Labor?

A correspondent who has been reading a good deal about prosperity writes:

"If supply and demand rule prices, and prices for farm produce at present don't pay, how will it be if we get another million acres under cultivation and a few thousand more head of cattle on hand? We shall naturally have to sell cheaper still, and do more work. The more you do the less you get. Now who can tell us where the trouble lies? Do we get too little for what we produce, or do we pay too much for what we buy, or don't we know how to farm, or are we crooked as some business men say, or don't we do enough work? Kindly give us a few pointers."

Although it is not correct to say that it does not pay to produce farm products at present prices we can go on that assumption for the sake of examining the situation. The profit or otherwise from producing farm commodities, is the difference between the selling price and the cost of raising. We have no control over the general average selling price (although many people think we should organize and get that control), so our attention must be given to the reduction of the cost of production, which in its simplest sense means "good farming." Two prime factors enter into the cost of raising products—the value of the land and the cost of the labor expended. It is a strange paradox that the increased price of land is due to its potentialities to produce marketable produce and that as this price increases the profit from these products becomes less and less because land requires more and more as its competence. Where, therefore, land begins to rise in its price through all the land in the community having been taken up, it should be the object of each farmer to get more and more out of the soil. But the very opposite of this is generally the case: by the time all new land has been brought under cultivation the average fertility of the soil has decreased and its potentialities are expressed in other ways than in ready fertility, such as convenience to market buildings, etc. It then becomes necessary for a farmer to make his land produce proportionately more for the labor expended upon it. Unfortunately for the agricultural interests of the country, we have no statistics to show the relative incomes per acre, from western farms, when the labor employed upon them varies, but this much is certain, that up to a given point, land returns profits in proportion to the labor employed upon it, provided of course that the labor is well directed and is reasonably obtainable. Invariably it is argued that this latter is the great difficulty—labor is not reasonably obtainable; but it is the general experience that those farmers who best direct their labor and keep it constantly employed have little or no trouble in obtaining it and making a profit from it. Farmers could be of much service to each other if they gave more general expression of opinion to the question of the number of men that should find employment on the average farm. In our opinion a half section would return a larger dividend per man if three were constantly employed upon it than it does where the owner and one man do all the work except at harvest.

This of course is not a panacea for the ills of the farmer. In answer to our correspondent's question, "do we get too little for what we produce," we say, yes, and if we consider freight and such charges as something bought, we say too much for some of the things we buy. These are conditions that must be improved and which certain agencies are endeavoring to regulate, but we want to warn our readers, that the regulation of freight rates, the disallowing of price fixing arrangements on the Grain Exchange, the lowering of the tariff on imported machinery, and other reforms that may be classed more properly under the distributive branch of farming,

will not make a successful farmer nor convert unprofitable acre into a revenue bearing one. They will help, but the chief source of success is in the brain of the man who manages the farm.

Comments upon the amount of labor a half section farm can employ with profit, will be received with interest by us and we know also by our readers.

Windmill for Pumping Water.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Spring is drawing near, and the farmer who has to drill or dig for water, and intends to put up wind-power to supply his house and barns with water, may find some useful hints in this letter, in regard to an outfit. First of all, with the wind-power once installed properly, the first cost is all, only for oil. The windmill will force water almost any distance, and lift out of a well from 10 to 400 feet. The well may be around the buildings, and fresh water may be had at the house by means of a small tank at the house, or small tank set inside of big supply tank at barn. I would advise farmers to put a cement tank in the approach of their barns, as it is water-tight and away from frost and water, and is always clean and fresh. When a small tank can be set in a house high enough to run an overflow pipe from house tank to barn, it is all right. All the water pumped goes through the house tank; the water is fresh and good, and if barn is too high, would put small tank inside of big tank, with small tank set two inches higher than top of supply tank. The water in small tank can be used at house, and will be almost as cool as out of the well. Power-mill can be used for chopping, running cutting-box, root-pulper, saw, and, by putting on pump jack and attachments, can be used in pumping water out of deep wells at a reasonable distance, or by a suction pump when the lift is not over 27 feet. I would advise not to have over 20 feet of lift, as the less lift the better the satisfaction. I erected one mill—the mill was 400 feet from pump, and pump 570 feet from well. This outfit has been working over two years, and is giving good satisfaction yet.

SUBSCRIBER.

Breaking Oxen.

Our method is to halter-break them first, then put a yoke on them to follow them around, teaching them to follow the motions of the whip. Make the motions correspond with the words you wish to teach them. After they understand what you want them to do, hitch a light log behind them to get them used to the pressure of the yoke against their shoulders. After they have become handy, that is, when they answer readily to the voice or whip, the halters may be taken off and they can then be hitched to a plow and a few lessons will teach them to follow the furrows.

When properly broken there is no better plow team than oxen, but they must not be hurried, especially in hot weather. All that is required is patience and a little common sense, and all the harness needed is a yoke and rawhide whip, not for thrashing them, but as "an evidence of good faith."

Mr. Fielding states authoritatively that the great bulk of farmers that appeared before the Tariff Commission favored a low tariff. It is as fair to assume that those who did not appear were in favor of lower duties, as to assume the opposite; therefore with all the facts before us, the assertion of the manufacturers "that farmers want more protection by higher tariffs" is abundantly disproven.

Another Cottage Plan.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

An artistic cottage, with all the rooms on one floor, is shown herewith. A small stairway has been provided, however, to attic, and the stairway to basement is directly underneath it. If bedrooms are constructed in attic at any future time, the stairway would be already in position, and no alterations would be required on the first floor. The bay window on the side is a pleasing feature, and makes three large windows possible in the dining room. A house of this character can be easily heated by a furnace, and at considerably less expense than a two-story house, as there will be no need of forcing the furnace to heat second-story rooms. The porch in the front forms another very attractive feature, as well as a useful one. It is extra large in size, and nicely proportioned. I would suggest that the parlor be finished in birch, and stained to imitate mahogany, and that the dining-room be finished in oak and stained very dark, either in Flemish or Mission style. White enamel makes a very suitable finish for bedrooms, especially if the doors, window stools, and base-board, quarter round, are stained to imitate mahogany. Plain oak floors should be used if the above finishes are adopted. My estimate of the cost of this house, if built along the above lines, including plumbing and furnace, is \$1,300; but this will vary, according to localities.

GEO. S. KINGSLEY.

Resolutions Presented by Indian Head Grain Growers.

The following resolutions were presented to the Grain Commission at their sitting at Indian Head a few days since. This point is noted for its wheat producers, some on a comparatively large scale. The resolutions were those passed by the local organization.

"That the railway companies be compelled to grant sites to parties for the erection of 10,000 bushel elevators on the same terms as are given to companies to erect houses of 25,000 bushels capacity or larger.

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this association that the cleaning of wheat at Fort William should be under government contract and that shippers be paid for their screenings; and further, that the Grain Exchange rule forbidding track-buying other than by salaried men is detrimental to the farming community, as it restricts competition.

"Resolved, that the car shortage we have experienced for some years past is a great inconvenience to the community and an irreparable loss to the country at large; and we are further of the opinion that our present condition is aggravated by the unjust discrimination now shown by the railways in favoring competitive points; and that the warehouse commissioner be given power to compel the railway companies to supply cars in proportion to the grain shipped from each point."

The Industrial Exhibition Changes Date of Annual Meeting.

Up to the present time the annual meeting of the above association has been held the third Wednesday in February of each year, but it has now been decided to hold the annual meeting the third Thursday in November, the financial year to close October 31 instead of December 31 of each year, as now. The change will give the manager more time to prepare for each fair and should be a benefit every way. Under the new regime the Industrial has a cash balance to the good.

Bring out Your Home Grown Clover Seed and Corn.

The representative of the Seed Division in Manitoba, Jas. Bracken, informs us that prizes are offered at the Provincial Seed Fair to be held at Brandon Feb. 19 to 21, for corn and clover. Twelve ears of corn are required and half a bushel clover seed for entries to each.



t
f
w
c
a
l
h
j
a
m
A
tc
pe
le
lig
ar
th
to

a
wc
A
fed
lai
bu
cor
mc
of
ma
in
I
not
adv
lay
will
tem
be
or
atio
whi
and
Salt
phy
aboi
mos

Fr
to c
the
creat
men
pany
patro
twec
as is
is ge
Unde
much
then
cease
rons
the fa
the in
for wi
butte
if the
able s
ern C
have
owner
having
are ne

DAIRY

Water and Milk Flow.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Why should water be inside and where the cow can get it at any time? Because a milk cow requires a very large quantity of water to properly assimilate and digest her feed—from 125 to 200 pounds daily. I have weighed out the latter amount to a cow giving 85 pounds milk testing 3.6 per cent. fat, daily for a week. It will thus be seen how necessary the water question becomes. Further, it is the "water of the baste" to want to drink after she has eaten. Too much cold water given at one time chills the cow, and acts as a physic, even if not cold. Knowing this, when a cow is constipated after parturition, by giving her a big drink of warm water or a very wet bran mash soon after parturition, it moves the bowels, and is an aid; at other times it is an injury. Common sense will, therefore, tell us that, owing to the nature of the cow's feed, its succulency, and the large quantity of water required, the cow should not be out in the cold. Standing around a yard is not exercise, and a cow don't want exercise anyway. Very little motion when a cow is full of feed will start her scouring. When a cow is not in full feed, just before parturition, then half a mile, or even a mile walk will do her good, keep the bowels moving, stir her blood, and soften up her udder. After parturition, exercise is harmful; she wants to be then treated like any mother. Like a patient, her stomach is weak, and she requires less feed, and that of an easily-digestible and light nature until her stomach regains strength and tone. It may be ten days, two weeks, or three weeks before she is gradually worked up to a regular ration.

There is no such thing as "forcing" a cow for a record. Just as soon as the stomach is overworked then it interferes with her doing her best. A cow may not be fed enough, and she may be fed too much. Hard-and-fast rules can not be laid down when it comes to fine work in feeding, but much depends upon the judgment and common sense of the feeder. Exercising common sense, considering cow habits, the nature of her feed, water required, etc., are the requirements. Brains are valuable nowhere more than in dairying.

I should perhaps add, that while a cow should not be out in the cold, it is not necessary nor advisable to keep her too warm. We cannot lay down any certain temperature, but cows will do very well in a stable in winter with the temperature at 50 degrees, or even 40, if the air be fairly dry. A draught is bad for cow or man. Dampness also shows lack of ventilation. Owing to a large quantity of rough feed which she reduces to a concentrated product, and for other reasons she requires plenty of air. Salt is an aid to digestion. Too much salt is a physic. Some cows require more than others; about two tablespoonfuls once a day will suit most cows, thrown on the feed or after feeding.

Geo. Rice.

A Creamery Wanted.

From Priddis, Alberta, a correspondent writes to call attention to the excellent opportunities the district affords for the establishment of a creamery. An invitation is extended to dairymen with some capital, or to a joint stock company, to locate in a convenient quarter, and the patrons will see the venture through. As between this plan and that of a co-operative scheme, as is commonly followed in the West, the former is generally more satisfactory to the farmers. Under such a plan the creamery owner pays so much in cash for the butter fat supplied, and then relationships between maker and patron cease. With the co-operative scheme the patrons undertake to secure enough cream to keep the factory running, hire a buttermaker, finance the institution, and keep it in repair, in return for which they receive the market value for their butter, less the cost of making and selling, which if the patronage is small amounts to a considerable sum. In the older dairy districts of Eastern Canada the creameries and cheese factories have been acquired almost wholly by private owners, the system of co-operative dairying having proved a success only where the patrons are near the factory and the operations of the

factory are conducted on a large scale, so that the proportionate cost of making is kept down.

In Alberta a dairyman assumes considerable risk in starting a creamery in a new town. The patrons are not extensive cow keepers, nor are they located close together; the country is new and agricultural conditions are not so permanent as they might be. On the other hand there is the present willingness of farmers to become patrons, there is a good market, the industry has attained considerable popularity and status in the province, and the provincial government maintains a dairy expert in C. E. Marker, who will visit a community on request of a number of farmers, to assist in the inauguration of a creamery. We should advise our Priddis readers to enlist the co-operation and experience of Mr. Marker before proceeding with any definite plan.

POULTRY

Management of Incubators.

There are 130 incubator manufacturers in the United States, any of which sent out last year from 2,000 to 10,000 machines. This gives some idea of the number of incubators in use across the line, and a fair indication of what are used in Canada. Go where you will throughout the Dominion and you will generally find an incubator in the neighborhood. The results have been varied, but for the encouragement of those who have not had the success they anticipated, I would say, don't be discouraged. If your machine is of a good, reliable make, the fault may not be in the incubator. Profit by your failures of last season. No machine, however perfect, can hatch a large percentage of strong, vigorous chicks from eggs that have been produced by

An incubator should always be stored in a dry room, and should be thoroughly cleaned before storing. In operating, follow the directions of the manufacturers minutely, and do not deviate until you are sure you can improve. If you do change, and fail to get the anticipated success, don't blame the machine. Incubators are made to run under certain conditions. When the machine is put together, see that all the parts are working freely. Set it level, and operate several days before the eggs are put in. It is well to have a spare thermometer or two, in case of accident, and it is also advisable to keep several in the machine, in order to get thoroughly acquainted with the egg-chamber. Incubators do not always heat evenly, and if not it is well to know, so as to be able to guard against disaster. In some of the machines it is necessary to readjust the regulator when the eggs are introduced, but, as a rule, if it work before, it will work after the machine is filled, without additional adjustment.

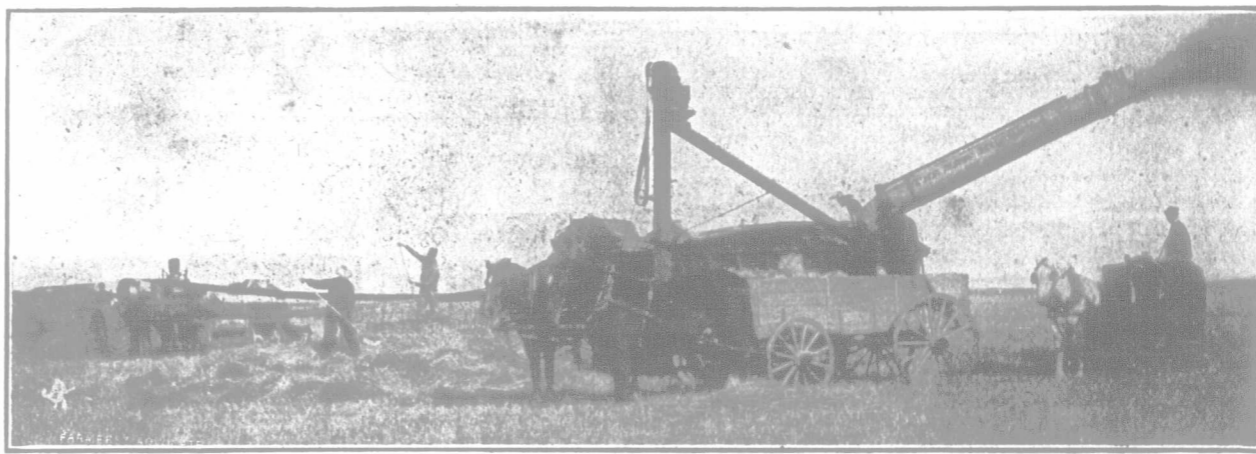
The first week of incubation is the most important. Extremes of temperatures during that period are injurious; extremes during later incubation do not materially affect the hatch.

The testing should be done at least twice during the hatch; cooling after the third or fourth day. The practice of cooling so many minutes is not a good rule—rooms differ so much in temperature. Place the eggs on a table, and cool until they feel cool in the hands, and when putting in, change the sides and ends alternately.

During the latter part of the period of incubation the temperature may be gradually increased one or two degrees, until, when the eggs pip, the temperature reads 104 or 105.

Number of Hatches.—As a rule, the early hatches produce the best chicks. Chicks hatched during the summer months are not so thrifty, and are more subject to diseases. Aim to start early enough so that your third and last hatch is off by last of May.

F. C. ELFORD.



A GASOLINE TRACTION AT WORK. (J. DOBSONS), SOURIS DISTRICT.

Horticulture and Forestry

Provide The Filling for the Children and the Gem Jars.

What memories are most enduring in the mind of the farm raised child? Not by any means the least is the orchard of small and large fruits in which he revelled and frolicked and filled a mouth watering for Nature's wholesome acids and sweets.

It should be the aim of all parents to make the home provided for their offspring a place for shelter from the world's troubles, a spot in which to enjoy themselves, and a workshop in which to learn something that may be of use to the children and their fellows in the years to come.

Provided with a shelter belt on the exposed sides of the garden, orchard, or better the farmstead, it will be found possible and profitable to plant and grow successfully the following varieties of small and large fruits. In the list below will be found a selection ample for all purposes of a good farm garden or orchard, if to the list be added a couple of dozen roots of rhubarb (pieplant) which grows luxuriously on the prairie with ordinary attention.

HARDY FRUITS.

Strawberries—Bederwood, Senator Dunlap, William Belt, Clyde, Lovett, Enhance.
Raspberries, Red—Turner, Loudon, Dr. Reider.

UNDED 1868

ms on one
irway has
the stair-
ath it. If
any future
a position.
n the first
a pleasing
rs possible
character
at consid-
house, as
urnace to
the front
as well as
and nicely
he parlor
imitate
e finished
Flemish
s a very
ly if the
quarter
y. Plain
ishes are
is house.
plumbing
, accord-

SLEY..

Head

d to the
1 Head a
ts wheat
ale. The
l organi-

to grant
o bushel
to com-
acity or

sociation
ould be
be paid
rain Ex-
than by
munity.

experi-
ence to
country
hat our
ust dis-
avoring
ommis-
y com-
in ship-

te of

of the
nesday
ecided
day in
ber 31

The
are for
Under
nce to

r

Mani-
ffered
andon
ars of
ed for

Floor Plan

King Cuthbert (not entirely hardy).
Raspberries, Black—Older, Hillborn.
Raspberries, Purple and golden—Schoffer, Caroline.
Currants, Red—Raby Castle, Stewart's, North Star, London Market, Red Dutch.
Currants Black—Naples, Lee's prolific.
Currants, White—White Grape.
Gooseberries—Houghton, Smith's Improved Downing.
Grape—Beta, for Southeastern Manitoba.
Plums—Cheney, Aitkin, Surprise.
Cherry—Compass cherry, for Southeastern Manitoba.

Crab apples and hybrids—Transcendent, Hyslop, Whitney No. 20, Virginia, Early Strawberry.
Standard apples—Hibernal, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Charlamoff, Anisette, Blushed Colville.

The following native fruits are recommended for trial: June berry (dwarf), sand cherry, buffalo berry, high-bush cranberry, all of which have been referred to above.

Digest of Horticultural Investigation.

THE RELATION OF EARLY MATURITY TO HARDINESS IN TREES.

Excerpt from the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., U. S., by R. A. Emerson:—This is a publication containing definite information obtained at the Nebraska Experiment Station from experiments in determining the relation of early maturity to hardiness in trees. The facts given should be carefully considered and acted upon by Canadian fruit-growers, especially in the peach districts and in colder parts of the country where all of the tree fruits are grown with difficulty. It is well known that a tree with well-ripened wood will stand the cold better than one having immature wood. What is proved in this bulletin is that hardiness in some trees is due more to the fact that the wood is mature than that some trees are constitutionally harder than others. An example is given of black walnut trees, some from the southern and some from the northern states, having their new growth killed equally as much by spring frosts, while the same trees were affected quite differently in winter, those which had ripened their wood thoroughly coming through unharmed, while those which grew late in the autumn were injured. It is shown that the hardest varieties of apples and plums are those which ripen their wood early. What is, perhaps, the most valuable experiment in this bulletin is that showing how peach trees which were induced to ripen their woods early by special methods of culture, stood the winter much better than those not so treated. One method of inducing early ripening of the wood was to plant the trees on high land, where growth ceased much earlier than on low land where there was more moisture. An illustration is given of trees on low land which were killed outright and seriously injured, while those on high land came through the winter without injury, except for some discoloration beneath the bark of the twigs. Another experiment with cover crops gave marked results over a period of four years. During that time the trees in the cover crop plots stopped growing, and ripened the new wood from a few weeks to two months earlier than similar trees in adjoining plots that received the late summer cultivation, the result being that in the case of the cover-crop trees there was very little injury, and that most of the terminal buds had started growth, while with trees given late cultivation the winter injury was severe, none of the terminal buds having started growth, and some of the twigs having been killed back almost their entire length.

Much attention has been given at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to the relation of winter apples to hardiness of trees, and the conclusions reached regarding this were given in a paper read before the Society for Horticultural Science last June, and before the Quebec Pomological Society in August. In that paper it is shown that winter apples are, as a rule, more tender than summer varieties, because the wood of the winter kinds does not mature early. Early maturity in wood usually means early maturity of fruit.

The useful information published by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in bulletin form, suggests the possibility of fruit-growers' associations doing something in the same direction. Much timely information might be furnished to fruit-growers in this way at comparatively little expense, and the publication of bulletins by

associations would be an inducement to new members to join.

In the bulletin before us attention is drawn especially to three hardy apples. The Hanco is a Wisconsin seedling, of which the oldest tree is 44 years of age. The fruit somewhat resembles the Alexander in general appearance, but keeps in an ordinary cellar till March or later. "In quality, it is better than any other apple of Wisconsin origin, and compares favorably with the best eastern apples." The Dudley is the second variety referred to, and is described as "an apple of merit for northern Wisconsin." This variety, which is a seedling of Duchess, originating in the State of Maine, has been planted to some extent in Ontario under the name of North Star. At Ottawa the tree has proven very hardy and productive, and the fruit of good size, appearance and quality. It is in season with Wealthy, but does not keep so long, being past its best by November. It is probably harder than Wealthy, and is not unlike that apple in general appearance. The writer considers it a very promising variety for the north, being evidently as hardy as Duchess.

The third variety mentioned is the Windorf apple, and originated on the farm of Albert Windorf, Stettin, Wis., U. S. It is a seedling of Northern Spy. The fruit is medium to large, and usually yellow in color, although it is sometimes red on sunny side. The season is September to October. It is said to be a better keeper and of better quality than the McMahan. In a trial orchard at Wausau, in the northern part of Wisconsin, the Patten (Patten's Greening) has headed the list for productiveness, with Hibernal second. These are undoubtedly two of the hardest apples grown. The Hibernal apple the writer considers the very hardest. It has produced considerable fruit in southern Manitoba, and young trees have borne in other parts of the prairie provinces.

[Prepared for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

APIARY

Beekeeping as an Occupation for Women.

As a rule, to the woman who has had no practical experience with bees, if she thinks of the subject at all, beekeeping stands for honey, large profits, studies in natural history, and stings—the latter probably being considered the surest and most objectionable adjunct of the business; but a few years' acquaintance with the beekeepers' pets will teach her that stings are but insignificant incidents in the beekeeper's life, that honey is not always sure, nor profits always large, but the study of the nature and habits of the bee can be depended upon at all seasons of the year to yield a fund of interest to any woman who engages in this occupation.

The story of my experience with bees is probably my best means of showing what beekeeping may be as an occupation for women. I started beekeeping in 1900 with one colony, for which I paid \$5.00. They did not swarm nor give any surplus honey during the summer, were weak in the following spring, and gradually dwindled away till the hive was empty. I purchased another colony for \$6.00 in May of 1901. When they swarmed I divided the bees and brood in the old brood-chamber, putting half into a new hive, and alternating each with frames of foundation. From the swarm I received 30 pounds of surplus honey. In the spring of 1902 I had three colonies, which had given me so little trouble that I thought I could manage a couple more, and purchased two strong colonies for \$15.00. When they started to cast out first, second, third and fourth swarms, I began to have some idea of what beekeeping meant. Moving double brood-chamber in 8-frame Langstroth hives, the swarms were large, and when two swarms issued at the same time, I had enough to do to lift the double hives away and replace with new ones before the bees began to return, the queen being clipped.

I had heard of 20 swarms issuing at the same time in large yards, but two at a time were enough for me just then. Those five colonies gave me 628 pounds of extracted honey, and increased to sixteen. At the end of the next season I had thirty-five colonies and 1,400 pounds of honey from them. I had thirty colonies in the spring of 1904, five having died in the cellar; they yielded about 2,600 pounds. In the spring

of 1905 I had thirty-three colonies when the weak ones were united with the strong ones; they stored 4,700 pounds of honey, and increased to forty-nine. Last spring, 1906, the numbers decreased to forty, five being queenless and four too weak to go alone. They yielded 1,600 pounds of honey this year, and I have thirty-nine colonies this fall.

My first serious experience with stings nearly put me out of the business. I had only five colonies. They seemed to be trying to make a record of 200 pounds per colony for that season, and when I attempted to take the honey off, they resented my interference with their plans so vigorously that I left the hive open and ran to the house, saying to the folks when I got there: "There is no use talking about getting used to stings, I shall never be able to stand such punishment as this. It is too much for me." But I did not like to be beaten by the little bee, so I fortified myself against another attack by covering my hands and wrists with long, heavy gloves, and succeeded in taking the honey off. Ever since that time I have worn gloves in handling my bees. Even when clipping queens I use gloves with the finger-tips cut off. I know that the wearing of gloves is not looked upon with favor by the professional beekeeper, but when it comes to the question, "gloves or defeat," wear gloves.

There are other things connected with the occupation that are not very agreeable—the stickiness of the honey in uncapping, extracting, weighing and pouring into cans, which has won for the male beekeeper the title of "Lick Thumbs," is one of the mildest miseries, so easily reduced to insignificance by the use of water as to be scarcely worth mentioning, only we are treating of beekeeping as an occupation for women, and she who takes it up is sure to find that this feature certainly belongs to it.

She may expect, too, considerable hard work and heavy lifting, for in handling an 8-frame Langstroth—one of the smallest hives—there are many 60-pound lifts; and if she be incapable of lifting that amount, a woman is likely to be handicapped by her inability to move or carry a full hive or super, or 60-pound tin of honey. It is well enough to depend on outside help for "big days," when carrying in supers of honey for extracting, or in weighing it and crating it for shipment, or conveying the bees to their winter quarters; but for the common every-day work of the apiary, which requires much muscular exertion, the woman who aims to become an efficient beekeeper cannot afford to depend too much upon outside help.

Beekeeping may be looked upon as a healthy occupation for women, compared to vocations wherein exercise, fresh air and sunshine are denied her. It is true there will be times when the humidity of the air and the intense heat of the sun, aggravated by the exercise which she is forced to take, through excessive activity of the bees consequent upon these weather conditions, may lead her to exclaim, "Why was I ever born to be melted like this?" But these conditions usually last for only a few hours in a day, and not very frequently through the season, and there are so many rare, beautiful days to enjoy during the honey harvest that one forgets the discomforts of a few hot, damp, wilted hours in the pleasure of those when air and sun and bees combine to make the beekeeper's life worth living.

One very important part of the business is the melting of old combs. It is hard, sticky work to cut wired combs out of the frames and put them into the extractor. It is difficult for a woman to lift the lid, handle, screw and press off the extractor without getting upon a chair, even though she be strong and tall; and this has to be done every time the extractor is filled with combs. The heat, steam and odor of hot wax pollen, etc., make this one of the most objectionable features of beekeeping, but as house-cleaning, with its dust, disorder and discomfort, proves such a delight to the housekeeper in its results, so comb-melting amply repays the beekeeper by the improved sanitary condition of the hives; and from what we learn from conversations with experienced beekeepers, items in the journals, and deductions from papers read at conventions on the subject of healthy, disease-proof colonies, the renewal of clean, new foundation in the hive forms a very important factor in insuring healthy conditions in the apiary; and the possibility is that if woman, with her natural house-cleaning proclivities, should invade the realm of beekeeping, this branch of business would be well attended to, and the problem of foul brood solved without any other formula.

There are many things in connection with

l
l
s
t
t
r
t
n
f
a
s
c
b
w
t
l
m

m
fo
to
he
he
m
at
ar
to
pr
l
bel
190

T
to
l
kee
cha
be
t
freig
Win
were
shor
Illin
has
ing
the
this
being
sugg
demi
etc.
Re
for
c
Minn
ment
arriv
mark
move
ises
t
latter
below
Of
say:
"M
very
delive
wheat
with
causin
busine
compa
hard.
No. 4
and f
Janua
for in:
OTHER
Reje
Reje
Reje
Reje

beekeeping that a woman can work at with genuine pleasure. Take that of opening up a few crates of bee supplies, and transforming the neatly-made and precisely-fitted pieces into hives, bottom-boards, and cover frames with top, bottom and sides of white, clean wood that fit each other like a charm, and fit the hives just as perfectly. Then there are the folding of sections, the wiring of frames, and imbedding wire in foundation, etc.—all neat, clean, fascinating features of the business.

My advice to the woman who wishes to take up this work would be to spend a season with an experienced beekeeper, if she has an opportunity, paying strict attention to every detail of the work. She would gain thereby much knowledge that, if won by her own experience, would cost her dear. An instance in point of this: I had been told to put an empty super under a large swarm, to give them room to cluster and prevent them from swarming out again. I only grasped the one idea—put the super under—and did not note that it should be taken away at a given time. The consequence was that colony did not make so much honey in the supers, and in the fall, when I strove to take out what I thought was an empty hive-body, I found a peck or perhaps a half bushel of trouble accumulated there in the shape of combs built towards all points of the compass, young brood in all stages, hundreds of bees crushed between combs that had fallen when the hive was lifted off, and a possibility that the queen was killed in the general mix-up. To have seen this done properly would have saved me time, trouble and expense.

In conclusion, this record shows that a woman may expect the little busy bee to gather honey for her at an average yearly rate of 81 pounds to the colony. That stings may be subject to her will—stickiness also. That hard work, heavy lifting, perspiration and disagreeable odors must be borne with fortitude; that careful attention to detail is imperative, and that there are many things in beekeeping that are calculated to make it an attractive and enjoyable and also a profitable occupation for women.

[Paper read by Miss Trevarrow, of Meadowvale, before the Ontario Beekeepers' Convention, Nov. 1906.]

MARKETS

The railway blockades continue and there appears to be sufficient snow and wind to make the task of keeping cuts open almost impossible. Some kind of change is wanted at once and it is hoped that it will be to milder conditions. Owing to the handicap to freight movement the weekly receipts of which at Winnipeg are only about one half as heavy as they were at the same time last year. Anent this car shortage, C. T. Elliott of Peoria, Ill., manager of the Illinois and Iowa Car Service Association (that name has a suggestive sort of a ring, by the way) in addressing the lumbermen at Minneapolis last week made the startling statement that freight cars moved on the average only a mile a day, but charged much of this laggard movement up to receivers of freight in being so long unloading. As remedies Mr. Elliott suggests a reconsigning charge of \$5 increase in demurrage, increase the minimum weight of loads, etc.

Returning to the wheat trade, prices have improved for cash wheat during the past week in Canada, but Minneapolis is still dull. The cause of the improvement is the steady demand for flour and the light arrivals of wheat. The local mills are making the market. Export business is still dull, but speculative movement has somewhat revived. Argentina promises to have considerable wheat for Britain and the latter seems to be assured of its delivery at prices below those ruling at present for American goods.

Of trade in the local markets Thompson, Sons & Co. say: "Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been very dull for cash wheat, but more active for future deliveries. The difficulty in getting cars to ship wheat from Fort William to the seaboard, together with the present apathy of European buyers, is causing an almost complete cessation of new export business, but the flour trade being good the milling companies exhibit a good demand for 1 nor. and 1 hard. Prices are 1 nor. 72½c, 2 nor. 70½c, 3 nor. 69½c, No. 4 wheat 66½c for immediate or January delivery, and future deliveries on the option market are: January 72½c, May 76½c, July 77c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

OTHER WHEATS AND COARSE GRAINS—	
Rejected 1 Northern.....	69
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	66½
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	64
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	67½
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	64½

Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	62½
Scoured 1 Northern.....	69½
Scoured 2 Northern.....	69½
Rejected 3 Northern.....	69½
Rejected for seed 1 Northern.....	69
Rejected for seed 1 Northern.....	66
Oats.....	34½
Barley.....	42½
Flax.....	\$ 1 17½
MILLFEED, PER TON—	
Bran.....	17 00
Shorts.....	18 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—	
Barley and oats.....	22 00
Barley.....	20 00
Oats.....	26 00
Hay, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....	9 00 @ 10 00

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).

BUTTER—	
Creamery, fancy fresh made	
Bricks.....	35
Second grade bricks.....	27 @ 32
Boxes.....	27
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Prints fancy, in small lots.....	25 @ 26
Tubs, selected.....	23 @ 24
CHEESE—	
Manitoba.....	14½
Ontario.....	15 @ 15½
Ontario, twin.....	15½ @ 16
EGGS—	
Ontario, storage.....	27
Manitoba, gathered.....	25
Pickled eggs.....	25
POULTRY—	
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here.....	10 @ 11
Spring ducks.....	10
Fowl.....	7
Old ducks.....	7
Old turkeys.....	13
Young turkeys.....	15½
Geese.....	9
Live fowl, 1c less.....	
Dressed Hogs—Prices according to weight and quality: 100 to 150 pounds, per lb., 9c; 150 to 200 pounds, per lb., 8½c; 200 to 250 pounds, per lb., 8c.	

LIVE STOCK.

The following prices prevail at the abattoirs for stock weighed off cars at Winnipeg:

Hogs—Live, choice 125 to 250 lbs. per cwt. \$7.20; rough, over 250 lbs. per cwt., \$6.20; light, 125 lbs. and under, per cwt., \$6.00; dressed, 125 to 200 lbs. per cwt. \$8.75.

Cattle—Choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., per lb., 3½ to 3¾c; 1,100 lbs. and over, per lb., 3 to 3¼c per lb.; heifers 1,050 lbs. and over, per lb., 2½ to 3½c; cows, 1,000 lbs. and over per lb., 2½ to 3c; fat bulls per lb., 2 to 3c. Sheep—Wethers, per lb., 5½c; ewes, per lb., 5 to 5½c; lambs per lb., 5½ to 6c. Hides—Frozen hides, per lb., 8c.

TORONTO.

Trade held steady prices. Exporters, \$4.70 @ \$5.25; bulls, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; milch cows, \$30 @ \$58.

Lambs easier, \$6.00 @ \$7.00 per cwt; export ewes, \$5.00 @ \$5.25; rams, \$4.00 @ \$4.25.

Hogs, \$6.65 @ \$6.90, with prospects for lower prices.

CHICAGO.

Beeves, \$4.15 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.60; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$6.25 to \$6.57½; good heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.57½; light, \$6.35 to \$6.52½; bulk of sales \$6.50 to \$6.55.

FIELD NOTES

Farmers Ask for More—Reductions in the Tariff.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to your question as to what I think of the new tariff bill, I may say that while it does not favor the great West so much as we would like, still it is reasonably satisfactory, inasmuch as it does, to a limited extent, recognize our claims. Noting the tremendous pressure that was brought to bear upon the government during the past few years, to induce them to grant higher protection, we were fearful lest the government should weaken, but it is satisfactory to note that they have stood firm and so far declined to listen to the manufacturers as against the agriculturalists. We trust our Western representatives to stand firm for what we have and nothing less; and warn the manufacturers to be careful how they press for unjust and unreasonable favors, for the West is growing rapidly in numbers and free trade sentiment, and will be in a position in the near future to effectively resent unreasonable tax burdens. I have not noticed that the preference has been restored on imported woollen goods from Great Britain. If it is not it should be. We are thankful for small favors, but like Oliver ask for more.

W. F. SIRETT.

Things to Remember.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.....	Feb. 5
Shire Horse Association.....	Feb. 6
Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto.....	Feb. 6
Dominion Clydesdale Association.....	Feb. 7
Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, Brandon.....	Feb. 6, 7, 8
S. Man. A. A. Killarney Seed Fair and Live Stock Meetings.....	Feb. 26-27
Manitoba Live Stock Conventions, Fat Stock and Stallion Shows, Brandon, Feb. 19, 20, 21	
Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon.....	Feb. 19-25
Annual Meeting of Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association, Brandon.....	3.30 P.M., Feb. 20
Annual Meeting of Canadian Red Polled Cattle Association, Brandon.....	4 P.M., Feb. 21
N.W.A.A. Seed Fair and Stallion Show, Neepawa.....	Feb. 22-23
Saskatchewan Live Stock Conventions, Regina.....	Mar. 20, 21, 22
Alberta Horse Show, Cattle Sale, and Provincial Fat Stock Show, Calgary.....	Apr. 2-5
ALBERTA STOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS.	
Innisfail.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 2
Lacombe.....	Feb. 5-15
Edmonton.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 2
MANITOBA SEED FAIRS.	
February 2, Portage la Prairie.	
February 5, Virden.	
February 6, Hartney.	
February 8, Deloraine.	
February 11, Morden.	
February 13, Hamiota.	
February 19, 20, 21, Brandon.	
February 22, 23, Neepawa.	
February 26, 27, Killarney.	
March 4, Gilbert Plains.	
March 5, Dauphin.	
March 7, Swan River.	

The Disease and the Remedy.

Address delivered by J. H. Carson, Sect. Lauder G. G. A., at the annual meeting of the Association.

As Canadians, either by birth or adoption, we are justified in being proud of our country and patriotic in defending her greatest ambitions. Canada is the name of a large slice of the great North American continent, and is firmly established on a basis of provincial union that fears no dissolution from internal strife or external compulsion. Her people are of many nations, but her home-born children predominate both as to numbers, and let us hope as to influence and responsibility as well.

No disloyalty therefore is meant, when for the purposes of our meeting to-day, some discordant notes may be sounded touching the internal economy of commercial existence prevailing among the Canadian people, and more especially of that class of commercialism which we represent.

It must be clear at a glance, in a country so diversified in its natural productiveness, that what is the paramount good in one part may be of infinitesimal importance in another. It is because of this that an equitable tariff is so hard of universal satisfactory adjustment. It is because of this that the fruits and minerals of British Columbia are of very minor importance in our prairie provinces, and that spring wheat is of small moment in the provinces farther east.

Following naturally upon these facts, comes the difference of interests among equally loyal Canadians living in these different parts of the whole country. Born of these different interests arises the tenet of self-preservation, and in this laudable pursuit we have portrayed an apparent picture of the house divided against itself.

When, therefore, we come to consider in a practical way what is good for our well-being as Canadians, no surprise need be expressed if our contentions partake of a practical character and each section of the country be found struggling to uphold its own.

For that reason, I ask what should be the policy of prairie-Canada. I believe we need not go back more than thirty or thirty-five years to find a period when Canada consisted of a small strip of land along the St. Lawrence and about the Great Lakes. I do not mean geographically so much as that this was the prevalent idea throughout the commercial world. What explains the change from that period to the present? Simply the discovery that the vast stretch of territory between these Great Lakes and a strip on the Pacific coast having a slim hold upon the idea of Canada, was not a mere barren waste of tractless alkali and ice-bound wilderness, but the most fertile wheat garden on the whole continent, if not on the whole earth. I ask your particular attention to this fact, for if we do not understand our heritage, if we are not alive to the importance of our possessions we shall not adequately rise to their defence. What I am claiming is this: that the great awakening that has come to Canada, the tremendous propaganda now attracting the world's eyes to our greatness, the new live spirit of commercial immensity now throbbing and pulsing in every artery of trade and commerce, are attributable to the link that has united the old long separated ends of the chain. And in a word the name of that link is—WHEAT. Blot off from the map of Canada these three provinces that spell the word "wheat" and Canada would shrivel back to where it was fifty years ago.

(Continued on page 138)

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Sixty years ago only 150,000 children attended school in India. Now there are over four million pupils in the Indian empire.

* * *

A portrait of the brother of Pope Leo X. by Raphael, was sold in Berlin for £20,800.

* * *

W. E. Blumhart, founder of *La Presse*, the most influential of French Canadian papers, died of heart failure in Montreal.

* * *

Among the magnificent jewels in the treasure of the Shah of Persia is a splendid diamond called "The Sea of Light." The Peacock Throne in the royal palace is made of precious stones and is valued at twelve millions.

* * *

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana has paid \$40,000 for Jules Breton's picture, "Harvesting the Poppies," at an auction sale in New York.

* * *

James Bryce, the newly-appointed British ambassador to Washington is almost as well known for his literary attainments as for his statesmanship. "The Holy Roman Empire," "The American Commonwealth," "Impressions of South Africa" and a work on botany give some idea of his intellectual versatility.

* * *

Wales has found its Carnegie in the young member of parliament for Montgomeryshire—David Davies. Not only has he given Aberystwyth college a collection of Soudanese armour and promised to become responsible for \$115,000, the cost of new laboratories at the college, but in addition to this he has set aside a sum of \$150,000 for ministerial education in connection with the Welsh Calvinism denomination, to which he belongs. The millionaire is just twenty-four is fresh from Trinity, Cambridge.

VOX POPULI.

Public Opinion is a mysterious thing. It is often heard of, but very seldom seen—that is the real opinion of the real public. One newspaper announces that public opinion in Canada is against annexation with the United States; another branch of the press just as confidently asserts that Canadian sentiment is all in favor of the union and the people are just waiting for a chance to join fortunes with the republic. Which is right? Both profess to voice the belief of the Canadian public.

Another instance is seen in the recent appointment of James Bryce, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the position of ambassador to Washington. Despatches state confidently that the choice will not please Canadians; that for certain reasons this appointment does not meet the approval of Canadian public opinion.

The statement is accepted; but just twenty-four hours later this is contradicted by the declaration of the High Commissioner that the selection of Bryce is a suitable one in the eyes of the majority of the people of Canada, and that public opinion is pleased over the affair. Which is right? They cannot both be—and even if they could, it could not be proved that either is "public opinion."

DEATH OF BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

The long and useful life of one of the greatest philanthropists has just closed. Ninety-two years ago Angela Georgina Burdett was born. The year 1814 seems like ancient history when we think that in that year Napoleon was sent to Elba, and that since that time four British sovereigns have been crowned.

From her father, Sir Francis Burdette, she inherited the philanthropical spirit that marked even her earliest years, and from her grandfather Thomas Coutts, she obtained the great fortune which enabled her to carry out the magnificent projects suggested by her clear brain and her kindly heart. There has been scarcely an undertaking for the benefit of mankind since the accession of Queen Victoria in which this great woman has not helped with her interest as well as her money. She built and endowed St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, with its three schools and a parsonage; endowed the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town and British Columbia, gave funds for the topographical survey of Jerusalem; fitted out hundreds of boys for the navy; erected model tenements for working people; organized the Turkish relief fund to aid the starving peasants during the Russo-Turkish war. Her generosity was great enough to extend to all nationalities. To need was the passport to her heart, and she eagerly did all that could be done to encourage and assist without pauperizing those whose pitiable condition appealed to her.

In 1871 Queen Victoria conferred the peerage upon her, as a mark of appreciation for her wonderful work for the benefit of the world, and also as a mark of the friendship between the crowned and uncrowned queens.

In 1881, at the age of sixty-seven, Baroness Burdett-Coutts was married to W. L. Ashmead Bartlett, an American gentleman, much younger than herself, who had administered the Turkish relief fund she had raised. The marriage in spite of the great disparity of age, has been a very happy one, and together they carried out the noble work of helping others.

Besides the bishopric endowed by her in British Columbia, Western Canada has other associations with her name. Her husband has held from the first the directorship in the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company whose headquarters are at Lethbridge; and in that town several streets are named after the Baroness and her husband, while the first vessel built to carry coal down to Medicine Hat was named the "Baroness."

FATHERS AND SONS OF RICH MEN.

Of the very rich men living in America, at least seventy-five per cent. had fathers who lived most of their lives in absolute poverty. Most of them were farmers, when farms were small and poor, markets in the same condition, and labor-saving machinery practically unknown. Jay Gould's father was a struggling farmer forced to keep his son out of school to assist in the family finances. The Standard Oil King worked his father's little rocky New York farm and hired out to the neighbors in the busy season. Clark, the Copper King of Montana, worked on the parental farm in Pennsylvania until after he became of age. Hiram Maxim, Leiter and Gates were all sons of small farmers.

Perhaps the money making successes of some of these rich men were not made by methods deserving praise, but there were three forces underlying all else that had a great share in their material prosperity. There is not one of them who did not put energy, determination and

ambition into his work, and those qualities were nourished in the bare homes where they were reared, where nothing came without strenuous effort.

A glimpse at the fathers of these successful financiers is interesting—a glimpse at the sons of these same rich men would be more interesting. The opportunities of the youth appear to be so much greater than those of his father or his grandfather. He can have anything money will buy—but money will not buy self-dependence and pluck. The spur of necessity is lacking to urge him on in the race of commercial life.

It is not so difficult to maintain courage in the face of poverty as it is to maintain energy in a life of luxury and ease. These young men have never stood alone from their birth, but have been supported by a series of props—nurse, governess, tutor, valet—society's standards. What chance have they ever had? When all that the world calls good lies close to a young man's hand, why should he exercise the muscles of his arm by reaching out? Dainty food, purple and fine linen, books, music, pleasure, travel—all of these the real joy of which depends upon the getting of them oneself—are bought with "Dad's money" and fail to satisfy, no matter to what great extent they are procured.

Only the bravest and wisest of these children of rich men can overcome the hindrances which unearned wealth puts in the way of character development. The father, and the grandfather, too, were happier than he because their stern-faced loving-hearted schoolmaster made them work.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Muzaffar-el-Din, late Shah of Persia, was born on March 25th, 1853, and died at sunset in his palace at Teheran on the 8th of January 1907.

His rule was comparatively a short one, as he ascended the throne of Persia after the assassination of his father, Nasr-el-Din, in 1896. He was not the eldest son, but the rules of succession in Persia are not definitely fixed, and Muzaffar was chosen because his mother was a princess of royal birth. However, his eldest son, the crown prince Mohammed Ali Mirza, will wear the Persian crown. Some disturbance was expected on the death of the late ruler, but the fears seem groundless as an agreement has been made between Great Britain and Russia to cease their rivalry over Persia, which has always been a buffer state between India and Russia's southern possessions.

The late Shah was a man of many sided character. His knowledge of European politics was unusually broad, though up to the age of thirty he lived in retirement. He was well read in the literature of the East and the philosophy of the West. A most devout man, he practiced constantly the religious duties enjoined by the Koran and was well versed in theology. In contrast to these strongly intellectual traits was a kindly and generous disposition and an almost child-like love for novelty. His last visit to Paris in 1905 must have delighted the Parisian shopkeepers for he bought everything that pleased his fancy, including pianos, furs, statuary and automobiles. His immense wealth made these costly purchases seem as trifles.

As a ruler, his desire seems to have been for the good of the country. Almost his first act as Shah was to remedy a great evil by removing forever all taxes and dues upon bread and meat. Another edict announced that all honors should hereafter be given for merit alone, and not as a reward of influence or wealth. The last official act of his life was also a worthy one. On December 25th, 1906, he and the crown prince (the present Shah) signed a new constitution for Persia providing for a Parliament with a partly elective Senate, and with a Lower House having control of the finances of the country.

THE QUIET HOUR

LOVE EXPRESSED SACRAMENTALLY.

A woman. . . . touched the border of His garment, and immediately her issue of blood stanch'd. And Jesus said, Who touched me? When all denied, Peter and they that were with Him said, Master, the multitude throng Thee and press Thee, and sayest Thou. Who touched Me? And Jesus said, Somebody hath touched Me: for I perceive that virtue is gone out of Me.—St. Luke viii.: 43, 46.

What wonderful sacramental power there can be in a touch. Don't we all find that out at times? The multitude may throng and press, touching one on all sides, but there is nothing sacramental in that heedless pressure. Then comes a touch with meaning in it—a touch of love—and the heart leaps responsively at the touch of a kindred heart. In Browning's "Any wife to any husband," the wife declares that if her hand can only touch her husband's his heart can never withstand—
"The beating of my heart to reach its place."
But, let the hands drop apart, and—
"thou wilt sink,
Although thy love was love in very deed."

Unless there be "love in very deed," there can be nothing sacramental in a touch. Unless St. Peter had really loved his Master, the look which cut him to the heart would have meant nothing to him. Love is the reality, without which any sacrament would become a mere meaningless outward form, but love needs to be continually strengthened, refreshed and quickened by outward acts, which may seem trifling, and would indeed, be entirely valueless without the love to make them sacramental. A costly gift from one person may be little valued, while a commonplace note from another may be treasured for a lifetime. In this our way of valuing gifts we are like God, who accepts gladly a simple cup of cold water given by love, but rejects the costliest offering in which there is no trace of love. But when love tries to keep strong and vigorous without any outward sign, it dwindles and dies. If you are away from home and seldom or never have any communications with your nearest relations you can hardly fail to grow forgetful of them. If it be impossible to write, it is always possible to keep in touch with them by prayer. In and through Christ we can very really and effectively touch any one. By prayer we can reach right into the heart of friend or enemy, though he may be at the other side of the earth—yes, or even at the other side of death. For we are all one Body, though part of the Body—the largest part—may be out of our sight above the clouds, yet we are as truly one with them as our feet

are one with our eyes. And especially in the great Sacrament of the Lord's Supper we can reach out a loving hand and touch, with thrilling, wonderful power, not only our Lord, but also those who, with us, are very members of His mystical Body, the Church. Then the doors of His Treasury stand open, and we may fill our hands with priceless gifts for our nearest and dearest.

"And then for those, our dearest and our best,
By this prevailing Presence we appeal;
O fold them closer to Thy mercy's breast,
O do Thine utmost for their souls' true weal;
From tainting mischief keep them white and clear,
And crown Thy gifts with strength to persevere."

The world needs sacraments, and we reach out instinctively to touch each other through them. Even the birds put on their brightest colors and sing their sweetest songs, reaching out in sacramental outward signs to get into touch with their fellows. So also the lad who is in what has been called "the necktie stage of life," tries the affect of a blue or a crimson tie, not to gratify his own vanity, but in order to please by an outward visible sign the woman who is his world for the time being. Even a little child with his clinging arms around your neck and his warm lips pressed to yours is expressing sacramentally the affection which no words can tell so effectively.

God Himself could not satisfactorily reach the men and women He had made without coming into close contact with them. The Incarnation almost proves Itself, for It fits so exactly our need.

" 'Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek
In the Godhead! I seek and I find it.
O Saul, it shall be
A Face like my face that receives thee:
A Man like to me,
Thou shalt love and be loved by, forever!
A Hand like this hand
Shall throw open the gates of new life to thee! See the Christ stand!"

Christ heals the deadly leprosy of sin by actual touch of His flesh on our flesh. If He had only come into the world long ago, and then gone far away from it into heaven, we should have felt desolate and lonely. But He is with us "always," He is still the Ladder linking heaven and earth. He gives His Church a holy Sacrament of love to be celebrated continually until He comes again, so that we may be in constant touch with our unseen King. I know that Christendom is divided over the meaning of the mysterious words, "This is My body—This is My blood," but one thing is very certain, that by these outward signs He intends

to hold His Bride close against His heart, in thrilling, quickening touch. Whatever may be our opinion as to the meaning and power of this Sacrament, if we disobey our master's dying command, "Do this in remembrance of Me," we are not only disloyal and disobedient, but we have no right to expect that our hearts can be kept in closest contact with His. Let us look reverently and carefully into the mysterious words, desiring to know to the full measure of our capacity the meaning of the token of love which our Prince has laid in our hands, but especially careful to keep it constantly in view. Would a loving wife thrust carelessly into a forgotten corner a token of love which the bridegroom had given her, only looking at it once or twice a year? Yet many who call themselves Christians treat far more disloyally than that the token given by Christ, the Bridegroom, to His Bride, the Church, the night before He died—died for her. Many thousands who claim to be disciples of Christ seem to think that His sacred, dying command does not concern them at all. And then they wonder why they don't make more progress in spiritual life! Where is spiritual life to come from if not from the Life of the world? If we want to grow strong enough to live for our Lord in joyful, loving service, or to die for Him as the early Christians did, let us go back to their custom, and at least meet together on the first day of the week "to break bread."—Acts xx.: 7.

How often our Lord healed people by the sacrament of touch! In one case, when healing a poor loathsome leper, we are expressly told by three Evangelists in exactly the same words that He "put forth His hand and touched Him."—St. Matt. viii.: 3; St. Mark i.: 41; St. Luke v.: 13. Evidently the "touch" was a most important part of the cure, just because it was sacramental—being the outward expression of tenderness. So also in the case of the poor woman who only ventured to touch the border of His garment. Others were crushing close against His body, yet He felt instantly the thrill of that one touch that was sacramental, being inspired by trust in His love and power. The woman thought she had only touched the garment's hem, while her hand really touched His heart—as every loving hand can do still. The soul instinctively reaches out through the body. Even in prayer there is, as Newbolt says, an intimate correspondence between the postures of the body and the emotions of the soul. "You cannot, as a matter of fact, feel in your inward soul a sinner's self-abasement before the sanctity of God, while you lounge back in a chair, with your arms across, and with eyes gazing unthinkingly on any object that may meet them."

Outward things are the visible manifestation of the soul within. One woman dresses flashily and is loud in her manner, while another is quiet in dress and modest in manner. Dress and manner are outward things, but we see the soul through them as through a window. They, too, are sacramental,

being outward visible signs of that which is invisible and spiritual. Let us be careful not to waste our countless opportunities of reaching out sacramentally. Our shortest way to man is through God, touching our brothers in the sacrament of prayer—which is an outward expression of love—and in the Lord's Supper, in which we not only touch them, but are made more entirely one with them, "For we being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread."—1 Cor. x.: 17.

Let no one say dolefully, "I can't do anything to help." We can always pray, and so bring certain and mightiest aid to the brother at our side, or to the army in the thick of the fight. When Moses held up his hands in the sacrament of prayer, the army of Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hands Amalek prevailed. How much of the weakness of the Church is the direct result of want of earnest prayer. If you really want to help—pray, and keep on praying. "If a man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask and God shall give him life for them that sin not unto death." Oh, if we only used our mighty power of intercession to the utmost, what a transfigured world this would be!

"Thou art coming to a King!
Large petitions with thee bring!
For His grace and power are such
None can ever ask too much."

As a matter of fact, we ask too little and then wonder why we accomplish so little.

And our shortest way to God is through man. We can really touch Him in the sacrament of Service—for service which is not a sacramental expression of love is of very little value in the eyes of God or man. This morning, while I was dressing, the dear lady who has made a real home for me in a city tenement, came to me with a cup of delicious coffee in her hand, saying, "You must drink this, for it will warm you this cold morning." That also was a sacrament, an outward expression of tender thoughtfulness.

Our dear Lord's life of ministry and His voluntary death were sacramental. Without those outward tokens of His undying love He could not have drawn our hearts into closest touch with His own. We naturally express our love to God and man sacramentally, reaching out and up in the active energy of constant prayer and loving service—from the cup of cold water to the laying down of life. Such sacramental service transfigures everything it touches. As Bp. Ingram says: "Oh, the band of the Lord's ministering helpers. With shining garments, to the eyes of God, they move about the world. What should we do without them?"

"The den they enter grows a shrine:
The gloomy sash an oriel burns;
Their cup of water warms like wine;
Their speech is filled with heavenly urns."

HOPE.



THE ELBOW OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

HOME SANITATION.

INTRODUCTION.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is one of the crystals formed by the precipitation of fact from the waters of experience, and these have often been bitter. Nothing is of more importance than the preservation of health, yet this is one of the most neglected of all subjects of thought. The public press, which should be one of the guardians of the public health, not only neglects to warn and teach the people—except to criticise authorities or individuals at the time of an epidemic—but most of our papers degrade the noble profession of journalism and commit a crime against the people, by filling their advertising columns with advertisements of patent medicines. These medicines contain hurtful ingredients that should not be taken indiscriminately. The people are being duped, and doped into alcoholism and the drug habit in many cases. It is time to sound a warning note, for this is no slight danger. More and more patent medicines are being manufactured every year, and more and more of the people coming under an influence that ultimately is more hurtful than beneficial.

It is time that the subject of health and the means of preserving it should be kept constantly before the public until its importance is realized. Most people are constantly breaking the laws of health and suffering for it.

The purpose of these talks on home sanitation is to point out conditions round or in the home that are prejudicial to health, and to indicate the remedy, hoping that the good sense of many will accept the word in season. When is an individual healthy? When he has a sound mind in a sound, normal body. Fancy what our nation would be like if every citizen, every member of it, were possessed of a strong, healthy, well-developed body. Then we should have no cripples, no human derelicts, no pitiable wrecks of dissipation. For such physical perfection in a civilized nation would mean also mental poise and spiritual discernment. We should have life and have it more abundantly. That is the heritage Christ left us, so it is possible of attainment. According as we strive to reach this high ideal, will the vexed problems on which we waste our strength for naught, find their only right solution. The simple, sane, healthy life, and the mental and spiritual health consequent on it, will make the people of a Christian nation just and unselfish. Greed and selfishness, the lust of wealth, and cruelty, are all mental diseases, signs of unbalanced minds—minds dominated by one sort of ideas to the damage—yes, the atrophy sometimes, of nobler passions. So we get the rush, the hurry, the

cruelty and greed of the strenuous life.

To be healthy the body must be well nourished, properly exercised and have a measure of protection from outside dangers. Man has tried to provide these requisites in increasingly complex ways as he has risen in the scale of intelligence. He has housed his family and given them food, raiment and protection with more and more labor as the centuries passed. We may think we have reached the highest plain in providing desirable homes and the necessities of life for those dependent on us. But our dwellings are still far from ideal in the matter of healthful cleanliness and our food is often contaminated in ways of which we do not dream. This applies to our drink also.

Do the people realize that every year we are sacrificing thousands of our brightest young lives to that dread plague, consumption, and to that monster of filth, typhoid? These diseases are due to entirely preventable causes. Yet every year the Juggernaut of filth and fetor crushes out more lives than are set apart as educationists, as legislators, as law-givers—yes more lives than compose our entire student body, with our soldiers as well. Every year too, the well are heavily taxed to support and treat the sick. Every day our loved ones are menaced with contraction of one or both of these loathsome diseases, by coming in contact with one of their victims, or unwittingly getting inoculated with the virus that is scattered everywhere with hardly a restriction. This too, is criminal. It is time we wakened up to the dangers that lurk in dirt and darkness. We should be specially alert, since the children by reason of immaturity, are deeply under the shadow of death, and they are helpless. They cannot get out of the region of danger. Many of the children's ailments are the results of insanitary conditions in the home, or of errors or impurities of food and drink. I shall try to write with special reference to the well being of the children, and I appeal to the fathers and mothers, to the people generally, to wake up and do something towards driving out those enshrouding horrors, consumption, typhoid, dysentery (Canadian cholera, diarrhoea, summer complaint), grip, bronchitis, and many other diseases due to preventable causes. The doctors can't do it; they have long been trying. The legislators cannot frame laws that will meet the need, labor they never so wisely. These laws will be evaded or broken through the selfishness of some. But the people can do it. When the healthfulness of every home is one of the chiefest concerns of every individual in the home, when the vital importance of pure air, pure food, pure water, in relation to this is realized, then each

will safeguard his own home, and this will of necessity work generally. What we need is a crusade of the people against disease. And we shall have it just as soon as they realize that this monster of disease, lives by their fostering care, in every dark cellar, in every filthy or unaired closet, in every drink of impure water, in every mouthful of contaminated food, in dark, overcrowded, ill-ventilated homes—in short, wherever darkness and dirt and stagnation abound, there disease lurks, ready to out-Herod Herod in cruelty and death to the children; for they are often left suffering for years, to grow up as cripples, objects of pity to the sympathetic few, of derision to the unthinking crowd; or they die lingering deaths that are unthinkable in suffering. Every parent who is indifferent to the sanitary condition of his home is in effect, whether he realizes it or not, the co-executioner of this tyrant, disease.

Is this just a fancy picture? Ask the doctors, those devoted men and women, who bravely stand while life lasts on the danger line between Death and the living, pulsing crowd of blind and semi-blind humanity, warning, teaching, writing, beating Death back with hand and brain, and often falling victims at last to the particular disease they spent their best years in fighting. Still other doctors come to take up the work, still they fling their lives as ramparts between Disease and its victims, still they plead for the people to come to their own rescue by living sanely, and still the hospitals and rescue homes, and asylums for the blind, the incurable, the crippled, the idiotic and the insane, tell the story of man's greed and almost worse, of the selfish indifference of fathers and mothers to the fact that their homes are breeding places of disease. Dr. Osler, (Regius Professor, at Oxford University), who has now the English standard of sanitation by which to judge this continent, says that the amount of typhoid fever here is a reflection on the sanitary intelligence of the public. "In England," says Dr. Osler, "they have practically stamped out the fever through enforcing sanitary precautions." *The Family Herald* in comment says: "This is a case in which the medical profession are not to blame, while the general public most emphatically are. Typhoid is a dirt disease. If we would keep our food and drink clean, we should never have it." I wish to say a word for the Canadian Public. While it is undoubtedly true that it is the work of the people to stamp out disease by enforcing sanitary laws, also that the crime of preventable disease rests on the people, yet the blame should not rest wholly on them. A child burns his finger and suffers; and while he is the law-breaker, is he blame-worthy if he has not been taught that fire is hurtful?

In the Old Country with its congested population, overcrowding in cities, scarcity of natural wholesome food, with its consequent adulteration, and many other problems that have as yet hardly confronted Canadians, there have been many severe lessons to teach them the importance of observing the

laws of health, and of enforcing proper sanitary measures. The first general lesson was given in 1349 when London lost 100,000 people from dirt, overcrowding, bad food and drink. Through more than half a millenium, plague and pestilence, typhus, small-pox, cholera and typhoid, have again and again impressed the lesson on the whole people since that time. In our land of distances, and fresh air and plenty of wholesome food, with comparatively little poverty even in our cities, and with also little overcrowding (except among foreigners); also with little general effort to educate the people, I cannot see that all the blame for lack of keen appreciation of the dangers of insanitary methods of living, rests with the people; nor do I think it fair to compare their sanitary intelligence with that of people who have been scourged into knowledge through four times as many centuries as our people have had existence. But Dr. Osler's warning is timely. Let us not wait for any more scourging from disease, but set to work to inform ourselves as to where we have been negligent or ignorant of the laws of health, and then see to it that these abuses are not allowed to continue.

The next talk will deal with the surroundings of the home.

MARY E. DAVIDSON, 'M. D.

ADDRESS WANTED.

Will "Nellie" please send her full name and address, so that it can be forwarded to "Derbyshire" who would like to correspond with her? D. D.

AN IDEA FOR BREAD.

Dear Dame Durden:—Please may I come into the "Nook"? I have often longed to do so. I have brought a recipe to "Evening Primrose" for treacle parkin. I hope it will prove to your liking; I am from Yorkshire and we celebrate Guy Fawkes' Day (Nov. 5th) with parkin, brandy snaps, treacle toffy and fire-crackers. Oh, dear! how I sympathize with that other English woman who had a fight with her bread. I have found the best thing to do with it is to use a large candy pail with a lid, as it keeps warmer than a metal dish, and my bread is always right now.

Treacle Parkin.—One pound of coarse oatmeal; one-quarter pound of butter; six ounces of caster (or soft white) sugar; one pound of best treacle; one-half ounce ground ginger; four ounces of flour; one-half teaspoonful of baking powder; one egg and a little milk. Mix oatmeal, flour, sugar, ginger and baking powder together; rub the butter well into them. Warm the treacle and pour it on them; beat up the egg in a little milk and add it to the other ingredients. Beat all well together; put in a well greased baking tin, and bake until crisp in a moderate oven.

YORKSHIRE GIRL.

(What a number of Yorkshire members we have! You can have a reunion on the Ingle Nook page and talk over old times in the Old Land just as often as you like. D. D.)



BY STILL WATERS—A SWAN RIVER SCENE.

TOO MUCH TROUBLE.

In the House of Too Much Trouble Lived a lonely little boy; He was eager for a playmate, He was hungry for a toy. But 'twas always too much bother, Too much dirt and too much noise; For the house of Too Much Trouble Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow Left a book upon the floor, Or forgot and laughed too loudly, Or he failed to close the door. In the House of Too Much Trouble Things must be precise and trim— In the House of Too Much Trouble There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings; He must never romp and play; Every room must be in order, And kept all the day. He had never had companions; He had never owned a pet— In the House of Too Much Trouble It is trim and quiet, yet.

Every room is set in order, Every book is in its place, And the lonely little fellow Wears a smile upon his face. In the House of Too Much Trouble He is silent and at rest— In the House of Too Much Trouble With a lily on his breast.

I do hope that those verses do not apply to you—to any one of the readers of this paper; but I know of a mother to whom it does apply so truly that I send it, trusting it may be the means of bringing a ray of sunshine into one little life—of cheering the heart of even one "lonely little fellow."

To-day my own heart is sad. Across the street from my own home is a veritable "House of Too Much Trouble." For three years I have watched a little boy there, as he grew from dresses into kilts, and then into the tiny "pants" of which the little men are usually so proud. I never saw him with a toy—he never had a playmate. Sometimes he sat on the steps, his garments spottedly clean, with his small hands folded and his grave little face turned toward the street. Sometimes, not often, and never until I had first called him, he came across to see me. Once I gave him some prettily colored tin soldiers, coaxing to his face a smile that reminded me of sunshine on a bank of snow. I showed him how to set them up and he laughed merrily, as he took the little package home with him. In a few minutes he came back and tapped softly on the door. There was no smile on his poor little face now, and the brown eyes were heavy with tears that had not fallen. He held up the little tin soldiers, "Mamma says they are too much trouble to have around," he said, "so I brought them back for you." Poor little fellow, Don't laugh if I tell you I fairly ached to take him into the yard and soil those clean, dainty, smooth clothes of his with wholesome dirt—to play mud pies with him and for once give him his fill of candy and jam tarts. Once I offered him some bonbons, but he shook his head. "Mamma does not allow me eat those," he said. To-day there are streamers of white crape and ribbon tied to the handsome front door opposite, and my head has ached and is aching with the memory of that lonely little life that has gone out. Somehow, "somehow, somewhere, sometime," the lack of joy in his babyhood would be made up to him—as perhaps it is; who knows? And as I sat with a lump in my throat, trying to sew, I remembered the verses I had read and resolved to send it to this paper for the benefit of any who may require its teachings. For this mother loved her little one dearly—she was proud of him, of his gentlemanly ways, his clean, pure face and curly hair, and congratulated herself that he was not like other boys and now that he is lying

"In the House of Too Much Trouble With a lily on his breast." she is heartbroken, overwhelmed with grief.

Mothers, mothers, do try to give your children a happy time. Better that they look back upon baby days with loving memories than that the house be always in order, and the children noti-

ced for the immaculateness of their clothing. Happiness is our birthright—if we miss it it seems to me we had better have missed life altogether. A child into whose life comes no joy is like a plant in a dark place thrusting its pale, puny tendrils, always in search of light and warmth. We may not have money to give—often it is better not to give it anyway; but we may all be the means of bringing a little happiness to some soul every day.

DELL.

OUR UNFORTUNATE MEMBERS.

No Canadian newspaper for the last few weeks has lacked a news note on its front page, describing the distress being caused all through the West for want of fuel. No coal, no wood—and the snow so deep and the thermometer resolutely low! In the fortunate places where fuel is sufficient, if not abundant, we who read feel a general sympathy for all who are suffering the deprivation of a necessity of western life, and a very particular anxiety for the individual welfare of those who are our friends, and who may be in the greatest discomfort.

As each report of the famine of wood and coal comes in, I invariably think of the members of our Ingle Nook living in that vicinity, and wonder if they are having to endure the hardship of being cold. And the worst of it is, sympathy is all that can be given, not a bit of direct aid.

The men do not feel it quite so much. They are hardy. A great proportion of their waking time is spent out-of-doors attending to the stock, and the house feels warm in comparison with outside when they do come in. But the women and little children—ah, all hardships seem to rest more heavily upon them!—are forced to stay all day in the chilly house and grow every hour more benumbed, while the few lumps of coal or the bits of wood obtained by breaking up a box or keg, are carefully hoarded to cook the meal.

The maddening feature is that all this suffering is not caused by poverty. There is the money—but it is useless to offer it. The railways plead lack of cars, but the railway companies are rich and could easily put on more cars if they wished, to relieve the coal shortage primarily caused by the strike of the Alberta miners. Besides the misery entailed upon the people who have made their homes here, the harm done to the country's reputation must also be considered. The newspapers all over the world copy these news items and add their own comments, so that the intending settler is discouraged and gives up the idea of coming to such a country. The people to blame for this condition of affairs do not seem to realize that they are giving the country "a black eye" (as an expressive phrase puts it) when it is all to their interest to make her reputation among other nations as favorable as possible.

DAME DURDEN.

ANOTHER YORKSHIRE MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I see in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that you are asking how an English Christmas Day is spent. This was how we spent it in Sheffield, Yorkshire. Christmas Day begins at midnight and we always bought a yule log to burn on Christmas Eve. Open fireplaces are built in all the homes there, and the log would be put on the fire about 10 o'clock. The table would then be set with pork pie, mincepies, cake and cheese, and a bottle of wine. Then all would gather around the fire to watch the log burn and wait for the bands and choral singers. As soon as the church clock struck twelve the carol-singers would start up that old hymn

"Christians, Awake" salute the happy morn When on the Saviour of mankind was born; Rise to adore the mystery of Love Which hosts of angels chanted from above. With them the joyful tidings first begun Of God Incarnate, and the Virgin's Son!"

It was always our practice to entertain the first party that came to the

door, and then go to bed; but some people sit up and entertain all night. There would be brass bands and carol-singers around until Christmas Day at noon, and there are also services in most of the churches in the morning. Then comes the dinner of turkey or goose, and plum pudding. The afternoon is usually quiet, everybody being at home. In the evening every theater is crowded to hear "Handels Messiah," which is rendered by choirs every year, the theater not being allowed to open for their annual performances on Christmas night. It is quite a change for me now to spend Christmas quietly on a homestead, but, if we can't have brass bands and oratorios we can still sing the old hymn together. Hoping this may be interesting to some.

AN ENGLISH HOMESTEADER.

(You would find it a quiet Christmas after the celebration to which you had been accustomed. We hope you will not be too lonely in the new life. D. D.)

A LANCASHIRE CHRISTMAS.

Dear Dame Durden:—You did not ask me to come again, but here I am. I will try to supply the wants of "Lancashire Lass," as I am a Lancashire Lass myself. I will measure my own two girls and draft a pattern which I will enclose. If it be not what she requires you can let her have my address, and I will try and meet her needs in some other way.

Our method of spending Christmas in the Old Country began with cleaning down, putting clean draperies and curtains up, and decorating all the pictures with holly. Then we made mince pies and plum puddings; and on Christmas Eve we went to look at the shop windows, as they were well worth a visit, even if there had not been a row of stockings hung up waiting for Santa. The band went to play at the shops and all the big houses; they turned out at 8 p. m. Christmas Eve and played till noon on Christmas Day. For dinner we had a chicken of our own rearing; then after dinner we went to the Christmas tea-party at the Sunday-School, where they distributed the prizes for good attendance for the year. After the singing, reciting, and dialogues were over we went to mother's for supper and returned home about eleven.

RUTH.

(No, I did not ask you to come again because I remembered you were one of our old members. Weren't you "New Comer" before? And haven't you all sorts of right to be here without any invitation whatever? But you know we are always glad to have you come, and your helpfulness to the other members makes you doubly welcome. I sent the pattern and your address to "Lancashire Lass," and you will no doubt hear from her directly. D. D.)

VALUABLE HELP FROM PIONEER LASS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I make my bow to you and all the chatters, as I have been standing like a bashful little girl peeping from behind the curtain for some time, only waiting for some one to tell me I might be a help, and now I have just read "Lancashire Lass'" request for help in children's underwear. I am afraid my hints will be rather late for most of the members but perhaps a stray one may not have finished sewing. For drawers I take the lower part of the leg of the large woven drawers and cut them off the right length for the child's drawers. I am careful to cut them down far enough for the body part, and cut off enough, so that when they are sewn up they will be snug around the waist. A square piece sewn in diamond way by putting one corner into where the leg begins and letting the two sides run up on the body part, keeps them from tearing. The top may be finished to suit the age of the child. For young children I find a piece of elastic all around with a button hole directly in front and behind the most convenient, as it makes only one button to unbutton, while for larger ones it would do to open them down the sides a little way and face with cotton. I often make drawers out of stockings in the same way. For petticoats I take the middle part of a shirt, by cutting it off below the arms, and then cutting some off the bottom if it is too long. I finish it up with some of the fancy stitches

with fine red yarn, gather the top to a cotton waist, and have a petticoat which for warmth and wear is hard to beat, and not too bad for looks. I generally turn the shirt upside down, as the bottom is often the thinnest. As everyone knows how to make little stockings out of big ones I need not write of it, but did you ever try making a pair of socks for your "hubby" out of two pair of old legs? If not, try it, by just cutting them off on an angle to form the heel, and then rounding the toes. Take small seams, and overcast them closely.

Please excuse mistakes as I have no time for a second writing, and may not have made directions very plain. PIONEER LASS.

MR. DOOLEY AND 1906.

"Nineteen hundred and six was a good frind an' componyon iv mine. But he was rough. He was rough. He cudden't take a joke. I'm all marked up fr'm him now. An' all th' years that I've known have left their signs on me. That wrinkle under me eye was made in eighteen hundred an' siventny-wan. Eighteen hundred an' siventny-two, three, an' four sandpapered me hair off me. Eighty-wan injured me hearin'. Eighty-three almost put out me eyes. I got this stoop in me shoulders fr'm eighty-five. Nineteen hundred, wan iv me best frinds, knocked most iv me teeth out iv me, I bear him no gredge. Maybe they're goin' off somewhere an' tellin' ivrybody what they done to me. I can see nineteen hundred an' six snickerin' behind his hand, whin he hurries away to qualify fr' th' Association iv Dooley's Years. He's got a right to. I don't care. They think they've defaced me. Maybe I do look like a fence in a school yard. They can laugh an' say: 'Look at that bald head! That's Dooley. Look at thim weak legs! Martin Dooley. That's what we've done to him. He's a tough old fellow an' we've been in a hurry, but we're sendin' in an apprentice that'll shave him down to a wishbone.'

"But, d've know, Hinnissy, I've got a feelin' they haven't reached me. 'Fools,' says I, 'I've deceived ye. Ye've been shootin' at a decoy fr' th' best part iv a cinchry. That figure,' says I, 'was not Martin Dooley, but a scarecrow that I put on th' breastworks to draw ye'er fire while I,' I says 'set down here safe an' sound in th' trench an' smoke me good seegar an' laugh ivry time ye blow a limb off me ripresentative,' says I. 'Ye've niver touched me,' says I. 'I'm younger thin I iver was, says I.' 'Th' oldest I've iver been was forty years ago whin I had all th' weight iv th' wurruld on me shoulders. I've been growin' younger iver since. In thim days I cud do th' longest hop, skip, an' a jump iv anny man in th' ward. To-day th' on'y way I cud do a hop, skip, an' a jump wud be to do it off th' top iv a buildin'. But I can do other things. I can fly, I can—' F'r Hiven's sake, Hinnissy, close that dure. There's a tur-rlbe dhrافت. Why ye'll be th' death iv me with yer carelessness.

"What was I sayin'? Ah, about th' New Year. I welcome it, mind ye, but it's life anny new customer. I won't give it much credit. Th' pitcher papers have pitchers iv th' New Year as an innocent prattlin' child, but don't ye believe it. Th' New Year is a grown-up son iv th' old year an' has been thurly coached before comin' in. Ye can't fool him. He's a dark, myster-yous strhanger, with a slouchedhat pulled over his eyes an' something that looks like a knife up his sleeve. I'm goin' to be as socyable to him as I can. He may be a nice fellow. But I've had a lot iv expeeryence with th' years, an' I've seen what they've done to some iv me frinds. This fellow may be all right, but he may have designs on the cash dhrافت or me life an' I think I'll watch him."

"It won't do anny good," said Mr. Hinnissy. "He'll do as he likes anny how." "Thru," cried Mr. Dooley. "Thin all bets ar-re off, an' I'll do as I like."

Doct.—Does your husband complain much of thirst? Wife—Yes, at first, but I offered him a glass of water each time, and now he doesn't say anything more about it.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

REWARDS FOR GOOD LETTERS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—In order to make a little change for 1907 I have decided to offer two prizes every month during the year for the best letters sent in each month. By the best I mean the most interesting, neatest and most original; not ideas and sentences you have seen in the other letters, but things you have thought of yourself.

One prize will be given each month to the boy or girl under twelve years of age who sends in the best letter, and the other to the boy or girl over twelve.

All the letters sent in will be printed just as usual, but only the finest will receive a prize.

Be sure to write your name and address plainly, and tell your age. I know the age of almost all of you, but there are a few I have not got.

Write on one side of the paper only, and address your letter to Cousin Dorothy, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

The first prizes will be given for the letters appearing in the four February issues. But there will be an opportunity every month for the rest of the year, so take time to do your best.

Several members have written asking for more room to be given to stories. It is pretty hard to do, but if good original stories are sent in, we shall have to try to find a corner for them, but there will not be a place for copied stories. No story must be a bit more than 500 words long, so do not send any longer than that if you want them to appear.

Cousin Dorothy. (I am sorry that the name of the clever little author of last week's story was omitted. Those of you who read the "Annie Rooney" story in the issue of July 11th, 1906, will recognize in this new one the work of Georgina H. Thompson, and be glad that she has written for us again. C. D.)

ON A BIG RANCH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a letter to the Children's Corner. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for six months, and I like to read the letters. We live six miles from Claresholm, on a big ranch. I have one sister and four brothers. (Age 10 yrs.) MINNIE GOLIB.

HUNTING THE COWS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school and am in the third reader. My studies are reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, history, drawing and writing. I like to read stories and the letters of the Children's Corner. We live on a farm. We have cows, horses and chickens. My younger sister and I go for the cows in summer on horse back. We had a Christmas tree on the 21st of last month, but I didn't go, as I was sick. I hope many of the boys and girls are trying for the prizes. (Age 13 yrs.) FLORA LIRONDELLE.

LOTTIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year. I go to school. I am twelve years old, and am in the second reader. We have three teams of horses and sixteen head of cattle, two dogs and one cat. I have a little pony to ride. I have six sisters and two brothers. I have a little calf called Lottie. She's got a white head. We had a Christmas tree, but we didn't go. BESSIE LIRONDELLE.

RIDES TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never written to you before I thought I would write a few lines. I like to read the stories in the Children's Corner. I am in the second reader and go to school nearly every day. I have a pony to ride to school, which is a mile and a half away. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year and a half. I have a little dog called Peter. I am 12 years old. I have two brothers. One is 9 years old, the other is 2 years old and we call him Buster Brown. WILLIE OLIVER LIRONDELLE.

MEETINGS IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa came from Ontario eighteen or nineteen years ago. I was pleased to see so many letters in the Christmas number. My teacher gave five prizes in our school. I got first prize in my class. We have a library in our school and I have read over thirty books. I like reading. There are Epworth League meetings in our school. The first week in the month is the Christian Endeavor, next social, next missionary, last of all literary. NELLIE PEARL LAWRENCE.

ROVER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have ten horses and nine head of cattle. We have one dog, and his name is Rover. I have one brother and one sister. We all go to school. I am in the second book and am eight years old. JIMMIE RITCHIE.

MOVED THE SCHOOL NEARER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have not written to you for a long time I will write now. Well, I must tell you that I'm going to school now, and have a nice teacher. Her name is Miss B. Our school house used to be a mile and a half away, but now they have moved it so it is a quarter of a mile from us, and that is nice. I got quite a few Christmas presents. I see in the ADVOCATE that Belle Lueeting wants to correspond with some of the girls. Will you please send me her address? (Age 11 yrs.) BESSIE A. PETERS.

(Say, Little Girl, your letter is not so good in spelling as your letters usually are. Were you in too much of a hurry this time? I have sent the address you asked for. C. D.)

BETTER NEXT TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Father has taken the paper for years and he likes it very much, and I like it too, because I like to read the Children's Corner. I have only one brother, but used to have two, but one got burned so badly that he died two years last New Year. My father has got a half section of land five miles southeast of Austin and a half mile away from school and church. My brother and I go to school every day but we have holidays now on account of not having a teacher. I am in the third book and my brother is in the second. I am ten years old and he is eight. NELLIE BRYCE.

CAME FROM ONTARIO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My grandfather takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He has taken it for some time and likes it well. I sometimes read the Children's Corner and like it. We keep the post-office. I go to school and am in the fourth book. I will be fifteen next first of August. I live a mile and a quarter from school. We lived in Dungannon, North Hastings, and then three years next spring we went to Rainy River District. We have two cows, one calf, one pig and thirty-two hens. We call our dog Sport, and our two cows Nellie and Rose. I have two sisters and two brothers, one sister older than myself. Would the correspondents please mention their post-offices? EMMA SMITH.

(Will some one explain to Emma why we do not mention the post-offices? C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I always read the letters in the Children's Corner.

I have one sister and one brother. We all go to school. There are four rooms in our school. I got lots of presents for Christmas this year. We have two weeks' holidays from school this year, but they will soon be over now. Wishing you all a happy New Year. MARY PEARCE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. My father does not take the FARMER'S

ADVOCATE, but a friend of mine takes it, so I thought I would write too. I have seven sisters and one brother living and two sisters dead. We have two dogs and one cat. One of the dogs is named Brave and the other Reddy. We go to school every day. I am in the second grade. Our teacher's name is Mr. D.—We have about twenty head of cattle and six horses, about sixty hens and eight geese. I have two pigeons. (Age 9 years.) MARTHA MOORE.

(We should like to have you for a real member instead of just a visitor, so you had better coax your father to subscribe. Don't you think so? C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the Children's Corner for a long time. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year. One of our neighbors keeps the post office in this district. I have four sisters and six brothers. There are lots of berries in the woods here in the summer. There is a great deal of snow this winter. We are about a mile from the woods. (Age 13 years.) ELLEN GARRITTY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my elder sister is writing I thought I would write too. My sister is writing for me but I hope I shall soon be able to write one myself. I am seven years old. I have a little sister named Lottie. I have a calf named Lassie, a cow named Pinky, and a little pig. It pleases papa to see our letters in print. EDITH S. LAWRENCE.



THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

SKATING ONCE A WEEK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am eleven years old and will be twelve on the twenty-fifth of this month. I go to school regularly and am in the fourth reader. I live about two hundred yards away from the school. I have three sisters older than I and one brother younger. We have three quarter-sections of land, twenty-eight cattle, seven horses, eight pigs and about thirty hens. We have twin calves that we call Pete and Pat. They are very small and not much alike. I have a buckskin pony called Billie. He is a very quiet horse, and I ride him after the cows in the summer, and over to the post office for our mail. Our nearest town is Arrow River. There are three elevators, and a store, and a skating rink to which I go once a week. It is four miles and a half from our place. ELLERY SUNLEY.

A MESSAGE TO THE BOYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I take much pleasure in reading the Children's Corner. We live on a farm five miles west of Leavings. The school house is two miles and a half from our place; but there hasn't been any school this year. We think it will start the first of the week. For pets I have a black pug dog and its name is Pug; four doves until the cats ate one. I have three brothers and two sisters. My oldest brother goes to school up at Caldwell, fifty miles from here. I think he will be home when school starts again. Boys, I think we are letting the girls get ahead of us in the Corner. (Age 12 years.) ERNEST L. SWANSON.

FOND OF SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: I have never before written to the C. C. but my sister has, so, as I don't want her to get ahead of me, I will write. We drive three miles to school. We had some disagreeable times when a storm was on and we could hardly find the road. Our parents have to almost force us to stay at home sometimes, we like to go to school so very much.

We live two and one-half miles from Lang. The railroad runs through our land. The train killed one nice, young horse for us, but the trains keep us from getting lonesome. Our little town has the largest depot they say, on the Soo Line, and is expected to be a fine large town some time.

I am in the fifth class at school. My teacher's name is Miss M. and we like her very well. I don't know who our next one will be. I study Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Geometry, Drawing, Agriculture, Literature, Algebra, History. I think that is all of them. ESTEL FRANKS.

A GOOD SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: I am going to write a little letter to the Children's Corner. We live fifteen miles southeast of Wetaskiwin, three miles north of Battle Lake and two miles east of Battle River. I have only one brother, who is thirteen, and I am eleven years old. We have three horses, twelve cattle, nine pigs, three cats, one dog, one hundred and ten hens. I am in the fourth grade and my brother is in the fifth grade. My studies are History, Geography, Arithmetic, Literature, Spelling, Writing, Agriculture, Drawing, Composition and Grammar. We are having our Christmas holidays now, lasting for three weeks. We have a large library in our school and lots of good books in it. ARTHUR PETERSON.

MOTHER'S HELPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: As I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again. I like to read the many letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We are five and a half miles from our nearest town and one half mile from our school. I go to school every day, but we are having our Xmas. holidays now. I am in the fourth reader and have a sister and a brother, who go to school also. I help my mother quite a little. I can also bake. I milked from one to five cows last summer. ESSA ARMSTRONG.

A LOVER OF PETS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm half a mile from Stoughton. We have twenty-three head of horses and thirty head of cattle and eleven sheep. I have a rifle and like hunting very much. I have two little lap dogs and two kittens. I have three brothers and one sister. (Age 12 yrs.) HERBIE MCINTOSH.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the letters written by other boys and girls. This is the first year we have lived on the farm. I am taking music lessons and I like it very much. We have eight horses and two ponies. The ponies are quiet and I can ride them. There is a lot of snow here and it is very cold. MABLE M. SPENCER.

GETTING READY FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: As I have not written to you before I thought I would write to you. I don't know whether you accept letters from members that live in town, but I have been very interested in the C. C. ever since we've taken your excellent paper. I have six sisters, two of whom and myself are going to school. I and my elder sister are in the same class in the same room. We're in the Sr. Class of the 4th room, so if I pass next year I shall be in the High School. I like going to school very much. I am very fond of reading. Our teacher has resigned, so we shall meet our new one when school commences. I should like to see your picture very much. (Age 11 yrs.) GRACIE HALLAM.

P. S.—I would like to correspond with any of the other girls if they would correspond with me.

GOES TO SCHOOL IN TOWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Papa has taken it for over four years, and likes it fine. I found it very interesting to read the letters in it, so I thought I would write one too.

We came here to Swift Current last spring from North Dakota. We have a farm seventy-five miles northwest from here. But we are living in town. I go to school here and am in the third reader. We are having Christmas holidays now, and expect to have a new teacher when school starts again. We have four big working horses, two ponies and three cows. I have five sisters and three brothers. Two of my sisters are married but none of my brothers.

(Age 11 yrs.) RUTH M. BENSON.

THE FIRST LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the ADVOCATE. I go to school pretty nearly every day. We drive to school alone and leave our horse in the shade all day. I like reading the Children's Corner though papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for only two months. We live on a farm and have six horses and eleven head of cattle. I have two brothers and two sisters. We live four miles out of town. We are having our Christmas holidays now. There are twenty children going to school. I am in the fourth book.

(Age 11 yrs.) LIZZIE GRAHAM.

A WEDDING PRESENT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I go to school and am in the Third Reader. I have a horse named Charlie, and I drive him to school every day when the weather is fit for us to go. Our teacher is going to be married so we scholars gave her a nice present, for we liked her very much. My father has five horses, two cows and five calves. I live on a farm three and a half miles from the town of Milestone. We came here in nineteen hundred, seven years ago next spring. We like the country fine, but this winter is cold and stormy with plenty of snow. Hoping you spent a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

(Age 9 years.) LAVERNE BARKWELL.

LIKES THE COUNTRY FINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for five years and my father likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Corner. My father keeps horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens. I have thirty-five pigeons and they are very fine. I have to haul the wheat about fifteen miles and get 60 cents a bushel for it. I have been here a long time and I like this country fine. My father got fifty tons of hay this summer. We have a half section of land and my two brothers have another half section. I have got a rifle and I shoot the rabbits and prairie chickens. My father has kept the post office nearly a year. I do not go to school now because it closed in October. I am in the Second Book.

(Age 12 yrs.) A. S.

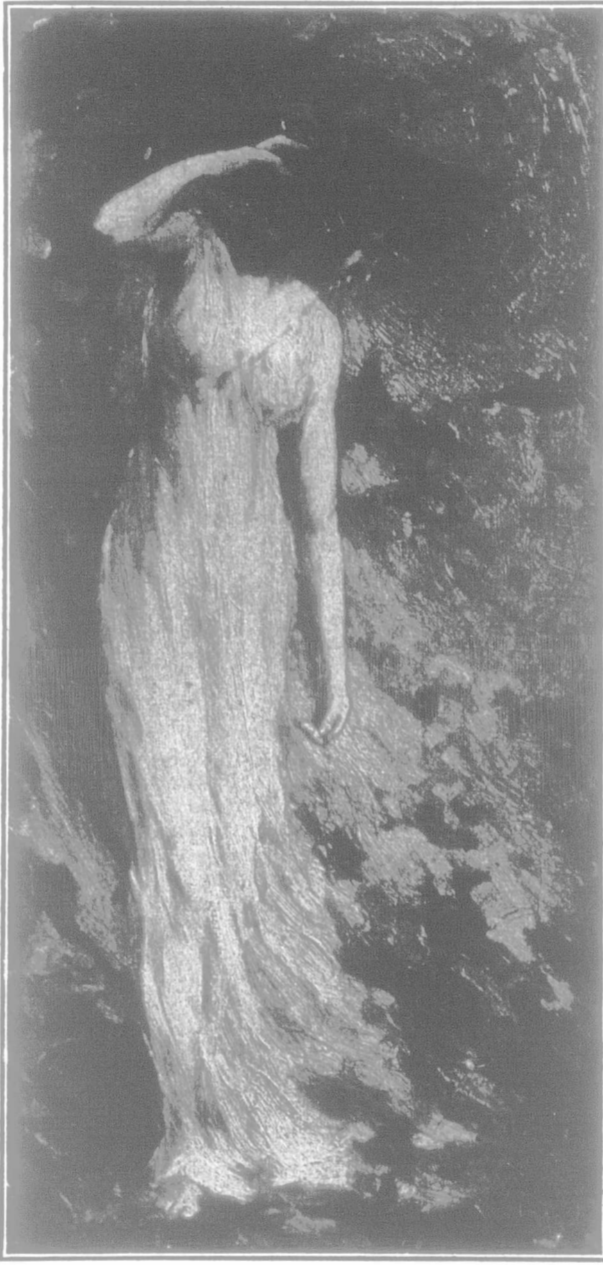
The Literary Society

FULL SATISFACTION.

Not here! not here! not where the sparkling waters
Fade into mocking sands as we draw near,
Where in the wilderness each footstep falters,
"I shall be satisfied!" But oh not here!
Not here—where all the dreams of bliss deceive us,
Where the worn Spirit never gains its goal,
Where, haunted ever by the thoughts that grieve us,
Across our floods of bitter memory roll!

Shall they be satisfied? the soul's vague longing,
The aching void which nothing earthly fills,
Oh what desires upon my heart are thronging!
As I look upward to the Heavenly Hills.
Thither my weak and weary steps are tending.
Saviour and Lord! with Thy frail child abide,
Guide me toward Home where all my wanderings ending
I shall see Thee "and shall be satisfied."

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.



Painted by F. M. Knowles, R. C. A. By permission of the artist. "THE POPPY-SUMMER."

"THE POPPY-SUMMER."

TO REMOVE A DIFFICULTY.

Will all who are kindly contributing articles for the Literary Society columns please mention on their manuscript somewhere that it is intended for that department? One or two articles have come in that look as if they had been written for our page, but with nothing that states definitely where they were to go. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HOLIDAY TIME IN SASKATCHEWAN.

I wonder who can describe it! A country with peoples from every quarter of the globe, flitting to and fro; in one locality for a few days, busy in their minds with thoughts which may not be uttered, visions of a future, differing materially from the impulse which drove them to pull away from their own home and strike out for the "Great West." What that meant then was but a haze of confused ideas drawing them to efforts for betterment of condition. Now that they are here, the environments are so peculiar, so essentially unlike all their imaginings, that

they are obliged to re-arrange all their plans, if plans they really had. But as the dear old Christmas-time draws near it matters not whether they are in a settled or movable condition the custom of the old home is revived, and for a few days beforehand they live over again the familiar Christmas-tide.

Still Canadianism is all embracing. In every settlement old or new, all hearts open to strangers. In every city, town and village, wherever there has been a name given and our ubiquitous school house built, there preparation is made, and all are welcome. The prairie school-teacher helps to train her pupils for the entertainment and admiration of the parents, who at home are more than busy, making not only pies and cakes of every description, but secretly and in fear of discovery are dressing dolls, and manufacturing most wonderful ornaments for young and old.

Why yes, it adds greatly to their labors, but then it is for Christmas! Frequently it is the old-time Christmas tree which is burdened with the fruits of their industry; sometimes a great chimney of brick hides a mystery; then again a most wonderful ship sails around the world, calling at every port, at least one port in every land, but always the universal children's friend Santa Claus appears and amid breathless excitement distributes his gifts. Not one child in the neighborhood is forgotten, and if from illness or any other cause he be not present, the name is there, the parcel is handed to some person who sees that he receives it before the disappointment is too keen.

Our land is rich in hospitality and good will. All along the Christmas week invitations are extended, and midnight oil is burned. Laughing voices mingle in terms of good wishes to all, songs are sung, sometimes well rendered, sometimes open to criticism, but ever with the echoes of "Peace and good will." We are a pushing, energetic, hard-working people, building up our country and helping the stranger, who is welcome within our gates; but the Christmas of 1906 in Saskatchewan has not been so very different from our first Christmas in Regina in 1883.

RESIDENT.

UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief,
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by-and-by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "To-morrow," "the Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts the Power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief,
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny.

God knoweth why!
— EDWARD BULWER LYTTON

THE STARLESS CROWN.

"They that turn many to righteous-ness shall shine as the stars forever and forever."—Dan. xii. 3.
Wearied and worn with earthly cares, I yielded to repose,
And soon before my raptured sight a glorious vision rose:
I thought, while slumbering on my couch in midnight's solemn gloom,
I heard an angel's silvery voice, and radiance filled my room.

"There was a man who smiled
Because the day was bright;
Because he slept at night;
Because God gave him sight

To gaze upon his child!
Because his little one
Could leap and laugh and run;
Because the distant sun

Smiled on the earth, he smiled.
"He toiled and still was glad
Because the air was free;
Because he loved, and she
That claimed his love and he

Shared all the joys they had!
Because the grasses grew;
Because the sweet wind blew;
Because that he could hear
And hammer he was glad.

"Because he lived he smiled
And did not look ahead
With bitterness or dread,
But nightly sought his bed

As calmly as a child,
And people called him mad
For being always glad
With such things as he had

And shook their heads and smiled."

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling
With rapture earth's sojourners may not know,
Where Heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling,
And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Far out of sight, while sorrow still enfolds us,
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide,
And of its bliss is nought more wondrous told us
Than these few words—"I shall be satisfied."

"I shall be satisfied"—the Spirit's yearning
For sweet companionship with kindred minds,
The silent love that here meets no returning,
The inspiration which no language finds.

GOOL.

I have never
C. C. but my
t want her to
ll write. We
ool. We had
when a storm
rdly find the
ve to almost
sometimes, we
much.
alf miles from
; through our
e nice, young
ains keep us
ur little town
y say, on the
l to be a fine

it school. My
and we like
now who our
Arithmetic,
Geometry,
erature, Al-
hat is all of
FRANKS.

LIBRARY.

I am going
e Children's
miles south-
miles north
miles east of
one brother,
eleven years
ses, twelve
s, one dog,
I am in
rother is in
are History,
Literature,
re, Drawing,
We are
days now,
Ve have a
and lots of

ETERSON.

R.

I saw my
t I would
the many
ADVOCATE.
s from our
mile from
every day,
s. holidays
eader and
who go to
er quite a
lked from

TRONG.

is is my
s Corner.
a Stough-
head of
ttle and
and like
wo little
I have

VTOSH.

s is my
Corner.
ATE and
ten by the first
I am
it very
nd two
and I
of snow

NCER.

SCHOOL.

I have
ought I
know
mem-
ve been
r since
per. I
myself
elder
e same
of the
I shall
ing to
nd of
igned,
when
to see

AM.

spond
would

A gentle touch awakened me; a gentle whisper said, "Arise O sleeper follow me"; and through the air we fled. We left the earth so far away that like a speck it seemed, And heavenly glory, calm and pure, across our pathway streamed.

Still on we went; my soul was rapt in silent ecstasy: I wondered what the end should be, what next should meet my eyes. I know not how we journeyed through the pathless fields of light, When suddenly a change was wrought, and I was clothed in white. We stood before a city's walls most glorious to behold;

We passed through gates of glistening pearl o'er streets of purest gold; It needed not the sun by day, the silver moon by night; The glory of the Lord was there, the Lamb himself its light.

Bright angels paced the shining floor, sweet music filled the air And white-robed saints with glittering crowns from every clime were there And some that I had loved on earth stood with them round the throne, "All worthy is the Lamb," they sang, "the glory is His alone."

But fairer far than all besides I saw my Saviour's face; And as I gazed He smiled on me with wondrous love and grace. Lowly I bowed before His throne, o'erjoyed that I at last Had gained the object of my hopes; that earth at length was past. And then in solemn tones He said "Where is the diadem That ought to sparkle on thy brow— adorned with many a gem?"

I know thou hast believed on Me, and life through Me is thine; But where are all those radiant stars that in thy crown should shine? Yonder thou seest a glorious throng, and stars on every brow; For every soul they led to me they wear a jewel now. And such thy bright reward had been, if such had been thy deed, If thou hadst sought some wandering feet in paths of peace to lead.

Thou wert not called that thou shouldst tread the way of life alone, But that the clear and shining light which round thy footsteps shone, Should guide some other weary feet to My bright home of rest, And thus in blessing those around, thou thyself hadst been blest."

The vision faded from my sight the voice no longer spake, A spell seemed brooding o'er my soul which long I feared to break; And when at last I gazed around in mornings' glimmering light, My spirit felt o'erwhelmed beneath that vision's awful might.

I rose and wept with chastened joy that yet I dwelt below, That yet another hour was mine my faith by works to show; That yet some sinner I might tell of Jesus' dying love, And help to lead some weary soul to seek a home above.

And now, while on the earth I stay, my motto this shall be, "To live no longer to myself, but Him who died for me." And graven on my inmost soul I'll wear this truth divine, "They that turn many to the Lord bright as the stars shall shine." —Printed by request.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

Commendation is better than condemnation, and just as easy to apply. Necessity is the mother of industry. It is not the intellectual strength you get out of an occupation, but the intelligence you put into it, that dignifies the labor.

We hear a great deal about the direful results of the spoken word that should not have been uttered. It might be well to hear more of the words left unspoken that should have been said at some definite time.

Why should "If I do not do it some one else will" be used only as accounting for our doubtful actions, and never as reason for doing good? Inconsistency, thou art paste!

You are quite right. The world does owe you a living. People all over the world are busy earning it for you. But you have got to get out and collect.

In too many cases the people who utterly condemn foreign missions on the ground that charity begins at home, never lift a hand or give a cent to forward reforms in their own land. They are probably afraid the habit will grow upon them and necessitate the widening of their borders.

Trade Notes.

THE SASKATCHEWAN STOCKMEN are requested to take note of and prepare for the provincial fat stock show, horse show and pure bred cattle sale to be held in Regina on March 20, 21 and 22 next. Elaborate preparations are being made to furnish every facility for a first class winter fair and show. A building, steam heated, and provided with seating accommodation for the visitors, is promised. The management of the event is in the capable hands of Mr. James Murray, superintendent of fairs and institutes, who makes the announcement of total cash prizes and closing duties of entry in another column.

CURES LAMENESS.

Montreal, Jan. 9th, 1907.

Dr. H. A. Tuttle, Montreal.

Dear Sir: It gives me the greatest pleasure to state that Tuttle's Elixir is the most effective remedy I have ever used.

I have a horse which was lame in front for four months or more. I had him examined by various surgeons, who treated the case in the usual manner; viz. by blistering in different parts, and by the use of setons, etc. This treatment, however, did him little if any good, and, after for months idleness on the part of the horse and considerable trouble on the part of those attending him, he was apparently just about as lame as ever.

I then used a half a bottle of your elixir, primarily with the object of determining where the soreness was located. I applied it, without friction, from the top of the shoulder right down to the hoof. In about ten minutes, a savage looking bunch of blisters appeared on the point of the shoulder, no other part where the elixir was applied showing the slightest effect of the application.

I continued using the elixir on the part where the blisters came out, and after ten days time, using a half bottle every day, the elixir seemed to have no further effect, but the horse was perfectly sound. That was three months ago and he is now being used every day and has never made a lame step since.

My experience, with the elixir has made me a firm believer in it, and of its efficiency as a body wash, and as a remedy for soreness of any kind, particularly that of the muleses, I cannot speak too highly of it.

Yours truly, W. H. Brown.

"Darling," said the bride, "I had a terrible feeling of sadness come over me this afternoon—a sort of feeling that you were doing something that would break my heart if I knew it. Think sweet, what were you doing, now, this afternoon at four o'clock?"

"Dearest," replied the husband tenderly and reassuringly, "at that hour I was licking stamps and pasting them on envelopes."

"The climate is always too hot or too cold," said the man who gives up much of his time to complaint.

"Yes," answered the dweller in an apartment house, "the temperature would not be more unsatisfactory if it were regulated by a janitor." *Washington Star.*

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1907.

The fortieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, 8th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were: William Cook, Carrville; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; F. C. Bruce, Hamilton; Hon. George A. Cox, E. W. Cox, W. C. T. Morson, Lindsay; Wm. Davidson, E. G. Shannon, Parrsboro; J. A. Russell, Windsor, N. S.; D. Archer, Churchville; Henry Beatty, Thomas West, J. L. Blaikie, Thomas Gilmour. H. L. Watt, L. H. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. Somerville, William Davies, Hon. S. H. Blake, Z. A. Lash, K.C.; H. C. Cox, Robert Kilgour, E. H. Bissett, R. Harmer, M. Leggat, D. B. Dewar, Hamilton; J. O. Thorn, George Murray, Toronto Junction; William Garside, W. Murray Alexander, C. W. Montgomery, James Hedley, James Crathern, Montreal; S. Morley Wickett, J. L. Watt, R. A. Rumsey, Winnipeg; R. Cassels, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; J. J. Acres, Warton; G. C. T. Pemberton, D. McLennan, Carman; J. M. Hedley, S. H. Logan, Cobalt; C. Cambie, J. W. Flavell, E. C. Complin, Orangeville; M. Morris, D. B. Hanna, William Mackenzie, A. Kingman, Montreal; W. A. Murray, Montreal; Alexander Bruce, W. B. Meikle, F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; Hon. L. Melvin-Jones, M. Silverthorn, Summersville; C. E. Goad, C. S. Gzowski, E. M. Lockie, Parry Sound; G. F. Beer, J. A. Russell, Windsor, N. S.; C. M. Gripton, St. Catharines; Aemilius Jarvis, Frederic Nicholls, F. H. Mathewson, Montreal; R. C. Carlyle, Cawthra Mulock; W. Glenney, Oshawa; H. D. Warren; J. Moorman, Waterloo; G. A. Morrow, J. S. Lovell, William Craig, Richard Brown, C. E. Howitt, Guelph; W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Charles Bonnick, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland; F. G. H. Williams, Thomas Walmsley, George J. Foy, L. J. Cosgrave, Alex. Buntin, W. T. White, C. M. Stork, Belleville; Dr. Andrew Smith, W. N. Keefer, W. T. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; R. Mulholland, G. F. Little, S. Nordheimer, R. Gill, Ottawa; J. A. Haslam, Regina; A. H. Campbell, jr., A. W. Smith.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary and Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis and W. M. Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the shareholders the fortieth Annual Report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1906, together with the usual statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was	\$58,871 76
Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	1,741,125 40
	\$1,799,997 16

Which has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 78 and 79, at seven per cent per annum	\$700,000 00
Bonus of one per cent	100,000 00
Written off Bank Premises	341,434 73
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)	30,000 00

Subscription to San Francisco Relief Fund.....	\$ 25,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account	500,000 00
Balance carried forward.....	103,562 43
	\$1,799,997 16

The entire assets of the Bank have as usual been carefully revalued, and ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts.

Last year we were able to show earnings which were the largest in the history of the Bank. This year we have again made satisfactory progress, our net earnings amounting to \$1,741,125.40, or about \$370,000 more than last year. In view of these handsome profits, your Directors decided that the time had come to increase the annual distribution to the shareholders, and, in addition to the usual dividend at seven per cent. per annum, they have declared a bonus of one per cent., making a total distribution of eight per cent. for the past year. After providing for this increased distribution and for the annual contribution to the Pension Fund, we have been able to write \$341,434.73 off Bank Premises and to add \$500,000.00 to the Rest, which now stands at \$500,000.00, or 50 per cent. of the Paid-up-Capital.

In April last a terrible calamity overtook the city of San Francisco, where we have a large and important business. Having regard for our long connection with San Francisco through the Bank of British Columbia, your Directors thought it only fitting that we should express in tangible manner our sympathy with the sufferers, and they accordingly voted \$25,000 as a contribution to the Relief Fund.

In accordance with an agreement made in the early part of the year, this Bank took over, as on the 1st of June last, the business of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, which gave us new branches at Charlottetown, Summerside, Alberton, Montague and Souris, all in Prince Edward Island. The branch which that Bank had at Sydney was amalgamated with our own branch there. The six months' experience which we have had with our new business gives us every reason to be satisfied with the purchase.

In addition to the offices thus acquired the Bank has opened during the year new branches at the following points: In Alberta, at Bawlf, Crossfield, Gleichen, Leavings, Stavelly, Stony Plain, Strathcona, and Wetaskiwin; in Saskatchewan, at Canora, Humboldt, Kamsack, Langham, Lashburn, Radisson, Vonda, Wadena, Watson, and Weyburn; in Manitoba, at Norwood, and at Alexander Avenue, at Blake street, and at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg; in Ontario, at Fort William, Kingston, Latchford, Lindsay, Ottawa (Bank street), Parry Sound, and Wingham, and at Parkdale and at 197 Yonge street, in the city of Toronto; in Quebec, at the West End, Montreal, and in the city of Quebec; in the United States, at the corner of Van Ness and Eddy streets, San Francisco. The branches at Sackville, N. B., and Canning and Lunenburg, N. S., have been closed. Since the close of the Bank's year, branches have been opened at De Lorimer, Que., and Innisfree, Alta.

It is with deep regret that your Directors record the death of their late colleague, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, who for nearly twenty-two years had been a Director of the Bank. Until his health began to fail Mr. Hamilton was rarely absent from the meetings of the Board, where his long experience in business made him at all times a wise and prudent counsellor. To fill the

CATALOG FREE WRITE TODAY.



Learn by Mail to **Mount Birds**

GAME-HEADS, TAN SKINS AND MAKE RUGS.

Sportsmen and naturalists may NOW learn at home to mount all kinds of specimens true to life. Save your fine trophies, decorate home and den, make **BIG PROFITS** in your spare time. A most fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by **MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS.**

WE TEACH BY MAIL all branches of the wonderful art of **TAXIDERMISTRY**, the art so long kept a secret. Every hunter, trapper and nature-lover needs Taxidermy, and should take our course. 15 complete lessons, best methods, cost low. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Thousands of successful students. Highest endorsements. Fine **CATALOG** of Taxidermy, Ragging, and full particulars **FREE** for short time. **WRITE FOR THEM TODAY!**

THE N. W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY
49 K St. Omaha, Nebraska.


ANNUAL MEETING—DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association will be held at the Dairy School, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 13 and 14. Single fare tickets for the Bonspiel. For programmes apply to W. J. Carson, Secretary, Man. Agric. College, Winnipeg.

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5

Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions.

Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 14 London, Can
Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use



CLARK'S
Corned Beef

is just fine Corned Beef—boneless and wasteless and very tasty. With Clark's Corned Beef in the house an appetizing meal is ready-to-serve at any hour. It saves time, coal and trouble.

Order some now from your dealer.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
MONTREAL 5-1-06

MAKE MONEY

by sending your **HIDES, FURS** etc. to us. We pay highest prices & sell guns, traps etc. cheap

N.W. HIDE & FUR CO.
200 1/2 ST. N. Minneapolis, Minn.
WRITE FOR CATALOG & PRICE LISTS

WOLVES

\$1000.00 Reward

For particulars address:
Chief Game Guardian,
Department of Agriculture,
Regina.

vacancy the Directors elected the Hon. W. C. Edwards of Rockland.

An amendment to the By-laws will be submitted for your approval, increasing the number of Directors from twelve to fourteen.

In accordance with our long established practice, the branches and agencies in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and the various depart-

ments of the Head Office of the Bank, have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

GEORGE A. COX,
President.

Toronto, 8th January, 1907.

GENERAL STATEMENT.
30TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

LIABILITIES.		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		\$9,199,204 68
Deposits not bearing interest	\$22,626,899 72	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	64,525,637 10	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		87,152,536 82
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain		177,623 57
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries		398,781 58
Dividends unpaid		1,063,750 89
Dividend No. 79, payable 1st December		500 94
Bonus of one per cent., payable 1st Dec		350,000 00
Capital, paid up	10,000,000 00	100,000 00
Reserve	5,000,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	103,562 43	
		15,103,562 43
		\$113,545,960 91
ASSETS.		
Coin and Bullion	\$4,041,456 76	
Dominion Notes	5,935,008 25	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation		\$9,976,465 01
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		427,450 00
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		4,361,228 07
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries		38,986 50
Government Bonds, Municipal and other securities		2,460,680 49
Call and Short Loans		6,201,456 95
		9,001,395 08
Other Current Loans and Discounts		\$32,467,662 10
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)		79,303,228 33
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)		125,812 19
Mortgages		89,472 14
Bank Premises		37,336 63
Other Assets		1,300,000 02
		222,449 50
		\$113,545,960 91

B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.

In moving the adoption of the report the President said:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The statements of the Bank which have been laid before you are, as you will realize, the best in its history. A year ago we expressed the fear that the profit of about 14 per cent. on the capital might not be repeated, but we now come before you with a statement showing a profit of 17 4-10 per cent. It is perhaps needless to say again that the circumstances under which these profits have been made are exceptional, and that we must not be disappointed if in subsequent years a lower percentage be earned. These profits have enabled us to distribute in addition to the usual dividend of 7 per cent., a bonus of one per cent., making the entire dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and to pay the dividends quarterly.

During the year our deposits have increased nearly \$13,000,000, and while some of them are of a temporary character, the growth is very gratifying indeed. About \$1,000,000 of the increase consists of deposits taken over with the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island. Owing to the activity of business throughout Canada, our loans show slightly more than a corresponding increase.

By the purchase of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, and by the opening of new branches in various towns and cities throughout Canada, we have increased the number of branches from 130 to 166.

You will observe that we are reporting a gift of \$25,000 to the sufferers in San Francisco. I am confident that we may safely count upon your concurrence in this, especially when I tell you that we have passed through this terrible disaster without any loss whatever arising from the Bank's large business in that city.

As this is the fortieth annual meet-

ing of the Bank, and as it is practically twenty years since the beginning of its present administration, a few figures comparing the position as at the annual meeting in June, 1887, with the close of the present year, may be interesting. In that time the paid-up capital has been increased from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000; the Rest or surplus account from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000. The net profits in 1887 were \$606,715 as compared with \$1,741,125 for 1906. The notes in circulation have risen from \$2,390,732 to \$9,199,204; the total deposits from \$9,985,040 to \$87,152,536; the current loans from \$15,381,180 to \$88,304,623; and the total assets from \$19,579,944 to \$113,545,960. In 1887 we had thirty-three branches in Ontario, one in Montreal and one in New York. At the close of the present year we have branches as follows: Ontario, 58; Quebec, 3; Nova Scotia, 13; New Brunswick, 1; Prince Edward Island, 5; Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 20; Alberta, 22; British Columbia, 15; Yukon, 2; United States, 6; London, England, 1; in all 166, against 35 in 1887. Perhaps it is not too much to say that this is an exhibition of growth and of prosperity with which the shareholders may well feel satisfied.

We have again drawn largely on profits for expenditures on Bank Premises account, and a statement of our policy in this matter will be of interest to you. In all the large cities it is important that the bank should have quarters in keeping with its standing, and the necessity for owning our buildings at such points will be readily appreciated. But a creditable office is also a matter of importance at country points, and a proper regard for the comfort of the staff has furnished an additional reason for the extension to these places of the policy of ownership of buildings. At very few of the smaller towns is good living accommodation readily obtained, and consequently

BILEANS A "WOMAN'S MEDICINE."
MANITOBA WIVES AND MOTHERS TESTIFY TO THEIR VALUE.

Bileans have been called a "woman's medicine" because of their exceptional fitness for the various ailments peculiar to the sex as well as for liver disorders and stomach ailments generally. Unlike most liver and stomach medicines, Bileans contain no bismuth, mercury or any mineral whatever. From coating to kernel they are purely vegetable.

Mrs. J. Whitfield of Swan Lake, (Man.) says:—"Bileans have done me a wonderful amount of good. I can hardly describe how bad I felt before I took them. I could not eat but that it caused pain. There was a constant sensation of tightness in my side, and my liver was entirely out of order. I could not sleep at nights, suffered also from kidney trouble, and was altogether in a rundown and very serious condition. I had been ailing in this way for years, and it is gratifying to find that Bileans were equal to my case."

Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Dean Lake, says: "I have proved Bileans very good for constipation, from which I suffered a great deal. They cured me."

Bileans are absolutely unequalled for female ailments and irregularities, constipation, piles, anaemia, debility, rheumatism, blood impurities, etc. They tone up the system and enable it to throw off colds and chills, strengthen girls just emerging into womanhood, and speedily restore energy and strength and speedily restore energy and strength to those who are run down. Of all druggists and stores at 50 c. a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

OUR
Development Plan
IN THE
KOOTENAY

is proving a great success. We develop, if desired, fruit land purchased from us.

In a few years this land can be sold, after having paid for itself, at five times the original cost.

This plan appeals to the man who does not want to leave a good situation until his trees are producing.

Prompt purchasing necessary to get choicest location.

Get our ILLUSTRATED BOOK—It's Free.

The FISHER-HAMILTON CO.
Dept. D Ashdown Block
WINNIPEG, Man.

Seventh Annual Spring Show
and **SALE of**
Pure-Bred Bulls

Sixth Annual Provincial Horse Show

Third Annual Provincial Fat Stock Show

Will be held under the auspices of the
[Alberta Dept. of Agriculture and
the Live Stock Associations, at
Victoria Park, Calgary
2nd to 5th of April, 1907

ENTRIES for the
Bull Sale.....Close February 1st
Horse Show.....Close March 1st
Fat Stock Show.....Close March 1st

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES
For further information and entry forms apply to
E. L. RICHARDSON
Sec. Live Stock Associations, Calgary, Alta.

BANK
E

THE
OLDERS

\$ 25,000 00

500,000 00
103,562 43

\$1,799,997 16

Bank have
evaluated, and
made for all

to show earn-
ing in the
his year we
ory progress,
g to \$1,741,-
more than
se handsome
ided that the
e the annual
olders, and,
dividend at
1, they have
per cent.,
on of eight
year. After
distribution
ution to the
een able to
k Premises
Rest, which
, or 50 per
1.

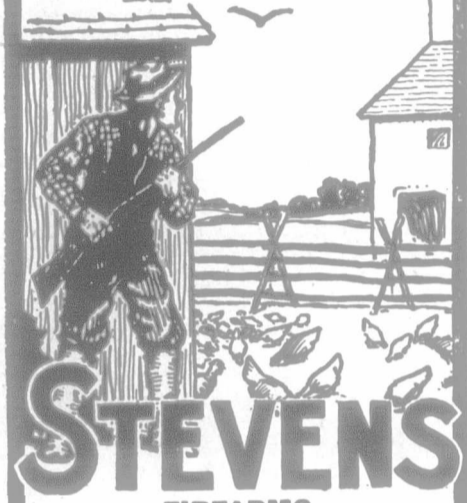
amity over-
isco, where
nt business.
connection
the Bank
Directors
we should
our sym-
and they as
a cond.
agreement
the year,
the 1st of
Merchants
nd, which
Charlotte-
Montague
ward Is-
hat Bank
ated with
x months'
with our
y reason
hase.

thus ac-
d during
following
If, Cross-
Stavelly,
Wetaski-
Canora,
m, Lash-
na, Wat-
toba, at
Avenue,
Rouge,
William,
Ottawa
d Wing-
7 Yonge
Quebec,
d in the
States,
d Eddy
branches
ing and
closed.
s year,
De Lor-

r Direc-
eir late
n, who
d been
til his
on was
of the
nce in
a wise
ill the



FOR SPORT OR SERVICE



STEVENS FIREARMS

are equal to all demands. Whether you are after records or barn-yard marauders, you will find a Stevens true to your trust.

OUR 140-PAGE FREE CATALOG

tells all about the famous Stevens shotguns, rifles and pistols; cartridges, the care of fire-arms, notes on ammunition, sights, targets, cleaning rods, reloading implements, and much more valuable information. Send four cents in stamps and we will mail it free. Handsome ten-color lithograph of hunting scene sent for six cents in stamps. Ask your dealer first. If he will not supply, write direct to us.

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

BE WISE

Get the Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal FREE

for one year by sending in two new subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

EARN MORE MONEY

By learning telegraphy at the oldest established school in Canada. By our system we TEACH QUICKLY, at LOW COST.

Send for free booklet "T" CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY CORNER QUEEN and YONGE STREETS TORONTO



Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

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

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.



CONTAIN NO POISON

Our young men were usually forced to live at hotels and to spend a good many of their evenings in undesirable surroundings. This fact led to our adopting the practice of providing the staff with apartments over the Bank, and suitable accommodation of this kind was as a rule impossible to obtain in rented premises. A considerable number of buildings have been erected during the past three or four years, and as new branches are opening we are endeavoring to acquire sites and are proceeding to build. Our policy in this matter has resulted in a generous treatment of the staff, and it has contributed in an important degree to strengthen the spirit of contentment and loyalty which prevails so generally among our officers. In this way the Bank is, we think, amply compensated for the expenditure.

The annual outlay necessitated in these building operations is larger than we could reasonably ask the shareholders to provide for wholly out of present profits, and with a view to lessen the immediate charge, as well as incidentally to have our building operations conducted under an efficient organization, a company has been formed under the name of the Dominion Realty Company, Limited, which constructs and owns our smaller buildings. This company provides a certain percentage of the total cost of the land and buildings, which it acquires and leases to the Bank, by issue of bonds, which are readily saleable to outside investors without any liability, direct or indirect, on the part of the Bank other than for the payment of the rentals called for by the leases. These rentals, while on a reasonable basis as regards each individual branch, are sufficient to retire the bonds in fifteen years. The remainder of the cost of the properties is provided by the Bank purchasing shares in the Realty Company, the cost of the same being entirely written off as shown below.

Our investment as shown in the Bank Premises account is now \$1,300,000, but this is represented by value as follows:

Lands and buildings owned by the Bank (carefully revalued in 1906 and allowance made for depreciation of buildings).....	\$1,951,600
Safes and fixtures (depreciation liberally allowed for).....	478,200
Dominion Realty Company shares, representing a cash investment of	600,000
	\$3,029,800

The increase of \$300,000 in Bank Premises account during the past year is attributable to a purchase of property in Montreal on which it is intended to commence the erection of a building in 1907. The cost of this building and of one already commenced at Vancouver will necessitate a further increase in the amount set against Bank Premises in the balance sheet.

And now, with your kind permission, I desire to make a few personal remarks. During the past five years I have from time to time intimated to my colleagues on this and other boards, and have been promising the members of my family and my friends that I would to a large extent discontinue what has been perhaps the too strenuous life I have been living for a good many years past; and having now completed my fifty-first year of active business, I think the time has come when I owe it to myself to carry out these promises, and to consult my own inclination by retiring during the next few months from a number of positions which I feel can now be better filled by younger and more energetic men. I do this not only out of regard for my family and myself, but also in justice to those who are so much entitled and so well qualified to succeed me in the several positions which I propose to vacate in the different corporations with which I have been identified for so many years.

First in importance among these is the Presidency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and in announcing to you my intention of retiring from this office, with which I have been so long honored by your Directors, you will allow me to recall that it is now twenty-one years since

in 1886, I became a Director of the Bank. At that time the total assets were not very much more than the increase in our assets as reported for the year just closed. In the course of these twenty-one years I have had the honor to occupy the Vice-President's chair for two years, and the President's chair for seventeen years. Throughout that period it has been my good fortune to have been associated with a most able and influential Board of Directors, and a staff of officers of whose ability, integrity and devotion to the interests of the Bank it is impossible to speak too highly, and it may be truthfully said that no institution has ever been better served. I am sure you will all appreciate with what increasing pride and satisfaction I have watched the rapid growth of our resources, and the constantly increasing aid which we have been able to render to the prosperity and development of our country.

After so long and intimate identification with the Bank, I feel that it would not be natural for me to sever wholly my connection with its affairs. While retiring, therefore, from the more onerous and more responsible position of President, it will give me much pleasure, should the shareholders so decide, to retain my seat on the Board of Directors, and thus to assist in some measure in securing for the Bank the continued growth and prosperity which awaits it, and which I venture to predict will be greater in the next ten years than it has been in the last twenty.

Before closing my remarks let me say that if the present Board should be re-elected, it will afford me much pleasure, with the very cordial and kind concurrence of our highly respected Vice-President, Mr. Kilgour, to propose as my successor in the Presidency our esteemed General Manager, Mr. B. E. Walker, who has filled the latter position since 1886 with so much advantage to the shareholders, and with so much credit to himself. It is indeed to his able and untiring efforts, and to the valuable assistance and co-operation he has had from his immediate associates in the general management, and from the various managers and other members of the staff, that our shareholdings are indebted for the magnificent growth of our business, and the high standing attained by the Bank during his term of office.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS. The General Manager then spoke as follows:

We do not need to remind you that the year which has just closed was even more remarkable for volume of business and general prosperity than the year preceding it, or, indeed, than any year in our history. It is unfortunate that we cannot estimate our internal trade, but we have been able to see in every direction a pressure to meet the demand for goods put upon manufacturers, merchants, and transportation companies, such as we have never experienced before, while the shortage in cars and motive power, notwithstanding unparalleled increases of rolling stock, has seriously interfered with the crop movement and the general distribution of merchandise. Our foreign trade has again increased largely, the total for the fiscal year being \$550,854,000. The imports of \$294,267,000 exceed the exports of \$256,587,000 by \$37,680,000. In the previous year with a total foreign trade of \$470,151,000 our excess of imports was \$63,517,000, owing somewhat to lighter crops in 1904. We have also improved upon the excess in imports in 1904, which was \$45,690,000. The Bank clearings in Canada show as follows: for 1905 eleven clearing houses, \$3,336,602,170; for 1906, thirteen clearing houses, \$4,014,564,518.

While we are enjoying an extraordinary prosperity, there are signs about us of a strain which must bring trouble if they are disregarded. We are a borrowing country, and we can not be reminded of this too often. As we fix capital in new structures, public or private, railways, buildings, etc., some one must find the capital in excess of what we can provide ourselves out of the saleable products of our labor. The number of countries willing to buy our securities has been steadily increasing, but we must not be blind, as we sometimes seem to be, to the fact that

ZAM-BUK CURES PILES A NORTHWEST WOMAN'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

There is no disease known to medical science which causes more pain, gives rise to more wretchedness, and robs life of all its charm more surely than does piles. The surest way to relieve this ailment is to apply Zam-Buk, which contains a combination of soothing herbal extracts compounded to stop bleeding, remove inflammation and relieve the distended veins.

One of the most powerful instances of its curative effect on piles is reported from Whitemouth, Man., by Mrs. Wm. Verrion. She says: "I am glad to report that Zam-Buk has done me a wonderful amount of good. I had piles very bad, so bad that I could hardly walk. No matter what I applied it did not seem to do me any good, and I suffered the most intense agony. Amongst other things I tried an ointment made specially for piles and widely recommended, but it was no good. I could not get relief. Then Zam-Buk was brought to my notice, and I got a supply. It soothed the pain and gave almost immediate relief. It has now cured me, and since the cure I had no return of any trace of the trouble."

Zam-Buk is so useful for such a variety of things that no home should be without it. It cures all forms of inflammation, suppuration, festering, etc. For cuts, burns, bruises, abscesses, ulcers, ringworm, eczema, scalp sores, face sores, pimples, blood poison, rashes, tetter, itch, barber's rash, it is absolutely without equal. As an embrocation it is also good, and rubbed well in over the parts affected relieves rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. a box, or obtained post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send on cent stamp for sample box.

NURSERY CATALOG

A postcard to the Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man., will bring our new Catalog of genuine home-grown fruits, trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Everything adapted to outdoor planting in the prairie provinces.

Good Seeds and Pure are the only kind sold at FLEMING'S SEED STORE BRANDON, Man. Send for 1907 Catalogue

Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants

Home grown. No fumigation. Catalog free. Address—M. J. HENRY Greenhouses, Seedhouse and Nurseries. 3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B. C.

"I'd like that tooth, please," said the small boy, after the dentist had extracted the small torment.

"Certainly, my little man; but why do you want it?" queried the dentist, handing it over.

"Well sir," responded the gratified boy, "I'm going to take it home, and I'm going to stuff it full of sugar. Then I'm going to put it on a plate and (with a triumphant grin) watch it ache."—Pick-Me-Up.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM SE BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

own to medical re pain, gives ess, and robs e surely than way to relieve ly Zam-Buk, tion of sooth- unded to stop amation and s.

ful instances es is reported by Mrs. Wm. am glad to s done me a I had piles could hardly applied it did od, and I suf- y. Amongst tment made idely recom od. I could m-Buk was I got a sup- and gave It has now re I had no ouble."

for such a ome should ll forms of , festering, s, abscesses scalp sores, od poison, s rash, it is As an em- and rubbed ted relieves lgia, etc. sell Zam- ed post free onto, upon for \$2.50. ple box.

ALOG
an-Nursery
bring our
ome-grown
tc. Every-
planting in

Pure

ORE
ANDON, Man.

plants
Catalog free.

series.
or, B. C.

se," said
ntist had
t.

but why
dentist,
gratified
ome, and
of sugar.
a plate
n) watch

JANUARY 23, 1907

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

131

our power to build depends largely on whether these countries have surplus capital to invest. By means of the cable and the trading nations of the world we have been brought very near together, and while many local panics have thus been averted, and the adjustment of capital to the world's needs has been greatly improved, still for the same reason world-wide trouble in the money markets sometimes arises with a suddenness which is alarming to those at least who are not watching for the signs. We are passing through such a period just now, happily without a general breakdown, but unless we mend our ways we are not likely to escape a similar or worse condition next autumn which may wreck our fair prosperity. Europe is bearing the enormous cost of two great wars, both in the loss of capital actually destroyed and also in the loss of individuals from the decline in the values of the national securities of the countries interested in the wars. And since these wars, losses on an unexampled scale have occurred by earthquakes and fire. The volume of trade and the unusual amount of building in many countries have at the same time vastly increased the amount of capital required. This has been accompanied by a steady rise in prices throughout the world, and by a most pronounced and widespread advance in the scale of personal expenditure. It is true that it has also been accompanied by the greatest production of gold and of other commodities, but the effect of the various influences has naturally been to put upon the money markets a strain which has only just failed to cause a general breakdown of credit. To make the outlook still more serious, the United States, and other less important countries, including Canada, contemplate expenditures on a very large scale for railway and other building. This, then, is a time for every prudent man to survey carefully his financial position. If he has debts he should consider how he will pay them if he should have to face world-wide stringency in money. Has his assets which the world needs for daily use, or assets which will sell only when the sun is shining? If he be happily in easy conditions as to debt, he will, if he be wise, consider every circumstance arising in his business which tends towards debt instead of liquidation. As for those who are plunging in real estate at inflated prices and in mining stocks, nothing, we presume, but the inevitable collapse which follows these seasons of mania will do any good.

We have had during the year an event, fortunately rather rare, the failure of a long-established financial institution, the Ontario Bank. Although the information as to its critical position reached us in common with most of the Toronto banks, only on the day on which it had been practically determined that the bank must suspend the next morning, it was still possible by the prompt initiative of the Toronto banks to bring about in the few hours which remained, an arrangement under which no delay or loss could be experienced by the creditors of the bank. Various banks gave to the Bank of Montreal a guarantee, which in the event of the affairs of the Ontario Bank being liquidated by the Bank of Montreal with open doors and in accordance with the arrangement, would protect that bank against loss, if the total assets, including the double liability, should prove insufficient to meet the debts. For the purposes of this arrangement the Bank of Montreal itself is one of the guarantors. Any liability under the guarantee will be borne in proportion to the capital of the guaranteeing banks, with a maximum in our case of \$400,000. As the general manager of the Bank of Montreal recently said, it is not likely that any call will have to be made on the guarantors. The failure is accompanied by circumstances which are extremely disgraceful, and, although it was possible to afford prompt protection to all creditors, the shareholders will suffer a heavy loss.

From one end of Canada to the other there is a scarcity of labor, skilled and unskilled. More than anything else, this country needs immigration. Not merely to put men and women on the

land, but to fill every calling which should be open to labor. A large majority of housekeepers in the West are either without domestic servants or are inadequately supplied, farm laborers are in demand everywhere, an army of unskilled laborers is needed for railroad and other work, and good workmanship in most trades is difficult to obtain, because workmen without the necessary training have been employed in the absence of sufficiently skilled men. In addition to this, we have had several important strikes, causing, in the case of those connected with coal mining, a most distressing paralysis of business and of domestic comfort, because of the consequent short supply of coal.

The amount of building going on may be judged by the figures for Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg combined. The number of permits issued was 10,273, against 8,125 for 1905, while the value of buildings erected was \$37,495,786, against \$28,703,640.

At Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John—at the last port in a very remarkable degree—there has been an increase of all business connected with transportation, whether in exports, imports, or in immigration. In several respects the volume was the largest on record.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Throughout the three provinces, in all of which we are now largely interested, there has been during the past year a reasonable measure of prosperity. A good demand, generally at high prices, has existed for the various products of this part of Canada, labor has been well paid, there has been more money in circulation, further progress has been made in railway and other road building, and in many other respects there is evidence of growth. Although the conditions as regards snow were not altogether favorable, the result of the winter's work in lumbering was a large supply of logs, almost the whole of which has been saved and the bulk of the lumber sold at satisfactory prices. In the early part of the season prices were high, but later there was a falling off, owing to accumulated stocks, and it looks as if a check upon building, both in Great Britain and in the eastern States, is being experienced. Notwithstanding this, the majority of lumbermen have prepared on an extensive scale for the present winter. The lumber business of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is steadily getting into stronger hands, greater care is being taken to prevent fires, and the vital importance of the business to these provinces is being more fully recognized. All that has happened in connection with the large steel industries in Nova Scotia as to improvement in process, excellence of product, economy in cost, prices realized, and enlargement of output and market, is as satisfactory as we could wish. The collieries have all largely increased their output, and although there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining labor, the result to all companies should make a very profitable showing. The only cloud upon these two great industries is the unsettled dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company.

The year in fishing has produced satisfactory results. The cod fisheries have not done so well as last year, but the shore fishing has been reasonably good. The conditions surrounding this very important source of wealth should, as we have said before, commend the most earnest attention of the people and the governments of the Maritime Provinces. Cold storage and other experiments have shown what can be done, and by steady and intelligent study of the possible products of these waters, of the methods which should be employed, and of the markets for fish, the present result in money, large as it is, can doubtless be much increased. The fisheries of Nova Scotia produced last year about \$8,000,000 and of this over \$2,000,000 is derived from lobsters, of which we provide almost the whole of the world's supply.

Although the reports regarding agriculture are somewhat conflicting, the impression gained is that the farmer, as a general thing, has made progress. There was a satisfactory development of

You'll be pleased with
Blue Ribbon
TEA

the first time and every time you try it. It has a rich, full flavor found in no other tea.

Ask your Grocer for Blue Ribbon.

Lead packets, 40c and 50c. 3lb. carton \$1.00.

NEW PUZZLE—FREE

One of the most amusing and mysterious puzzles we have ever seen. Heaps of fun for the children, and quite interesting to "grown-ups" too.

Simply send your name and address, and we will forward you a set free as an advertisement.

Blue Ribbon, Dept. F.A., Winnipeg

Beware of Coffee "CHAFF"

It's found in all Coffees ground by the old process.

Eminent physicians condemn this coffee "chaff" as being highly injurious to digestion, because it contains tannic acid

The only Coffee which contains no "Chaff" is

GOLD STANDARD
Java and Mocha

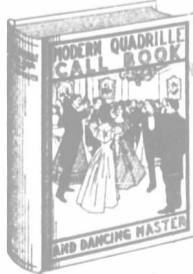
"THE-CHAFFLESS-COFFEE"

It's the most healthful, purest, freshest and finest flavored coffee sold in cans. A trial convinces you of its merits.

Pound Tins 40 Cents

Fresh Roasted in Winnipeg Every Day by
THE 'CODVILLE - GEORGESON Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

OUR CATALOGUE IS FREE



160 pages.
Publisher's price 25c.
Our price 15c.
Postage extra 3c.



160 pages.
Publisher's price 25c.
Our price 15c.
Postage extra 3c.

Our new catalogue will be ready about Feb. 15th. It will be sent free and post-paid to any address. Just write us a letter or postal and say "Send me your new Spring and Summer Catalogue"; be sure to give your name and address, and our new catalogue will be mailed to you, free, post-paid and with our compliments. Our new catalogue will contain a thousand illustrations. Some of the goods we sell—men's and boy's clothing, shirts, collars, underwear, neckwear, hosiery, suspenders, overalls, ladies' waists, skirts, underwear, whitewear, corsets, ladies' neckwear, belts, fancy goods, handkerchiefs, patent medicines, toilet and rubber goods, soaps, small-ware, notions, stationery, school supplies, books, musical goods, jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, cutlery, purses, dishes, glassware, kitchen utensils, graniteware, hardware specialties, wringers, washing machines, scales, blankets, muslins, staple dry goods, pictures, sewing machines, baby carriages and furniture. To make sure that you get a copy of our new catalogue, send your name now, also the names of your friends and neighbors.

MA.L
ORDER
Exclusively

The **MACDONALD MAIL ORDER** Ltd.
WINNIPEG CANADA Desk A

Satisfaction
and
SAVING

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

It is the "FULLY RIPENED, STRONG SEED" that does the work

"You ought to have seen my garden. About 4000 people came to see it. Your seeds included the purest and best I have ever seen or grown."
S. LARCOMBE, Birtle (Manitoba's Veteran Gardener)

No "Frosted" Germs of slow growth



All "Fully Matured" or quick germination

Our 1907 Western Catalogue (free) tells what to plant and how to plant in the West. Cultural directions by Mr. Larcombe. Several grand new varieties, including the great "Kildonan" Cabbage, the best general crop variety, the surest header, the biggest heads ever brought out in the West. Packet 5c.; oz. 20c., postpaid.

**VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS for the West
 GRAINS, GRASSES and CLOVERS for the West
 PLANTS and SMALL NURSERY STOCK for the West
 PLANET JUNIOR IMPLEMENTS and GARDEN SUNDRIES
 CYPHER'S INCUBATORS and POULTRY SUPPLIES**

The STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited
 Write for Catalogue **WINNIPEG**

De Laval "High Grade" Separators



The only point in common between De Laval Separators and the inferior kind, is that both are sold upon the De Laval record. Call anything a cream separator, and the inexperienced buyer will endow it with standard De Laval qualities, confidently believing he is buying something "just as good."

Imitations are always inferior—Get a De Laval, and be sure you are right.

Ask for our catalog.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

Obtain 10 to 50% more spot cash for RAW FURS and HIDES by shipping to us than selling at home. No duty on Raw Furs, Calf Skins or Horse Hides. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. Send for our new, revised and enlarged **\$10,000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide** BEST thing ever written. 250 pages, leather and gold binding. Illustrates all FUR ANIMALS. How and where to hunt and trap them. All about trapping, kinds of Traps, Decoys, Trappers' Secrets. Price \$2.00. To our shippers, \$1.25. **ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 55 Minneapolis, Minn.**

IF YOU want the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL FREE** for one year get two new subscriptions at \$1.50 each. Tell your friends and neighbors about it.

WE SELL

- Spark Coils
- Sparking Dynamos
- Sparking Points
- Sparking Magnets
- Spark Plugs.

The Cooper Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd.
 313 Donald St. Winnipeg, Man.

EXPERT Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers—\$50 to \$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY MEN. Official for the big lines of the Northwest. Everything taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write **Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy,** 820 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Alberta Poultry & Pet Stock ASSOCIATION

Fourth Annual Exhibition will be held in Edmonton on Feb. 13, 14 & 15, 1907. Copy of prize lists, entry form, rules, etc., will be mailed by the Secretary on request of prospective exhibitors.
 J. A. Smith, Secretary
 W. A. Ferguson, Treasurer
 Address: P.O. Box 213, Edmonton, Alberta.

ADVOCATE AD'S ONLY

dairying in Prince Edward Island, and of sheep-raising there and in some parts of Nova Scotia. The yield in apples, potatoes and hay, all important crops, has been less than the average, but the prices have somewhat helped out the result. Indeed, the price for almost everything raised by the farmer has been so high that the total result is fairly satisfactory.

While the number of manufacturing establishments in the three Provinces is not large many of them, individually, are of national importance. Almost without exception they have been employed to their full capacity, and as in recent years, large additions to plant have been necessary in order to cope with increased orders. Building has been active in many towns and cities, and in some places there has been an unusual amount of ship and boat building.

As to the general results of the year to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there is no doubtful sound in our reports. From almost every city and town we gather the opinion that another good year has been enjoyed, during which failures have been few, payments better than in past years, and progress generally evident.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

In Ontario and Quebec we have to record another year of widespread prosperity, marred only by the effect of rising prices on those who, because of their peculiar callings, do not share in the increase of wages which has become general in the industrial world. The crops of wheat, oats, barley and Indian corn were as a whole above the average, in some places much above, and only in very few localities below. Reports on the hay crop and the conditions of pasture are variable—in some parts quite disappointing, in others exceptionally good. Root crops have done well, including sugar beets, but the relations between the farmers and the sugar factories do not appear to be very satisfactory. The results of cattle grazing have again been unsatisfactory to both farmer and shipper. The farmer, after pasturing his cattle all summer, found little increase in their value, although this has not been universally the case. Reports regarding hogs are, from the farmers' point of view, without exception highly satisfactory. Prices were at times the highest ever paid, and the profit to the farmer was excellent. Many districts also report the number raised as large and increasing, but the supply from the packers' standpoint was clearly insufficient. The much more favorable result from hogs than from cattle will probably cause an increased production of the former next year. Horses are in good demand, prices are high, and the character of our animals is improving. While the results of feeding cattle for beef have not been satisfactory, the industries connected with the dairy have shown unusual prosperity. The year has made a record as to prices of both cheese and butter, and as to the total value of the combined shipments of these articles. The shipments from Montreal, covering mainly the dairy business of the two Provinces, show a total value of about \$26,500,000 the shipments of butter having fallen, off in favor of cheese. This total is a trifle better than that of 1903, which up till now has held the record. As we have said, we can not obtain accurate figures for our internal trade, but an estimate of the value of our dairy products in 1905, for both home and foreign consumption, makes the total over \$80,000,000. The fruit crop has not been so good as in recent years, but prices have been satisfactory. The shipment of apples from Montreal shows a total of only 407,798 barrels, the largest total of recent years being 732,044 barrels for 1903, and the average of the last seven years being 413,489 barrels. The lumber business in the various districts of Quebec and Ontario has again witnessed an increase in prices, and in some grades a very large increase, having regard to the steadily mounting prices of recent years. Unfortunately, but quite naturally, the cost of production also continues to increase rapidly, and the present winter promises to be the highest in this respect. The output in some sections, notably in the Ottawa district, was not quite so large

as in the previous years, but so far as operators had a choice, the cuts were as large as could be managed. Market prices and the cost of production are now so high that we can hardly feel assured of the continuance of such a good market; however, everybody seems to be preparing for another large output, and there is more or less confidence in still higher prices. This industry is suffering, like so many others from the extreme difficulty of getting sufficient labor. This and other causes are making the cost of lumber so high as to affect rents, and indeed to make the price of some grades of lumber used freely a few years ago, well-nigh prohibitive. It will be strange if this situation, together with the high price of steel and other building materials, does not soon put a sharp check upon building operations generally. While the demand for more houses is widespread, the great cost of building is the reason most frequently given for the failure to supply this need. There are, however, other manifest reasons, and, despite this lack of dwelling accommodation, building operations were never before so active, so large in volume, or so costly.

We can but repeat the story of last year regarding our manufactures. Manufacturing establishments of almost every kind are full of orders, and in many cases are refusing further work; prices and cost of production are even higher; profits continue satisfactory; and plants are still being enlarged. As a natural consequence of our inability to fill orders, imports of goods which we are now able to manufacture in Canada, although in insufficient quantity, are still increasing, and branch establishments of United States manufacturers are still being built. One of the most gratifying features of the year is the announcement of the building of large plants in Ontario by well-known British manufacturers. It is not easy to realize the many directions in which we have demonstrated that we can manufacture articles which were altogether imported, or nearly so, a few years ago. And this new state of affairs causes some curious temporary conditions. We are making iron on a considerable scale, but we are importing pig iron to a much larger extent than usual, because our iron and steel mills are using their own pig iron for rails, rods, etc., to such a degree as not to be able to supply the demand for pig iron. Time will surely cure this. We are making railroad engines and all other rolling stock on an unprecedented scale, but the whole railroad world of North America is putting upon the makers of railroad supplies a strain which they seem unable to meet.

Trade in the wholesale centers and in the towns throughout Ontario and Quebec has naturally been particularly good; farmers have paid their obligations of all kinds quite satisfactorily; and failures in business have been very few indeed. The unfavorable features are the continued scarcity of farm and all other kinds of labor, the natural loss of young farmers by emigration to the western provinces, and, if one may say so without offence, the very bad roads in some parts of Ontario. Our counties and townships in the older parts of the province are, as municipalities go, almost all comparatively rich, and there is no obvious excuse for roads which in the spring and autumn, for many weeks together, are of very little use.

Perhaps the most interesting, and, in some respects, the most important development of the last two years in Ontario has been the silver mining at Cobalt, with its attendant circumstances. It seems quite clear that we have a mining area of quite extraordinary richness, out of which very many millions of dollars worth of silver can be mined at an unusually low cost. Indeed, it would appear that thus far the cost of the development work—little else has been done—has not been on the average more than ten per cent. of the value of the silver obtained, and in this calculation the value of all low-grade ore now on the dump and needing concentration before shipment is disregarded. As to the depth to which large veins will go little is known as yet, although 300 feet has been reached in one case, and the various attempts to measure the wealth from particular

but so far as the cuts were made. Market production are a hardly feel of such a everybody another large or less com- prices. This many others of getting other causes nber so high eed to make of lumber go, well-nigh range if this e high price g materials, check upon ally. While ses is wide- building is y given for eed. There est reasons, swelling ac- tions were arge in vol-

tory of last manufactures. nts of al- orders, and ng further duction are e satisfac- g enlarged. our inabil- of goods anufacture insufficient and branch ites manu- t. One of es of the the build- o by well- rs. It is directions ated that les which nearly so, new state e tempor- iron t we are ch larger our iron own pig a degree e demand rely cure d engines an unre- : railroad ng upon s a strain et.

At the commencement of the movement of the past year's crop, prices ruled from eight to ten cents per bushel below those of the previous year, but at this date the difference is only two to three cents. Trustworthy and competent persons estimate that the proportion of high grade wheat will be 75 to 80 per cent. of the whole. In addition to this the wheat is regarded as equal, if not superior, to that of 1905 for milling purposes, and the 1905 crop of high grade wheat was looked upon as one of the best that had ever been produced in the West. Whilst these satisfactory results have been produced, better results can be obtained if the farmer will take heed. There is a great deal of carelessness in the selection of seed, the destruction of obnoxious weeds, and the care of the crop during harvesting and threshing. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the farmer that one of the most serious matters threatening the welfare of the West, and more particularly the province of Manitoba, is the alarming prevalence of noxious weeds and smut. In 1905 the railway companies and the officers of the experimental farms of the Dominion government made use of special trains with staffs of lecturers, to demonstrate to the farmers the necessity of exercising greater care in the matters referred to. In order, however, to obtain the best results, it will be necessary to continue from year to year this educative work, which will mean the saving of a very large amount of money to the people of this country. In some recent years the crop, in Manitoba particularly, has suffered severely from rust. This disease should certainly be investigated by the provincial govern-

ments, with the object of discovering a remedy. The best available information indicates that there will be an increase in crop acreage in 1907 of ten to fifteen per cent. The autumn has been unusually favorable for plowing and harvesting operations, and the farmer has taken every advantage of it. Towards the close of the season, however, the land became too dry for plowing, and it is predicted by some that we are on the verge of a series of dry seasons. Land values continue to increase in the more populous parts of the country as well as in the newly settled parts. We stated in our report of last year that all the great land-owning corporations had advanced prices, and it is felt by competent authorities that the limit of price at which the new settler can afford to acquire land for farming purposes has been reached in some districts.

In order to illustrate the elevator capacity of the West we append the following figures obtained from an official source:

	Bushels.
Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg and East	12,955,000
Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg and East	7,851,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, West of Winnipeg	25,118,600
Canadian Northern Railway, West of Winnipeg	5,561,600
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.	156,000
Total elevator capacity	51,642,200

As a grain center Winnipeg is now the second in America, yielding precedence only to Minneapolis, and with the possibility that in the near future it will take first rank. The capacity of the flour mills in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific has increased largely during the past year, and is now about 35,000 barrels per day.

We have not yet before us the government statistics for the past year, but we are satisfied from information received from trustworthy sources that the export of cattle from Western Canada has been unusually large, surpassing all previous records. There are various reasons given for this. In the first place, the cattle fattened well and early in almost every district in the West. During the previous two or three years they did not mature, and the unexpected maturity in the past year practically compelled the rancher to reduce his numbers, as the area available for ranching is decreasing, and the land is being settled by agriculturists willing to pay for land prices which are prohibitive to the ranchers. Prices of cattle, too, have been much better than for some years, and the rancher, the middleman, and the small farmer should all have made money. The trade in horses continues to improve, more particularly as regards the better bred animals. Sheep grazing, especially in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, is developing satisfactorily, and with proper care the flocks should in a few years compare favorably as to number and breed with those in the northwestern States. We have been able to obtain the figures representing shipments of live stock by the Canadian Pacific Railway, mainly from Alberta, partly for home and partly for foreign consumption. The totals for 1906 are: Horses 16,851; cattle, 109,708; sheep, 55,407; and hogs, 32,133. As compared with 1905 these figures show an increase in shipments as follows: Horses, 3,968; cattle, 26,293; sheep, 5,597; and hogs, 7,700. The development of the dairy industry is satisfactory, but there is room for great expansion in the raising of hogs and poultry. The farmer evidently has not yet been convinced of the large profits which have resulted to other communities in Canada and the United States by fostering these industries. The chief deterrent, we hear, is the extra care required, and whilst he is able to make good profits by growing grain, he will neglect these still more profitable branches of his business.

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	91,813,000
Oats.....	80,854,000
Barley.....	17,735,000

The final estimate, at 15th September, of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association accounts for 86,000,000 bushels of wheat.

With the abundant harvests of the past two years, it would be natural to expect a very pronounced increase in the farmer's ability to liquidate his indebtedness. Unfortunately, however, only a small percentage of the land and mortgage obligations incurred some few years ago has been removed from his shoulders, and it will take some

additional insurance in The Great-West Life from an old Policyholder was accompanied by the following suggestive remarks:—

"I am very proud of the showing of The Great-West Life Co., and believe in the thorough protection it gives its clients. The investment of its surplus funds at a high rate of interest shows that the earning power ought to be, and will be, greater than in similar cases with other Companies that have not got the large field for investing their funds which The Great-West Life now possesses."

This friendly expression of opinion is made by a well-known Western Merchant, who has the best of reasons for knowing that The Great-West Life charges low premiums, and pays remarkably high profits to its Policyholders. Full information on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG
Ask for a Great-West Calendar, free on request.

THE
ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT
HEAD OFFICE : **EDMONTON, ALTA**
HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIBY, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

A RECENT APPLICATION FOR \$25,000

additional insurance in The Great-West Life from an old Policyholder was accompanied by the following suggestive remarks:—

"I am very proud of the showing of The Great-West Life Co., and believe in the thorough protection it gives its clients. The investment of its surplus funds at a high rate of interest shows that the earning power ought to be, and will be, greater than in similar cases with other Companies that have not got the large field for investing their funds which The Great-West Life now possesses."

This friendly expression of opinion is made by a well-known Western Merchant, who has the best of reasons for knowing that The Great-West Life charges low premiums, and pays remarkably high profits to its Policyholders. Full information on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Head Office - - WINNIPEG
Ask for a Great-West Calendar, free on request.

The Alberta Farmers' Association

is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary **Clover Bar, Alta**

THE LARGEST AND BEST-ESTABLISHED CALENDAR HOUSE IN CANADA

The London Printing & Lithographing Company's Calendars

Are selected from the World's Best Art Productions
Meet the advertising demands of every line of business
Are trade-winners
Are the most up-to-date in original and catchy ideas
Are handled exclusively in Canada by this Company
Are high in Quality, but reasonable in Price

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Our salesmen have started out with our 1908 line of calendars and advertising novelties, and will be glad of a chance to exhibit our full range of samples.

A request on a post-card will insure a call by one of our men. It will pay you to see our line before placing your order.

The London Printing & Litho. Co. LIMITED
London, Ontario

Wanted Men \$75 to \$150 per Month

Hundreds of men wanted to fill positions as Firemen and Brakemen. We teach and qualify you by mail—and assist in securing positions. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars.

Dominion Railway Correspondence School
Dept. C-1, WINNIPEG

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

WANTED to buy large tracts of farm lands, send particulars to A. D., Box 319, Winnipeg. 16-1

FARM LANDS for sale in small or large blocks, near railways in Saskatchewan. Box 22, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 16-1

FOR SALE—Timothy Seed, Preston Wheat, and Banner Oats. For price write S. Wakely, Plain View, Farm Roland, Manitoba. 13-2

RICH FARMING LANDS in Edmonton District. Buy before advance. We are in the best mixed farming district of Alberta. Abundance of coal and water. Pendleton & Co., Lamont, Alberta. 6-3

WANTED—A Sawyer—one to keep saw in good order and have reasonable knowledge of machinery generally used in a small mill, must be sober and not afraid of work. Address Charles Shaw, Pleasant Valley, Sask. 23-1

WANTED—A good smart boy to work on farm, must be a good milker. Apply to Stanley Smith, Wetasko, Quill Lake, Sask. 6-2

FOR EXCHANGE—Finest fractional section farm in Red River Valley near Winnipeg, well improved, for good brood mares, a few stallions, and high grade cows or heifers. Address Box 339, Mankato, Minnesota. 30-1

TRAPPERS—One made \$90.00 in few days. How? Read January Hunter-Trapper, 176 pages, 10c. Harding Pub. Co., Box 649, Columbus, O. 23-1

WOOD FOR SALE—3,600 cords seasoned white poplar cordwood at Berton Siding, C. N. R., Shipping now. Address John D. Hunt, Carberry, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—Three Shorthorn Bulls, ten to twelve months old, color two reds and one roan; good sappy fellows; A. I. breeding; prices right. W. Mabon, Neelin, Man. 9-1-tf

IRISH AND SCOTCH Terriers—The leading kennel of Scotch terriers in Canada. Prize winning stock and puppies for sale. Enclose stamps for circular. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, British Columbia. 13-2

FOR SALE—The best improved 300 acre ranch and outfit, on Fish Creek, Priddis, at which place all family convenience—eighteen miles southwest of Calgary—the finest and most progressive city in Alberta—for particulars. Geo. G. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 6-2

WANTED—Reliable agents during the fall and winter months to sell a selected list of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, forest seedlings, small fruit bushes, etc. We offer hardy, tested varieties approved by Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, and grown expressly for our Western business. A good opportunity for farmers and other reliable parties wishing permanent or part time employment. For terms write the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—A splendid dairy farm, 317 acres, all fenced, 100 acres broken, 30 acres summer fallow. Church, blacksmith shop and post office on land. School on adjoining quarter; two miles from wood; windmill runs chopper and saw; four and a half miles from station; horse stable, 9 head; cow stable, 60 head; two granaries; machine shed; dairy; nine roomed house, frame, and other buildings; two acres bush. Correspondence solicited. T. Callier Meadow Lea, P. O., Man. 30-1

POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good purebred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

OR SALE—A limited number of Rhode Island Red Cockerels. M. D. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie. 13-2

FOR SALE—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

DAVID BERTIE Poultry Farm, Forfar, Scotland. Forfar is the home where all the champion Game Bantams of the world have been bred. Black Reds, Duckwings, piles for sale. Also Wyandottes, all varieties, Rocks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Cochins, Brahmas, Orpingtons, Langshans, Indian Game, Malays, Houdans, Modern Game, Old English Game, Dorking's variety, Bantams, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons all varieties; Rabbits, etc., etc. Eggs booked any above varieties, state price prepared to pay and I will do my best for you. Birds from four to hundred dollars; Eggs from two to five dollars dozen. Bankers, Commercial Bank, Forfar.

years yet to remove the remainder. If the farmer could be induced, except when he does not borrow the money, to cease buying land for two or three years and to allow a surplus of money, or its equivalent in live stock, to accumulate in his hands, then this part of Canada would be placed on an undoubtedly sound financial basis.

The railways and other transportation companies were entitled last year to praise for the satisfactory way in which the crop was moved out of the country. This year, however, conditions are very different. The car shortage has been a serious drawback, not only to the crop movement and to all who require transportation, but the merchants, bankers, and all who are interested in the collection of debts. If those who have products to ship can not get cars, how can they pay their debts?

The lumber business has been profitable to both the manufacturer and the retailer, and the manufacturer has found a demand for practically all he could supply. Stocks on hand cannot but be small, and if another fair crop be harvested and the excessive cost of land and material and the tightness of money do not interfere, the results next year should be good.

The fur trade tributary to Edmonton, for the past season, is estimated at a value of \$1,500,000.

Mercantile business may be regarded as in a healthy condition. There have been no serious failures. Collections on the whole have been fairly good, but they are not an improvement on the previous year. The volume of business of the wholesaler and manufacturer is yearly increasing, and notwithstanding that competition in all lines is keener, credits, we believe, are being more closely scrutinized by the best houses.

For many years there has been great dissatisfaction on the part of the wholesale trade and others with the present laws in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, governing the winding up of insolvent estates. Last year the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg took up the question with a good deal of vigor, and the meetings were arranged to discuss it with several of the western Boards of Trade and Government representatives. Some good was accomplished and an understanding was reached that a general Insolvency Act, similar to that now in force in Manitoba, should be adopted for all the western provinces. The Manitoba Act has worked fairly well; but the present laws of Saskatchewan and Alberta are so unsatisfactory that we can but hope that the new governments in these provinces will speedily take action to amend the situation. Another matter that should be dealt with by the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta is a modification of the tariff of solicitors' charges.

The official figures give the number of new settlers entering the Dominion during the year ending the 30th June, 1906, as 189,064, and it is estimated that 75 per cent. of these have settled in the western provinces. The population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is now estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Population. Manitoba 360,000, Saskatchewan 260,000, Alberta 185,000. Total 805,000.

Reliable immigration agents report that conditions are altogether favorable for another year of heavy immigration from the United States. We regard these settlers as the best coming into Canada. They understand western farming, and climatic conditions, and are generally in fairly good financial circumstances.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Except that this is one of the lean years in salmon canning, all that was said last year about British Columbia might be repeated. The year has been very prosperous, and were it not for the scarcity of labor much greater progress would have been possible. As we have already indicated, the lumber business has been exceptionally good, a ready market at high prices being at hand in the prairie, while the foreign demand supplied by mills on the coast is larger than ever before. As a natural consequence the supply for next year promises to be consider-

ably increased, and in some parts of the province several new lumber companies are being established. Standing timber is in great demand, and the available supply is rapidly being secured by experienced operators and capitalists in the United States. As an evidence of the great scarcity of labor, it may be mentioned that gangs of East Indians, often discharged soldiers, have been largely employed in piling lumber and in other unskilled labor about the mills in several parts of the province.

The history of coal mining in British Columbia during the year has been almost entirely one of labor. Of course the great disaster in San Francisco lessened to some extent the output of the mines on Vancouver Island, but other causes would have made the total mined much larger than usual had sufficient labor been available. The output, however, because of the impossibility of getting miners, was about the same as for the previous year. The circumstances of the strike at the Crow's Nest Pass mines are too well known to require comment, but here, too, the mines were before the strike and are again now at the highest point of production in their history. The strike, however, caused the coal mined for the year to be less instead of more than in 1905. The year closes with a wide and enlarging market for all districts, and, were sufficient labor available, a great increase in production would be certain.

The year in copper mining has been the best in the history of British Columbia, the only cloud upon it being the unfortunate coal strike already referred to, and the consequent shutting down for the time being of some smelters for want of coke. The three great mining companies in the Boundary country, working low grade ores under peculiarly favorable conditions as to cost, are now settled factors in the prosperity of British Columbia, and must profit in an unusual degree by the present price of copper. They are making improvements in plant which should bring the smelting capacity up to 6,000 tons of ore daily. At Rossland, in various parts of the Kootenays, and on Vancouver Island there has been unusual activity, and while the results in silver and lead mining are not yet what we had hoped, the prospects are better, owing to the higher price of both silver and lead, and the reduced cost of smelting. There have been important purchases of properties by expert capitalists, properties which have been idle are being worked, and a larger product on a sounder basis than at any time in the past is confidently expected.

The catch of salmon in British Columbia was only 504,000 cases. As this was known to be one of the lean years on the Fraser River, the figures are not surprisingly small. From the northern rivers the catch was better than in any year during the past six, except 1904. The prices paid to the fishermen were large, and the result, of the catch in money, was better than in some years when fish were more plentiful. Large quantities of halibut are now being caught by United States fishing boats off the British Columbia coast, and it is very desirable that we should not only protect our rights, but secure this trade for ourselves as far as possible. More attention is being paid to herring fishing, which seems capable of large development both at home and in foreign countries. There is practically no limit to the supply of food fishes in the north Pacific, and too much attention cannot be given by our legislators to this important source of wealth. The value of the total product of fish caught by Canadians in all of our waters in 1905 was about \$30,000,000, the largest figures down to that time. Salmon takes the lead with nearly \$9,000,000; lobsters come next with nearly \$4,000,000; and, surprising as it may seem, cod takes only third place with \$3,400,000. But this large total could be very much increased by intelligent care and industry.

The most noticeable feature in the development of the Province is the widespread demand for fruit and farm lands, both in the districts where there is an ample rainfall and in the districts needing irrigation. It may safely be said that fruit of the most perfect character can be grown in large quantities in surroundings as desirable as the fruit as they are attractive to the grower as a place of residence. It is equally



The day is past when culture and true social enjoyment were confined to the few—to the privileged classes. We live in a day of enlightenment and democracy. Equal educational advantages, equal opportunities for culture and enjoyment of those things in life that are best worth while.

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day and in the musical world nothing is more noticeable than the demand of all classes for the highest possible class of piano. The piano manufacturer who meets this demand is never slack for orders.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

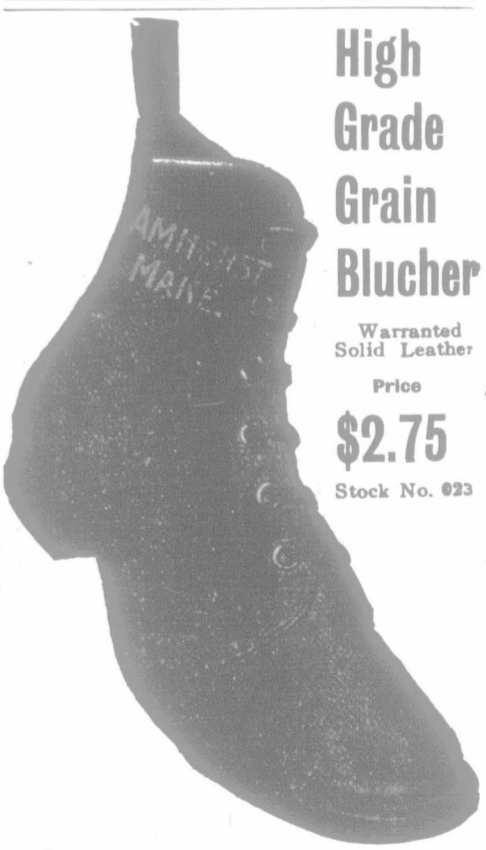
If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and take to your dealer or send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The Making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy payment plans that will interest you.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED

OSHAWA Ontario

Please send me, free of all cost, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy payment offer. Name Address W.P.A.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner Limited, Winnipeg



High Grade Grain Blucher Warranted Solid Leather Price \$2.75 Stock No. 023

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

Your Farm is we can matter where you want to sell it for prices and terms are right. Therefore, if you want to sell, list with us. Do it now. F. D. BURNS 506 McIntyre Bldg. Winnipeg. We also handle city property. Phone 5766

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

PASTOR AND PEOPLE PRAISE

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

A Marvellous and Triumphant Record of Victory Over Disease.

No medicine has ever effected as large a number of wonderful and almost marvellous cures as Psychine. It has had one continuous record of victories over diseases of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach. Where doctors have pronounced cases incurable from consumption and other wasting diseases Psychine steps in and rescues numberless people even from the very verge of the grave. Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Chills, Night Sweats, La Grippe, Pneumonia, and other like troubles, all of which are forerunners of Consumption, yield quickly to the curative powers of Psychine.

Mrs. Campbell, one of the many cured, makes the following statement:

I cannot refrain from telling all who suffer of my remarkable recovery with Psychine. In April, 1902, I caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs and gradually led to consumption. I could not sleep, was subject to night sweats, my lungs were so diseased, my doctor considered me incurable. Rev. Mr. Mahaffy, Port Elgin Presbyterian Church, recommended Dr. Slocum's Psychine to me, when I was living in Ontario. After using Psychine for a short time I ate and slept well, the night sweats and cough ceased. Months ago I stopped taking Psychine, as I was perfectly restored to health and to-day I never felt better in my life. Psychine has been a god-send to me.

MRS. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Cottonwood, N.W.T.

PSYCHINE never disappoints. PSYCHINE has no substitute. There is no other medicine "Just as good."

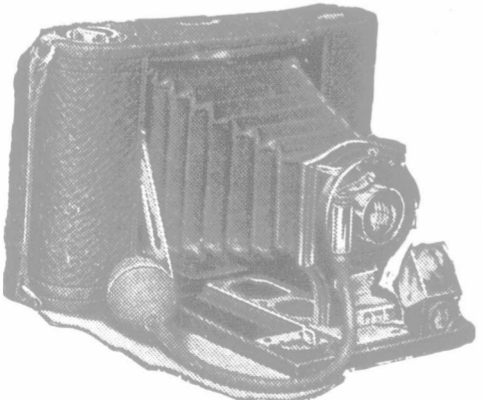
At all dealers, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. If not write to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, 179 King St. W., TORONTO

Dr. Root's Kidney Pills are a sure and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back and all forms of Kidney Trouble. 25c per box, at all dealers.

Fistula and Poll Evil

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



E. J. C. SMITH
KODAKS and SUPPLIES
Printing and Finishing for Amateurs
276 Smith St., WINNIPEG

certain that for many years to come the industry might increase rapidly and yet not fear for the necessary market. Indeed, the trouble as to a market is likely to be greatest until a large and unfailing supply is available for such centers of consumption as are attracted by the high quality of the fruit. Although astonishing results from a fruit farm of ten or twenty acres can be obtained in a few years, still a large trade can hardly be created rapidly. Much work must be done and intelligence exhibited before the total supply is large relatively to the possible market, and fruit-growing also is an industry requiring, at least during fruit-picking time, a plentiful supply of unskilled laborers. Experienced middle-men will also be required to organize the trade properly. For the lack of labor and organization, great quantities of fruit this year were ungathered and lay rotting on the ground. Fruit land has already risen sharply in value, and we hope the report is true that one of our great railway corporations intends to clear land on Vancouver Island in order to make it available for fruit farming. The irrigating being done in the Okanagan valley, which is creating important acres suitable for fruit farming, must produce large results in the near future. The awards given at fruit exhibitions in England to the products of this valley are evidence of what can be accomplished as to quality.

UNITED STATES.
In Washington, Oregon, and California, the experience has been the same as in Western Canada, only on a much larger scale. Notwithstanding the disaster in San Francisco, the past year in the three States has exceeded 1905 in the volume of trade and in the profits realized. From each State we learn of continued increase of population, and that labor is still scarce; of building on a large scale, accompanied by unusual activity in real estate transactions, and what seem very high land values; of the discovery, more or less sudden, that the railway facilities of the country are quite inadequate; and of a shortage in cars and motive power which is nearly unbearable. The great industry of lumber has in all of the States reached proportions which would have seemed impossible a few years ago, and prices have risen to figures which must have a very important influence on the cost of building, no matter how keen the demand for office, store and house accommodation. While this is partly due to the rebuilding of San Francisco, the demand, whether locally, from the East, or from foreign countries, is far in advance of the supply. The fruit crop continues to increase, until in California it now brings into the State more money than any other branch of trade. We are told that there are in that State 30,000,000 fruit trees and 275,000 acres of vineyard in full bearing, besides nuts, olives, and small fruits. The income from this source for the past year is estimated at \$75,000,000. The crop of wheat was not so large, nor the price so good as in 1905. Hops were not so profitable, and the catch of salmon was unsatisfactory, but, nevertheless, all these products contributed their share to the general prosperity. The trade with the North, done mainly from Seattle, continues to grow rapidly. It is thought that somewhat more than 100,000 tons of merchandise were sent to Alaska last year, while the output of the Alaska and Yukon mines was over \$20,000,000. The value of the great variety of minerals taken from the earth in California in 1906 is nearly \$50,000,000, while the new fields for mining in Nevada, the trade of which is tributary to San Francisco, are attracting world-wide attention. Coastwise shipping is abnormally active, many new steam vessels are being built, especially for the trade from San Francisco southward, the freight rates between Puget Sound and San Francisco are more than double those of a year ago. In April a terrible disaster by earthquake and fire came to San Francisco. We have already referred to our fortunate experience as a bank in escaping loss in connection with our loans in that city, and the story of the disaster has been told so often that we need not dwell upon it now, except to say that the city is being rapidly rebuilt, despite troublesome and costly labor conditions, and the high cost of materials.

We are told that 15,000 teams are employed in removing the debris, and that the expenditure on new buildings during the next three or four years will be about \$400,000,000. The temporary and permanent buildings already erected, or being erected, must represent about \$50,000,000, and whether the outside world does its share or not, San Francisco will be rapidly restored. Meantime, the most astonishing fact is that with such temporary buildings as have been possible, the city is doing a large and rapidly increasing trade. Its great trade with its own and with inland states, with the whole north coast, with Central America, the Hawaiian Islands, with Asia, Australia, and the rest of the world, remains, and that this trade has not been lost to any great extent is shown by the Clearing House returns. The returns for eleven months in 1905 ending 30th November, were \$1,667,372,636; for the same eleven months in 1906 they were \$1,795,131,485. They were larger in every month in the year except April, May, and June. The figures are, of course, somewhat swollen by payments for fire losses, but as they stand they indicate clearly that the main body of the city's former trade is still being done. The great fact exemplified by the disaster is that the vital features of a city are not its buildings, but its people, and the reasons industrial or otherwise, which have caused them to found a city in a particular place.

Throughout the United States business has been generally satisfactory. The wheat crop of 735,261,000 bushels is somewhat larger than in 1905, and one-third larger than in 1904. The Indian corn crop of 2,927,416,000 bushels, the barley crop of 178,917,000 bushels, and the oat crop of 964,904,000 bushels are all larger than the corresponding crops of either 1904 or 1905. The cotton crop at the end of November showed 11,233,000 bales, against 13,654,000 in 1905, and 10,402,000 in 1904. The latest Government estimate when all is marketed, however, is 12,500,000 bales. Bank clearings for the principal cities, for eleven months, show \$145,544,000,000, an increase of twelve per cent. over 1905. Almost every phase of industry has been active and prosperous. Speculation in stocks has been greater than in 1905, but bonds have been inactive owing to high rates for money. The disturbing factors are the same as in other countries which are active industrially—money and labor with which to continue to build are less plentiful than could be wished, and prices of many commodities are high. Iron, copper, lead and tin are all higher than a year ago. Beef, pork, lard, etc., are also higher. Wheat, flour, corn and cotton are lower. Lumber and all building materials have risen in price abnormally. The inability to move freight, amounting in some cities almost to paralysis, is attributed sometimes to lack of cars, and sometimes to lack of motive power, but sometimes to lack of trackage. Indeed it seems as if the great railroads in the United States will have to spend sums which are enormous even to them, in order to keep up with the business offering.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried. An amendment to the by-laws, increasing the number of Directors from twelve to fourteen, was then passed, and the usual resolutions expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, and other officers of the Bank, were unanimously carried. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect Directors for the coming year. The meeting then adjourned. The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, M. Leggat, Jas. Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., J. W. Flavell, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin-Jones, Frederic Nicholls, H. D. Warren, B. E. Walker, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, K.C., E. R. Wood. At the meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. B. E. Walker was elected President and Mr. Robert Kilgour Vice-President. —Advt.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc. The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

SAVE MONEY

Mr. Horseman, by using

Hackney Stock Food

for your Stock

6 feeds for one cent, and will save you dollars in your feeding bill. You will only need to use half the oats if you feed Hackney Stock Food

THE HACKNEY STOCK FOOD CO. 275 Fort St. WINNIPEG

A 3 lb. Sample Package sent to your address, express paid, for 50 cents. Try one.

Kootenay Fruit Lands

FOR SALE—20 acres, no waste land, 4 acres cleared, cultivated, planted to about 200 trees, beginning to bear. Close to school, church, P.O., etc. Price \$1,800. \$800 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. GEO. G. McLAREN, Box 654, Nelson, B.C.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO. Montreal and Toronto.

FOUNDED 1866

Winnipeg

Its importance

MS PIANO

Its importance

Winnipeg

Winnipeg

High grade

Price 2.75

Winnipeg

Winnipeg

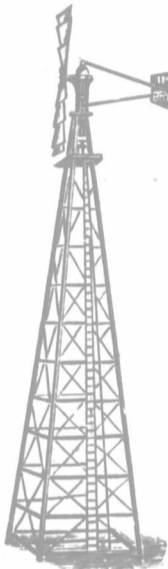
Winnipeg

Winnipeg

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
 Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada
 Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate
 R. FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON

WINDMILLS



- Self Oiling
- For power and pumping
- Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced
- Grain Grinders
- Tanks
- Bees supplies
- Automatic concrete mixers

Write for Catalogues.
COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.
 Brantford, Ontario
Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg
 Agents: Man., N.W.T.



General Manager—J. W. de C. O'Grady
 President Vice Pres.
 Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. Capt. Robinson

A Western Bank for Western People

In many quarters there is a prejudice against the West which is a decided handicap to the credit of Westerners, as well as a positive hindrance to them in business. Needless to say there is none of this in a bank which is itself an entirely Western institution. The Northern Bank has every confidence in the West. The Northern Bank is for the West. The Northern Bank is the only bank with head office in the West. The Northern Bank has forty-six branches and everyone of them is in the West.

Mail Banking

You can do your banking with us by mail at our head office or at any of our branches: Alameda, Brandon, Bin-scarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fort William, Fleming, Glenboro, Glen Ewen, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Stonewall, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria and other places.

Remit by Post Office Order, Postal Note, Registered Letter, Express Order, or personal cheque to head office, or any branch.

THE NORTHERN BANK
 HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

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



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Enricher. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.
 Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.
 Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only.
 Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
 CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

SPRAINED FETLOCK.

About a month ago one of our horses (a heavy Clyde) sprained his fetlock joint. We put on a cold water bandage for three days to reduce the inflammation, and then mildly blistered him round the joint. We have given him a fortnight's rest, but he still seems very stiff on that leg, and stands on his toe most of the time. When he is taken to water he goes lame for a step or two and then walks alright. There seems to be a looseness about the joint as though it came partly out of its socket and then slipped back. What is the best thing to do? There is no swelling and he does not flinch when touched.

Inglebury Farm, Sask. W. H. C. T.

Ans.—If you are quite sure that the fetlock joint is the seat of the trouble, we should advise you to clip the hair closely from the parts and rub this blister well in, all around the joint with the hands, for fifteen minutes; let it remain for forty-eight hours; then wash off with warm soft water and soap and apply lard or vaseline to the blistered surface.—Biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; cantharides, 3 drams; vaseline, 3 ounces; mix. Let the horse rest. Repeat the blister if necessary.

RUNNING SORE.

Have a cow with a running sore in one quarter of her udder. She has been that way for over a year. The sore sometimes heals, but just gathers matter and breaks and runs again.

1. Will you please tell me what can be done to cure it?

2. Is the milk in the rest of her udder fit to use?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The lodgment of a splinter of wood or some other foreign body may be the cause of the secretion of pus. The sore should be probed to the bottom and thoroughly explored and if any foreign body is discovered it would necessarily have to be removed before the parts would heal permanently. If you are within easy distance of a competent veterinary surgeon, we should advise you to secure his personal services.

2. If the cow is otherwise healthy, the milk from the unaffected quarters of the udder would be wholesome.

UNHEALTHY MARE.

Seven-year-old bay mare is failing in flesh and vitality. Came from Ontario last February; had a bad cold when bought and has catarrh in the head since; sometimes breathes very hard, particularly in damp or cloudy weather. Has travelled with a shuffling gait and head down for the last six weeks. Has trouble in stepping sideways, moving one foot, then the other, in short jerky steps as if causing pain around region of kidneys. Passes water with difficulty and in a discontinued flow; this is of dark color. Has always been constipated, and I have used a small handful of linseed meal once a week all along. She was out threshing all fall and was fed four or five quarts of oats three times a day, along with hay or oat sheaf. Shortly after coming home she went off her feed, and for two weeks would eat nothing but bran mash or carrots, and at times refused food altogether. Her ears and nose became quite cold and she had a wheeze in breathing. Has an enormous amount of dandruff on her skin, which can't be kept from looking grey, show-through hair. She has been eating fairly well for two weeks; am feeding 3 quarts of bran dampened with hot water in morning, half gallon of oats at noon; bran mash into which is mixed a teaspoonful of gentian and half a cupful of linseed meal; or half a cupful of carrots, twice a week. I give her a comfortable stable and I let her do a little work for exercise every other day. In five months in total and I have no news concerning same.



Many a Master Pianist

has failed to score a triumph or even to sustain his reputation by being handicapped by a soulless, unresponsive, unplayable instrument. For the artist who delights in showy technic or in poetic interpretation the

Gourelay Pianos

are unequalled in flexible action, singing tone, and responsiveness to all technical necessities for rendering the tenderest melody or the grandest harmonies. The Gourelay is not only the most musical piano made in Canada, but it is also the most playable of any in the world. It represents in every respect, mechanical and tonal, the master pianist's ideal of the Perfect Instrument for the Piano Soloist.

To see and hear the Gourelay is to set your heart at once on owning one, and to use it alone, whenever possible, in the concert hall.

We want you to own a Gourelay, and though a little higher priced than others, we arrange, whenever desired,

Special Payment Plans

We ship the Gourelay on approval anywhere in Canada

Gourelay, Winter Leeming

Head Office
 189 Yonge Street, Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms
 279 Donald Street

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

ANSWERS.

LOCK.

ie of our horses ed his fetlock water bandage the inflamma- blistered him ave given him still seems very nds on his toe n he is taken a step or two There seems the joint as t of its socket What is the is no swelling en touched. W. H. C. T. sure that the f the trouble. clip the hair and rub this nd the joint minutes; let hours; then ater and soap line to the ide of mer- es, 3 drams; s. Let the ster if neces-

g sore in one ie has been . The sore ist gathers s again. ie what can est of her SCRIBER. splinter of body may on of pus to the bot- red and if ed it would ved before rmanently- tance of a geon, we is personal e healthy, 1 quarters some.

ailing in n Ontario old when the head ry hard. weather gait and ks. Has moving ort jerky id region th diffi- low; this ys been a small a week hing all uarts of with hay coming for two it bran refused id nose wheeze nous a- which show- eating feeding th hor- eats at sed a half a fullfi heat on a little Is ions

Ans.—We are afraid that your anxiety for your mare has not taken hold of you early enough, as, from your description of the case, she has been ailing a long time, and is certainly now in a *bad way*. It is a case which requires the personal examination of a good veterinary surgeon, and if you are within reach of one we should advise you, without delay, to secure his services.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHICKENS.

I find by an article in the *ADVOCATE* number, that my chickens have the tuberculosis. Is there any danger of pigs or other stock catching the disease, since we have the henhouse in the same barnyard? Is there any remedy for such a disease?

Man. Mrs. A. N. C.

Ans.—If your chickens have got tuberculosis, the most effectual remedy is to kill them all and burn the carcasses. Cleanse thoroughly the hen houses and disinfect them by whitewashing with wash made with quicklime, and into each pailful of whitewash put eight ounces of crude carbolic acid. Alter this stock your hen houses with healthy chickens.

BIG LEG—WORMS.

Horse has a big leg. It has been running out by day in fine weather, and in stable by night. It has got a big leg just in one night; it is a little stiff but does not go lame. Would you please give a cure for worms in horses?

Sask. J. T. D.

Ans.—1. You do not mention how long your horse has had a "big leg." The enlargement of the leg is the result of an attack of lymphangitis (inflammation of the lymphatic glands), the usual cause of which is too high feeding and insufficient exercise. It usually appears on a Monday morning when the animal has had its usual quantity of food on Sunday, but not the usual exercise. When such cases do not at first receive the proper treatment, the enlargement becomes chronic and practically incurable. Give your horse a good dose of purgative medicine and apply to the leg downward friction with your hands, for half an hour, morning and evening. After such rubbing apply a bandage firmly. Give moderate exercise every day.

2. The treatment for the expulsion of worms depends to a considerable extent as to the species of worms to be eradicated, a matter which you have not at all indicated in your question. Feed the horse infected with worms exclusively on bran mash diet for sixteen hours, and then administer the following purgative does:—Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. Follow this up by giving morning and evening, in food, one of the following powders:—Sulphate of iron, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, of each, 2 ounces; mix and divide into 16 powders.

Miscellaneous.

DIVIDING SHARE OF CROP.

A rents farm from B on shares, B to get one third of threshed grain. Owing to a snow storm A cannot get threshed.

1. What can B do?
 2. Can B take one third of sheaves?
 3. Or what can B do as straw is valuable to A for feed?
 4. What would be a fair division providing they don't get threshed.
- Both A and B can feed all the sheaves. Man. A. H.

Ans.—Would suggest that three neighbors be asked to settle the question, A and B agreeing beforehand to abide by the decision. In arbitrating the case due emphasis would have to be laid upon the fact that A was under obligation to exercise every effort to get the threshing done, and that in most parts of the province the weather conditions during fall were not very exceptional. It would therefore appear from all we know of the matter, that in the event of B being awarded a third of the sheaves, A should do the greater part of the work of hauling the sheaves and saw; say let both haul B's share of the sheaves to B's place, and then let B secure straw or its equivalent in

hay from some other neighbor within a reasonable distance, which A would haul to his place to compensate for the straw B had taken with the sheaves.

B could not obtain full redress in a court as A has not intentionally broken the contract, so that a judge would do would be to endeavor to render justice to both parties, and in this case three neighbors would probably dispense equal justice.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL BUILDING IN A DISTRICT.

In reply to your letter of the 20th ult. Section 46 of the School Ordinance provides that the school site in a rural district shall be at or near the center. If not convenient to have the site exactly in the center and a sufficient case is made out, the Commissioner may authorize its being located elsewhere.

D. P. McCOLL, Deputy Commissioner. Regina

MEASURING HAY.

How many tons of hay are there in a stack measuring 57 feet long, 18 feet wide and 29 feet over the top, from ground to ground? The hay was fine upland hay. The stack was commenced on Aug. 1st and finished on Aug. 18. It was measured on Oct. 1st. You would greatly oblige me by letting me know the exact amount in tons.

Man. H. McK.

Ans.—Our correspondent should have stated whether or not the slope began at the ground, or if the slide were perpendicular for part of the height. We shall assume that the slope is gradual from the ground, as this is the most common type of stack. If the stack be 29 feet over the top, then the height will be 14½ feet and as this is the height of a triangle it is equal to a height of 7¼ feet of a cube. Therefore the cubical contents of the stack is 57x18x7¼ equals 7433 feet allowing 400 cubic feet to the ton. As this is fine hay and the shape not a very acute angle, we find 18 tons (200 cwt.) to be the contents. Of course if the hay were well cured, cut early and well tramped in the stack, it will weigh heavier, but if opposite conditions obtained it would be lighter.

GOSSIP

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of the above Association will be held in the Monument National Building, No. 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Que., on Thursday, 14th February next, at 10 a.m.

The Directors will meet on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, at 8 p.m., in the Queen's Hotel (corner Windsor and St. James St.).

Among the items of business to be discussed will be the financing of record of performance; uniform scale of points; increasing the charge for recording pedigrees, as well as many other items of value to the members of Association and the Ayrshire breeders.

An invitation has been received from Dr. J. W. Robertson, of MacDonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue (near Montreal), for the members of Association to visit the College and inspect the fine herd of Ayrshires kept there, on Friday the 15th. A similar invitation has been extended to the members by Mr. J. Hunter, the manager of the farm of the Ogilvie estate, Lachine Rapids, to inspect the Herd of Ayrshires kept there. These trips will be of interest to every Ayrshire breeder and we trust you will be able to remain over and accept these invitations.

Announcement will be made later, as to reduced railway rates to those attending. ROBERT HUNTER, W. F. STEPHEN, President. Sec.-Treas.



25 Registered Clydesdale Mares 25

Imported and Canadian Bred, many bred and in foal, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at

MR. A. E. MELLON'S STABLES, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. on FRIDAY, JAN. 25th, at 1-30 p.m.

These are a good lot and selected from popular families. Catalogues on application.

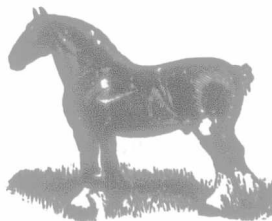
Terms—10 Months' Credit, on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing interest at 6% per annum.

Special Rates on all Railroads. Single Fare for the Round Trip by getting Standard Certificate from agent at starting point. Good going on Jan. 22, 23, 24, 25, and returning on Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29. Get your certificate signed by Dr. O'Neil at Portage la Prairie and you will return free.

O'NEIL & CO. Proprietors

F. EVANS, J. D. O'NEIL, V.S. Auctioneers

My New Importation of CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prize-winners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

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.

BRANDON, Man. and WESTON, Ont. IMPORTING BARNES

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

The Greatest Importing Establishment of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada

Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Brandon. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Brandon. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new successful plan. Come any time of year; no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address—J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., for any further particulars.

HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

Clydesdales —and— Hackneys

Can sell you a stallion ranging in age from two to five years old at prices from \$500 to \$800 each. They are big, heavy, thick horses that will do the country good. I also have a fine lot of fillies, mostly in foal, can sell you a pair or a car load. Can sell work horses for Manitoba trade in car lots. It will pay you to write or come and see me.

S. J. PROUSE

Ingersoll, Ont.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

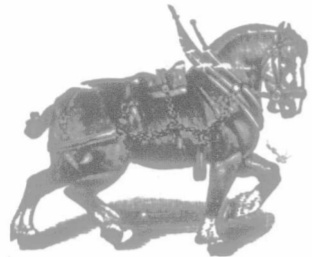
The World's Best. For Sale by all Grocers.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

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

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



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

MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion. We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon.....	"TOPPER" (imp.)
1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....	"PLEASANT PRINCE"
1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....	"ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1900
1904—1st Aged Class, Winnipeg.....	"PIGRIFF"
1901—1st at Winnipeg.....	"BURNBRAR," who won 1st at Pan-American
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	"BURNBRAR"
1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	

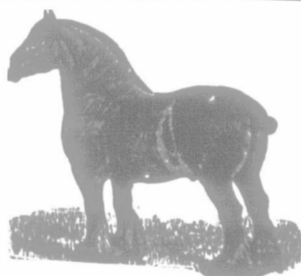
And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale.
Prices right. Terms easy.
Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.
Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."
Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Percherons and Shires

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?
Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.



Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on **JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**

WHY BUY STALLIONS

From obscure and untried men when you can purchase as good or better Stock from

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon

Whose name and reputation are above reproach, and whose stock have always been at the very front for over a quarter of a century.

New importation of high class Stallions and Mares received lately which we are offering at prices that cannot be duplicated for same class of stock and



Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed.

We have imported and sold in the North West 5 times as many Stallions as any other firm or individual. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Disease and the Remedy—Continued

One would naturally think, in view of these facts, that the growers of wheat should form a most potent and influential class of the Dominion's citizenship—that to them would be accorded the upper seats in the synagogue of national stability, and that before them the mere beneficiaries would prostrate themselves in adoring thankfulness. The bulwark of the nation! the bread-producers of the country! the pioneer plainmen of fearless courage and undaunted energy!

How many of you enjoy the upper seats? How many of you have noticed any great amount of prostrating? How many of you have reason to believe that the tiller of the soil, the grower of grain, is accorded the forefront rank among all the sons of Canada? So I come to call your attention to the TRUTH about yourselves, to paint an unhappy picture, not of a powerful young giant, but of an invalid, pined, despised, and sickened unto death. And one does not become an invalid in a moment. It is a condition contributed to by negligence at first, and a bit of carelessness attached, and a lot of indifference later on, and then a growing weakness, that finally results in helplessness. To what extent the disease has developed among wheat and other grain growers, is the alarming question. The invalid is about the last one to recognize the seriousness of his condition, and it looks as if the grain grower presents a parallel case. It is only within a few years that the alarm has been sounded and the searchlight of awakened intelligence has begun to recognize some of the more pronounced symptoms. Even yet it is only a few of the many who have united in the fight for existence, and who cheerfully accord their name and money to obtain a small per cent. of their inherent and natural rights.

If it be natural and fair that the producers of great mineral wealth in British Columbia should dominate the affairs of that province, if the same may apply to the producers of manufactured wealth in the older provinces, why may we not expect that the producers of the great wealth of the cereal provinces should dominate their affairs? But if the truth were told about our part of Canada to-day, the man who cultivates this famous wheat garden is not much above the dead carcass on which the carrion vultures of the air glut themselves. What a poor victim it is! He lands on the unbroken prairie. He erects a sod hovel for a shelter against the severity of the climate. He turns the waste places into fertility by infinite labor. He suffers untold privations in loss of social and educational influences. He merely exists in hope. And then after a few long years he comes to sell the fruits of his toils. Did I say "sell?" I have often thought that a new word would have to be coined to indicate the manner in which we dispose of our products. Even the dago selling shoe-laces on the street can dictate the price of his wares. But is that true of the farmer? You take your butter to the store—the merchant tells you what it is worth. You buy a yard of calico—do you tell the merchant what the calico is worth? The grain buyer tells you what your wheat is worth. You are not satisfied. There are a half dozen grain buyers. Is there a chance to get a better price? Competition is an imagination! It is the same with cattle, with hogs, and with all the products of the farm.

Again you purchase wire for a three hundred rod fence. How much does the hardware merchant pay you for buying his wire? You buy five thousand feet of lumber. How much does the lumber merchant pay you for doing so? And yet, by what seems to me the most outrageous and unscrupulous provision that ever went into a law, you, as the producer of wheat, must pay the man who buys it one cent per bushel for buying it. In this way only can a horde of vultures prey upon the grower of grain. In this way only can hundreds of middle-men with the investment of a few dollars in office furnishings, obtain an affluent and lucrative existence in the so-called "Grain Exchange." We are told that supply and demand regulate the price of wheat, but in July 1905, the manipulators were

able to put wheat as high as 1.35 per bushel. They speak of supply and demand, but the grain grower of Manitoba has to take less for his wheat than the grain grower of Minnesota gets for a much inferior grade of wheat.

In a nut-shell, we take what they pay and we pay what they take. Law says coal shall be screened, but we buy mine-run coal for ten cents less than if it were screened, when the legal difference is 40 cents per ton. They conclude a long strike at Lethbridge by a small advance to the miner and then we pay 75 cents more per ton for the coal. It was claimed that this strike was the cause of the fuel famine, now so serious, and yet the Board of Trade of the mining town of Frank proved in a memorial to the Railway Commission that without this striking mine the daily capacity was 1,600 tons more than last year, if only they could get cars to ship it to the freezing. You fail to load or unload a car within a very limited time, and you pay demurrage to the big corporation whose profits net over two million dollars per month, but you order a car to ship out your wheat, and you wait a month or two and don't collect any demurrage.

You go into a Bank or to a Loan Company to negotiate a loan. The official begins by saying: "What can I do for you?" but ends up by saying: "What can you do for me?" So, gentlemen, I regard our condition today—as that of an invalid pretty far gone, but perhaps not hopeless if we will rouse ourselves in time. There are signs of the rousing already. The existence of the Grain Growers' organization is a sign. Their presentation before the Tariff Commission was a lively sign that no doubt put a crimp in the aspirations of the manufacturer. The present struggle against the Grain Combine is a healthy sign, no matter what the results shall be. Do you ask me wherein lies the remedy? I would answer, "In the majesty of law." The lumber business is to-day carried on according to law, and behold the price of lumber! So may we say of the coal business, of the wheat business, of the money markets. And low is the product of law-makers, and law-makers are the product of ballots. The ballots of the prairie farmers make the law-makers for the making of laws for the prairie farmers. I do not introduce the subject of politics. Partisan politics seems to be the best method of choosing representative government, but I will say this, that when a Liberal government legislates hurtfully to the grain grower it hurts the Liberal grain grower just as badly as the Conservative, and when the Conservative law-maker enacts a law which is hurtful, the Conservative supporter gets it in the neck just the same as the Liberal. I fear too often the best that can be said of our political struggles is that they are an effort to keep a few of the so-called big guns in power, and the other few out.

So while I believe our only remedy is by the power of legal enactment, I am as firmly convinced that we must create that power. The attitude of the other people of our Commonwealth is belittling to the tiller of the soil. We are only hay-seeds. We are not taken seriously when we appeal to the powers that be. We have some kind of political ring in our noses, and the other fellows have only to get a hand on the rope. It is not so with the enemy. They easily sink their prejudices and present a solid front against any encroachments on the monopoly of their business. It is not Conservative manufacturers only that are besieging Ottawa against the new tariff. It is not Liberal lumbermen only that are fighting the free entrance of American lumber. There is no struggle of partisan politics among the coal barons. The great railway corporations deliver their support to any government that will enact the most favorable laws.

A bunch of lumber dealers, without even a whimper of partisan politics, entertained the Hon. Mr. Patterson at luncheon in the Commercial Club at Winnipeg, a day or two before the Tariff Commission held their sittings at Brandon. Afterwards they retired to one of the parlors. Mr. Patterson was introduced all round. They seated themselves, lit up costly cigars of peace, and then the principal spokesman said in effect: "Now Mr. Patterson, these

Send for Catalogue
For
Jows a all ages
Carman.
Sca
Do you market e feed, and feeder? young sto Sampson H. M.
f you t leders t will graze a u s t h with the t or sale
HIGHEST
BERMAN



GETTING WINTER EGGS

The greatest profit from hens is in making yours lay when the other fellow's don't—an easy thing to do when each morning's feed contains a small portion of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is a wonderful assistant to hen nature. By its use, functions and organs, which in confinement become dormant or inactive, are compelled in an easy and natural manner to act as nature intended.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a fills the egg basket in winter. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and is endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada.

1 1/2 lb. package, 35c. 12 lbs. \$1.75, 5 lbs., 85c. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

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

Advertisement for Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN. Includes an illustration of the incubator.

Advertisement for POULTRY PAYS. Our Book, 'Poultry for Pleasure and Profit' showing 35 best paying varieties.

Forest Home Farm

Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years by Imp. Pride of Glasgow, and out of first class mares; capital colts.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Garman, C. P. R. & C. N. R.

Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns. JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE

GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS, WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received.

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

Grain Growers are just a lot of sore-heads that have survived the defunct order of the Patrons of Husbandry. They are natural kickers. They have absolutely no influence, and do not in any reasonable sense represent the true sentiments of the great body of farmers of this province.

The point I make is: That under existing conditions, all commercial organizations can unite, regardless of politics, in demanding of the powers that be, what they deem essential, and with large reason to expect success.

J. H. CARSON.

CREAMERY PROSPECTS AT ISLAY, ALTA.

On the 3rd inst. the Islay, Alta., branch of the Farmers' Association held their second meeting, and notwithstanding the severe weather the Association was well represented.

The aims and objects of the Association, were briefly explained to those members who were not fortunate in being at the first meeting, when Mr. Warner, President of the Association, gave a very able address, lasting nearly three hours, in which he explained fully the aims of the Association and the great benefit which accrued by the farmers being united.

Especially did he warn the assembled farmers to unite, in order to create industries which would be a market for their produce in the future. Taking Islay as an example he told them not to make the mistake that had been made by many other towns in the past, of living on the immigrants as they came in, and then finding when afterwards the land was all settled, that they had no markets for their produce;

On Thursday the chief business of the Association was a debate on the advisability of making every effort to get a creamery running by June of the present year. Money was voted to pay the expenses of a canvasser, to secure the number of cows that each farmer in the district could promise in the event of the creamery being established.

The next meeting of the Association was held for Saturday, Jan. 26th. Percy J. Lively.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound.

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot). 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch). 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara. 1 Orimson Flower and One Daisy

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm. Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.

MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. BROOKLIN, ONT.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for.

Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, ONT

YORKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

We now offer for sale two imported Yorkshire boars: Seven Yorkshire sows ready to be bred or already bred, and a few younger ones.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

High-Class Scotch Shorthorns Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROOKLAND, ONT W C EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages.

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F. a Bahor

W. F. CAMERON, Strathoona, Alta.

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man. RED POLLED CATTLE The Beef and Dairy Breed

2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium. Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.

We can save you the seed man's profit.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp) --- 8878--- and General --- 8899---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon.

R. W. CASWELL, SASKATOON, SASK. Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

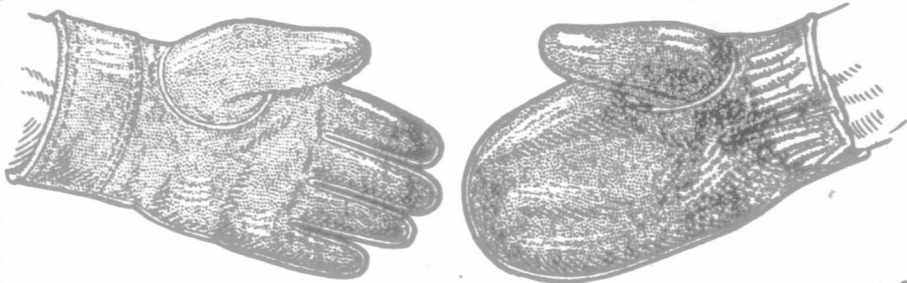
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered

MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St. London, W.C., England.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



"CLARKE'S"

gloves, mitts and moccasins represent a family of genuine leather values.

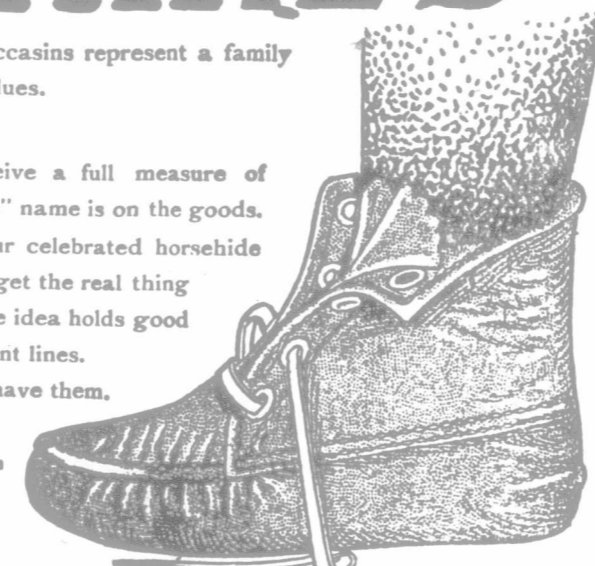
All are branded.

You always receive a full measure of value when "Clarke's" name is on the goods.

When you buy our celebrated horsehide mitts and gloves you get the real thing—not cowhide. Same idea holds good all through our different lines.

All good dealers have them.

A. R. Clarke & Co.
Limited,
Toronto, Canada.



WINDMILLS



WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO.
Limited,
Woodstock, Ont.

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

CUSHING BROS. CO., LTD.

THE GREATEST CASH AND DOOR HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Doors
Windows
Plate Glass**

**Shingles
Lumber
Lath**

<p>FACTORIES: Calgary Edmonton Regina</p>	<p>BRANCHES: Strathcona Red-Deer Port Saskatchewan</p>
--	---

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
Capital (Paid-up) \$4,500,000
Reserve Fund \$4,500,000

D. R. WILKIE, President and Gen'l Manager.
Hon. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.

AGENTS GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, Head Office, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES
North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.
Main Office—Cor. McDermot Avenue and Albert Street. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

Just One Moment, Please

Spend ONE cent on US, and we will spend TEN cents on YOU. Send us a post card asking for a sample of NAZALINE. We will return you a NEW POST CARD and a sample of NAZALINE. It will cost us ten cents to do this. That's Value. The same kind of value we put in every 25c. tube of NAZALINE. NAZALINE WILL RELIEVE A COLD IN THE HEAD IN ONE MINUTE. NAZALINE will cure Catarrh and all complications arising from chronic nasal catarrh. Ask your Druggist for NAZALINE.

The Keyes Pharmacal Co.
Keyes, Manitoba

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. Tins.

Bob, Son of Battle.

(Continued from issue of January 16)

CHAPTER XVI THE BLACK KILLER.

That, as James Moore had predicted, was the first only of a long succession of such solitary crimes.

Those who have not lived in a desolate country like that about the Muir Pike, where sheep are paramount and every other man engaged in the profession pastoral, can barely imagine the sensation aroused. In market-place, tavern, or cottage, the subject of conversation was always the latest sheep-murder and the yet-undetected criminal.

Sometimes there would be a lull, and the shepherds would begin to breathe more freely. Then there would come a stormy night, when the heavens were veiled in the cloak of crime, and the wind moaned fitfully over meres and marches, and another victim would be added to the lengthening list.

It was always such black nights, nights of wind and weather, when no man would be abroad, that the murderer chose for his bloody work; and that was how he became known from the Red Scree to the Muir Pike as the Black Killer. In the Daleland they still call a wild, wet night "A Black Killer's night"; for they say: "His ghaist 'll be oot the night."

There was hardly a farm in the country-side but was marked with the seal of blood. Kenmuir escaped, and the Grange; Rob Saunderson at the Holt, and Tupper at Swinstwaite; and they were about the only lucky ones.

As for Kenmuir, Tammas declared with a certain grim pride: "He knows better'n to coom wheer Th' Owd Un be." Whereat M'Adam was taken with a fit of internal spasms, rubbing his knees and cackling insanely for a half-hour afterward. And as for the luck of the Grange—well, there was a reason for that too, so the Dalesmen said.

Though the area of crime stretched from the Black Water to Grammoctown, twenty odd miles, there was never a sign of the perpetrator. The Killer did his bloody work with a thoroughness and a devilish cunning that defied detection.

It was plain that each murder might be set down to the same agency. Each was stamped with the same unmistakable sign-manual; one sheep killed, its throat torn into red ribands, and the others untouched.

It was at the instigation of Parson Leggy that the squire imported a bloodhound to track the Killer to his doom. Set on at a fresh-killed carcass at the One Tree Knowe, he carried the line a distance in the direction of Muir Pike; then was thrown out by a little bustling beck, and never acknowledged the scent again. Afterward he became unmanageable, and could be no further utilized. Then there was talk of inducing Tommy Dobson and his pack to come over from Eskdale, but that came to nothing. The Master of the Border Hunt lent a couple of foxhounds, who effected nothing; and there were a hundred other attempts and as many failures. Jim Mason set a cunning trap or two, and caught his own bob-tailed tortoise-shell and a terrible wiggling from his missus; Ned Hoppin sat up with a gun two nights over a new-slain victim; and Londesley of the Home Farm poisoned a carcass. But the Killer never returned to the kill, and went about in the midst of them all, carrying on his infamous traffic and laughing up his sleeve.

In the mean while the Dalesmen raged and swore vengeance; their impotence, their unsuccess, and their losses heating their wrath to madness. And the bitterest sting of it all lay in this: that though they could not detect him, they were nigh to positive as to the culprit.

Many a time was the Black Killer named in low-voiced conclave; many a time did Long Kirby, as he stood in the Border Ram and watched M'Adam and the Terror walking down the High, nudge Jim Mason and whisper:

"There's the Killer—oensy be his grave!" To which practical Jim always made the same retort:

Exhausted Nerves Lead to Insanity

IT IS WISE TO KEEP THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN FULL HEALTH AND VIGOR BY USING

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The leading artist of a great New York newspaper committed suicide recently because on his return home he found his apartments in disorder, the painters and decorators being in possession.

This is an illustration of overwrought nerves leading to insanity, and, whatever may be the last straw to unbalance the mind, there can be no doubt that exhaustion of the nerves is always a cause of mental collapse.

Diseases of the nerves are common to all walks of life, and the earlier symptoms are sleeplessness, nervous headaches, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, indigestion, tired, languid feelings, discouragement and despondency.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural way, by actually increasing the amount of nerve force in the body.

Mrs. John Armstrong, Heathr Brae, Alta., was in very poor health for ever four years after the birth of her first child. She was what might be called a nervous wreck,—weak, down-hearted and discouraged. Writing for her, Mrs. D. D. Burger, her aunt, of the same place, states:

"Mrs. Armstrong had great weakness, heart trouble and indigestion. In fact she was run down in every way and seemed to lose all hope of ever getting well again. She was scarcely able to drag herself about.

"The persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven of marvellous benefit to her. She feels real well now. is looking fine and fleshing up, so that one would hardly take her for the same person. You may use her name in recommendation of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for we are all very grateful for what it has done for her, and never lose an opportunity of saying a good word for it.

"For myself I may say that I was entirely cured of Chronic Dysentery by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SEE ANNABLE

you want to Invest in a

FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres,

for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay

River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit

district in British Columbia. BUY

NOW when you can get on the ground

floor. Prices range from

\$15 to \$100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years

Write for Particulars

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

It pays to patronize Advocate advertisers

the Be an O I Pri by its Th P
to
CL
and FBI and if y had will to- tion T
St
Great Famil gains, book, borsemai
66Be Canada DEE
Cattle and a ce and ot quickly KEYS
All over method. Cows gl better b B. H. McI
FO
The Suffol DEPU
using the Dam, I colored, feet, str strength right and
Mosson B.
Solicitor I
LA
THE
Wir

erves
nsanity
HE NERVOUS
EALTH AND
ING
e's
Food

a great New
itted suicide
turn home he
disorder, the
ing in posses-

overwrought
, and, what-
to unbalance
to doubt that
is always a

e common to
earlier symp-
toms head-
dility to con-
stition, tired,
gement and

l cures dis-
only natural
the amount

each Brae.
lth for ever
of her first
t be called
wn-hearted
for her,
nt, of the

t weakness.
n. In fact
way and
ver getting
ly able to

r. Chase's
marvellous
well now.
p, so that
r the same
name in
e's Nerve
ateful for
nd never
g a good

at I was
ntry by
er Pills."
0 cents a
dealers or
nto.

BLE

CH

acres,
enay

fruit
BUY


ure-d

acre

cars

B.C.

Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE


To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL.

ABSORBINE



will reduce inflamed, swollen joints—Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, Strops Pain and Inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bate & Wynne Co., and Palford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

Standing Offer

Good always, everywhere. \$100 Reward, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Quebec Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.


DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

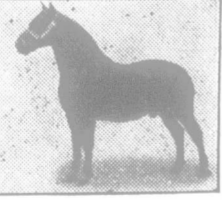
All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.

B. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.



FOR SALE

The Imported
Suffolk Stallion
DEPUTY (3203)



Using three years old. Sire, Warrior 3rd (2845); Dam, Depper (4695). A handsome, whole colored, dark chestnut with heavy bone, grand feet, strong joints, good action. The acme of strength and quality combined. Sound and all right and price right. Correspondence solicited.

Mossom Boyd Co. Bobcaygeon, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.

GRENFELL, ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
\$1.50 A YEAR
Office—14-16 Princess Street
Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

"Ay, theer's the Killer; but wheer's the proof?"

And therein lay the crux. There was scarcely a man in the country-side who doubted the guilt of the Tailless Tyke; but, as Jim said, where was the proof? They could but point to his well-won nickname; his evil notoriety; say that, magnificent sheep-dog as he was, he was known even in his work as a rough handler of stock; and lastly remark significantly that the Grange was one of the few farms that had so far escaped unscathed. For with the belief that the Black Killer was a sheep-dog they held it as an article of faith that he would in honor spare his master's flock.

There may, indeed, have been prejudice in their judgment. For each had his private grudge against the Terror; and nigh every man bore on his own person, or his clothes, or on the body of his dog, the mark of that huge savage.

Proof?
"Why, he near killed ma Lassie!" cries Lonesley.
"And he did kill the Wexer!"
"And Wan Tromp!"
"And see pore old Wenus!" says John Swan, and pulls out that fair Amazon, battered almost past recognition, but a warrioress still.
"That's Red Wull—bloody be his end!"

"And he laid ma Rasper by for nigh three weeks!" continues Tupper, pointing to the yet-unhealed scars on the neck of the big bobtail. "See theisey-his work!"

"And look here!" cries Saunderson, exposing a ragged wound on Shep's throat; "thot's the Terror—black be his fa!"

"Ay," says Long Kirby with an oath; "the tykes love him nigh as much as we do."
"Yes," says Tammias. "Yo' jest watch!"

The old man slips out of the tap room; and in another moment from the road without comes a heavy, regular pat-pat-pat, as of some big creature approaching, and, blending with the sound, little shuffling footsteps.

In an instant every dog in the room has risen to his feet and stands staring at the door with sullen, glowing eyes; lips wrinkling, bristles rising, throats rumbling.

An unsteady hand fumbles at the door; a reedy voice calls, "Wullie, come here!" and the dogs move away, surly, to either side the fireplace, tails down, ears back, grumbling still; the picture of cowed passion.

Then the door opens; Tammias enters, grinning; and each, after a moment's scrutiny, resumes his former position before the fire.

Meanwhile over M'Adam, seemingly all unsuspecting of these suspicions, a change had come. Whether it was that for the time he heard less of the best sheep-dog in the North, or for some more occult reason, certain it is that he became his old self. His tongue wagged as gayly and bitterly as ever; and hardly a night passed but he infuriated Tammias almost to blows with his innuendoes and insidious sarcasms.

Old Jonas Maddox, one evening at the Sylvester Arms, inquired of him what his notion was as to identity of the Killer.

"I hae ma suspicions, Mr. Maddox; I hae ma suspicions," the little man replied, cunningly wagging his head and giggling. But more than that they could not elicit from him. A week later, however, to the question:

"And what are yo' thinkin' o' this Black Killer, Mr. M'Adam?"

"Why black?" the little man asked earnestly; "why black mair than white—or gray; we'll say?" Luckily for him, however, the Dalesmen are slow of wit as of speech.

David, too, marked the difference in his father, who nagged at him now with all the old spirit. At first he rejoiced in the change, preferring this outward and open warfare to that after-time stealthy enmity. But soon he almost wished the other back; for the older he grew the more difficult did he find it to endure calmly these everlasting bickerings.

(Continued)

Smith's Ovary Tonic
MAKES HENS LAY



Every hen on the farm shows a tidy profit when you keep them well and strong with Smith's Ovary Tonic.


It not only makes them lay—but it keeps them laying all the year round.

It is just what is needed in the moulting season.

Used by leading poultrymen of England. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. At all dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

A Dollar Book FREE



TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

It will pay every farmer or every farmer's wife to sit right down and write for Sharples "Business Dairying." This valuable book contains information that can be found in no other book, and will help any dairyman to make his business more profitable. It tells How to Feed, What to Feed, How to Care for Feed, What Foods Produce Greatest Amount of Milk, How to Care for the Dairy Cow in the way to get best results, and the whole book is practical. To get all the good out of your milk you should of course use

THE SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

It is not only guaranteed to more than pay for itself annually, but the ease with which you can skim, the low can, the self-oiling bearings, the simple Tubular bowl with only one little part inside to wash, the moderate price, are all points you should know about. Send today for the free "Business Dairying" and full information about the Sharples Tubular, giving number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet G. 186

Mrs. J. Renken, Trenton, Ia., says "We cleared \$100.00 in six months off seven cows."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

Farm Horses For Sale

THE GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET WILL HOLD ITS FIRST AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th

Regulars auction sales every Wednesday thereafter.
1,000 Head will be sold, including big draft horses, logging horses, wagon horses, feeding horses, farm chunks, farm mares and mules.

Every horse will be sold strictly on its merits. We stand for a square deal between buyer and seller. FARMERS, if you want to get the most horse value for your money, then be sure to attend this auction. Efforts will be made to please you whether you buy one horse, a team, or a carload. Remember the date. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Take interurban car from either city.

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET
ST. PAUL, MINN.

America's Leading Horse Importers

We Import more than 300 of the best stallions each year and sell them all. Nearly every horse is good enough to win at the Leading Shows in France and America.

In France, in 1906, our Percherons **WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE** at every big show.

In America at the following shows:
Iowa State Fair
Ohio State Fair
Minnesota State Fair
Missouri State Fair
Inter-State Live Stock Exhibition, St. Joseph
American Royal, Kansas City
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago

Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions were shown 123 times and **WON 119 FIRST PRIZES.**

We **SELL THE PRIZE WINNERS** and **WIN EACH YEAR WITH FRESH HORSES.**

102 Stallions received December 18th.

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

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE!



The greatest scientists in the world have declared Electricity to be the basis of nerve vitality. My success for the past twenty years has demonstrated the truth of this contention --- that strong people are full of Electricity and that weak people are lacking in Electricity

I know where Electricity is used, as I apply it pain or weakness cannot exist. Take this case of Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, of Washabuck Bridge, N.S., a gentleman over 60 years of age, who has been a Justice of the Peace and is well known. Read his letter:

Dear Sir,—I wore your Electric Belt with suspensory more or less constant since the 1st of May last for indigestion, general debility and poor circulation, etc., etc. The first time I wore it I felt the current tearing up the left side of my spine instantly to a weak spot that is under my shoulder blade, that was caused when carrying an ox-yoke when a boy. After the first two or three applications of the Belt, the cold, stagnant feeling of my body gave place to a warm, comfortable feeling, and in a short time my color began to improve, my appetite and strength improved slowly, and is first class now. In a word, I am a new man and never felt better. I need much less sleep since using the Belt and always rise feeling good in the morning. I would have reported this long ago, but was waiting to find if the cure was to be permanent. I consider your belt the greatest blessing of the age. I am over 60 years of age, and my troubles began 40 years ago. You may use this letter as you please. I am well known, and have been a J. P. for my county for some time.

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity; and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcement of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of the physicians of the superiority of Electricity over drugs as a curative agent. Take this case of Thos. Dougherty, of London, Ont. Read what he says:

Dear Sir.—The reason I have not written you earlier is that I wish to do you all the justice in my power. I have been doing this among my friends in this city and elsewhere. Yesterday, when I was in St. Thomas, I think, I made known to fifty persons the state I was in when I wrote you about the Belt, and the grand results I have received from wearing the same. The Belt has done for me all you said it would. The electric treatment I used some time ago was of so much benefit that I came to the conclusion that if an occasional treatment of twenty minutes did me so much good, a steady flow of electricity into my system for hours would do a thousand times more good, and now, at the end of a few weeks' treatment I can say, "Thank God for your Electric Belt." If I had one year ago it would have saved me hundreds of dollars, and, oh, what pain and misery! I don't have to get up every half hour through the night as I used to—no more pain or sediment or disgusting odor. The pains and frightful nervousness are a thing of the past. If it will do all this for an over-worked, run-down man of fifty-six, what must it do for a young man?

I have spent over twenty years of my life of study and practical experience in the treatment of diseases most susceptible to electricity, have brought forth all the virtues and exposed all the faults that have existed in the methods that have been used, and have given an experience which should qualify such a student, such an enthusiastic advocate of the modern methods of electro medical treatment as I am to-day. I have developed a practical system of self-treatment which has produced great results. We will take this case of Mr. W. H. Lee, of Aurora, Ont., you can read what he says:

Dear Sir,—I got your Belt some time ago, and must say that it has given me great comfort. I could hardly eat or sleep, or ride in a car, as I was suffering from a severe pain in the back, and had sometimes to rise several times in the night. I thought I was threatened with Bright's disease, and had doctored for it and taken lots of medicine, but received no benefit. After I had worn your Belt for a month I was in good shape, and free from pain or ache, and I have gained 30 pounds in weight, and can now do my own work on my farm.

Too many physicians make a mistake in treating the condition and overlooking the cause. I first find the cause of the trouble and remove it. If it is in the stomach, I restore the power there; if in the nerve system, I build up the nerve force; if in the kidneys, the blood, or the organs of generation, I find the cause and supply to the body the needed help, and after I have removed the cause, nature will cure the disease.

There is Mr. F. B. Moffat, of Palmerston, Ont. Read what he says:

Dear Sir.—One year ago I purchased one of your best Belts, and have never regretted it. For over five years I have suffered with rheumatism. When I wrote to you I had very little faith of ever getting cured. I had just worn the Belt two weeks when I got relief, and thank you for the complete cure it has given me. I can highly recommend your Belt, also your system of doing business. I got my money's worth.

This case of Mr. Joseph Tudge, of Culross, Man. Read his letter:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Belt for 30 days, and I am not afraid to put my hand to a bag of wheat, or anything else that comes along. I have not felt so free from lumbago for twenty years. Your Belt is a God-send to any person with lame back. I have recommended your Belt to all my friends.

Here is a letter from Mr. James Mulraney, of Ormstown, Que.:

Dear Sir.—Your Belt is all you claim for it, and more. My case, which was a bad one, is now all better. I have not had a pain in my back since wearing your Belt, and the varicocele has disappeared, and I feel better than I have for a long time. Your Belt is the right thing for the diseases you claim to cure, and I would advise all sufferers to give it a trial, and they will not regret it.

If you wish further evidence, tell me where you live, and I will give you the name of a man in your own town I have cured. When your neighbour tells you that Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured him, will you then believe there is some help for you?

Easy to Wear. Cures While You Sleep.

To those who still doubt there is any cure because they have been misled by false representations and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I say, disregard my testimonials if you will, but be convinced by what I can do in your case before you pay. I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy, resulting from exposure and excesses, in middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

FREE BOOK.—I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you *absolutely* free. Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot call, write for this book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a book especially for women. Free if you send this Coupon.

CONSULTATION FREE

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

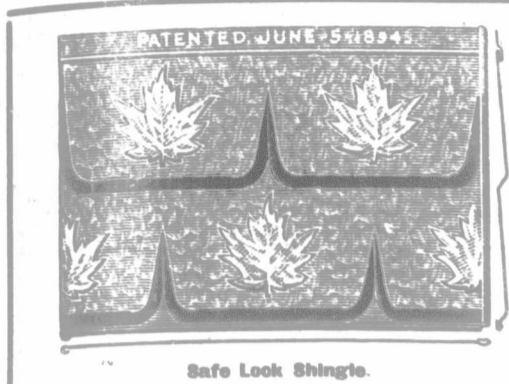
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

NOT
many
As
my
He
is
mine
guar
Call
ever
wi

San Franc
New York
Montreal
Paris, Fra
London, E
Stockholm
Cacutta, I

On the
Forbes R.
lish acto
scenes w
been giv
was abou



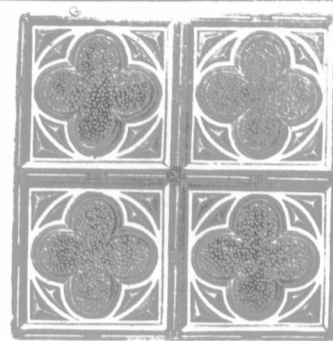
Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



Ceiling Plate.

Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

60 DAY'S FREE TRIAL

of a World-Famed Remedy



Use my Invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.

Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

San Francisco, Cal., 997 Market St.
New York, 1151 Broadway.
Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St.
Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.
London, Eng., 15 Hanover St.
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmskildnads.
Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 25.
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 62.
Santiago, Chili, Casilla, No. 2.
Lima, Peru, Oudre No. 17.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
Madras, India, 169 Mount Road.
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road

Humorous

On the occasion of a recent benefit, Forbes Robertson, the well known English actor, was standing behind the scenes when a character actor who had been giving imitation of noted actors was about to respond to an encore.

"Who do you imitate next?" inquired Robertson. "Well," was the reply, "I was going to represent you in Hamlet's soliloquy, but if you look on I'm afraid I shall make a mess of it." "Suppose I imitate myself?" remarked the tragedian, and hastily putting on the other's wig and buttoning up his coat he went on and delivered the well known lines. Next morning the newspapers stated that the imitations

ruined the performance, "the personations of Forbes Robertson being simply vile enough to make that actor shudder, had he seen it."

The little boy stared up at the poppy field as if mesmerised. He scarcely shifted his position or his eyes during all the time the other children were seeing the rest of the pictures. He was still standing there before the

Breeders' Directory

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

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

W. F. SCARTE & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Oringtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price.

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

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorcas and White Wyandotte poultry.

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

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 136 Pense Saak.

F. R. BLAKENEY & CO., South Ou'Appelle, Saak, Ayrshires, two young bulls for sale or exchange for young heifers.

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

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Saak.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

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

A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants

No Matter How

Small Your Seed Order

it will be promptly filled at

FLEMING'S SEED STORE

Send for 1907 Catalogue

BRANDON, Man.

ED. H. DAWSON

Notary Public, Accountant
DAYSLAND, ALTA.

LANDS FOR SALE

flower expanse when it came time to go. I went up to him.

"Do you like the poppies, dear?" I asked.

He turned to me, his eyes as bright as the flowers themselves.

"O I love them," he cried. "If I could live in a place like that I'd be a good boy."

Just then his teacher came up.

"Who is he?" I asked.

"The worst boy in the class" was the reply

Jones had come home later than usual and had ready a good explanation, but his wife gave him no chance, and immediately began to tell him what she thought of him. He endured it patiently all evening, quietly read his paper and went to bed. His wife was still talking.

When he was almost asleep he could still hear her scolding him unmercifully. He dropped off to sleep and awoke after a couple of hours, only to hear his wife remark:

"I hope all the women don't have to put up with such conduct as this."

"Annie," said Jones, "are you talking again or yet?"

Great Sale Offer in Men's Clothing



Our January and February Sale is now in full swing, and its popularity is no surprise to us, for we arranged prices and values that assured unqualified success. Our special catalogue which can be had for the asking—a postal card will bring it—is full of unexcelled money-saving opportunities in almost every line of merchandise we handle.

As an illustration of just the kind of values our Mail Order friends may expect, we mention only one of our sale specials in men's suits: It is made of a splendid quality of Canadian Tweed, and well made at that, being the product of our own work rooms. It is made in the very latest double-breasted style and cannot be excelled for a business suit elsewhere at anything like the same money. Here is a detailed description.

No. 13-205. Men's double-breasted sack suits of heavy, warm material—Pattinson's Domestic Tweed. It is a cloth made for solid wear, in dark mixed effects and a faint colored over plaid. It fits perfectly and is well trimmed. While these suits last our sale price is..... **\$5.75**

In ordering be sure to give chest measurement over vest; waist measurement under vest and the length of the inside trouser seam.

We issue a Grocery Catalogue which is sent free on request

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

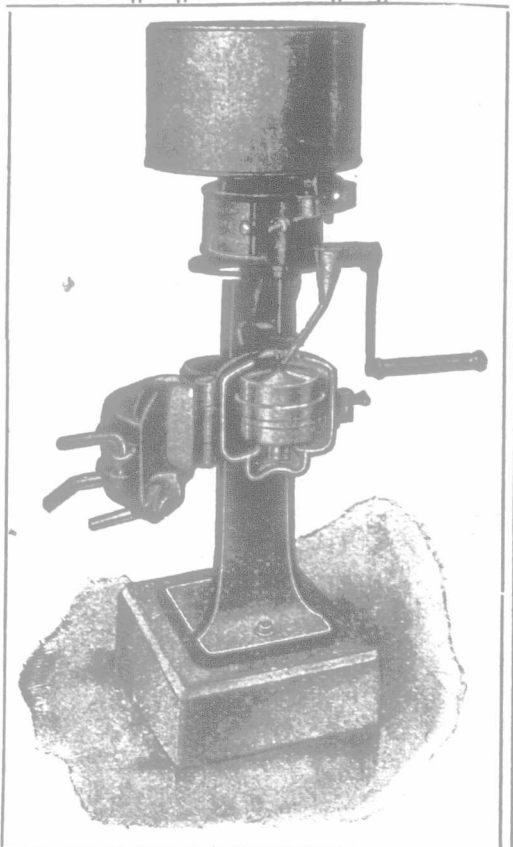
Absolute Satisfaction

That is the verdict given by thousands of owners of

Melotte Cream Separators

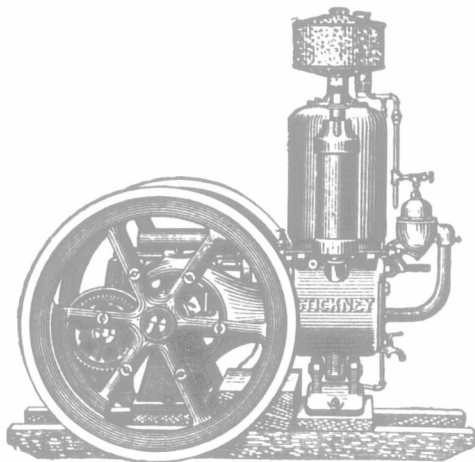
They perfectly fulfil all claims made for them. If you have not a Melotte you are loosing money and wasting effort.

Get in touch by mail to-day.



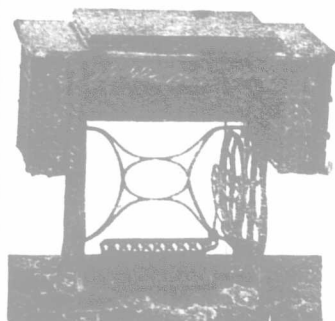
Melotte Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, W. ANTLIFF, Manager. Calgary.



The New **FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR, 1907 Model**, runs lighter and skims cleaner than other machines. Be sure and get our beautiful catalogue describing same, and look carefully over same before you purchase.
The New **STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE** is the simplest Engine for the farmer. Let us send you our 1907 Catalogue and quote you on what you wish to buy this year—all free for the asking.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.



THE WINNIPEG BALL BEARING Automatic Lift, Seven Drawer, Drop Head Sewing Machine. Elegantly designed, exquisitely finished, brilliantly hand polished. A most beautiful and desirable **Serpentine Front Cabinet**, equipped with the latest and best **Automatic Lever Lift**. It is the most complete, the most durable as well as the **Handsomest Machine** ever offered at any price. The head is designed on symmetrical lines, high arms and full length, made of the very best materials and all wearing parts **Case Hardened**. **Latest Improved** in every detail, a complete set of **Most Modern Steel Attachments** and a full set of accessories makes this the **Simplest, Easiest Operated machine made**.

\$27 is our Special Price for the Winniepeg Machine. You cannot obtain its equal elsewhere under \$65. Three months' Free Trial and Guaranteed for 10 years.

OUR OFFER! Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Sewing Machine Offer, and you will receive by return mail **FREE** the most **LIBERAL OFFER** ever heard of. Don't buy a Sewing Machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

The Wingold Stove Co. 311 NOTRE DAME AVENUE WINNIPEG

Advertise in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

Fat Stock Show Horse Show Pure Bred Cattle Sale

for Saskatchewan

REGINA, MARCH 20, 21, 22, 1907

- \$1300.00 in prizes for Fat Stock
- \$1000.00 in prizes for Horses
- High-class Breeding Stock for sale
- Lectures by live stock authorities
- Single fare rates on all railways
- Low rates for stock to and from Fat Stock Show and Sale : : :

ENTRIES CLOSE—

- Fat Stock Show, Feb. 20th
- Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Feb. 28th
- Horse Show, March 13th

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms and full particulars address

JAMES MURRAY

Secretary and Managing Director
REGINA

JA
I
H
D
W
W
We
La
we
Th
CH
Ro
SP
o
b
c
i
n
t
=
A. I
3
Official T
Send
If
ro
wi
wo
yo
wa
wa
an
po
ing
bef
[
"THE JEV
Official V
ISSUE
FI
W
O