

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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DECEMBER 5, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 741

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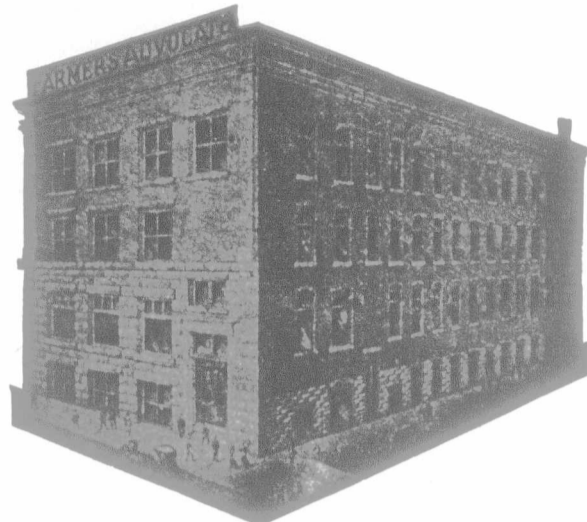
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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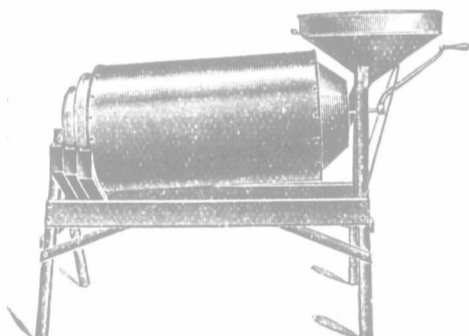
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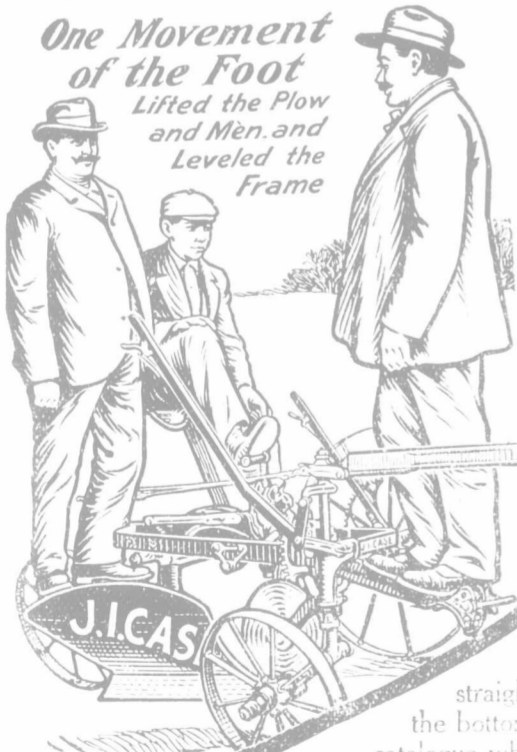
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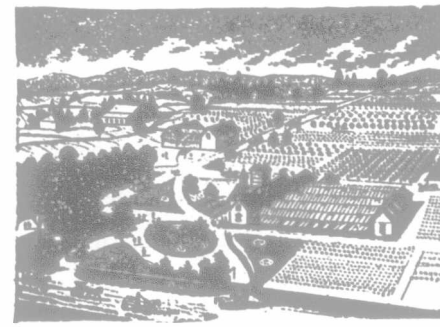
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TALKED TO THE FARMERS
(Special Correspondence)

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

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg
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WINNIPEG

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

December 5, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 751

EDITORIAL

The elevator men, it seems, have an agreement, or had, to divide up the results of plucking the farmers, or as it is termed technically 'making adjustments'.

* * *

Sounds rather incongruous for a witness to state the farmers are dishonest when there is a grave suspicion that that witness committed perjury while giving his evidence.

* * *

Everybody ought to be thankful that race suicide really only affects those practicing it, and that it is a tacit admission that they consider their kind 'undesirables.'

* * *

The Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba deserves the thanks of all Canadian farmers for their efforts to probe the festering mass, termed the wheat market.

* * *

Two main points have been shown before the grain commission, first, that there is no competition for the farmer's wheat, and secondly, that the dealers intend that there shall not be any, if they can prevent it.

* * *

Really, it seems as if the farmers' elevators were in danger; the line elevator men have stated, so t'is said on oath, that they have their knives out for the farmers' elevators. Guess they must be through skinning the individual farmer; they have been at it long enough.

* * *

The prosperity to be found all over the country has resulted in a big crop of 'get-rich-quick' schemes for the plundering of the unwary. One of the latest is termed 'Lost Bullion,' a gentle irony which ought to appeal to those solicited to sink some money in it.

* * *

The coal famine is one of the plainest pieces of evidence of the incompetency or lack of foresight or consideration for the public, call it whatever else you will, by governments of the last quarter of a century. 'The public be madned' is the creed of the grafter.

* * *

Fall pasturage is something few farmers have as yet bothered providing for their stock. Two inexpensive and profitable methods have been used and should be more universally tried, each involves the use of rape. The better one of the two is to sow the summer fallow with this succulent plant in July and the cattle will do well, both in putting on flesh and acting as soil packers. The other way is to sow with some of the cereals.

* * *

Justice and the people, despite the politicians, demand that Manitoba's boundaries be enlarged. The following figures show in square miles the respective areas, Ontario, 260,862; Quebec 351,873; Manitoba, 73,732; British Columbia 372,630; Alberta, 253,541; Saskatchewan, 250,560. It would appear that Manitoba's sturdy independence for many years has not aided her in acquiring territory, but there may be other reasons for the delay. After all, does it really matter which province gets the port? Will it not be speedily handed over by whoever gets it to some corporation?

Yankee Protectionism the Bar to Reciprocity.

Speaking on the subject of Chicago's interest in reciprocity with Canada, at the Merchants' Club Banquet, in the Windy City, Nov. 10th, James J. Hill pleaded for dropping all commercial bars between the United States and Canada. The time was more auspicious now for favorable consideration on Canada's part than it probably would be later on, when the Chamberlain project was revived. Canada, he said, is no longer in the position of a suppliant. There has been an increasing irritation toward the American attitude, while the fact that their tariff on dutiable goods is 49.83 per cent., while the average of that levied by Canada on dutiable goods coming from United States is 24.83 per cent., causes comment and suggests reprisals. It is also a matter of common knowledge that Canada is aiming in every possible way to make more secure the large, profitable and increasing market for our products in Great Britain.

If the time be deemed not yet ripe for wiping out customs houses on both sides of the line, then the least that Mr. Hill demands is a policy of ample reciprocity.

While protectionists will insinuate that reciprocity would prove a boon to Mr. Hill with his well-known railway policy, there is no doubt he is looking at this subject from the correct American point of view. It is also one of the economics of which our own people would do well to make themselves thoroughly familiar. An obvious objection to reciprocity from our standpoint is that, once it were adopted, our trade would forthwith commence to flow chiefly north and south; and then, should the time ever come, as it came once before, when the reciprocal arrangement suddenly ceased, our trade would be seriously dislocated, and it would take a decade or two to reestablish in new channels.

Had we an assurance that reciprocity—on certain articles, at all events—once secured, would continue permanently, it would prove a great boon to this country, but, unless a decided change has come over the spirit of the dreams of our neighbors, Mr. Hill will be as a voice crying in the wilderness, and such a provision is, we fear, hardly within the realms of practical politics. Canada will do well to proceed guardedly in negotiations looking to freer trade relationship with the United States, though meeting with cordial frankness any reasonable proposals, accompanied by judicious safeguards.

Equal Rights for Publications and Its Probable Effects.

Despatches from Ottawa contain the information that after May 1, the special arrangement between the Canadian and United States postal authorities for the carriage of second class matter (including newspapers, magazines etc.) will cease, owing to the opinion held by the Canadian authorities that Canada was getting the worst of it. The number of newspapers from the United States compared with Canada is not only very much larger, but the United States floods Canada with second class mail matter carried at one cent or half a cent a pound. The Washington government also threw its second class open to printed matter, which in Canada was classed as advertising merchandise and charged eight cents a pound. This gave the people of the United States a privilege in Canada from which Canadians were excluded. Not only was this the case but it diverted a considerable quantity of trade from Canada to the United States.

Many people in Canada have deplored the fact that the demand for magazines was almost entirely met by those from south of the boundary, the old country magazines being neglected largely on account of the postal arrangements being against their sale here. It was unfortunate that it was so from a national standpoint, as the

mental pabulum provided by the United States' magazines was not always the best; and the editorials and opinions of the various publications from south of the line were so frankly blatant and boasting, so disparaging of Great Britain's work everywhere, as to be obnoxious to loyal Canadian citizens, who realize that the welfare of Canada is dependent on a steadfast clinging to British ideals of justice, observation of the law, business honesty, respect for elders, reverence for religion, and a belief in the sanctity of the home. Undoubtedly there are some States' publications, the general tone of which is good, but the journals in that country that can resist the temptation to twist the lion's tail for political effect can be counted on the one hand. Especially is this malign influence liable to be felt in Western Canada where conditions political, social and educational are in a sense unstable, where the public mind is more or less immature, and liable in the rush and bustle to jump at conclusions. The man from the States is welcome here, in fact many have crossed the boundary, not only because of cheap land, but because they realize that here the administration of justice is far less tinctured by politics, and that corporations have not as yet got the public by the throat as in the country from whence they came. While this is all as described, the steady feeding of the younger minds of Western Canada on the stuff dished up in the ordinary States' magazine is bound to have a detrimental effect, largely by its destruction of Canadian sentiment. In the West the accusation can be made that we are not as decidedly Canadian and British as we should be, we have of late years under the hypnotic influence of the men from the south assumed too readily a neutral attitude, which indicates a lack of national backbone.

Encourage the Breeders at Home.

For some time past any special incentive for the home breeder to come to many of our big shows has been lacking, judged by the prize lists and the money offered therein. At Winnipeg this has been especially noticed, thereby going to one extreme, the other extreme being taken by several other large fairs, whereby classes for animals bred in a particular province, have been made. Of the two methods the latter is the least helpful to the live stock industry, tending as it does to place a premium on stuff whether inferior or not, solely because such is bred in the province. In horses and cattle are the conditions found referred to, but we believe it possible to devise methods by which the home breeder can meet with more encouragement than at present is offered him. In the horse classes in which there is considerable competition, Clydesdales principally, we believe it might be found advisable to make classes for Canadian-bred females, and would also render it permissible for all Canadian bred entires to show in the open classes. Further in the classes for males, if a Canadian bred male was able to win a prize in that class twenty-five per cent. should be added to the prize in recognition of such being a home bred animal.

In the cattle classes, male and female, we would suggest the twenty-five per cent. addition in case the winner was home bred (bred in the West). Some may say, "Why this discrimination between equine and bovine female classes?" Our reason is, that the breeder of the bovine female had an advantage at the start, he was forced by the herd book rules to start breeding with a purebred animal, whereas with mares his animals have in many cases been bred up to the minimum of four registered top crosses, by means of purebred sires. Further, this arrangement would not hurt the importers who are seeking to fill the country with registered mares, for by so doing, the demand for good stallions is bound to increase. One of the great retarding influences on horse breeding in Western Canada

has been the scarcity (which still exists) of good mares with which to mate the high-priced and well bred imported horses. The live stock associations can well afford to give rather more attention to this matter of prize schedules in the lists in the future, and thus strengthen the hands of the various exhibition associations. We reiterate our opinion here, that in the cattle classes more money and prizes should be offered, that the difference in values of the prizes in each section of a class should be less marked, especially between the lower and the upper ratings, and that the group and herd prizes should be cut down to one third of their present rating. We believe it will be more to the interest of exhibitions, to the individual exhibitor and to the live stock industry as a whole, to offer five prizes in place of three prizes, and similarly in proportion in classes where competition is now keen.

As it is at present the giving of rich herd and group prizes encourages the dealer and discourages the breeder, both have their place, but the latter is the one who deserves encouragement, he being permanent, being engaged in a life work. Neither the Royal nor the Highland offer herd prizes, and while we would not suggest the elimination of these sections entirely, as such undoubtedly help the show, on the other hand, such cost too much in money and support from the smaller exhibitors. Quality is of more importance than quantity, and the more breeders that can be got to strive for that goal the better.

HORSE

Even if the colts have had heavy draft parents they can not develop into 1600 pound horses if left to rough it on straw and water.

It's impossible to develop a colt in two directions. You cannot make him a "tough" horse and a ton horse at the same time. It requires different systems of feeding.

It requires considerable discrimination to decide where the line falls between judicious outdoor exercise for colts and injurious exposure to cold and hunger.

After horses have had their growth they can endure much more cold and roughing without injury than can a growing colt.

Exercising and liberal feeding of brood mares now, means healthy active foals in the spring. Don't make the mistake of giving the mare too much kindness.

The stallioner has troubles of his own. Try to make them lighter by having the service fee ready for him when he happens around about the first of the year.

Excellent prices prevailed at the sale of the Shire stud of R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, in England a few weeks ago. The prize winning mare Danesfield Feathers by Birdsall Menestrel, topped the sale at \$2,250, while the brood mare Tatton Tapestry by Royal William 2nd brought \$1,000 and several others of various ages made between that price and \$600. The average on the 40 animals offered, eight of them being foals, was \$430.

How to Bit the Horse.

"You can never give a horse a proper mouth," writes F. M. Ware, in *Ouling Magazine*, "unless, first, you prevent him keeping his mouth open; second, you keep his tongue always under the bit, and not over it or 'lolling' out of his mouth; third, you train him to go pleasantly up to it, and to bend himself and never to be 'behind' his bit, or to pull on it, or to drive upon either rein; fourth, you keep him always 'alive on' and responsive to its slightest indications; fifth, you so balance him that he can do all these things without suffering personal discomfort; sixth, you thoroughly deceive him as to the qualities and quantity of your power to control and direct. These essentials may all be simplified into two divisions: First, make him absolutely comfortable; second, fool him.

From earliest colthood the horse should be allowed to yield jaw and neck, of course, but never to open his mouth to the pressure of the

bit. An enthusiast, wrestling with the problem of biting a la Baucher, may train his horse to open his mouth to bit flexion—the most pernicious habit he could learn. The result is usual after the application of the 'dumb jockey' (now rarely used), with its tight check and rubber side lines cruelly shortened. When neck and jaw can stand the agony of restraint no longer, the opening of the mouth gives relief by yielding several inches, and the habit is adopted, in most cases, to last through life; the tongue often works over the bit to escape pain, and 'tongue lolling' becomes a confirmed habit."

For biting the saddle horse, Mr. Ware says that in every movement required of the horse, from yielding the jaw at a stand, action of the legs or spurs at first must always precede that of the hands. This is the basic rule of all horsemanship.

"The hands must never yield until the jaw and neck have first done so; then instantly. The snaffle is the harmless medium of the neophyte, the test of skill in the expert. No horse's head can be properly placed, leaving at the same time a pliant mouth, except with the snaffle (or bridoon) in the full bridle. Nature gave us two hands, and both are needed in equestrianism. As the first step is attaining balance, the horse must, in all his paces, carry his face perpendicularly.

"In all bending and suppling of the neck, the horse's head must be straightened by the opposite rein, and he must never be allowed to straighten it of his own volition. Nothing makes a horse bend himself, come into balance and carry himself light in hand better than backing."

Whip Breaking.

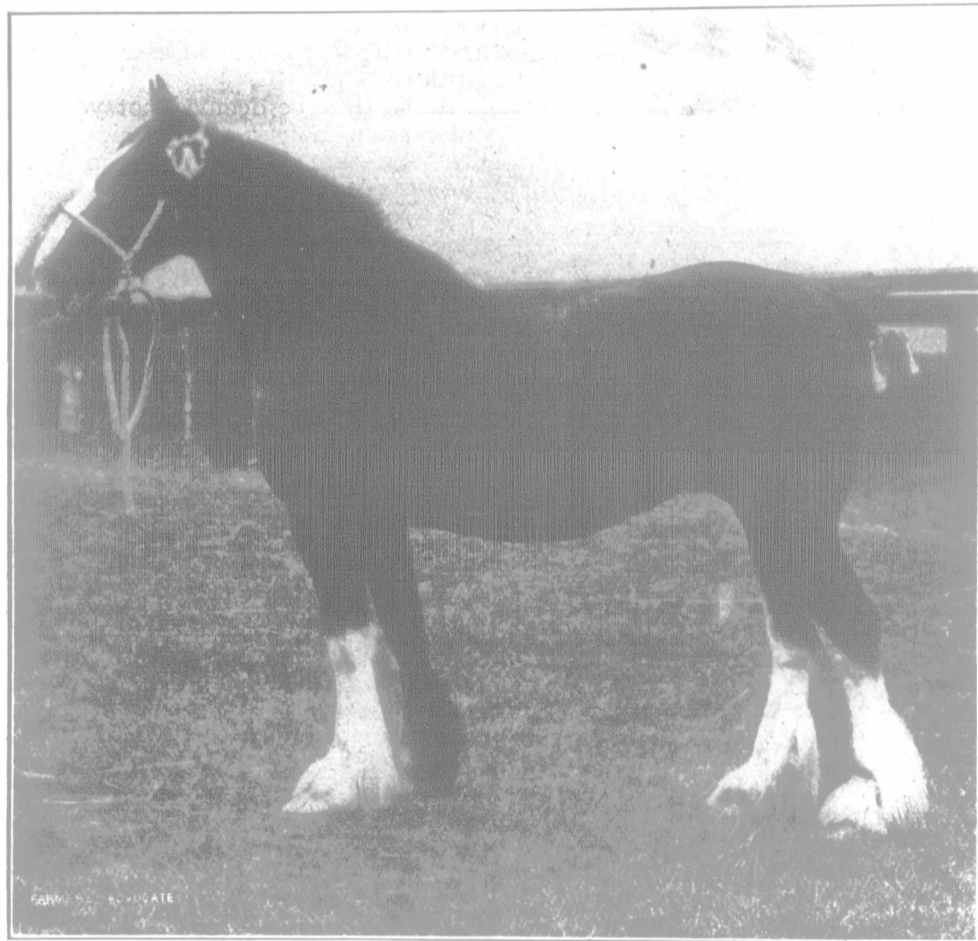
A SATISFACTORY METHOD OF HANDLING RANGE HORSES.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Before beginning to describe this method of handling horses, I perhaps might say that this article is not intended for the man who raises two or three colts a year, although he will find it useful, but rather for the rancher or the man who makes horse raising his entire business and has a large number of colts to handle each year.

The idea although almost, if not entirely, unknown in this country originated in South America some years ago.

Before starting to break a horse in this way, two things are necessary—a good corral, round or square, about twenty-five feet across, and built high enough to make any attempt at jumping out impossible, eight or nine feet is none too high. The second necessity is a good whip, a common "black snake" with a rounded leather thong, long enough to reach all parts of



CEDRIC PRINCESS.

First and champion at the Royal show 1906; sire, Baron's Pride; owner, Thos. Smith, Chester.

Lessons should be short—not over ten minutes—frequently repeated twice or more daily, if possible; submission be followed by instant caress to the part addressed. If a horse turns sulky, revert instantly to first principles: that was the way you learned the multiplication table. The smaller the arena, etc.; the quicker the pupil will bend himself, make his mouth, and come into balance. Even a box stall will do.

"Every horse has two ends, and we must obtain control of both: the 'fore hand' by our hands, the 'back hand' by our legs. The moment a horse rests upon the hand, that moment he is out of balance. When the mouth is 'making' and alive to address, it is always moist on bars and lip angles.

"The bridoon 'sets' the head and gives the signals for turning, etc.; the curb restrains and the perpendicular carriage of the head, and so places it that the bridoon may act properly.

"The first impulse of the horse is always to yield to the pressure of the hands and of the legs, but this yielding is evanescent (with the exception, at least, and must be instantly rewarded by the yielding hand. Care must be taken that when the jaw is yielded it simply relaxes, and that the mouth does not open, lest this be interpreted as the object of the lesson.

the corral, when you stand in the center, and one can be bought for about 20 cents. It is the best, as this lash will not cut like a pleated one.

Now we are ready for our horse. Cut him out of the bunch, and drive him into the small corral, get the bunch away out of sight and hearing, and leave the horse by himself, if possible, for about an hour so as to let him get over fretting after the bunch. The longer you can leave him alone, the better he will handle.

If there are any spectators they should keep out of sight, they will take the horse's attention and bother you by speaking at critical moments.

Now enter the corral, at this if the horse is really wild, he will rush round and round the corral, trying to break out, etc.

Take your position in the middle of the corral, and begin to follow the horse round with the whip, flicking him on the quarters just above the tail, always in the same place, let him go round one way, say, perhaps a dozen times, then make him reverse and go round the other way, this will prevent both you and the horse getting dizzy. If you let him stop and reverse you must be sure to re-balance him in the face or any part of the head.

When the horse shows signs of not being comfortable, and jumping make

him stop and reverse oftener, each time as he turns to reverse and presents his hind quarters to you give him a good smart cut with the whip.

This will now have been going on for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and you will be thinking that the horse never will stop, or allow you to handle him, when all of a sudden he will stop and face you. Right now is the critical moment! Lower your whip and stand perfectly still. Then say "Come!" and repeat perhaps a dozen times, at last make a move to try and touch him on the nose, he will spring away again, now repeat the whip, at each fleck of the whip, (still always on the top of the tail, or round the back legs) say "Come!"

Soon he will stop and face you again, go through the same performance again, and as he whirls away from you, be sure you don't miss him with the whip.

You have now put in about half an hour and are sure no good will ever follow this kind of fooling, (the darkest hour is always before the dawn!) just when you least expect it, the horse will stop and come slowly up to you. Keep still as death! Sometimes he will walk right up to you and smell you all over. Don't move. When he quiets down begin to handle him very gently. Don't hurry. Handle his neck first and keep rubbing till he will let you rub all over his head, be careful not to frighten him by any quick move. If he breaks away be sure to catch him with the whip, if you get careless and miss him, you will spoil him. When he again faces you, step back a couple of feet, say "Come!" and fleck him round the front legs, keep doing this till he will come right across the corral. Each time he comes whether it is six inches or twenty feet, lower the whip, (never put it out of your hand) and pet him for a minute or two. He soon learns that the only comfortable place in the corral, is where you are, with his head over your shoulder.

He should now, at the end of three quarters of an hour, understand the word "Come". Next turn round and make him follow you about, always be on the watch for him to break away, and if he does be sure to get him promptly with the whip. On his returning to you pet him again, until you can't get rid of him.

Now start and keep rubbing and talking to him until you can rub him right back to his tail. You must be very careful to rub and handle him on both sides from the very first, otherwise he will have, what Easterners used to think all "bronchos" had, i. e. a devil's side, which meant that they were shy if handled on the off side.

This is the time to start handling his feet. With a little patience you won't have much trouble in doing this, if you start at this stage, should you put it off till after the horse has been broken to harness you may have ten times the trouble.

As you rub and talk to the horse, standing in front and slightly to one side, try and rub a front leg. If he won't allow this with a little patience you can get your whip lash round his fetlock, gently lift the leg—pull it out in front of him, at each attempt say "lift". Should he break away or get restive use the whip sharply round his back quarters, petting him when he comes to you again. He will soon allow you to lift his leg and hold it. If he puts weight on it double your fist and press your knuckles into his shoulder and he will soon take his weight off.

Now start on the back leg of the same side, begin by rubbing him all over the back with the whip getting further back all the time. Stroke him slowly down the leg right to the foot, if he kicks, hit him with the whip, pet again as usual, and continue rubbing with the whip till he won't flinch at all, then loop the lash round the fetlock as you did to the front foot, and with your left hand on his back (if you are handling the nigh leg) pull the leg forward, be satisfied if at first he just lifts it, if he wants to put it down, don't fight with him so long as he stands quiet, go slowly, and be sure to say "lift" at each attempt, until you can put the foot on your knee, let it rest there a few moments, then take the leg backwards, holding it by the loop of the lash, until you have it in position for shoeing.

In doing all this, go slowly and make no quick moves, if he gets frightened, he will surely spring away and kick you.

Do the same now on the off side, a little patience and firmness will be all that is required. Make him clearly understand that if he moves he gets the whip and if he stands still nothing will hurt him.

By now the horse will follow you all round the corral and stand still for you to handle his feet and should show no nervousness at all. Take a coat or blanket, whirl it round your head, throw it at him, if he kicks, use the whip promptly. He will soon take no notice of it at all but will come to your call, even if you throw the coat in his face as he is coming up.

All this has been done in say, an hour to an hour and a quarter. Now put on his halter and rope, for the first time and lead him about. He will soon come when you pull use the whip round his front legs, if he won't.

One more fight and he is quiet! Open the gate of the corral, go outside, not more than a foot, call the horse. He won't like to come; use the whip. Make him come up to you, then pet him, back up not more than two or three feet, until at last he is clear of the gate. Now handle and pet him a while. Take care he does not get away.

Now make him lead to the stable, when you get to the stable door, do just the same as you did at the corral gate.

You may expect quite a fight before he will walk into the stable but stay with him, never pull on the halter shank. Keep saying "Come," and use your whip round his front feet. He will soon give in and you can then tie him up. He will give a few good pulls and quit.

You now have a whip broken horse for the rest of his days. No skin off, no sore head, and quieter than you could have believed it possible to make the horse in a month. And it has just taken one hour and a half.

From now on you can follow any system of breaking you like, you will find everything comes easy. The horse has confidence in you and can be brought to time in any emergency by merely a tap of the whip round the front legs, and saying "Come".

For horses who are bad leaders, vicious, etc., this breaking has no equal. I have broken somewhere round one hundred and fifty head, in the last few years and never met a horse on whom it was a failure.

For the ranchman who wants his horses quiet, to sell with as little handling as possible, I don't think any other system of handling can be compared to "whip breaking". Strange as it may seem, it is really kindness that produces the result.

In this article I have supposed the horse to be just an average prairie raised colt four or five years old, but some horses show considerable "fight" run backwards, kick, sulk and don't want to run round, others will "strike". Each and every horse will have his little point about which he will argue, but the principle of this breaking will, I believe, come out ahead no matter how bad the horse.

Sometimes it will be found easier to put the halter on earlier in the performance than at the time I have suggested. But sooner or later, you must make the horse afraid to turn his back quarters to you, and learn that you won't hurt him if he faces you.

I can understand that whip breaking may seem a little hard on the horse—But remember that there is no sore head and the horse never throws himself and thereby hurts himself far more than he is hurt by the whip.

The result is far more permanent and complete than that attained by any of the old methods of halter breaking.

And surely if ever the end justified the means, it does so in this case.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

Millwood, Man.

A New School House.

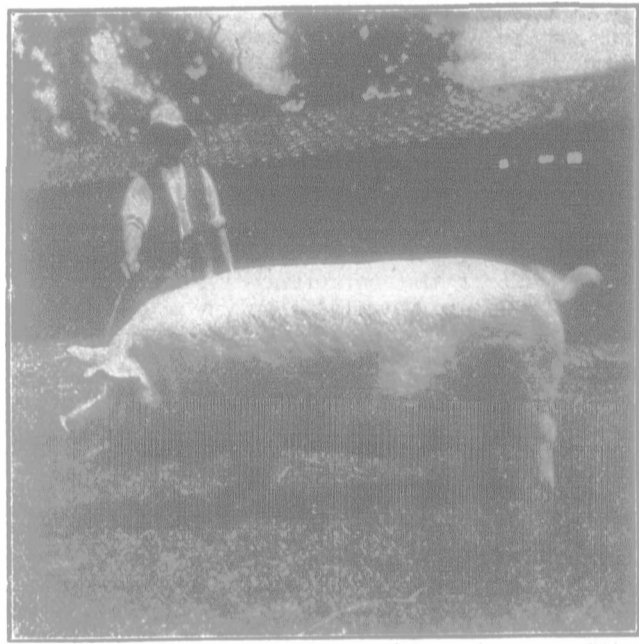
The new school house at Lenore, Man., which replaces the old one-roomed building, whose use for educational purposes will henceforth be discontinued, is a handsome four-roomed, solid brick structure, with a stone foundation and a full-sized basement, affording separate playrooms for girls and boys. An efficient hot-air system of heating has been installed. The capacity of the school is from 160 to 200 pupils. At present there are not enough students to fill the building and only two class-rooms are being occupied, but, as the district is a growing one, it was considered prudent to anticipate future requirements. The deputy minister of education says this is one of the finest four roomed buildings in the province, reflecting great credit on the trustees, Messrs. Donahue, Grant and Wilson, who were responsible for the undertaking.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter.

Considerable discussion is taking place at present regarding the improvements necessary to make Canadian machinery, and especially binders or harvesters, suitable for our purposes here. We have quite a number of ingenious farmers in Scotland who effect improvements off their own bats. These improvements are suggested by the necessities of the soil and climate here, and, while some of them are not likely to be called for elsewhere, many of them are improvements likely to prove useful anywhere.

Clydesdales share with Shorthorns the honors this season. The export trade, especially to Canada, has been abnormal. About 1,200 head have been exported since the beginning of 1906, most of which have gone to Canada. Possibly 800 head have reached your shores this season, and recently the shipments have been very heavy. We have had with us Mr. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., who took away a big lot of fillies and the first-prize yearling colt at the H. & A. S. Show at Peebles. Some folks are content with moderately good animals, but Mr. Bryce is a believer in being at the top. Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, has been doing a very big trade in fillies. Among the recent shippers have been Paul and Macfarlane, Moose Jaw.

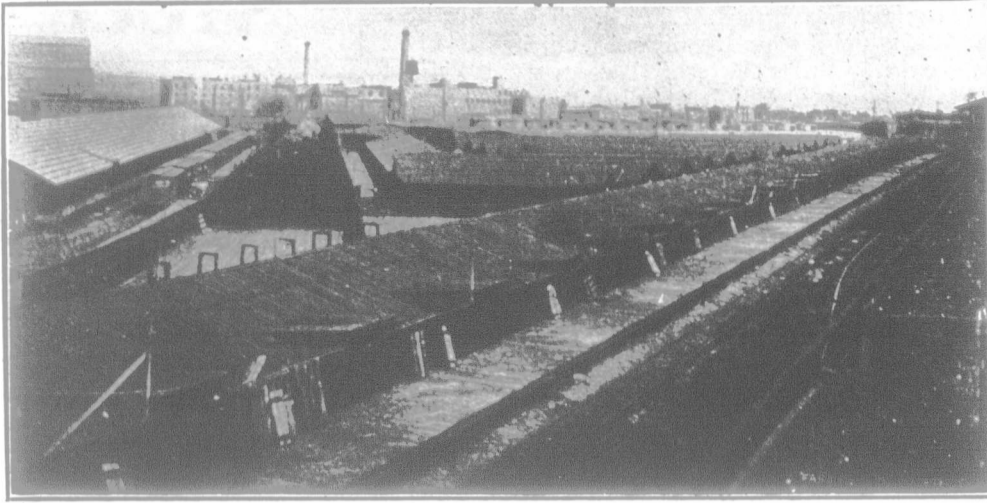


HOLYWELL GENIUS.
An English Yorkshire Champion, 1906.

The extent of the trade in Clydesdales is represented in the prosperous condition of the Clydesdale Horse Society. Seventy-seven members were elected at its last meeting, and the Council authorized the investment of a further £1,000. The Society, after a long fight with adversity, has turned the corner, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Harking back to the great trade in Shorthorns, some reference may fittingly be made to Amos Cruickshank. His memory has been revived through a series of admirably-written articles which have appeared in the *Scottish Farmer*. This is the best account of Amos and Anthony Cruickshank and their Shorthorn ventures which has yet seen the light. The authoress is Miss I. M. Bruce, Inshfield, Insh-Abdn., and no better literary work on stock-breeding than hers has been done for some time. Reference was made in her last article to the introduction of Cruickshank cattle to Canada through the agency of that fine old gentleman, James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont. It makes one think he is aging to recall the fact that he knew James Davidson, who was a man to know and esteem. He and Amos Cruickshank were old friends in Aberdeenshire, and for many years Mr. Davidson got all the surplus calves from Sittyton. There can be no doubt that in this way a big advance was made in the Shorthorn stock of Canada, and grand cattle were reared in that corner of Ontario. I daresay Miss Bruce could be induced to publish her Shorthorn articles in book form. Many who have read them are anxious she should do so.

We had a big day at the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on Wednesday. Lord Carrington



GENERAL VIEW OF PREMISES, MONTREAL STOCK-YARDS CO., PT. ST. CHARLES.
An abattoir and three packing plants in the background.

called a conference of those interested in horse-breeding, to discuss the best means of improving the equine stock of this country, so that it might become more than it is at present—a national asset. The president of the Board is anxious to get help in drafting a good workable scheme, and, in spite of an income tax at 1s. per £, he is hopeful that a good scheme would get support from the Chamber of the Exchequer. It may be questioned whether the conference of Wednesday contributed much to the desired result. As on many a former occasion, I was impressed by the signal ignorance of Englishmen regarding what is going on outside their own sphere. The account of what is being done in Ireland to improve horses, seemed to be news to members of the Royal Commission on Horse-breeding. For self-complacency and self-confident insularity, commend one to an Englishman. (This must mean the stay-at-home specimen, otherwise the generalization is a little too sweeping. Ed.) The self-complacency came out in some of the speeches delivered at the conference. This is the best possible kind of world, if only you breed horses for racing and country work; that is, hunting. These are the only horses in the world, and agriculture exists to foster in some way the amusement of the country squire. This was, to some extent, the burden of what some of the speakers said. There is a dilettante scheme at work under what is called the Brood Mare Society. Its operations are on a very moderate scale, and are confined to placing out mares with farmers. Still, it is the same wretched class of small-legged mares. If they are good enough to run races, they may be useful, and money accrue by them; but, in most cases they will be a nuisance about a farmhouse. The real question is: "How can the Government, during a time of peace, induce farmers to breed the class of remounts demanded by the service?" This is not an easy problem, yet a horse supply is a national asset. Out of 300,000 horses bought during the Boer war, only 70,000 were bought in Great Britain. We are apparently dependent on the outsider for our defence in time of war. That wants looking into and likewise amendment. But our conference on Wednesday did not contribute much to the desired end.

"SCOTLAND YET."

How Cattle are Handled at Montreal.

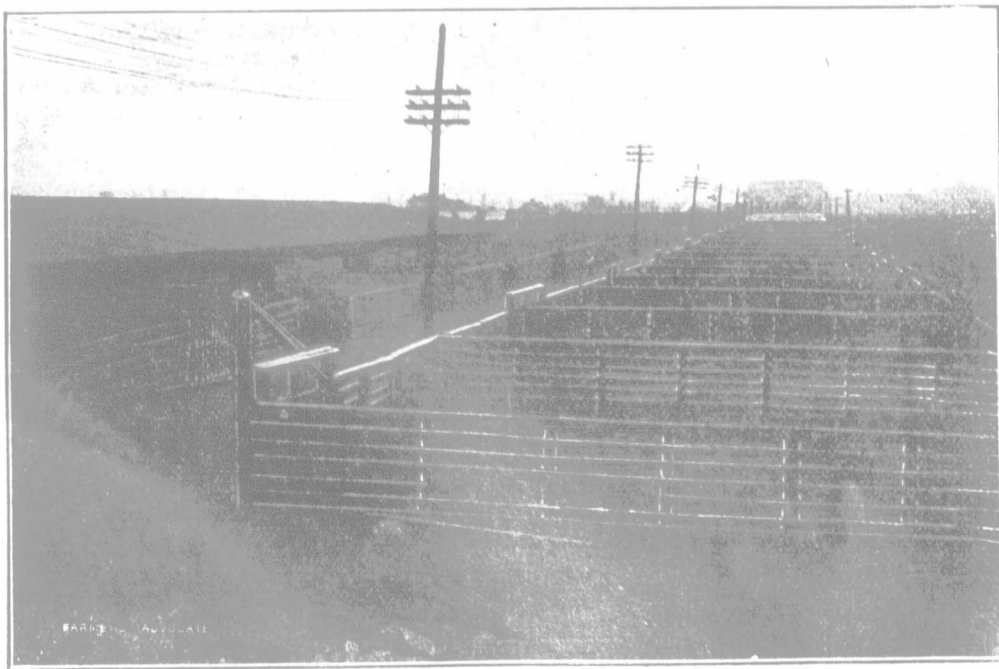
According to figures compiled by the *Montreal Gazette*, the export live-stock business of Montreal last year, counting the value of the stock, freight, insurance, feeding and handling, totalled \$9,134,131, being made up by 118,296 cattle and 21,036 sheep. This, together with much stuff consumed at home, and hogs packed at Montreal for export, passed through two stock-yards at that city. The Montreal Stock-yards Co. handle the business contributed by the Grand Trunk Railway System. The Canadian Pacific has its own stock-yards at Hochelaga. The latter is the transshipping point for practically all the range cattle from the Northwest, and the share of the export-cattle business coming to this point might be put down roughly at nearly two-thirds of the total. On sheep, Point St. Charles and Hochelaga probably break about even, taking one season with another, but the former has the bulge on hogs, being situated alongside several packing plants. The hogs, of course, do not figure in the live-stock export-trade statistics.

While passing through Montreal lately, a member of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* staff visited the yards, and obtained some particulars which, with the description of the facilities in handling our cattle in the Old Country, which will be published later should be interesting to our readers. The C. P. R. yards at Hochelaga are out at the east end of the city, and only export trade comes through them. A yard for local butchers' trade is situated about a mile distant, where there is also a public abattoir. This market and abattoir business is sub-let to a Philadelphia firm, but the C. P. R. retains direct control of the export-stock yards. The latter are about fifteen to twenty acres in extent, exclusive of the ground alongside that is owned by the leading exporting firm of Gordon & Ironside. The capacity of the C. P. R. yards alone, as given to us by the Superintendent, Mr. R. Gow, is about 4,000 cattle, 5,000 sheep and 500 horses. Gordon & Ironside could handle some 1,500 or 2,000 cattle, and accommodate quite a flock of sheep as well. A considerable area of the stock-yards is roofed, and the whole is floored with

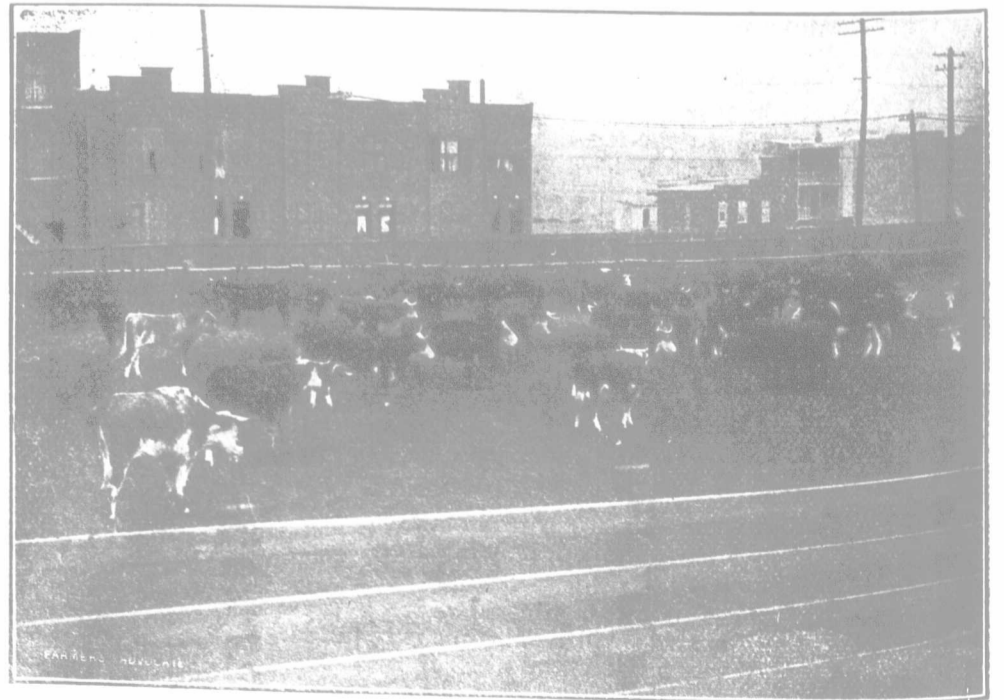
plank. The sections are systematically laid out and so arranged as to facilitate unloading from cars. All herding here is done by men on horse-back. The dock where the barges tie up is only a few hundred paces from the yards, and most of the cattle are driven down to it, along the public street, which crosses an electric-car line on the level and the Grand Trunk track by an overhead bridge. The attendants say the cattle go quietly enough along the earth street, but when the rangers strike the hollow-sounding bridge they are inclined to become excited, and require careful handling. Now and then a carload or a trainload come in which are too wild to be trusted on the street; these are reloaded into cars after being fed and watered and run down to the dockyards by a railway switch. Down at the dock are pens with a capacity for holding 700 head. By an inclined gangway they are walked up on to the barges, which will carry from 250 to 300 cattle each, according to the average weight, and overhead is room for a deck of sheep. Out in the river the stock is loaded onto the steamers.

Before leaving the yards all the cattle exported from Canada, except those going to the U. S., are inspected by a Government veterinarian. Dr. C. M. Baker is the official at the C. P. R. yards, and Dr. B. A. Sudgen at the Montreal Stock-yards premises, while Dr. Chas. McEachern is the man who looks after the health of imported horses. After being inspected, the cattle are watched and branded by the inspector's foreman and his assistants. The branding is usually done while the cattle are being "roped." Roping is accomplished by driving the cattle into a chute, where they stand single file, twenty to forty together. The ropes are quickly put around their necks, so the animals will be ready to tie up when they get on board ship. Branding is quickly performed by stamping them with a monogram VR mark, consisting of red paint. Until recently, this branding, or "marking," as it is more properly called, has been compulsory, but the regulation has lately been abrogated, and marking is now optional with the inspectors.

The Montreal Stock-yards Co. was organized many years ago for the accommodation of shippers and for the sale of live stock. The yards are situated at Point St. Charles, and are closely connected with the Grand Trunk Railway. Part of the premises lies in the form of a triangle to the south of St. Etienne St., with the apex towards the south. It is flanked by a railway switch on each side. The east track is used principally to accommodate American stock unloaded in transit. The other side is for stuff to be marketed locally and for export stock. North of St. Etienne St. is the abattoir owned by the company, and here also, are killing and yarding pens. Altogether, we should judge, the yards were somewhat smaller in area than those at Hochelaga, although no figures are at hand. The accommodations and fittings at these yards are of the very latest and best order, nearly all the spaces being covered with sheds, the floors closely planked, and everything provided to facilitate handling of the stock. The company has a first-class double-decked market, the ground floor of which is used for the sale of cattle, and the upper floor for sheep, lambs, calves and hogs. The company has also a



GLIMPSE OF THE C.P.R. STOCK-YARDS AT HOCHELAGA.



WESTERN RANGE CATTLE.
A bunch of Western Range cattle in their yard, adjoining the C.P.R. yards, at Hochelaga.

modern abattoir, with a capacity for killing 3,000 head of cattle, 5,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep and calves per week. Here animals are slaughtered for the city butchers, who are obliged to have all their killing done at one or the other of the public abattoirs. The charge for slaughtering and cooling cattle is 50 cents per head, hogs 30 cents, calves 15 cents, and sheep 10 cents. Offal is worked into fertilizer by the company. The Montreal Stock-yards also slaughter for one of the hog-packing houses in its immediate vicinity.

A fine new stable has been put up this summer, to be used mostly for the winter export trade. It has a capacity of 800 head of cattle, tied in stalls; is provided with means of electric-lighting, and is floored throughout with concrete—the only pen or stable at either yard where we saw concrete floor, although it must be only a question of time, one would think, till that material alone will be used.

Apart from the abattoir business, the company makes its profits from the feed supplied. The prices seem high, compared to ruling market quotations, but when one considers that this charge includes free attendance, water, light and stabling accommodation, it is not out of the way. In fact, the superintendent of the C. P. R. yards assured us there is no profit in their yards except the indirect one in the accommodation afforded shippers. The schedule of rates is uniform at both yards. It is as follows: Hay fed in yards, \$20 ton; meal, \$40 ton; peas, \$1.25 bushel; corn, \$1.00 bushel; oats, 60 cents bushel; stabling horses per day, 60 cents; stabling imported horses (stallions) per day or fraction thereof, \$1.00; leading horses, 25 cents each, minimum \$1.00; meals for horses, 25 cents each; slatting cars, \$5.00 each. The Stock-yards Company furnishes all hay or straw required in cars for feeding and bedding stock in transit. Charges for weighing are 2 cents per cwt. for sheep, hogs and calves, and 10 cents a head for cattle. It will be seen that the company has a virtual monopoly in its way, but it is doubtful if shippers could obtain the service more cheaply, all things considered, if they provided feed, etc., themselves. Taking things all round, the facilities appear to be first-class, especially at the Point St. Charles yards, which are decidedly ahead of those at Chicago. We heard no complaints whatever from stockmen, and a day's observation discovered no complaints either in equipment or handling of the stock.

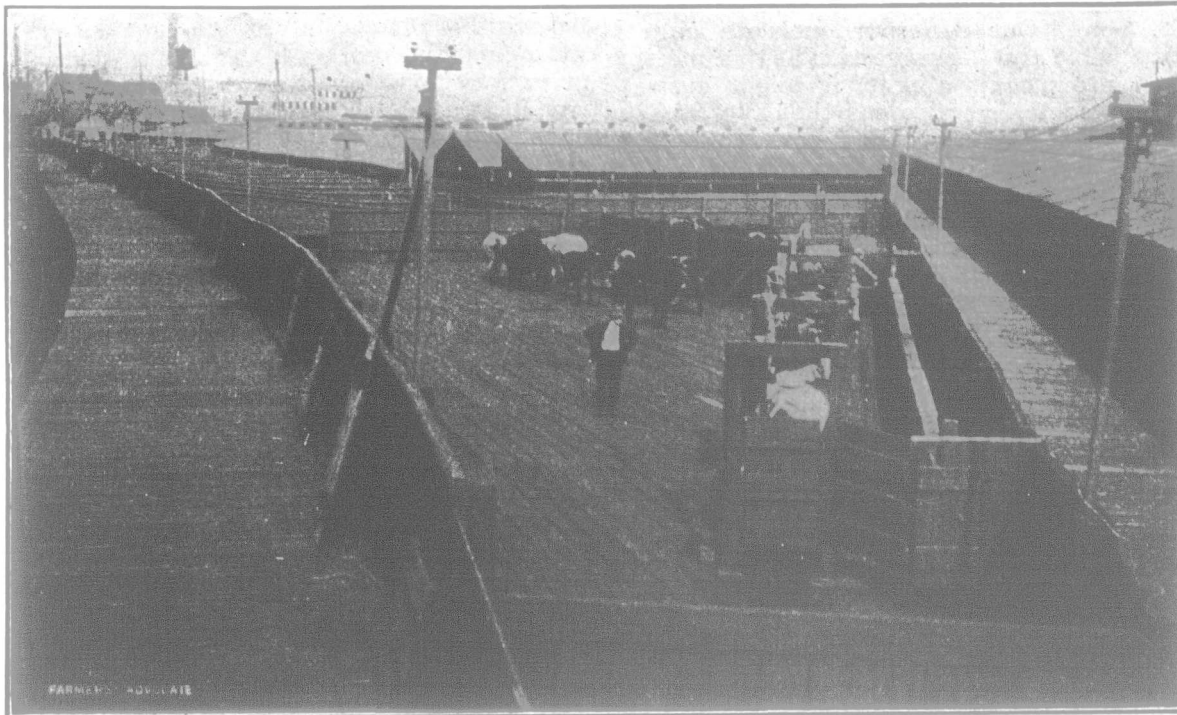
The Meat Business and Tuberculosis.

The Raider in the *Scottish Farmer* says: "Tuberculosis should no longer be trifled with in this country. *Mr. Trotter's figures confirm the view generally held by scientific men on the subject. In 1904 18.54 per cent. of the home-killed cattle in Glasgow condemned as unfit for human food, were tuberculous. Many of these would have been condemned apart from their tuberculous condition, but that does not affect the main point. In 1905 the percentage was 19.75 per cent. Only 0.22 per cent. of the calves condemned were found to be tuberculous. This

proves that the disease develops after the animal is advanced in life, and that the so-called hereditary theory of the disease is without foundation in fact. The disease would appear to be almost unknown among sheep. This again suggests that the theory underlying the open-air treatment of the disease is thoroughly sound. Sheep spend most of their existence in the open; cows, on the other hand, are for the most part indoors. Swine are not subject to the disease to any appreciable extent. Of carcasses condemned in Glasgow in 1904, 1.19 per cent., and in 1905 1.31 per cent., were tuberculous.

*Mr. Trotter, M.R.C.V.S., is the meat inspector for the Glasgow corporation.

This table shows clearly without making many words that Saskatchewan's claim is a well founded one, no matter if you compare it with Alberta's, Manitoba's or Ontario's representation. In my opinion the time is not very far distant when the two new provinces will have a claim to a more increased representation, if not already so, for it is only natural, that now, after these new provinces are getting over the pioneer state of affairs, their farmers will have more time and means to look for improvements in regard to cattle breeding, and although some may say that the present market values are not too encouraging for cattle breeding, I think that just the contrary is the case; the present rather



ROPING AND BRANDING EXPORT CATTLE PREPARATORY TO LOADING ON SHIPS.

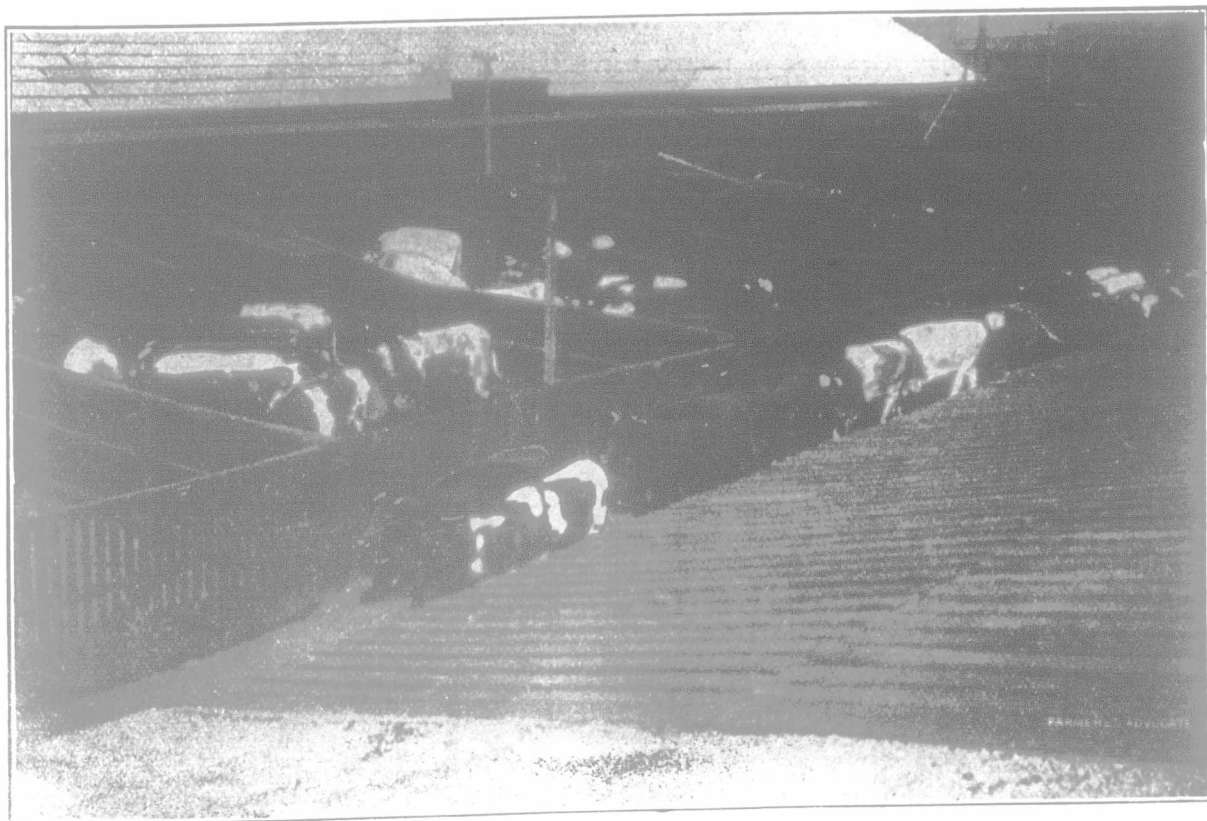
Saskatchewan is Entitled to Representation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with great interest your article re the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in the last copy of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, and as a Shorthorn breeder of the province of Saskatchewan I may say, that I not only fully agree with your views as to the rearrangement of the directorate, but I think that one director for Saskatchewan and one for the Maritime provinces and Quebec is the least representation they should get. I have before me the 20th annual report of the D.S.H.B.A. and I think from the table given there on page 7, showing the number of members from the different provinces at the end of the year 1905, Saskatchewan claims for representation on the board of the directors by at least one man is no more than just. We find that Ontario with 1689 members is represented by 11 directors; Manitoba with 238 members by 3 directors; Alberta with 104 members by 1 director; and Saskatchewan with 103 members by none.

low values on the market should induce the intelligent farmer more than ever to go more into pure bred (that should presume high class) cattle breeding, for it is easier to start a small herd of real good pure bred cattle at times when the prices are low than when prices are high. The fact that during times of low prices, *only* good quality brings fair prices should, and will induce our intelligent Western farmer to take steps to improve the quality of his cattle, especially as it costs him just as much to raise a scrub animal as a good one. The farmer will soon find out that he will be able to make more money with fewer cattle, but good ones, than with more, but poor ones, it is everywhere the same fact, it is not the "multa" but the "multum" that pays best at the end. As in regard to the election of directors I think myself that it would be a move in the right direction, if the directors of the Western provinces could be elected or at least nominated by the breeders of their respective province, for they know each other better and know better than far-away people, who will be the right man to represent their interests, few of them would care to undertake the long and expensive trip to Toronto only to elect a director. I think, and this is the point where I disagree with your proposed mode of election, none of them, at least none of those who have the interest of their breed at heart, would object to meet at the call of the vice-president during December at some convenient place within their Province, not only to elect or nominate a director, but also to discuss other matters of importance for their breed, or matters to bring before the general meeting in January through their legal representatives. I am sure that every member that takes real interest not only in the breed but also in the very important work of the D. S. H. B. A. will be only too glad to attend such a provincial meeting and these meetings should become a means for exchange of different opinions on breeding and association matters and would also make the organization stronger and greatly assist the vice-president and representing director in placing the ideas and wishes of their fellow members of that province before the general meeting, such a course, I think would be the proper one and bring new life into the organization, more anyway than if we permit the members to vote from their homes.

To induce the individual member of an association to take at least some active part in the affairs of their breed and corporation is in my opinion the medium to bring life in its body.



READY TO BE LOADED ON CARS FOR BOSTON, MONTREAL STOCK-YARDS CO., PT. ST. CHARLES.

You certainly will excuse me for placing my views on this matter so fully and freely before you, but I thought your article was written with the intention to start a discussion on those very vital matters in the interest as well of our single provinces as also of our great D. S. H. B. A., for I fully agree with you, that it is very important for the breed as well as for the breeder, to have a strong effective central organization to represent and take care of our interests in public life, but how to make it a really strong and representative body of all the many Shorthorn breeders of our vast Dominion, this was, I suppose, the question that moved you to writing your article and this is what started me to place my views before you.

Regina. P. M. BREDT.
 [Ed. note. Our correspondent's criticism is most valuable and his suggestion as to a meeting in each province is alright, it might even be possible to combine both ideas, the ballot and the meeting. Under the revised constitution for provincial live stock associations elaborated by Ex.-Live Stock Commissioner F. W. Hodson, and G. H. Greig, now Assistant Live Stock Commissioner for Western Canada, provision was made for just what Mr. Bredt has suggested. More discussion, more life, less cliquism will result in strengthening other breed societies besides the Shorthorn.]

The Policy of the Health of Animals Branch with Respect to Tuberculosis.

It may be said, and with some show of reason, that the policy at present pursued by the department in regard to this insidious and destructive disease, is less active than it should be. While admitting that appearances would so indicate, I would say that my reason for counselling the policy of comparative inertia now being followed is that so far no satisfactory, intelligent method of dealing with bovine tuberculosis has been evolved, and that I consider it better to await the results of the investigations now being conducted by scientists in different parts of the world, rather than to inaugurate a campaign along any of the various lines hitherto adopted, none of which have proved successful, and almost all of which have been abandoned after a more or less severe trial of public patience and a corresponding drain on public and private purses.

Since tuberculin was first introduced many communities have passed legislation regarding its use, which, after being enforced for a longer or shorter period, and causing more or less irritation and consequent agitation, has in most cases been repealed, having entirely failed in accomplishing the object desired. It was thought for many years, and by some men who should have known better, that if a herd of cattle was tested, the reactors destroyed and the premises disinfected, the disease was stamped out, the owner being left, thereafter, to follow his own course. As I have maintained in previous reports, such a theory is absolutely wrong and untenable. Repeated experiments have shown that from 8 to 50 days may elapse after infection before it is possible to obtain from the animal a reaction to tuberculin. This being the case it goes without saying that frequent and repeated tests are necessary before it is safe to pronounce free from tuberculosis any herd which has been once infected. For example, in a herd of 100 cattle 25 are found to react to the first test. In such a case the theory was that 75 which did not react were perfectly sound and safe. It must be remembered, however, that these 75 cattle have been living, and that in probably very close contact, with the 25 reactors. Under these circumstances it is almost certain that a second test in three months will bring to light a number of cases of tuberculosis which had not been developed at the time of the first test to a sufficient extent to produce a reaction. We will say, for the sake of illustration, that these cases are ten in number, and that the remaining 65 fail to react. Again, however, these 65 animals have been in contact with the 10 now shown to be diseased, and further tests will be required before the herd can be finally declared healthy. The same thing applies in the case of new cattle purchased to fill the places of those slaughtered, or for other reasons. A test prior to purchase while to some extent a safeguard, does not by any means constitute a guarantee of soundness. Even where the sharp practices followed by some sellers have not been brought into play, the newly purchased animal, if coming from an infected herd, must be looked upon with suspicion until its freedom from tuberculosis has

been proved by a second test three months after purchase. This being the case it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction of infection, to isolate carefully all newly purchased cattle during the period of probation. No one is more firmly convinced than myself of the value of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent, but it is subject to the limitation mentioned above, as well as to several others, among which may be mentioned the fraudulent methods adopted by many owners to prevent the occurrence of a typical reaction.

FRAUDULENT METHODS EASILY DETECTED BY CAPABLE VETERINARIANS.

The old plan of injecting tuberculin a few days before the time fixed for the test, and thus nullifying the work of the inspecting veterinarian was troublesome and in some cases expensive. It has also now largely lost its value as an agency for cheating through the discovery made by Professor Valle, of Alfort, that a reaction is actually obtainable even where tuberculin has been used only a short time previous, provided that taking of temperatures is commenced two hours after injection and continued until the usual time. Its place has, however, been taken by the much more cunning, and not less disreputable, practice of administering one or other of the coal tar antipyretics combined, as a rule, for safety's sake, with other drugs, to such animals as are known to be tuberculous or which begin to show a rise in temperature when undergoing the test. It is scarcely possible to deceive an experienced and wide-awake inspector by this scheme, but comparatively easy to hoodwink the veterinarian who depends largely upon his thermometer and pays no attention to the clinical symptoms which invariably accompany and accentuate a marked reaction to tuberculin.

While believing firmly in tuberculin when honestly used as a diagnostic agent and for specific and definite purposes, I maintain that in consideration of the foregoing facts and of the many other difficulties to be encountered, it is better to wait until we are sure of achieving reasonable results and so making some progress in the eradication of tuberculosis, before we decide upon any policy which would involve universal or promiscuous testing. Meanwhile, no effort should be spared to induce owners of cattle to adopt every possible and reasonable means of combating the disease by practical common sense methods.

DISEASE MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY COMBATED BY OWNERS.

The Bang system which is followed by Senator Edwards and several of our other large breeders, and which has been fully described in previous reports, has much to recommend it and should be more generally adopted than it is.

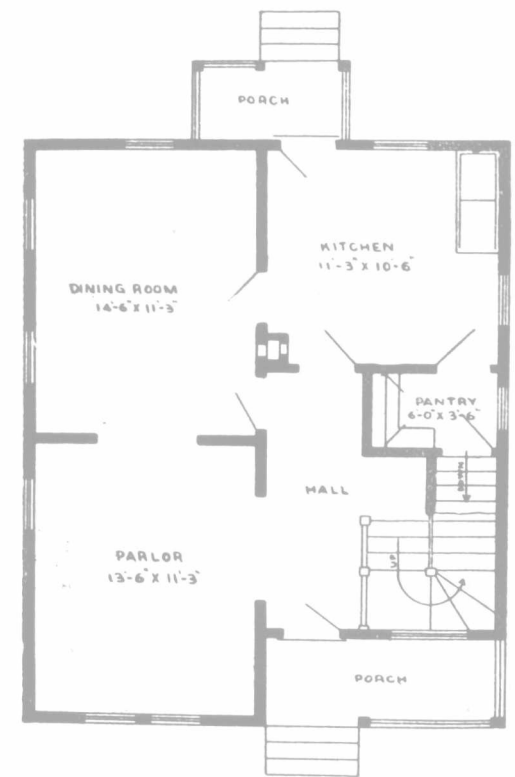
Within the reach of every man, however, and at the lowest possible cost, there lies the best and most effective agent yet discovered for the eradication of tuberculosis. Of infinitely greater value than tuberculin and much more easy of administration is a plentiful supply of fresh air. If there is one matter to-day in which veterinarians are behind the age it is that of failing to insist at all times, in season and out of season, on the importance to live stock of thorough and effective ventilation. Having before us the object lesson afforded by the medical profession and the marvellous results which its members are achieving by open air treatment, not only helping, but actually curing advanced cases of tuberculosis, to say nothing of checking the disease, as is now daily done, in its early stages, it is nothing short of disgraceful that we are yearly permitting thousands of valuable animals to become infected owing to the unsanitary conditions under which their owners insist on keeping them. Of the truth of this contention, which is, perhaps, at first sight, rather sweeping, there is no lack of proof. In northern countries where cattle are generally closely housed and where a proper system of ventilation is the exception and not the rule, we almost invariably find bovine tuberculosis rampant. In milder climates where animals have free access to fresh air, as for instance among the Hereford cattle in England, it is a rare thing to find a case of that disease. On the ranges tuberculosis is unknown except where it has been introduced by some pampered stable bred individual and even such a one is more likely to recover than to die, provided the malady is not too far advanced and the first winter can be endured.

To put the case plainly, stockmen are breeding tuberculosis a great deal faster through neglect of this important subject of ventilation than it would ever be possible to stamp it out by the promiscuous use of tuberculin and the slaughter of diseased animals.—THE VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL.

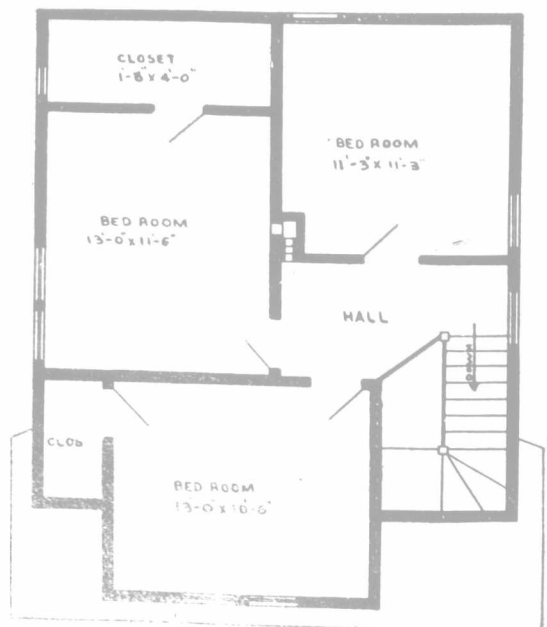
FARM

Plan of a Small House.

A reader has asked for the plan of a small, convenient, complete house, which explains the presence of the plan on this page. This house may not suit his tastes in every way as the terms he used in describing his wishes are merely relative, but if this plan does not suit he may be able to gather a few ideas from other plans we expect to run during the next few months. The plans herewith are self explanatory and we invite comment upon them.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

People Should Own the Coal.

The situation with regard to a supply of coal from Manitoba and the Western Provinces has now assumed a very serious turn. The population of our cities, towns, villages and rural districts has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations. This has created a demand for fuel altogether beyond the capabilities of the mines to supply and the railways to handle. Add to this difficulty that of the mine being shut down by strike; dealers at distributing points are unable to secure anything like a sufficient supply; settlers scattered over vast plains a hundred miles or more from wood; prospects of a bitterly cold winter setting in; and railways blockaded with snow for weeks as has happened in years gone by especially on the branch lines. Under these circumstances it is too much to ask for and demand the Government ownership and operation of coal mines?

Who, but the people of Canada, were the owners of these vast and most valuable mines placed by kindly Providence for the use, benefit and comfort of the millions who will inhabit these fertile and treeless plains, also for the extraction by the manufacture of the golden wealth of the mountains beyond?

Should this vast heritage of the people be handed over to a few political favorites for the creation of a class of coal barons and millionaires? Canada should take warning from the situation in the United States where the people are so bitterly fighting the trusts. Facing a long hard winter with a shortage of fuel is not a pleasant feature of life on the plains.

It should never be allowed to occur again. In the meantime prompt action should be taken by the Government to relieve the famished districts.

Rapid City, Man.

M. TURRIFF.

Timothy, Manure, Farmers' Telephones and the Line Elevators.

Declining crop yields and increasing weeds have directed the attention of many to better methods of farming, in Manitoba the summer fallow has not been a profitable method the increase being in straw and therefore expense in handling and not in grain. In conversation recently with the reeve of Langford municipality, W. G. Pollock, he stated that he found sowing the land to timothy, taking off one crop, then putting on the manure gave good results, far better than summer fallow, all things considered, and the crop the year following timothy was quite clean. His is a four year rotation, two wheat, barley and seed down, hay, manure and break up. He is emphatic on the method of sowing the grass seed, believing that the attachment ahead of the grain drill is far preferable to sowing it mixed with the grain, and that better results are got by sowing with wheat or barley than oats. The latter method (mixed with the grain) buried in the grass seed too deeply and resulted in an uneven stand. Mr. Pollock uses considerable cut feed, feeding oats heaves and straw cut to horses, of which he had sixteen head, and to his cattle; he feeds annually a dozen or more for beef, preferring to let them go off as four-year-olds. Barley, chopped, is the main feed used for fattening the cattle which are usually bred on the home farm, occasionally he purchases steers from the outside. An interesting feature of the locality in which Mr. Pollock lives is the farmers' telephone line, he and seven others formed a little company, costing each about \$100 for which they got the best poles, wires, transmitters and receivers; they also have connection with the Neepawa town switchboard at \$2.00 per annum. Reeve Pollock expressed himself to the effect that if legislation was passed compelling the Bell Telephone Company to give connection to either farmers or independent telephones in the country, it would be all that was necessary; he stated that it was in his municipality that the ratepayers voted so unmistakably last spring against a municipal system. Queried as to competition in grain buying he informed us that the elevators had tried their best to put the local independent buyer out of business, but that he handled more this year than ever, getting the bulk of what came on to the Neepawa market.

Tell the Truth About the Land and no Harm Will be Done.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of the 21st inst and under the heading, "The Record Cattle Season", you appear to consider the prediction that the settling of the ranching country by farmers would result in diminishing the production of beef has proved false. Now, paradoxical as it may appear, this increased shipment is in part owing to the efforts made by the ranchers to curtail their herds.

A few years back when the ranchers recognized that the invasion of the ranges by the farmers would result in becoming a permanent occupation, they became alarmed, and those who were depending on the open range for grazing were all anxious to sell their herds, but, as the buyers of stock cattle were practically only those comparatively few who were provided with ranges that were reserved from settlement, the open range ranchers had to select the best and least disastrous way of getting out of their business, and spaying their yearling heifers was found the only feasible way. Some attempted to dry up their herds, but on the open range this did not prove successful, in fact, one of the largest ranches that reduced the number of its bulls from 250 to none at all had 2,600 calves the following spring.

Now while spaying eventually runs a herd out, it for a time enormously increases the shipments of beef, it practically doubles the production, but as spayed heifers are not marketed until they are four or five years old the result of spaying has just commenced to be felt, and will be felt for a few years longer.

There is another factor also which has helped to swell the output of beef. The farmers who have gone into Northern Alberta have found that country admirably adapted for mixed farming, and they are turning off now a considerable number of beef which will increase annually.

To state, however, that the number of cattle in what is, or was known, as the ranching country, is not on the decrease is entirely contrary to evidence one sees daily. We find the smallest even of the ranchers seeking in vain to sell their stock cattle, we see them spaying their heifer calves and disposing to the butchers every cow that goes dry and will make beef. We see cows with calves a drug in the market, and if they do sell, going for less than an old dry cow that will make some kind of beef. If there are any purchasers we find the buyers are all large ranchers who are provided with ranges which they took care to select as being land not desirable for settlement.

Although the number of both ranchers and cattle is diminishing still we must regard with satisfaction the great progress this country has made since it was discovered it was suitable for wheat growing. Yet it is the opinion of some that the prosperity of the entire country would be advanced rather than retarded if considerable portions had been reserved for ranching some years to come, and that ranchers would prove the best friends the farmers had in providing them at home with a market for such grain as may prove unsuitable for shipping, because the ranchers were just beginning to find out that it would prove profitable to finish their cattle on grain, consequently, if parts of this country least suitable for agriculture had been reserved from settlement the result would have been advantageous; but now I am on dangerous ground and must tread carefully.

The most deplorable feature I see since the farmers' invasion is that one must be careful not to express his true opinion of southern Alberta, unless he believes that particular locality to be superlatively suitable for wheat growing. If you say that you believe it to be an excellent ranching country you are regarded with suspicion. If in an unguarded moment you should forget yourself and state that you thought some particular locality was only suitable for ranching you would be regarded as a knocker and made feel thankful you were not lynched.

Now there is no part of this continent, I believe that would suffer less from having the truth told about it than Southern Alberta, in fact the truth would be fully as fascinating and in the end more beneficial than false praise. Those who are engaged in farming and have selected the proper localities have not overstated the truth when they declare the country an excellent farming one. There is a class, however, the speculator, the man who has bought large tracts and is anxious to make large profits on land that perhaps is only suitable for ranching and which should have been reserved for such, he it is that curses the rancher and calls him a liar, but any misrepresentations the ranchers may have made about Southern Alberta are harmless in result, compared to those made by the speculator, who by this means succeeds in foisting land unsuitable for agriculture on the incoming settler who desires to farm.

Southern Alberta.

E. H. MAUNSELL.

DAIRY

Cow Paths that Lead Far Apart.

Prof. Wilber J. Fraser, Chief in Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, has been furnishing the American agricultural press with some articles on dairy husbandry calculated to make readers sit up and think. In the August 16th number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE we published one of these letters, being a recital of the achievements of two cows in the College herd, one of which was purchased as a four-year-old for \$50, and has produced an annual average of \$96 worth of butter for ten years. Beside her was a cow with a six years' average record of only \$38 worth of butter, being \$58 a year less than that of the good cow.

Similar differences occur between the best and the poorest cows in all herds, and the most expert judge cannot detect the difference, except by daily weighing and periodical testing of the milk.

In a recent number of the Jersey Bulletin, Prof. Fraser returns to the subject, expressing his arguments with a graphic pictorial representation, in connection with which he writes as follows:

"Illinois has a million dairy cows. Like men, they do not all travel the same path nor reach the same destination. Whither are they going, and how far, in their service for the dairyman? Who has stopped to ask, much less to answer the question? What difference is there in their efficiency? The dairyman has been in the dark as to the paths his cows take. But under the arc-light of the scales and the Babcock test the parting of the ways is made plain. Half of all the cows in Illinois take the one or the other of the paths shown in the accompanying illustration.

"Extensive investigations by the Illinois Experiment Station indicate that a fourth of all the cows in the State follow the left-hand path. That is, they produce no more than an average of 133½ pounds butter-fat per year. That is the average of the lowest fourth of 554 cows in 36 Illinois herds tested a full year by this Station. This path is not the "milky way"; it lacks the upward arch, the starry brightness—and the milk.

"At 23 cents a pound for butter-fat, these 139 cows make a return of \$30.77 to the dairyman. At \$30 per year for feed (and who would figure it less?), their profit is 77 cents per cow per year. It takes one of these cows 4½ days to earn one cent profit.

THE RIGHT-HAND PATH.

"But the highest fourth of the 554 cows produce 301 pounds butter-fat, which means an income of \$69.32, and a clear profit of \$31.32 per cow (after taking out \$38 for feed). These are the cows taking the right-hand path above. These are certainly the right cows, and the path they take leads right on to the right things for the dairyman—profit, progress, plenty, an attractive home, wider usefulness, higher education for his children, and real enjoyment of country life for all the family. And the right dairyman will take great pains to add this kind of cows to his herd.

"The average cow in that right-hand path is worth as much in actual profit to the dairyman as 40½ cows in the left hand path; and 25 cows of this better sort return as much profit as 1,021 cows that turn to the left.

"As seen above, the poor cows naturally find their way to a poor barn, a poor home, a poorly-kept farm and poor dairyman; and in the end, the dairyman will do well, after slaving hard for years, if he does not find his way "over the hill to the poorhouse." If all these things are not met with on that cow path, it will be no fault of the great bovine procession travelling that way.

ENTIRE HERDS TAKE WRONG PATH.

"Not only individual cows, but large portions of herds, and even whole herds, take the wrong path at the parting of the ways. Of these 36 herds, all the cows of the poorest herd averaged a profit of but \$1.74 per cow per year. The average cow of the best herd is worth more than 24 cows of the kind that form the poorest three herds.

"The writer knows three other dairy herds whose milk returns show a profit of but 62 cents per cow for the year, while in the same neighbor-

hood are three herds whose milk averaged a profit of \$60.94 per cow. One cow of this last kind equals 96 cows of the other three herds. And in another locality the same kind of a contrast came to the writer's attention.

south. The sun's rays are very beneficial to fowl, especially during the winter months. During a number of years we have been trying different styles of poultry houses. The first houses, constructed some ten or more years ago,

and forth, so that the ventilation can be adjusted to the weather conditions. The roosting quarters in this house have curtains, which can be dropped on very cold nights.

Trap-nests are used in all the houses, and are on the ground level. These take up some floor-space that might be used for exercising the fowls were we using other styles of nests.

The second house is what is known as the "Maine State" house. This house is practically open to the weather on the front or south side. There are canvas curtains, which can be dropped as a protection against wind and snow on stormy days. On the other days these canvas curtains are to be kept rolled up, and the fowls allowed to exercise in the fresh air. The ends of the house are single-ply matched lumber; the back wall of the house is matched lumber lined with paper, and is sheeted again on the inside. This is done in order to make a warm roosting coop, which is protected at night in front by canvas curtains.

The third house is the warmest of the four, and is built of matched lumber and lined with paper. There is a dead-air space between the inside and outside walls. The building is made as tight as possible, the windows, doors, etc., all being made to fit tightly.

Many houses on this plan are moist inside. To do away with the moisture, we have a straw loft. The straw is placed on boards which are four to six inches apart. These boards are placed on a level with the roof or ceiling. The straw absorbs the moisture, and keeps the house dry.

The fourth house is one of the extremely airy ones, being made of boards that are dressed on one side and the cracks battened; about half of the front is open to the weather, but may be closed in on stormy days by large doors. There is not any special protection for the roost, the chickens roosting in this house in exactly the same temperature as they worked in during the day. This house, needless to mention, is much cheaper than the other styles.

NOTES ON EXPERIMENTAL HOUSES.

During the period of 1905, the cold house, or No. 4, gave much the best results, and for the months of January and February, of 1906, it leads, but does not do as well in March, probably owing to more hens being broody.

The warm house, or No. 3, gave the poorest results in each year.

The average temperature in 1905 was lower than in 1906.

The average egg production was lower in 1905 than in 1906.

The food consumed during the winter of 1905 was greater than during the same season of 1906.

The fowls in the houses during the season of 1905 were not as good birds as those in the 1906 test, there being more old hens and late-hatched pullets. These may be the cause of less eggs in 1905, although House No. 4 gave better results during the cold season.

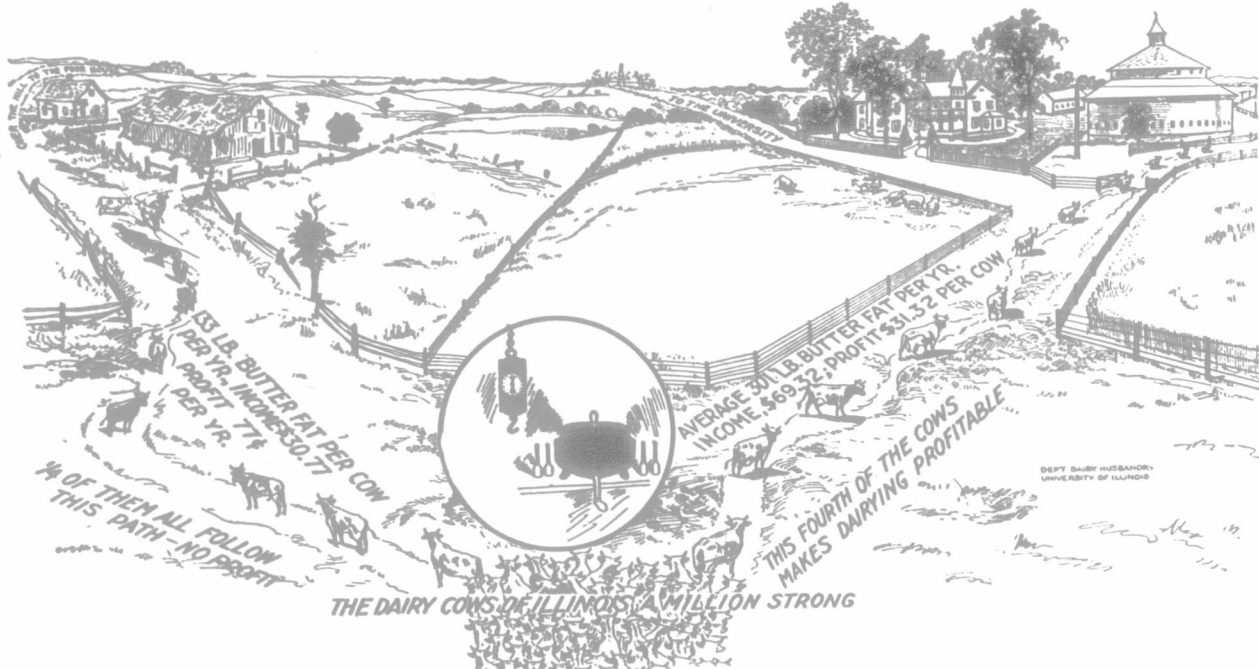
Great pains were taken to have the birds as nearly alike as possible in each pen; but each individual is different, and it is practically impossible to have the birds exactly alike in every respect.

From the figures, hens appear to eat more grain during a cold season than during a warm season. There was a difference of 18 degrees in temperature between the coldest temperature in House No. 4 and House No. 3, their respective minimum temperatures being 7 below zero and 11 above zero.

Houses No. 1 and 2 were about 4 degrees warmer than House No. 4. The curtain-front house (No. 2) was usually 1 degree warmer than the house with movable windows (No. 1).

The houses with straw lofts are cooler in summer.

The birds in House No. 3 were not as healthy as those in the other houses. This applies particularly to the Wyandottes.



The average cow in that right hand path is worth as much in actual profit to the dairyman as 40 3/4 cows in the left hand path, and 25 cows of the better sort return as much profit as 1021 cows that turn to the left. W. J. FRASER, University of Illinois.

"A little pondering of these divergent cow paths may help the dairyman to make a good turn for himself—turn on the light of the scales and test—turn off the poor cows to the butcher—and turn all his attention to the high-producing, that make a specialty of turning feed into milk and money. It all depends on which path the cows take—and which cows the dairyman takes."

Courses in Dairying.

The dairy department of the Manitoba Agricultural College in a recent circular announced the opening of the regular ten weeks' factory and dairy course which will begin January 9, closing March 19. In addition the college offers a course in farm dairying which can be taken at any time, except during the ten weeks' course above mentioned. The professor of dairying, W. J. Carson, B.S.A., will be pleased to furnish intending students any desired information.

POULTRY

Construction of Poultry Houses.

In a bulletin recently to hand from the pen of Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, we find the following valuable information on the above subject, with details of the results of an experiment with poultry houses:

We find poultry thriving and yielding good returns in so many different styles of houses, that it is very difficult to lay down any hard-and-fast rules. The tendency at present is towards cheaper houses, with better ventilation. The hothouse style of housing poultry during the winter has not been satisfactory, many of the houses being damp, and the air in them anything but agreeable. Disease has been quite common, and the results in many cases have been disappointing.

Every poultry house should be light, at least one-third of the south side of it should be opened to the sun. It should face the south-east or

were built very warm and tight, and were so arranged that they could be heated artificially. After a few years' trial, the stoves, etc., used for heating purposes were removed, and later the double windows. Gradually we began opening the doors and windows daily, and not closing them in the fall of the year until the water would freeze in the drink tin. The fresh-air treatment gave us healthier and more vigorous birds, and, as far as I can tell from records, equally as many eggs, which were better eggs for incubating purposes.

We tried a few fowl in a small colony house constructed of single-ply boards, the cracks of which were battened. This house gave fairly good results as regards egg production and hatchable eggs.

Two years ago four houses, representing different styles of popular poultry houses, were constructed. These houses were stocked with birds representing, as nearly as possible, the same strains of the breed. The breeds used were White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, the one a rose-comb breed, the other a single-combed breed.

The houses are of equal size as regards floor space. Each house is 24 feet long and 12 feet wide. The house is divided by a wire and board partition, making two pens each 12 feet square. The pens will accommodate 20 to 25 birds each, or about 50 to the house. The roosting quarters of each house are very similar in construction. A drop-board is used which is constructed of matched dressed lumber. The board is placed at the back of the building, and is about three feet above the floor level. The drop-board is three feet wide. The roosts are made of dressed 3 x 3 scantling, and are placed about six inches above the drop-board. A curtain is arranged to be let down during cold nights in No. 1 and No. 2 houses. There is no curtain used in No. 3 or No. 4 houses.

House No. 1 is made of matched boards which are dressed on one side. The front and ends of the house are single ply. The back is sheeted on the inside, building paper being used under the boards so as to make the wall tight or free from draughts. The windows in this house slide back

EGGS LAID AND FOOD CONSUMED DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1905.

House.	Breed.	Total eggs for the House.				Grain Consumed.		Refuse Meat.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
No. 1—Movable Windows	Orpingtons	79	152	233	464	391.75	71.		
	Wyandottes	36	103	216	355	a 819	340.5	70.5	
No. 2—Cloth front	Orpingtons	99	108	230	437	420.25	71.5		
	Wyandottes	38	26	217	281	a 718	340	68.75	
No. 3—Warm	Orpingtons	128	99	236	463	406.25	71.5		
	Wyandottes	62	42	40	144	a 607	333.	64.	
No. 4—Cold	Orpingtons	136	185	244	565	406	71.75		
	Wyandottes	123	120	266	509	a 1074	378	72.	

a Total number of eggs laid—both breeds.

EGGS LAID AND FOOD CONSUMED DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1906.

House.	Breed.	Total eggs for the House.				Grain Consumed.		Beef Scrap.	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
No. 1—Movable windows	Orpingtons	151	148	228	527	348.5	28.		
	Wyandottes	117	135	256	508	a 1035	362.5	21.5	
No. 2—Cloth front	Orpingtons	196	161	222	579	350.75	26.5		
	Wyandottes	99	141	273	513	a 1092	340.25	27.	
No. 3—Warm	Orpingtons	184	123	201	508	373.5	23.		
	Wyandottes	94	126	218	438	a 946	329.	27.	
No. 4 Cold	Orpingtons	121	163	*150	434	352.25	34.		
	Wyandottes	188	169	230	587	a 1020	361.	40.	

a Total number of eggs laid—both breeds.

* A number of hens in this pen were broody.

Were I building a house for my own use, I would prefer a house like No. 4, with a front similar to No. 2.

The curtain in front of the roost is useful in zero weather. It saves the combs of the male birds.

Should This Plan Produce Layers?

The following questions have been put to us: "Will you please give your opinion of keeping a pure bred Brown Leghorn rooster with Barred Rock hens?"

"Would it be a good laying strain, and, how would they breed for size?"

This question raises quite an interesting theory in both animal and plant breeding, known as "Mendel's theory". The theory, however, was founded upon certain, actually observed, phenomena and may, more properly, be called a rule than a theory, since it has been demonstrated to be correct. The theory is that where two species are mated, which have different characteristics, the offspring will possess the characteristics of the parents in a certain mathematical proportion. One quarter of them will resemble the male parent, one quarter the female, and the remainder will be of mixed characteristics. In plant breeding the theory has been tested time and again and among animals has been found to follow the same rule. Mr. Mossom Boyd of Prince Albert has experimented with polled and horned Herefords to test the theory and has found it strikingly accurate.

Applying this theory to the mating of Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks what should we expect? Assuming that the Leghorns were a good laying strain and the Rocks not such good layers, but good table birds, we might expect to get a few good layers and a few good eating fowl and the rest a heterogeneous lot. But it is not always the case that Leghorns are good layers and even among Rocks there are plenty of individuals that do not carry much flesh and consequently if the birds selected from the different breeds had not very pronounced characteristics all the offspring might be a very ordinary lot of birds. So much for the theory.

If our correspondent is anxious to improve the egg producing trait in his flock, no matter what the breed, his best and quickest way is to kill off all the hens that do not show a disposition to heavy laying, then from the remainder use eggs for hatching from those hens that show the best performance. Selection is the keynote of improved breeding in any line because individuals in all breeds tend to variation. He might still further improve his chances of success by introducing new blood of a good laying strain and so work up.

A little thought will at once show where one would lead to if he crossed the breeds. At first there would be a flock of half bred pullets, resembling both parents. The progeny of these again would resemble the parent whose type was most firmly fixed by reason of the purity of his blood. After a few generations the flock would emerge with all the characteristics of some pure breed, with the probability that it would have nothing to commend it over the breeds now in existence.

Grade up and select is the only safe plan in any line of stock breeding always remembering that because an animal is pure bred he does not necessarily possess nor transmit the characteristics for which the breed is noted. Observe and use judgment and let actual performance be the basis of selection.

Horticulture and Forestry

Natural versus Artificial Plant-Breeding.

In the course of a few remarks before the recent convention of Ontario Fruit Growers Prof. Macoun expressed his opinion that in originating new varieties of apples the best results would be secured by letting nature do her own cross-fertilizing, instead of doing it artificially, as she would do with regard to affinities of parents, hence more vigorous trees would naturally result. This view was challenged by H. H. Groff, of Simcoe, who has attained such wonderful results in breeding gladioli. Mr. Groff contended that by careful attention to the parent stock from one generation to another, their characteristics could be so thoroughly studied by the breeder as to

enable him in time to mate with tolerable degree of certainty as to what he would obtain. Prof. Macoun conceded that this was all right in the case of gladioli, which are annuals, but he argued that we know very little about the pedigrees of our apple trees, and as it takes twenty years or so to see how a generation will turn out, there is little hope of reducing apple-breeding to such a science as to hold out much hope of benefit to the present generation. The work might be all right to carry on with a view to future benefit, but, meantime, for more immediate results, it were better to depend on nature for cross-fertilizing of apples, if we chose to carry on this work of originating varieties. In this Mr. Groff agreed. Mr. Morris, of Fonthill, agreed with Prof. Macoun, and cited the over-lauded work of Luther Burbank. He challenged anyone to prove that Burbank had ever produced a fruit equal in merit to the best we already had. Not one of his many Japanese plums were equal to the two which came originally from Japan. In flowers and novelties of various sorts, he, perhaps, had done somewhat better.

Mr. Morris advised a simple kind of plant-breeding. He believed any young or middle-aged man, who had an odd fruit tree in some out-of-the-way place should graft on it a couple of good varieties, one a good, hardy sort; and plant seeds from the apples produced by this cross. If enough people did this, we might have a chance of originating something very superior.

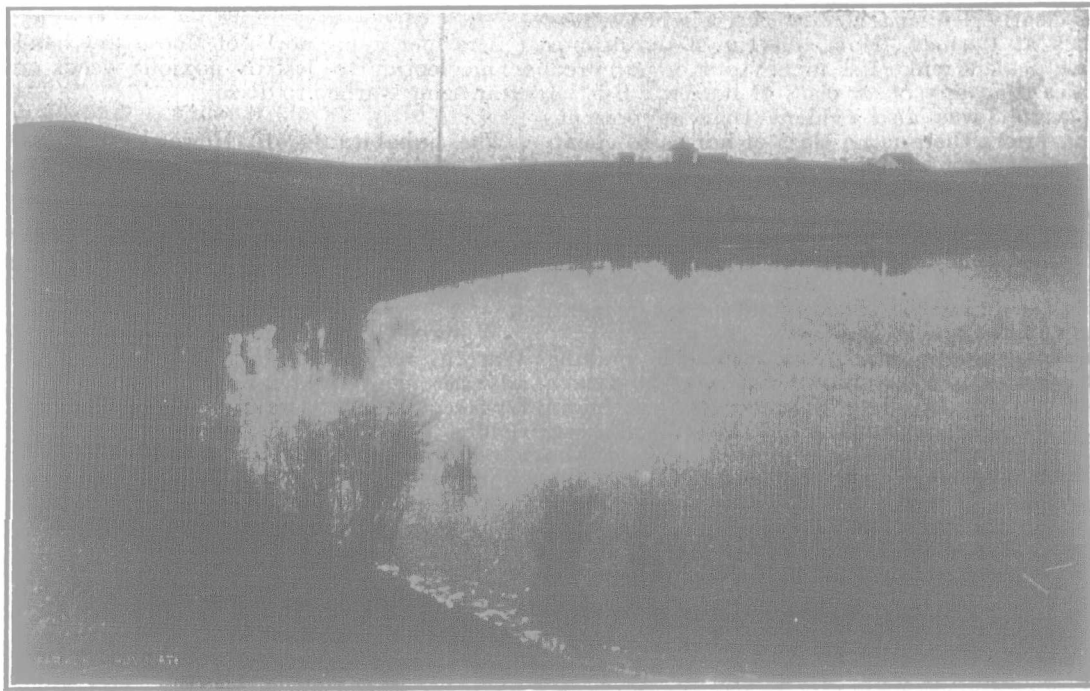
Mr. Groff replied to the charge that Burbank had produced nothing superior in commercial fruits by saying that he had not specialized; he had attempted too much, and done a great deal of superficial work.

enough more to make up. This elicited from one man a retort, "We don't split nickels out here." But the Chief's good nature proved imperturbable. "Well," he said, "I think you'll admit there has been a deal of hairsplitting over these two ounces of berries this afternoon." They saw the point. One revelation that helped the decision was the fact that one of the largest firms had been using up its old stock by making a box of the legal dimensions, merely lowering the false bottom sufficiently to give an extra two ounces capacity. The ultimate result of the gathering was unanimous agreement to adopt the legal standard berry box, and Mr. McNeill had the satisfaction of hearing one of its strongest opponents admit that they had somewhat misunderstood the situation, and accord a meed of praise to the courteous and painstaking Chief of the Fruit Division. Blessed be the apostles of harmony.

FIELD NOTES

The Cost of School Books.

The subjoined figures were submitted as evidence before the schoolbook commission sitting in Ontario, which has not only unmasked the combine existing between three publishing firms there and the exclusion of the fourth, but shows collusion between men in charge of the education of the province (Ontario) and the firms concerned. Among other facts adduced, as already mentioned in these columns, was the inferiority of binding of the books; further the evidence shows that those editing the books had had



LAKE, TWENTY-TWO MILES EAST OF DIDSBURY, ALTA.

British Columbians Approve Legal Berry Box.

The Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers at Ottawa last March was remarkable for nothing more than for the excellent spirit which dominated it, and resulted in the harmonizing of difference of opinion and conflicting interests between east and west. The same spirit has recently been manifested again by the fruit-growers of British Columbia. They have been accustomed to gauge the capacity of their berry boxes by the pound, whereas in Ontario the measurement system has been in vogue. The growers of the Pacific Province withheld approval of the Eastern berry box. But a Dominion law provides that the size of the berry box shall be four-fifths of a quart. The British Columbians have been using a pound box, which is about two ounces smaller. Last spring the enforcement of this law was put into the hands of the Fruit Division, and A. McNeill, its untiring chief, had a delicate situation to deal with. Some of the Western basket manufacturers were continuing to turn out the smaller-sized box, in the face of the law. A few weeks ago Mr. McNeill made a trip to the Coast to smooth things out. He interviewed the basket men, and found them willing to make nothing but the standard size, provided they were assured all of their competitors would be compelled to conform also. It then remained to convince the growers. A minority was obdurate. In the course of a protracted meeting, Mr. McNeill pointed out that they stood to lose nothing by the change, seeing that they could sell their box for

no scruples in cribbing material from the Old Country for which they afterwards settled by paying the rightful owners £50 each year. Rather a significant commentary, that those largely instrumental in instilling high principles by means of school books into children's minds, should be guilty of violating the ethics of business and everyday life, by over-looking copyrights.

From the *News Toronto* we get the following: "H. M. Grantham gave estimates of the manufacturing cost of paper, press work and binding of the Morang books, figured on the basis of 10,000 lots: Public School Arithmetic, 11 cents; retail, 25 cents. Public School Algebra and Euclid, 9 cents; retail, 25 cents. Modern Geography, 25½ cents; retail, 75 cents; Public school Geography 23½ cents; retail, 75 cents; Rose's Public School Geography, 21½ cents retail, 75 cents. Public School Grammar, 9 4-10 cents; retail, 25 cents; Public School History, English and Canadian, 119 -10 cents; retail, 30 cents; and other books on a similar scale. The cost does not take into consideration the plate cost, royalties, editorial and sundry other expenses. [The Morang books are used in Winnipeg].

Mr. Chas. B. Fleming, of *The Norwood Press*, Norwood, Mass., gave expert testimony yesterday afternoon. His chief criticism of the present school books was their inferior binding and inflated price. He expressed willingness to supply better books at the following prices:—Ontario Readers—First Book (first part) 6 1-10 cents per copy, (second part) 6 9-10 cents; Second Reader, 9 1-5 cents; Third Reader, 11 3-10 cents; Fourth Reader, 13½ cents; Public School Arithmetic, 9 4-5 cents; Public School Grammar, 11½ cents. The readers would be sewn with thread, and would be superior to the present books. The grammar and arithmetic would be reinforced in the binding.

Brandon Winter Fair an Assured Success.

A short time ago a special committee consisting of John Graham, Sam Martin, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Dr. A. W. Bell and Assistant Live Commissioner S. H. Greig from the live stock associations were empowered to go to Brandon and complete arrangements with the Winter Fair Association there. The Brandon committee had several places selected as suitable for the show, the decision falling upon the new Hanbury building, a splendid structure, 100 x 80 feet, and with several floors. It is proposed to have the live stock, poultry, seed grain and meetings all held in the one building, three floors being used for the purpose. Stabling will be supplied, also bedding, free. Prizes will be offered for stallions, for bacon hogs and mutton sheep, there also will be competitions on the hooks with dressed mutton and pork as well as the judging on the hoof. The arrangements arrived at were mutually satisfactory. The Brandon Winter Fair Association gets one-third of the gate receipts, the four associations a sixth each. In order for the project to become a permanent success it is essential that the government should do something handsome for the live stock associations under whose control and guidance the winter fair is being conducted.

The Manitoba live stock associations have not met with the support from the government that they are entitled to expect. The time is most opportune for the furtherance and improvement of methods of breeding, feeding and marketing live stock, but the associations are not yet financially able to do a great deal in that respect. The Winter Fair Association of Brandon, composed of citizens who realize the value to their town of such an institution have planned a \$40,000 coliseum for such purposes to be erected next summer, which will be leased to the live stock associations for winter fair, horse show and kindred purposes.

The O'Neil Sale of Clydesdales.

It was clearly demonstrated at the sale of Clydesdale fillies at Carman, Man., on the 27th ultimo, that horse dealers make less money out of purebred Clydesdales than any other class of horses. By the same token it was also evident that at present, prevailing prices there is no class of horses so cheap for the farmer to buy. An average of \$325 for thirty heavy draft horses some of them already broken and most of the remainder fit for work tells its own story. The selection was, without doubt a choice one and there was not an attendant at the sale but what expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the quality and general excellence of the stock.

Up to a certain point, work horse standards, bidding was fairly brisk but buyers did not seem to attach sufficient value to breeding. Customers were found in quite a wide range of territory as the list will show. Andrew Graham got the highest priced filly of the show, but, everything considered, she was probably as cheap as any of them, A. R. Love who has quite a tidy bunch east of Selkirk was the runner-up, and the ultimate buyer of several other real good things. Parker of Asessippi was another discriminating buyer and Wm. Garbutt of Strasburg could generally be depended upon to bid freely on the best lots. W. H. Nesbitt of Roland picked a good one in Coullie Leda by Royal Edward, a son of Baron's Pride; they have to be good to get a place at Ashcroft. The large crowd enthusiastically applauded their genial townsman, Joe Jickling when he landed the Clan Chattan filly Pink Pearl. Kate Argo, a filly by Royal Chattan, dam of Prince of Capruchan, must have looked well to some one on paper as Mr. Hodgson of Foxwarren got a wire to buy her just as he finished bidding at \$340. The sale passed off pleasantly for all concerned, Capt. Robson handling the gavel without a protest.

The sale list giving names, ages, buyers and prices follows:

Flora Chattan, 1904, A. R. Love, Winnipeg	350
Belle Cole, 1904, A. Graham, Pomeroy	375
Queen Anne, 1904, A. Graham, Pomeroy	480
Balgreen Polly, 1904, A. R. Love	330
Lady Chattan, 1904, A. R. Love	425
Darling, 1904, Thos. Barnes, Balcarres	375
Jess Chattan, 1904, A. R. Love	325
Coullie Leda, 1904, W. H. Nesbitt	375
Carefu' Bell, 1903, Wm. Garbutt, Strasburg	300
Kate Argo, 1904, T. N. Hodgson, Foxwarren	340
Juliet, 1904, A. E. Thomas, Hartney	245
Best Maid, 1905, Wm. Garbutt	285
Grace of Allonby, 1904, A. R. Love	300
Red Clover, 1904, Jas. Parkinson, Roland	320
Winga, 1903, W. J. Parker, Asessippi	325
Blythe Princess, 1905, A. R. Love	325
Pet Beauty, 1903, Wm. Garbutt	310
Pink Pearl, 1904, Jos. Jickling	325
Jean, 1904, C. R. Taylor, Carman	355
Miss Jenny, 1904, Barnes	280
Gay Beauty, 1902, W. J. Wood, Homewood	310
Bonnie Maid, 1902, Wm. Garbutt	305
Maid of Honor, 1904, W. J. Parker	240
Begonia, 1904, A. R. Love	350
Dolly of Carluke, 1900, Wm. Garbutt	300
Kate Milton, 1902, W. J. Parker	315
Lucan's Lady, 1903, W. J. Parker	275
Minnie Clunness, 1899, W. J. Andrews, Carman	300
Sandilands Maggie, 1904, W. J. Parker	300
1903, Frank Kane, Stephenfield	330

Grenfell Show Does Without Horse Racing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Our grain show was pronounced by the judges last year to have been larger and better than the grain show at the 1905 Winnipeg Fair, and we believe that it is the leading grain show of the West. We offer large prizes for Red Fife wheat, this year offering for ten bushels Red Fife wheat \$50, \$30, \$20, \$10. These attractive prizes bring out all the best grain, and the prize wheat is auctioned off for seed.

I may say that notwithstanding all that has been said in the press this past year on horse racing being a necessary adjunct to a successful fair, we proved without a doubt that it can be successful without. In 1905 we had a two day show, with horse racing. This year we had one day, no horse racing, and our entries were over a thousand ahead of last year, a larger number of people present one day than the two last year, and a larger amount of gate money taken, and an increase in membership from 145 or so to 242. The horse judges, who had been all through these two western provinces said it was the best exhibition they have ever seen in the West. We had no fakirs of any kind either on the grounds or in the town. Those that came in the day before the fair, were informed they could not operate here, and were asked to leave that evening which they did.

A. GOWLER,
Secretary of Grenfell Ag. Society.

[The Grenfell people not only hold the shows as stated but also have an annual banquet at which good speakers are heard and a good time had.]

Notes.

The sum of \$900 has been offered for a large black fox that has been seen near Elgin, Man.

S. Tamura, a visitor from Japan to Canada, says that we have three products that the Japanese need, namely, lumber, flour and fish. He gave an order for 7,000 sacks of Canadian flour.

A farmer living north of Moose Jaw has been fined for neglecting to destroy noxious weeds on his farm after being warned to do so.

The inhabitants of Heward, Sask., enjoyed a wonderful mirage recently. Moose Mountain, which is situated about thirty miles northeast appeared to be not more than 3 or 4 miles away. It was indeed a grand display, and many longing eyes were fixed on the timbered gullies, wishing it were not simply an optical illusion.

William Collins, who has a large pasture farm in Warren, read an advertisement in a cultural weekly paper an advertisement by a man in Oshkosh, Wis., offering for 50 cents to tell a new and cheap way to raise goats. Collins forwarded the money. Saturday he got a letter from the man in Oshkosh. It said simply: "Put them on an elevator." Collins thinks he has been swindled.

Events of the World.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Ten prisoners in the Philippines have died as a result of being inoculated with cholera virus for experimental purposes.

The services of a lazy Kentuckian were auctioned off to the highest bidder. The man was able bodied but refused to work except under compulsion.

Overseer Voliva of Zion City has threatened to leave the community and begin a new movement unless his plans are carried out and his office as chief secured to him for life.

Gompers has been elected president of the Federation of Labor for the twenty-fifth consecutive time.

CANADIAN.

The Parrish block, Strathcona, was completely destroyed by fire.

Twenty-seven people perished in the wreck of the J. H. Jones of Warton on Georgian Bay.

Rufus Hope of Nelson, B. C., has made the statement that a vacant British Columbia judgeship was held for sale at seven thousand dollars. An investigation will be made.

The Hamilton street car strike is not yet settled. Hostilities have ceased for a three days' arbitration. Cars are running but no one rides.

The rewards offered by the Dominion and provincial governments and the C. P. R., for the capture of Edwards, Dunn and Colquhoun the Kamloops train robbers, has been divided among seven members of the R. N. W. M. P. and the three Indians who assisted in the capture.

The fuel question is still worrying Saskatchewan and Alberta. Whole districts are without a ton of coal. One man has been burning lumber worth \$30 per thousand and another is depending for heat on bunches of twisted hay. The railways are doing what they can to supply the needy but help is slow in coming and the days are cold.

MARKETS

The past week has been one of the dullest in probably the dullest market season known in Winnipeg. The movement to Lake ports is no more rapid than it has been all season and although there is a general tendency to deplore the condition that has prevailed this season there can be no denying the fact as we stated early in the season that the car shortage all over the wheat belt has been a potent factor in keeping prices steady and as high as they are. It may not be an equitable way of regulating the volume of trade as everyone who has felt the need of cars will abundantly testify but it certainly has been effective. Many also say that firm prices are of no avail when no returns can be had for the crop, and that they would have preferred plenty of cars, a large movement and lower prices. Of course it is difficult to pronounce upon individual cases even when they are so numerous and unanimous as to constitute a majority, yet we believe the car shortage and its effect upon trade will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The whole attitude of the grain trade has been to wait until the immense crop they had been reading about all summer came forward or rather not to invest too heavily for fear a big crop should move down upon them and find them supplied with dear wheat. There has been three long months of this patient waiting and the consequent hand to mouth dealing with the end in sight and no change. Every one is under the impression that for the next week there will be an extra spurt by the railroad companies to get wheat down so that it can go across the lakes before the close of navigation which is expected this year about December 10th but in view of the persistent demand for fuel throughout the West it is doubtful if much additional wheat can be moved. The season will likely end with over forty million bushels of the exportable crop across the lakes which with storage space for fifty million on this side leaves things in not such a bad shape for winter.

Prices for Manitoba wheat in Winnipeg have been very dull but cash wheat and November delivery has kept firm owing to the short interest in November. Exporters and shippers are beginning to look forward to the close of lake navigation and this causes conservative dealing. Prices are 1 Nor. 76½c, 2 Nor. 73½c, 3 Nor. 71½c, spot or past Winnipeg and future deliveries on our option market closed Nov. 76½c, Dec. 73½c, May 76½c, July 78½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

No. 2 white oats	35½	35
No. 3 barley	42½	42½
No. 1 flax	1.20	1.22

MINNEAPOLIS CASH MARKET.

WHEAT—

No. 1 northern	80½ to 81
No. 1 northern, to arrive	79 to 79½
No. 2 northern	78 to 78½
No. 2 northern, to arrive	77 to 77½

MILL FEED—Bran, \$16.00; shorts, \$18.00 per ton. oat chop \$25; barley chop, \$20.00; mixed barley and oats, \$22.00 per ton.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

The prices quoted by the wholesale houses for general produce are as follows:

BUTTER—Creamery, in prints, per lb. 30c, in boxes, choice, per lb. 26c; dairy in tubs, select per lb., 24c; No. 2, per lb. 20c.

BUTTER—Farm dairy in pound prints, No. 1, per lb., 26c; No. 2 per lb. 24c; farm dairy in rolls, No. 1 per lb. 25c; No. 2, per lb. 23c; farm dairy in tubs, No. 1, per lb., 23c; No. 2, per lb., 20c.

CHEESE—Manitoba make, per lb. 14½c; Ontario make, per lb. 15½c; Ontario make, twins, per lb. 16c.

EGGS—Per doz. 27c.

The prevailing prices paid by retail dealers to the producers are:

EGGS—Fresh per doz 26c.

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, per lb. 12½c; ducks, dressed, per lb. 12½c; geese, dressed, per lb. 12½c; turkeys, dressed, per lb. 15 to 17c.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle shipping for this season is practically all over although there are still a few moving. This will go down in history as the biggest and one of the best cattle years in the West, many ranchers realizing \$55 net for their steers. Butchers stuff will continue to move in small lots all winter and some hogs may also be expected to keep coming.

Prices are: Cattle—Export cattle, steers, 3½ to 3¾c; choice butcher's steers, 1,100 lbs. and over 2½ to 3¼c; cows, 2½ to 2¾c; fat bulls, 2 to 2½c.

Sheep—Choice wethers, 5c; ewes, 4½ to 5c; lambs, 5½ to 6c.

Live hogs—150 to 250 lbs., \$7.00; 250 lbs. and over \$6.50; rough, 260 lbs. and over \$6.00.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—No exporters and prices unchanged. Butchers' cattle, best \$4.25 to \$4.40; feeders, light run, prices \$3.25 to \$3.75 for steers 1,050 to 1,150 each; stockers at \$2.25 to \$2.75; export ewes \$4.50 to \$4.85 per cwt; culls and rams \$3 to \$3.50. Lambs \$6 to \$6 per cwt. Hogs, largest run of season, \$6.40 per cwt.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Mrs. Jean Blewett's new volume of verse is entitled "The Cornflower and Other Poems."

Norman Duncan the portrayer of life on Newfoundland and Labrador, is a professor of English in Washington College, Pennsylvania.

Agnes Maule Machar of Kingston, Ont., has completed the manuscript of an historical novel of the times of La Salle, to be called "The River of Destiny."

The famous English "Besses o' the Barn" brass band played in Winnipeg on Dec. 3rd. The band is en route to Australia to open the International Exposition.

Saint N. Singh, a Hindu journalist, is visiting Canada in the interests of the Hindus now emigrating to the Dominion. Mr. Singh is a world-wide traveller and writes for many journals in Canada, Great Britain, United States, China and Japan, beside those of his own land. It may be interesting to know that there are now 713 newspapers printed in India, an increase of a hundred in the last ten years.

Recently at Sotheby's an American collector paid £2,000 for a Shakespeare rarity containing on its sixty-two leaves the third edition of the "Passionate Pilgrime," published in 1612. The only other known copy is in the Bodleian at Oxford. It is said to be the highest price ever paid for a book. This copy belonged to a man who accidentally discovered it in a dark corner of his library, twenty-five years ago—a little brown volume, hidden behind two rows of books."

THE DOCTOR.

The advance notice that a new book by Ralph Connor would be ready for the Christmas season has not passed unobserved, and much pleasurable anticipation has been indulged in by those who have read "The Sky Pilot" and "Glengarry School Days." Even before publication many admirers put away the \$1.25 to purchase the book when it was ready. And they are not doomed to disappointment, for in this latest work of the now famous author they will find many of the qualities that delighted them in his earlier works. "The Doctor" has the interest of a human story sympathetically told where tenderness but not sentimentality is shown for tempted men. Scenes typical of Canada, west and east, such as the Ontario barn raising in the beginning of the book, and later the picture of the railway construction camps in the Rockies, are made thrilling without being extravagant or untrue to life. The affection of the brothers, Barney and Dick, the good they do as doctor and preacher in the West, the steadfast loyalty of Margaret and the ambition of Iola are well portrayed. A seeming lack of care in working out the details of the plot before the actual writing began appeared to be the only defect which in my personal opinion mars this book. The desire to have the volume before the readers in time to add to their Christmas pleasure being no doubt the cause of the lack of coherence in the different stages of the plot. But though this weakness may detract from the literary strength of the book it takes nothing from the interest of the story itself.

THE CHILDREN'S SONG.

"Puck of Pook's Hill," Rudyard Kipling's new story for children, is written that the youth of the twentieth century might know something of the wonderful early history of the empire and might have their love for the land stimulated. The "Children's Song" with which the book ends is well worth memorization, and appropriate music could be found for it so that it might be sung in every school in our land.

ARE YOU A SANTA CLAUS?

The perennial problem of selecting Christmas presents again arises. Everyone knows that just when they would like to give a present the mind refuses to fix itself upon something suitable, until at last in despair some article of little use is seized upon and rushed off to its destination. To eliminate as far as possible the distress of generously inclined minds, we suggest that absent friends be sent the Farmer's Advocate for a year. If ordered at once a specially illustrated magazine de luxe, our annual Christmas number, will reach them just before the festive season, and will be appreciated as much as any gift one could make. Orders will be promptly filled, friends will be delighted and the donor will experience the feeling of good fellowship that characterizes the holiday season.

Land of our birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be;
When we are grown and take our place,
As men and women with our race.

Father in Heaven, who lovest all,
Oh help Thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age,
An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth,
With steadfastness and careful truth;
That, in our time, Thy grace may give
The Truth whereby the Nations live.

Teach us to rule ourselves alway,
Controlled and cleanly night and day;
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look in all our ends,
On Thee for judge, and not our friends;
That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed
By fear, or favor of the crowd.

Teach us the Strength that cannot seek,
By deed or thought to hurt the weak;
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us Delight in simple things,
And Mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And Love to all men 'neath the sun.

Land of our birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O, Motherland, we pledge to thee,
Head, heart and hand through the years to be.

ALARMING ILLITERACY.

In a report sent out from the mining district of Northern Ontario attention is called to the alarming amount of illiteracy found among the men at work in the mining camps there. In some of the mines the number of men who are unable even to sign the pay roll runs as high as fifty per cent. Enquiry elicited the information that the majority of these are not foreigners, nor from other parts of the province, but are natives of the district in which they are working; also that they are not middle-aged men, who might be presumed to have been necessarily deprived of education in the early days of the country, but many of them are young, mere boys in fact.

It may be that a similar condition does not exist in Western Canada to-day, but the chances are good for its existence ten years from now. Such a consummation of our free-and-easy methods of education is to be expected, and only to be averted by the awakening of the parents of the present generation of children to a sense of their duty, or by the early passing and strict enforcement of a law for compulsory attendance. A charge of illiteracy may in a few years be brought against sections of the West where now there are schools with a roll of forty pupils and an average attendance for the year of twelve or fifteen; where in the busy season even the very small boys and girls are kept at home. The difficulty of obtaining farm help is not a good enough excuse for keeping the children out of school. Far better to cultivate a hundred acres less land than to leave the intellects of the children uncultivated. The inheritance of wide acres and of a fat bank account is obtained at the price of their development, and left to them in their ignorance is neither enjoyed nor used as it should be.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, the playwright and author, is reported, in the newspapers, to have come to the conclusion that the Ten Commandments are out-of-date for this advanced age. That this is the working theory of a good many people, is evidenced by their conduct. If we may judge by the unearthings of the season of 1905-6 in Canada, it looks as though the eighth injunction in the decalogue were becoming obsolete, or else there is a deal o' haziness as to what it means. Shakespeare's "Iago" draws the lines more closely than at the taking of a loaf of bread, a mint of money, or a block of land. He says:

"Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse steals trash;
But he that filches from me my good name;
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor, indeed."

What shall be said of the extortions of the Plumbers' Combine, the scandalous dissipation of the savings of the people in the York Loan and its blood-sucking auxiliaries, or the million-dollar wreck of the Ontario Bank through unauthorized stock-gambling? It does appear to be high time for press and pulpit to set about giving some lucid expositions of the application of the four simple words, "Thou shalt not steal," in financial and commercial transactions, all the way from watering milk to the highest (or lowest) flights of frenzied finance. Once the public mind is properly clarified on this branch of the case—or simultaneously with that process—let us have a demonstration of the administration of justice which will adequately punish the convicted culprits, first for their crimes, and also as an effective object lesson to the rising generation. Sermons and editorials do not reach the Tom-and-Jerry political element, and moral essays run over the minds of the men who have been juggling with other people's money like water off a duck's back. Jail's the thing.

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from issue of November 28.)

So it was that M'Adam, on coming quietly into the kitchen one day, was consumed with angry resentment to find David actually handling the object of his reverence; and the manner of his doing it added a thousandfold to the offence.

The boy was lolling indolently against the mantelpiece, his fair head shoved right into the Cup, his breath dimming its lustre, and his two hands, big and dirty, slowly revolving it before his eyes.

Bursting with indignation, the little man crept up behind the boy. David was reading through the long list of winners.

"Theer's the first on 'em," he muttered, shooting out his tongue to indicate the locality: "Andrew Moore's Pinch, 178—' And theer agin—' James Moore's Pinch, 179—' And agin—' Beck, 182—' Ah, theer's 'im Tammas tells on! 'Rex, 183—' and 'Rex, 183—' Ay, but he was a rare un by all tellin's! If he'd nob'but won but onst agin! Ah, and theer's none like the Gray Dogs—they all sava that, and I say so mase!'; none like the Gray Dogs o' Kenmuir, bless 'em! And we'll win agin too—" he broke off short; his eye had travelled down to the last name on the list.

"M'Adam's Wull'!" he read with unspeakable contempt, and put his great thumb across the name as though to wipe it out. "M'Adam's Wull'! Goo' gracious sakes! P-h-g-h-r-r!"—and he made a motion as though to spit upon the ground.

But a little shoulder was into his side, two small fists were beating at his chest, and a shrill voice was yelling: "Devil! devil! stan' awa'!"—and he was tumbled precipitately away from the mantelpiece, and brought up abruptly against the side-wall.

The precious Cup swayed on its ebony stand, the boy's hands, rudely withdrawn, almost overthrowing it. But the little man's first impulse, cursing and screaming though he was, was to steady it.

"M'Adam's Wull'! I wish he was here to teach ye, ye snod-faced, ox-limbed profligate!" he cried, standing in front of the Cup, his eyes blazing.

"Ay, M'Adam's Wull'! And why not M'Adam's Wull'? Ha' ye any objection to the name?"

"I didn's know ye' was theer," said David, a thought sheepishly.

"Na: or ye'd not ha' said it."

"I'd ha' thought it, though," muttered the boy.

Luckily, however, his father did not hear. He stretched his hands up tenderly for the Cup, lifted it down, and began reverently to polish the dimmed sides with his handkerchief.

"Ye're thinkin', nae doot," he cried, casting up a vicious glance at David, "that Wullie's no gude enough to ha' his name alongside o' they cursed Gray Dogs. Are ye no? Let's ha' the truth for aince—for a diversion."

"Reck'n he's good enough if there's none better," David replied dispassionately.

"And wha should there be better? Tell me that, ye muckle gowk."

David smiled.

"Eh, but that'd be long tellin', he said.

"And what wad ye mean by that?" his father cried.

"Nay; I was but thinkin' that Mr. Moore's Bob'll look gradely writ under yeon." He pointed to the vacant space below Red Wull's name.

The little man put the Cup back on its pedestal with hurried hands. The handkerchief dropped unconsidered to the floor; he turned and sprang furiously at the boy, who stood against the wall, still smiling; and, seizing him by the collar of his coat, shook him to and fro with fiery energy.

"So ye're hapin', pravin', nae doot, that James Moore—curse him!—will win ma' Cup awa' from me, yer ain' dad. I wonder ye're no 'shamed to cross ma' door! Ye live on me; ye suck ma' blood, ye four-mouthed leech. Wullie and me brak' oorsel's to keep ye in

hocse and hame—and what's yer gratitude? Ye plot to rot us of oor rights."

He dropped the boy's coat and stood back.

"No rights about it," said David, still keeping his temper.

"If I win is it no ma' right as muckle as ony Englishman's?"

Red Wull, who had heard the rising voices, came trotting in, scowled at David, and took his stand beside his master.

"Ay, if ye win it," said David, with significant emphasis on the conjunction.

"And wha's to beat us?"

David looked at his father in well-affected surprise.

"I tell ye' Owd Bob's rinnin'," he answered.

"And what if he is?" the other cried.

"Why, even ye' should know so much," the boy sneered.

The little man could not fail to understand.

"So that's it!" he said. Then, in a scream, with one finger pointing to the great dog.

"And what o' him? What'll na Wullie be doin' the while? Tell me that, and ha' a care! Mind ye, he stan's here hearkenin'!" And, indeed, the Tailless Tyke was bristling for battle.

David did not like the look of things; and edged away toward the door.

"What'll Wullie be doin', ye chicken-hearted brock?" his father cried.

"Im?" said the boy, now close on the door.

"Im?" he said, with a slow contempt that made the red bristles quiver on the dog's neck. "Lookin' on, I should think—lookin' on. What else is he fit for? I tell ye' oor Bob—"

"Oor Bob!" screamed the little man, darting forward. "Oor Bob! Hark to him! I'll oor—" At him, Wullie, at him!

But the Tailless Tyke needed no encouragement. With a harsh roar he sprang through the air, only to crash against the closing door.

The outer door banged, and in another second a mocking finger tapped on the windowpane.

"Better luck to the two on ye' next time!" laughed a scornful voice; and David ran down the hill toward Kenmuir.

CHAPTER XII.

HOW RED WULL HELD THE BRIDGE.

From that hour the fire of M'Adams jealousy blazed into a mighty flame. The winning of the Bale Cup had become a mania with him. He had won it once, and would again despite all the Moores, all the Gray Dogs, all the undutiful sons in existence: on that point he was resolved. The fact of his having tested the joys of victory served to whet his desire. And now he felt he could never be happy till the Cup was his own—won outright.

At home David might barely enter the room where the trophy stood.

"I'll not ha' ye touch ma' Cup, ye dirty-fingered, ill-begotten wastrel. Wullie and me won it—you'd naught to do wi' it. Go you to James Moore and James Moore's dog."

"Ay, and shall I tak' Cup wi' me? or will ye bide till it's took from ye?"

So the two went on; and every day the tension approached nearer breaking-point.

In the Dale the little man met with no sympathy. The hearts of the Dalesmen were to a man with Owd Bob and his master.

Whereas once at the Sylvester Arms his shrill, ill tongue had been rarely still, now he maintained a sullen silence; Jim Burton, at least, had no cause of complaint. Crouched away in a corner, with Red Wull beside him, the little man would sit watching and listening as the Dalesmen talked of Owd Bob's doings, his staunchness, sagacity, and cunning victory.

Sometimes he could restrain himself no longer. Then he would spring to his feet, and stand, a little swaying

(Continued on page 1883.)

The Literary Society

How would it be for each member to write an article on his or her favorite subject? Be sure that it is the subject dearest to their hearts. Then if you thought best one week or month might be spent in criticising, etc.

Don't you think some diversified and interesting material and thoughts might be the result?

Wishing you every success, and complimenting you on the excellence of your Home Department,

I am sincerely,
M. GERMAN LAIDMAN.

EVERY ONE DO A LITTLE.

A literary society should flourish during the long winter evenings, and I am sure if each member would do a little, our society would be a success. I will promise to help whenever I am able to do so.

Having debates on interesting subjects in which every member could take part either on one side or the other. The best essay of each side to be printed in our column, the writer of each, to receive a small prize, badge book or picture. Don't you think it would be a good plan to have each member send his or her photo to our column also? We would feel acquainted with each other then.

DELL GRATMAN

WITH A FIRST READER.

Dear little child, this little book
Is less a primer than a key
To sunder gates where wonder waits
Your "Open Sesame!"

These tiny syllables look large;
They'll fret your wide, bewildered eyes
But "Is the cat upon the mat?"
Is passport to the skies.

For, yet awhile, and you shall turn
From Mother Goose to Avon's swan;
From Mary's lamb to grim Khayyam.
And Mancha's mad-wise Don.

You'll writhe at Jean Valjean's disgrace;
And D'Artagnan and Ivanhoe
Shall steal your sleep; and you shall weep
At Sidney Carton's woe.

You'll find old Chaucer young once more,
Beaumont and Fletcher fierce with fire;
At your demand, John Milton's hand
Shall wake his ivory lyre.

And learning other tongues, you'll learn
All times are one; all men, one race;
Hear Homer speak, as Greek to Greek;
See Dante, face to face.

Arma virumque shall resound;
And Horace wreath his rimes afresh;
You'll rediscover Laura's lover;
Meet Gretchen in the flesh.

Oh, could I find for the first time
The "Churchyard Elegy" again!
Retaste the sweets of new-found Keats,
Read Byron now as then!

Make haste to wander these old roads,
O envied little parvenue;
For all things trite shall leap alight
And bloom again for you!
—RUPERT HUGHES in *Appleton's Magazine*.

Customer—So you sell these watches at a pound each? It must cost that to make them.

Jeweler—It does.

Customer—Then how do you make any money?

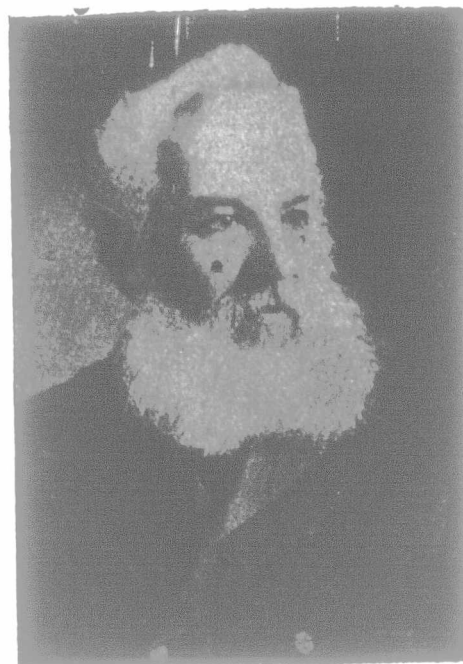
Jeweler—Repairing them.—*Tu-Bus*.

Hicks—This shirt's too small for me now. It's funny how wool shrinks.

Wicks—Oh, it's no' so strange. You told me it was lamb's wool, and you know what a timid creature he is!—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE

The city of Brantford, Ontario, has decided to erect a monument in honor of Professor Alexander Graham Bell whose work on the invention of the



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

telephone was done while a resident of this Canadian city. The monument will be a magnificent piece of work valued at forty thousand dollars.

Professor Bell is not a Canadian by birth but was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, coming to Canada with his family in 1870 at the age of twenty-three. He is not as old a man as his picture would lead us to believe, for he will not be sixty until next March.

PRAYER.

Three doors are there in the temple
Where men go up to pray,
And they that wait at the outer gate
May enter by either way.

There are some that pray by asking;
They lie on the Master's breast,
And shunning the strife of the lower life,
They utter their cry for rest.

There are some that pray by seeking;
They doubt where their reason fails;
But their mind's despair is the ancient prayer
To touch the print of the nails.

There are some that pray by knocking;
They put their strength to the wheel,
For they have not time for thoughts sublime;
They can only act what they feel.

Father, give each his answer,
Each in his kindred way;
Adapt thy light to his form of night,
And grant him his needed day.

—WILLIAM WATSON

TWICE TOO LATE.

Some years ago a joiner in Kilmarnock proposed marriage to a young woman whom he had greatly admired for a long time. She replied that he was too late as she had promised to marry another. In course of time the husband died, and she thought she could not do better than ask her former lover to discharge the duty of undertaker. After what he considered a reasonable time had elapsed, he made a second offer of his hand. But, unfortunately, he was too late. Strange to say, the second husband did not live very long, and the joiner's services were again in requisition. Determined that he would no longer allow his modesty to defeat his hopes, he, after having driven the last screw into the coffin, turned round to the widow, and, in as loving a tone as he could command, said, "Has onybody been speaking 've yet?"

THE QUIET HOUR

SOME OF CHRIST'S LITTLE ONES.

Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth Me. But whoso shall cause one of these little ones, which believe on Me, to stumble, it is profitable for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depth of the sea.—St. Matt. xviii.: 3, 4 (R. V.).
 "The Shepherd signs His lambs in haste, Ere on the mountain waste He loose them, far and wide to stray;

And whoso mars their way, Or scorns the awful Name they show, That Shepherd counts him foe."

Little children seem to be very special objects of our Lord's tender affection, therefore, if we wish to please Him, we must do our best to help them in their upward climb. What a wonderful thought it is that any little kindness we show to a little child is accepted as a gift by the Great King Himself. That thought makes all our service so grandly, gloriously worth while, even though we may sometimes feel that the constant demands of the children make life rather a burden. No one need feel that life is cramped and narrow when there is a daily chance of serving Christ through His little ones. As for those who by carelessly speaking about holy things teach a child irreverence, or sow in his mind with criminal recklessness the seeds of unbelief, we know by His stern words how black an offence that is in His eyes: "Whoso shall cause one of these little ones, which believe on Me, to stumble, it is profitable for him that a great millstone should be



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.

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MOTHERLY SOLICITATION.

hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depth of the sea." Awful words of warning these are, and yet there are people who dare to wilfully lead the lambs of Christ's flock from the path of innocence.

But I suppose there never was a time in all the world's history when children—the wild waifs and strays of city and country—were so tenderly watched over and trained and encouraged as they are now. This is indeed the children's age. Rich and poor children are considered to be of priceless value and treated accordingly. I should like to quote to-day from an article written about the Jewish children of New York, by T. J. Edmonds, which appeared in an August number of *The Churchman*. He begins by describing how a crowd of Jewish children are sitting on the steps of a Christian church, singing "The King of Love my Shepherd is," and "The cross on which my Saviour died." They learn these Christian hymns in the vacation schools which make life pleasant to them during the hot summer months, when all or almost all the rich people are out of town. Here is his graphic description of the Jewish quarter, or Ghetto. "You are in one of the great open-air department stores. Limitless lines of carts along the curb; vendors, with patriarchal whiskers, crying their wares in outlandish Yiddish; hundreds of women bargaining; thousands of children in the women's arms, hanging to the women's skirts, sitting on the sidewalk, covering steps leading up to dark dirty hallways and steps leading down to dark, damp basements, running up and down in the middle of the streets, dodging wagons and street cars, shouting and screaming, playing and fighting."

What do you think of that as a healthy environment for an impressionable human soul to develop in? Just

the place for a child-lover to do lots of good—good that will last for all eternity. And the opportunity has not been thrown away. I will quote again: "School has just begun. Clear young voices of boys and girls are singing the opening hymn. This is followed by the Twenty-third Psalm, repeated in concert. Then all join in the Lord's Prayer, sometimes spoken, sometimes sung. The Bible instruction, coming next, may consist of learning the books of the Bible or the Ten Commandments. Then, in an interesting and catchy style, a Bible story is told. This is made as objective as possible. Perhaps it is accompanied by pictures of camels or trees of forbidden fruit; perhaps a pyramid of pasteboard or a tent of sticks and cloth is constructed; perhaps

the characters are impersonated—Abraham by a big boy, Lot by a smaller one, and Sarah by some one of her Jet-eyed descendants. Many of the great moral truths sink deep into their minds. When they dramatize them, they do it in all seriousness, with no intentional burlesque, such as adults would incline toward. Many were the applications made of these truths to their own little problems. "Don't you remember how Miss S—told about Joseph, how he forgave his brothers what did mean to him? You ought to forgive Sadie too, and make friends with her again once." This was part of a conversation overheard one day. "One of the most practical features of

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If there isn't a store in your town where you can hear the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone write for full information to the Berliner Gramophone Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal.

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A NOTABLE SINGER.

The Excellent Standing in Musical Toronto of Mr. Arthur Blight, *First Baritone*.

Although Mr. Arthur Blight returned from Europe only a year ago, he has won already a very prominent place in the musical fraternity of Toronto. As a singer his technical efficiency is unsurpassed, while his interpretations are full of vigor, free from offensive mannerisms and indubitably artistic in the highest sense. His voice is exceedingly resonant and clear, and is well-balanced and flexible. As a teacher, too, Mr. Blight has done good work. Many of his pupils are engaged in church solo work, and are winning a large measure of success. Mr. Blight's excellent reputation has stretched beyond Toronto. Throughout all Ontario he is always welcome in concert or recital, and he has been engaged as soloist for the Montreal Symphony Orchestra concerts in February. During the past summer, Mr. Blight was musical director at Grimsby Park. In referring to his work there he wrote to Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming as follows: "Words fail me to express the pleasure the Gourlay piano gave us this season at Grimsby Park. I am sure it has made many friends, for its beautiful singing quality lent an additional charm to the work of all those who had to do with it while there."
—Adv.

the programme is the instruction in hygiene. Once a week there is a health talk, which treats, in a way that is concrete, a way that meets the level of child appreciation, of care of eyes, of proper food and drink, of what a child may do about a sick-room. Once a week there is a lesson in first aid to the injured, showing how to handle a case of poisoning or drowning, how to perform artificial respiration, how to stop hemorrhage, how to bandage a wound, or put a fracture in temporary splints, or improvise a stretcher, or how to move the sick and attend to their various needs. If any feature produces tangible results, this one certainly does.

The children really become more careful about what they eat and drink; they come to you to get supplied with boric acid; they make bandages of linen rags and dress in a crude way their hurts, actually having first employed the services of those twin saints of the slums, water and soap."

Then Mr. Edmonds describes the groups of children in the various industrial classes, giving especial notice to one hammock-maker, Morris Steindlitz, whose countenance consisted "principally of one large freckle and a nose like the dome of the World Building." There is a vivid picture of the boys in the gymnasium, climbing ropes and swinging like monkeys on the bars and trapeze. The Jew child is said to be the healthiest denizen of the slums—thanks to the laws of Moses. Though they live in perhaps the most congested region of the world, "yet the children of the Ghetto are hale young animals, with strong, straight legs, meat on their bones and nature's rouge on their cheeks." I can answer for it that they are content with very simple fare, as we proved when we fed our children in the country last summer on the plainest of food, with almost no meat. Indeed, they could hardly be induced to taste the meat at all, for fear it had not been prepared according to the correct Jewish mode. The smaller the children were the more careful they seemed to be not to eat anything with which they were unfamiliar.

refinement, and the happy memories which their association with cheery big-hearted, broad-minded men and quiet-voiced, cultured, sympathetic women has brought to them. Is not that worth while?"

"Earth is God's garden; little children are
The flowers He plants therein, and,
from afar,
The Heavenly Gardener watcheth o'er
His flowers.
At morn, at noontide, and through
midnight hours."

And those who are dealing with children are more and more learning that they cannot be properly cultivated like a big field of grain, but must be dealt with individually to get the best results. There are school doctors and nurses, who test the eyes and ears, and then children who are slightly deaf or near-sighted are given the chance to compete with the rest of the school, by being provided with glasses or placed in the front seats. Then those who appeared to be stupid, because they failed to hear or see distinctly, often find that they are quite as clever as their fellows, and are encouraged to apply themselves to work with the new energy awakened by hope and success. To show you how much careful attention is given to each child, no matter how poor it may be, I will give you an example. One day a school nurse came to me and said, "I wish you could arrange to have Etta Minsky go to the country when her



POSED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Edmonds tells how one boy who was leader of a gang seemed to be utterly unmanageable. He was turned out of the school over and over again, but was at last conquered, made leader of a flag drill, set to guard a door, interested in modeling a map of Palestine at the sand table, and started fairly on the road to respectability, not to say honor. Even one such victory is well worth a lifetime of effort, when we consider the incalculable value of one soul to God and the child himself. The Russian Jew child of the slums is declared by our writer to be "one of the most lovable of all God's creatures." Certainly these children are wonderfully winning, with their pretty faces and coaxing, gentle ways. The other day I went past one of their churches—as they call them—and a lot of children who were playing in front of the building rushed out and hung round me like a swarm of bees. They were not any of them members of my particular classes, but they all greeted me ecstatically as "Teacher," just because they know that I am one of the Settlement workers. They all knew me, though I could only pick out by name a child here and there. One introduction, and that a very informal one, is quite enough to make them accept a friendly worker as an old and dear friend. And, of course, in this work, as in every other work for souls, it is the personal element that counts. The good done by the classes is not so much the amount of actual knowledge gained, but rather, as Mr. Edmonds says, "the way in which, in their hands the good they have made, and in their hearts the good will, the love, the hope, the

sister goes. She is a delicate child and too shy to be happy if she goes alone among strangers. Now, Etta is one of a family of nine children—Russian Jews—and very poor. The nurse had probably hundreds of children to look after, and yet she could give tender, special attention to one shy, delicate little girl. Surely our Lord accepts such thoughtful kindness as a rich gift to Himself, all the more because the parents are poor and ignorant, and there is nothing—apparently—to be gained by being so painstaking and particular. In this work, as in all others, it is especially the little things that tell. A little personal, individual kindness is like a seed sown, and only God can tell what the result may be.

"It is surprising how big to the child these little things are. A given quantity of time, energy and money, expended in work with the boyhood and girlhood of the slums, goes farther, produces more happiness, and yields a greater return to the worker, than an equal amount devoted to any other purpose. It is the philanthropist's best investment."

People are continually saying to me, "What do you expect to result from all your trouble and expense? Do you expect to make these obstinate Jews into Christians?" And yet, if a woman devotes precious time to the making of fancywork, or the trimming of under-clothing with elaborate tucks or crochet-lace, no one says, "What result do you expect to get from all your work?" Surely it is a grand result to be able to bring brightness into the lives of Christ's little ones who have little or no brightness at home. Think of His wonderful

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words: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My name receiveth Me." And they are being received in His Name by tens of thousands, and they feel and appreciate the kindness shown them. Ingratitude is almost unknown among them, and they are very eager to know when the classes will be open again for the winter. Every day I have to answer the same question: "Teacher when will the Club start?" I have told them over and over again that it will open in November, but they seem to think that continual asking may bring the opening sooner. One little boy asks me that question nearly every day—and he was suspended last spring for stealing. He evidently expects to have another chance, poor little chap. And he shall have it, too, if I have anything to say about it.

As for the advantage to the children, why even in the matter of good manners alone, they gain amazingly. Coming from homes where they hear nothing but rude, coarse language—as is too often the case—they learn politeness with marvellous rapidity. It is in the

air of the Settlement House, and they absorb it unconsciously—as they seem to learn the English language when they have only left Russia a few months—becoming polite by spending a few hours each week with gentlemen and gentlewomen. It is plain that good influences are more infectious than bad, after all, in spite of the groans of doleful pessimists.

As our Lord said of the poor, so He might say of the children, "ye have them always with you." No kindness shown to them can possibly be wasted, and they are just at the time of life when everything makes a lasting impression—especially good influences.

"Ye elder brethren think on this! Think of the mighty bliss, Should He, the Friend of babes, one day,

The words of blessing say: 'My seal upon My lambs ye knew, And I shall honor you.' And think upon the eternal loss If on their foreheads ye deface the glorious cross." HOPE.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BEST IN CANADA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years. My father thinks it is the best agricultural paper in Canada. We live three miles from Rocanville, a station on the Kirkella branch. I have a mile and a half to go to school. I am in the second book. My school closes November 15. My teacher's name is Miss D. We are through threshing. We have this year two thousand bushels of wheat, seven hundred bushels of oats taken from one quarter section. We have five head of horses, thirteen head of cattle twelve pigs, eighty chickens, and eight ducks. I was in Ontario last winter. I had a nice time but had no sleigh rides while I was there. I think I will stay at home this winter where I will have lots of snow banks to sleigh ride down. I am 9 years old the 24th of February. ANNIE KINGHORN.

WALKS TWO MILES AND A HALF.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I like to read the Children's Corner. We have four horses, sixteen head of cattle, three pigs, and three pretty pet kittens. I have two sisters and three brothers. I have two dolls, I call them May and Mary. I walk to school which is two miles and a half. Winter is coming now. (Age 10.) MAGGIE LIVINGSTON.

MISSES THE FRUIT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to the Children's Corner before. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very much. So do I and the rest of my sisters do too. We live one mile from the office and every mail night we wait and get our mail off the train. But we do not get the ADVOCATE very regularly. We had not a very nice garden this year. We are used to living in a country where we could have apples and all the fruit we wanted, but the only kind of apples we can get up in the North West are turnips and carrots. There are some very pretty birds up here but in winter all the birds go away and you can see nothing but the bluff and the prairie. (Age 8 years.) LOUIE EINBODEN.

GLAD THERE IS A CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the ADVOCATE. I am glad there is a column for children. My father keeps horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens. I have three sisters and one brother. We drive to school every morning about two miles and a half. I am eleven years old. The nearest town is eight miles from our place. My oldest sister is trying for her entrance. There is a church not very far from our farm. We have three dogs and a cat. BETH THOMPSON.

SEVEN SISTERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and would like to see it in print. My mother takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the Children's Corner very much. I have seven sisters and my only brother died last April. We have eight horses and three colts, twenty five cows and twenty six pigs. We are just one half mile from school. I am in the Fourth Reader. ELIZA GARRET.

LIKES THIS COUNTRY FINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I hope to see it in print. My father takes your paper and likes it very much, I enjoy reading little girls' and boys' letters in the Corner. We live one mile northwest of Bentley. I go to school and am in the third book, I like to go very much. Our teacher's name is Miss Alice W. We have got 62 head of cattle, 12 horses, six pigs, about 125 chickens. We milked 22 cows this summer and fed 21 calves. We sent our cream to the creamery. My father has 1,600 acres of land in this country. We came from Wisconsin two years ago, and like this country fine. (Age 12 years.) LILAH LARSON. (I wonder if I should know your teacher. A lady of that name went to Toronto Normal School when I did. C. D.)

POOR MOTHER!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to you. My father takes the ADVOCATE and likes it fine. I like to read the Children's Corner. I got first prize in writing, first prize in drawing, second prize in scribbler, third prize in sketching from nature. So I earned five dollars at the fair. We have the threshers now. There are fifteen men. Mamma has no help and she feels like running away. I am in the fourth reader. I hope you are well. I would like to see my letter appear in the ADVOCATE. (Age 9 years.) FIONA A. SCOTT. N. B. Oh! I for got to tell you about my music. I can play any hymn at first sight on the organ. I have also a piano on which I play fast music. I am now playing Tuberoses Waltzes, and Charming Antoinette and Loeschhorn's finger exercises, Book IV. I am playing the scales major and minor Contrary Motion. F. A. S.

A LOVER OF CATS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have had the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years and like it very much. I have a dog called Hector. He is black with a white breast and long ears. He obeys only me. I have also a black kitten called Peter. I reared him and another cat called Paul from the time they were two weeks old. Their mother was my sister Maidie's cat. Aged 10 years. MARGARET M. ALLERDYCE.

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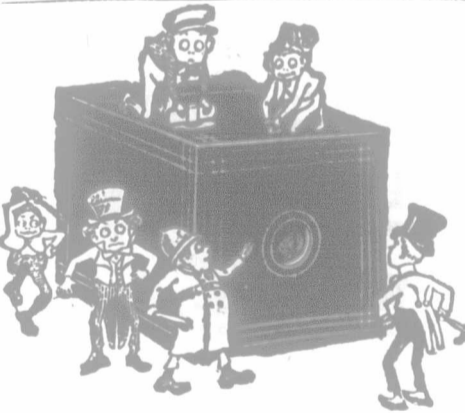
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INGLE NOOK CHATS

SODA BISCUIT.

Dear Dame Durden:—My husband being a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and seeing a request for Parkin in the ADVOCATE, I forward this recipe: Oatmeal 3 lbs.; flour 1 lb.; butter 1 lb.; syrup 4 lbs.; ginger 1 oz.; sugar 1 lb.; 2 teaspoonfuls of carbonate of soda in a gill of beer. The butter is to be rubbed into the flour. All the ingredients to be mixed the previous evening, and baked in a moderate oven the following morning. Do not forget to add a wineglassful of the best rum. This parkin is a luxury. I bake it in a roaster that has a cover on as it is apt to burn.

Soda Biscuit—Put two teaspoons cream of tartar in a quart of flour, rub into the flour 2 oz. butter, 1 oz. lard, a small teaspoonful of salt; mix all together. Take a teaspoonful of soda in three-quarters of a pint of warm milk; stir into the flour quickly using your hands as little as possible. Lay the dough on a well floured board, roll out, and cut into shape, prick, and bake in a quick oven. By adding two ounces more lard, and a handful of sugar, you have a good and cheap crust for fruit pies.

P.S. The parkin is not ready for eating, until it has been made eight weeks or longer, and is to be kept from frost.

PARKIN BISCUITS—GERANIUMS—COOK BOOKS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Seeing a request in your part of the ADVOCATE for Parkin, and coming from that part of Merrie England where it is made so much of, near Manchester, I thought I must spare a few minutes to let you have two recipes that I have.

Parkin Ingredients—1 lb. of oatmeal, 1/2 lb. brown sugar, 6 ozs. butter, 1/2 lb. flour, 1 lb. of syrup, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of ground caraway seeds, about one teacupful of milk or water. Method. Melt the butter and syrup together, mix all the dry ingredients together in a bowl, add syrup, butter, and milk; mix all well together. Pour into a greased dripping tin, and bake in rather a cool oven one and half hours.

Parkin Biscuits Ingredients.—1/2 lb. oatmeal, 1/2 lb. syrup, 1 oz. sugar, 1/2 teaspoonful of ginger, 1/2 lb. flour, 1 oz. butter, 1/2 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1/2 doz. almonds. Method. Proceed as in the above for parkin. Roll into balls, drop on a floured tin. Blanch the almonds, cut in strips, and put two pieces on each ball. Bake in a moderate oven about fifteen minutes.

I hope these will be of service to Evening Primrose. By the way, does she know that bonfire night, the 5th of November, is the time when there is such a lot of it made? The children all combine to make a big bonfire, and while it is burning their parents bring round the parkin and home-made toffee.

The book I have taken these recipes out of is published by W. E. Clegg, Market Place, Oldham, England, and the price is two pence, title, Recipes for Cookery Classes, and was prepared for the Oldham School board. I think Mrs. Beeton's is the most used cooking book in England, but if you wrote to either the above address, or John Heywood, Deansgate, Manchester, England, they would send you particulars and prices of the best books they have. The latter is a big firm and would supply you with any kind you want, but if you want a Lancashire Cookery Book write to the first address, where I know from past experience they would be very pleased to assist you in any way they can.

You must forgive me for writing on both sides of the paper, and before I close I have a request to make, and that is, What is the best way to keep geraniums through this Canadian winter which we are just entering into, and the best way to cut them back?

NELIE.

(You have supplied us lavishly with information and Evening Primrose (I am safe in speaking for her) and I are very thankful. That recipe for Parkin biscuits sounds pretty good to me.

You did not say whether you wanted to keep your geraniums for decorative purposes through the winter, or whether you wanted them to rest, whether your house was well or poorly heated. If you want to see them all winter, put them in the sunniest window and be sure to take them away from it at night. If they are to go away cut them back to the main stalk and two or three good branches, cut these off to about four inches in length. Put them in the cellar and water only a very little, just enough to keep the soil from drying entirely out and becoming dusty. If the house has a furnace the plants will need more frequent watering than if it has not. When taken up in the spring cut off all the shoots that have sprouted in the winter and transfer to fresh pots or to the garden.

We will look for you again; and, next time, will you send your full address? —D. D.

PUDDING AND BREAD.

The scarcity of eggs this year makes the housekeeper think with dismay of the Christmas cooking. So many recipes call for eggs, and those articles are not to be had for love or money in some places. Here is a way to overcome that difficulty in making the plum pudding. The family will enjoy it just as well as if the most elaborate recipe had been followed, and it is far more wholesome.

CARROT PUDDING.

Take 1 1/2 cups of flour; 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of suet chopped fine, 1 cup grated raw potatoes, 1 cup of grated raw carrots, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water; 1 cup each of raisins and currants, or preferably 2 cups of raisins and no currants. Steam steadily for three hours.

Some of the new-comers to Canada among the housewives have had great trouble with the cooking-stove and bread making. Personal experience will do more than instruction in dealing with the stove, but other people's experience will be a help in the bread making. Here is a method used with great success by a good housekeeper, which has the merit of making little demand on time or strength.

The yeast which should be prepared at least three days before bread is to be made, consists of the following ingredients: Six potatoes, paired and boiled, which when cooked are put, water and all, through the masher. Put one cup of flour in a bowl and stir in enough cold water to make a smooth paste. Stir this into a pint of hot water (almost to the boiling point) till it has reached the consistency of starch. Add a cup of sugar and a handful of salt and let cool until luke warm. Then add two yeast cakes which have been soaked. Let stand for three days in a moderately warm place.

BREAD.

Three cups of this yeast will make four loaves of bread. For this quantity take 3 cups yeast, two pints water and a little salt. Mix in flour until stiff, knead well and let rise in a warm place for about two hours, or until very light. Then shape in loaves, put in bread pans and let rise again for an hour and a half or two hours. Even if it stands longer than this it will not sour. It is then ready for the oven which should not be too hot. Bread mixed in this way at eight in the morning and kept warm will be baked by one.

DAME DURDEN.

Toffee.—Four cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 tablespoon water, 1 tablespoon vinegar.

Boil about ten minutes, and then pour out on buttered plates.

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Trade Notes.

LISTS OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The strain of the Christmas season consists not so much in the purchasing of gifts as in choosing them. What to get is often harder to settle than how to get it.

The new catalogue issued by D. R. Dingwall, Limited, Manufacturing Jewelers, Winnipeg, will prove a friend in time of need. It is full of suggestions as to what to get. In it a wealth of beautiful things are brought before the vision, so arranged and described that the distracted man need not err therein, nor leave his own home to make his choice of the season's gifts.

If the pocket book is slim or the tastes simple, a wide range of articles, not costly but pretty and good, will be found catalogued here to meet the need of those who cannot spend as lavishly as their generosity desires. And from these simple gifts there is a long list through all stages of elaborateness and value, up to magnificent pieces of jewelry and plate to fit luxurious tastes and long bank accounts.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM.—Hundreds of men and women are making money raising poultry for market—why not you? There's money to be made in raising poultry for market. Any man or woman can soon establish a business of their own, and their otherwise unprofitable hours can be put to account with handsome dividends as the result.

It doesn't require a great deal of money to start in the poultry business. Even if you have but a small patch of ground you can make it pay. In fact a warm cellar or garret, and a good incubator, are all you need to start with.

If you are interested in poultry raising, write to George H. Stahl, Quincy, Illinois, and get a copy of his interesting book on this subject, and which also gives valuable information regarding the growing of incubator chicks for market. This book is sent absolutely free to those who write for it.

George H. Stahl is widely known as the manufacturer of the famous Excelsior and Wooden Hen Incubators. These incubators are recommended by leading poultrymen as being the leaders where results are considered, and they are guaranteed by the manufacturers to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at lower cost than any other hatcher. The Excelsior and Wooden Hen Incubators, when in use, require only five minutes' daily attention. They are the simplest, most perfectly self-regulating and lowest priced incubators made, and thousands of them are to-day in successful use.

SANTA CLAUS HAS A GUN THIS YEAR.—A special wireless telegram from the North Pole advises us that Santa Claus this year is loaded down with guns, not only for boys and girls, but for the boys and girls of larger growth—in fact, for all who enjoy a life in the open and who desire to train the hand and eye to accuracy in the wholesome sports of hunting and target shooting.

We presume that Santa Claus has been stirred up particularly by the advertising of the Stevens Rifles and Shot Guns that are appearing in our advertising columns about this time. If you will take a look at them you will not wonder why Santa Claus chooses Stevens Firearms for his presents this year.

If you are interested to learn about the wide range of manufacture in Stevens Firearms, their high grade quality, popular prices and suitability for young or old of either sex, read the advertisements and send for the handsome Christmas Catalogue, which they offer.

EVERY READER of the ADVOCATE should have this book.—It is our wish that every reader of the ADVOCATE should have our books and it orders

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.

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20 Years' Experience in the Grain Business

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The latest Plan of Insurance issued by the Great-West Life Assurance Company is the Automatic Endowment Policy.

It meets a distinct need—and the best proof of its value is the wide popularity the Policy is achieving.

Under this Plan Ordinary Life Rates are charged—giving protection at very low cost. The insured, however, avoids the payment of life-long premiums, the Policy changing automatically into an Endowment, as profits accrue. In other words, the Policy provides an Endowment at straight life rates. A descriptive pamphlet and full rates will be mailed on request.

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Help your wife—she will appreciate it and you profit by it. Nothing will contribute more to home comfort than the



New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine

—not because we say so—thousands are talking about it, and you would too if you were its happy possessor. You sit while using it—a tubful thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. Nothing is too good for Canadian housekeepers. The New Century is certainly the best. Sold by local dealers at \$5.50. Ask your dealer to show it to you. Send to us for descriptive booklet. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA.

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on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

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LTD.

W. ANTLIFF, Manager.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

Try This for Your Cough

Mix half ounce of pure Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of glycerine and half pint of whiskey. Use in teaspoonful doses. A famous throat and lung specialist, whose camp for consumptives in the pine woods of Maine, has attracted great attention, declares the above formula will break up a cold in twenty-four hours, heal the lungs and cure any cough that is curable. The ingredients can be secured from any drug store at small cost.

Care should be exercised in securing the best quality of glycerine and whiskey, while the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased only in the original half-ounce vials, which are securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper with the name Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) plainly printed thereon. Cheap or adulterated oils which are sold in bulk always create nausea and never effect the desired results.

keep coming in as at present we believe they will each have one. We regret the great delay in filling the orders. Our printers have been replacing good modern presses by the best and most up-to-date presses. This means better and nicer work but it also means delay.

We are sending this book without charge to all who send for it.—The book contains pictures made from photographs of the best Canadian live stock, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, bacon hogs, horses, sheep and poultry. These include winners at the greatest shows in America, and are the very best that Canada has produced.

Every name that comes in we place on our list and the books will be forwarded just as soon as they come from the printers. All you need to do is to write your name and address on a post card and send it to us. This book is valuable in any farm home. Send your name at once to The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont. Adv.

The Week in Wheat

Thompson, Son & Co's letter to us says:—Almost no change has taken place in the market situation during the past week. It might almost be said the market has been taking a rest, or was in a waiting mood, for day after day has witnessed a dull dragging market with only slight fluctuations in prices. The tendency natural to such a situation has been towards easiness in price, but after all, quotations in the leading markets at the end of the seven days only show a decline of ¼c to ½c. Although the general market has been thus dull it must not be thought that it is wanting in interest, either in the present or looking to the future. The railway movement of the spring wheat in Western Canada and the North West States has made no improvement worth mentioning, although we expect to see a spurt in it during the current two weeks, as the railways will doubtless make a strong effort to get as many cars as possible to the lake front before navigation closes, which will probably be by the 10th December. The restricted movement of the spring wheat since harvest is well shown by the fact that the Minneapolis mills have ground from Sept. 1st to date about 1,200,000 barrels of flour less than in same time last year, which may be figured at about 5,750,000 bus. wheat, and yet the stock of wheat in Minneapolis are only 1,850,000 bus. against 5,890,000 bus. same date last year. While the principal cause of the smaller receipts this year in the Northwest has been the lack of railway facilities, there has lately been more said about the yield not coming up to the early estimates. Especially is this the case in Southern Minnesota where wet weather has proved very unfavorable and done much damage. There is further evidence that the World's supplies are falling off as compared with a year

ago, and it is our opinion that this will continue and exert a strong influence on prices later in the season. Last week the World's shipments were fully two million bushels less than a year ago, the principal falling off being in the Russian and Danubian shipments. The amount on ocean passage at end of last week was reported as 28,792,000 bushels against 33,944,000 bushels last year or 5,152,000 bushels less than last year. The American Visible supply increased last week much more largely than was expected, without any particular reason being reported for it, and this Visible stands at about the same as previous week, but the World's Visible supply increased 2,000,000 bus. less than a year ago. The Argentine shipments are showing a great falling off from a year ago, the quantity shipped the present week being only 600,000 bus. against 2,300,000 bus. for same week last year, and for the crop year to date the shipments from Argentina are 18,000,000 bus. less than the previous year. The reports about this year's Argentina crop are still somewhat mixed but we think the bulk of recent evidence points to a less yield than last year, and if this turns out so, it will be a very potent factor in strengthening World's prices later on. Harvest in the Argentine is just about beginning, but it won't be until threshing is well advanced that results will be definitely known. To our mind, however, enough is already known about the Russian crop to point to the almost certainty that these countries will not be in a position to supply Europe anything like so largely as they have been doing the past two years, and consequently Europe will look to the United States and Canada to keep up the needed supply and it won't be handed out readily except at higher prices.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**FLAX STRAW AS A FEED.**

Is flax straw good for cows to eat? It was poorly threshed; they like it. Is there any danger of abortion from using flax straw for feed? C. O. A.

Ans.—Stockmen who have fed flax straw to cattle like it, especially if some seed is left in it, thereby increasing its value. There is not any danger of abortion from its use moderately.

SWOLLEN LIMBS.

Mare 3 years, hairy leg Clydesdale in foal, had scratches very bad last spring. One night when I was seedling her legs swelled up to the hock then stopped very abrupt. V. S. said it was blood poison. He gave me blood medicine; she got no better till I turned her on the grass then swelling went away except around the fetlock joint in one hind leg and she keeps swelling

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No statements or claims we can make will convince you the Wingold Range is in every way equal to the best as quickly as the actual use of one in your own home. That is why we offer you **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**. Send us our price, and we will send you the range with the understanding and agreement that you can use the range in your own home for **Thirty Days**, during which time you can put it to every possible test, compare it with other stoves you have used, and with stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and if you do not conclude that, size for size, kind for kind, the range we send you is in every way better than any range you can buy elsewhere; if you are not convinced that you have made a **Big Saving in Cost to You**, return the range to us at our expense, and we will immediately refund your money with freight charges you paid.

THIS WINGOLD STEEL RANGE has six 8 inch lids; 18 inch oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use, and every one giving satisfaction. Every range guaranteed. **DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE** until you get our catalog. Write for it now.

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

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

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

Do not sell your wheat at street prices, which are sometimes as much as ten cents below track prices. Be independent enough to ship your own grain and secure the prices paid in the world's market. Every bushel strengthens these interests to stamp out competition.

By the action of the Council of the Grain Exchange in rescinding our privileges of trading with the members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange we are cut off from dealing with the large milling companies, the large Elevator Companies and the Exporters who are members of that body, but the **world's markets** are still open to us and we can secure you the top Exchange prices.

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



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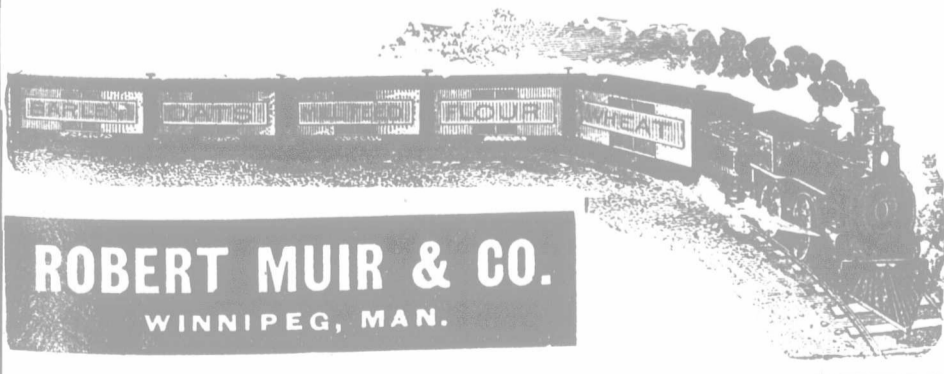
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SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

every night and when let out in morning it goes away except the ring around the fetlock joint. There is one crack in leg and it breaks when she stands in all day and night, dries up when not swelled. I am not feeding her heavy. Give treatment that will not interfere with her being in foal, and with her running out. Also state if she has symptoms of grease leg, if she has grease leg give a sure cure as she is a valuable mare.

GREEN HORN.

Ans.—There are some of the Clydesdale breed of horses that have round coarse bone and fleshy legs, and such legs are more or less predisposed to swelling, "scratches," and "grease". Your mare should get a good dose of purgative medicine, but, being in foal, that is at present inadvisable. Keep bowels moderately open by giving, two or three times a week, a scalded bran mash containing a teacupful of flaxseed. Give every morning in food, for two weeks one tablespoonful of the following: Iodide of potassium, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint. Mix. At night give for the same length of time, in food or water; Fowler's solution of arsenic, two tablespoonfuls. Apply iodine ointment to the cracked heel.

BOTH WERE RIGHT.

As a ship was nearing a harbor of Athens, a woman passenger approached the captain, and, pointing to distant hills covered with snow, asked:

"What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," answered the captain.

"Is it really?" remarked the woman. "I thought so but a gentleman has just told me that it was Greece!"

Gossip

SHIPPING LIVE STOCK.

So many beginners will be shipping settlers' effects to their homesteads and new farms ere many months roll round, that the following words of advice to showmen by "Feed Box" in Live Stock World will be found very helpful in avoiding trouble and accident:

"The man with a very considerable number of cattle to consign to a show will find that a large furniture or vehicle car is especially adapted to his particular needs; while he with fewer cattle to find accommodation for, will be best suited with an ordinary box car. The Palace stable cars that are frequently used for this purpose are well adapted for the purpose for which they are designed; namely, for carrying horses in express or passenger trains. They are not adapted for carrying show cattle in freight trains, in that the stalls are too narrow to afford comfort and to enable the larger cattle to ride with ease; also, because it is not desirable to have heavy cattle ride "end to," and be thrown forward on their heads of horns, or backward against the halter rope or nose ring strap by the jerking and sudden stopping of the car. The only thing the writer has ever found to commend these rolling palaces is their extra cost, an item, by the way, that is peculiarly gratifying to human nature under some circumstances; else how could we account for the difference in the market value of granite and diamonds?"

"In the car of the box type the cattle should always be tied to the side wall, and ride "side to." Load the heaviest animal in the forward end of the car, followed by the next heaviest and so on down to the lightest, which should be loaded last. Thus loaded, there will come one jolt for which you are not fixed; this will be as your car first strikes the train. The heaviest animals will be thrown against the lighter, to their serious discomfort. But always after, if other cars are added, or if the train buckles, the lighter will be thrown against the heavier and the heavier against the end wall. This, of course, is not entirely satisfactory, but it is the best arrangement possible.

I Can Cure Your Rupture



Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why. 15 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. To cure your rupture you need a truss which will hold your rupture secure, and a good treatment that will close the rupture opening, while the rupture is being held back. Now, is your truss good? Does it always hold the rupture back?

If it does not, why not? Just because the pad is not the proper one to retain the rupture.

Now, you know you can hold it back with your fingers, because they will cover and fill the opening.

My Inflation Truss does exactly the same thing. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening; it covers the opening and fills it. My Inflation Pad works just like your finger does.

Therefore it is a good truss, the one that holds rupture securely, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this truss from any one else, because it is my patent. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U. S. A. on June 23, 1903. I employ no agents or drug stores.

Trusses for my Canadian patrons are manufactured in Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients.

When used in connection with my Fibro Plastic treatment, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rupture.

Yes, my patented Inflation Truss and Fibro Plastic treatment accomplish this. I have done so in hundreds of cases. I can do so in yours. I know I can.

Write me today for my 64-page booklet giving further details, and my 15 days' trial treatment which will be sent you absolutely free of charge. Address:

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Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 2A London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

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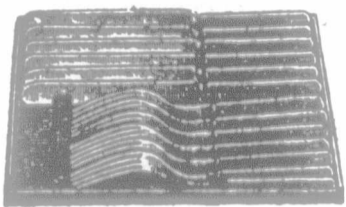
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The Celebrated Line of "Rogers Bros. 1847" Knives, Forks and Spoons needs no particular recommendation at our hands. It is so well and favorably known, having stood the test of 60 years use in all parts of this continent, that all we need to say is that every piece of Table Ware listed here is positively guaranteed to be the Genuine "Rogers Bros. 1847" Goods and our guarantee is that "If you are not satisfied send back the goods and get your money refunded." Terms—Cash with order.

PRICE LIST OF "ROGERS BROS. 1847" SILVERWARE

Knives and Combination Sets are packed in neat racked card boxes.

- KNIVES**
 No. FA 3356—1/2 Doz. Dessert size Knives \$2.25; postage 18c. extra.
 No. FA 3357—1/2 Doz. Medium Table Knives \$2.50; postage 23c. extra.

- FORKS**
 No. FA 3352—1/2 Doz. Tipped Dessert Forks \$2.75; postage 12c. extra.
 No. FA 3353—1/2 Doz. Fancy Dessert Forks \$3.00; postage 12c. extra.
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- COMBINATION SETS**
 No. FA 3358—Combination Set, Racked Box, containing 1/2 Doz. Oval Handled Dessert Forks and 1/2 Doz. Dessert Knives—\$5.00; postage 32c. extra.
 No. FA 3359—Combination Set, Racked Box, containing 1/2 Doz. Oval Handled Medium size Table Forks and 1/2 Doz. Knives \$5.50; postage 38c. extra.

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

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GRAIN OF ALL KINDS handled on Commission and Sold to Highest Bidder, or will Wire Net Bids.
500,000 Bush. of OATS wanted
 Write for our market card. Wire for prices. Reference—Imperial Bank, Winnipeg

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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.

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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

"Never tie any thing by the nose ring. Never use a too heavy rope; the writer did that just once. When the accident happened, all the other animals had their halter ropes broken. This particular animal, tied with a two-inch rope, had its neck broken. If partitions or stalls are wanted, use 2x12 s. for the heavy animals. If they are properly spiked on they will hold. Lighter stuff may be broken.

"Don't forget to carry along a bountiful water supply. Carry this in a closely covered barrel, so it will not slop over the feed. This water supply can be replenished at each division point only. No conductor is required to stop during his run to water stock, or any similar purpose. His business is to get there, and get quickly. Yet he is not allowed to start on his run until you have been supplied with feed and water. The proper man to see about this is the yard boss at each division point. Just remember the foregoing and you will never lack for feed or water.

"A right good extra to take along is a lantern, which is really indispensable. Also an extra lantern globe and bottle of oil. These things will be needed very badly if they are needed at all, and they are not on sale at the depot lunch counters. It was the lack of an extra lantern globe that once caused the writer to miss his car, which went on without him, taking along the cattle; also his trunk securely locked, in which was the shipping contract which represented his transportation; also his cash supply, except forty cents. The car should have a short ladder of two steps nailed on to the side, below the side door, to enable the herdsman to climb in and out of the car with security. In passing through this side door remember it is a veritable death trap. An acquaintance of the writer's once looked out while the train was standing. Just as he did so the car was bumped by some others, for the engine was doing some switching. The heavy side door flew shut, crushing his skull and spattering his brains over the yards. Another had his ankle caught and crushed in the same manner. A third was clambering down the ladder on the caboose to get inside and warm up, for he was cold. The wood work was rotten and the ladder gave way. He laid all night at the track side with a broken hip, ribs, etc. He was picked up by the section men in the morning and given a chance to warm up. Each of the two latter tried to collect damages from the road, only to learn that they had signed away their claim for damages when they had signed the contract; also that their claim was hopeless. You will do the same, so have a care, at all times.


"At this time come the first storms of the winter; when train men stay closest to their cabs, or cabooses; when operators stay closest by the fire and take most for granted; also when freight tonnage is at the heaviest of the year. Double loads and slippery rails and snow filled cuts fit ill with men for months accustomed to summer conditions.

"One particular advantage of the furniture or vehicle car was that it afforded the maximum of room in which to build an over-head bunk. In the writer's opinion this was its greatest advantage. This over-head bunk provides room where the helpers or attendants can ride with immunity. The conductor may come to the car door if the weather isn't bad, but he will not venture farther. Every trainman knows that cattle will bite a stranger. So why should he, like another Daniel, venture inside to thread his way among the dangerous beasts, all to crawl up into an over-head bunk that may contain dangers that he wots not of.

"As to the ethics of the case, two men are needed to take care of a car load of show cattle. Transportation is furnished for only one. Visitors to the show are carried on passenger trains at half fare. Helpers with the show cattle are expected to work their way on freight trains and pay full fare. So while the writer has shipped a show herd for thousands of miles, yet 25 cents is the sum told that his employers have had to contribute towards the passenger receipts under such circumstances, although one and sometimes two helpers have been taken along.

"So load the cattle exactly as indicated.

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— "I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.
 Price 25 Cents.

The Angle Lamp



The Light that Never Fails

As proved from experience. The Best Coal-Oil Lamp. The Cheapest. Easily Managed. Burns Less Oil. Gives Best Light. No Under Shadow. Non-Explosive. When Turned Low, no Odor. Suitable for Home, Store or Church. Write to—
HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY,
 Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.
 For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

Then they are best loaded to withstand the bucking and jerking of the train. Only remember to put a good allowance of straw under the cattle. Then if you will double it you may have enough after straw is packed down; there should be at least eighteen inches under the cattle to insure an easy, comfortable ride. Feed and water carefully and intelligently. Take along enough helpers to properly care for the stock, then if taken into the ring by a competent ring captain, you may hope to get all you have coming to you."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE
 DIABETES BACKACHE

Have discontinued the use of our pills because of their superior efficacy. The public may rely on the genuineness of our pills. Sold only in packages of 10 pills.

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.

WOLF HOUNDS.—Young stock, from five to fifteen dollars each, also grown trained dogs. Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Manitoba 2-1

WANTED—Working foreman on horse ranch. Wages \$50.00; reference required. Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane. 21-11-4t

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A SECTION and a half highly improved, cheap and good. For particulars write owner, Arthur Hart, Rouleau, Sask., Box 88 19-12

WANTED—One or two hundred bushels pure Red Fife, must be clean and pure, also 12 bushels seed corn, high variety and suitable for N. W. climate. Write price. F. S. Matthews, Kinistino P. O., Man. 5-12

TO RENT—Well fenced Ranch of 3 3/4 sections at once for particulars apply to W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane, Alta. 26-12 S-114

WANTED—Married man by year on farm, must both be sober and perfectly reliable, with references, state wages. J. L. Keys, Indian Head, Sask. 12-12 S-111

WANTED—A half section to rent, with horses and implements preferred. Write full particulars to M. Carter, Nekomis, Sask. 5-12

FOR SALE—480 acres, four miles south of Macleod, all fenced, 90 acres broken, one mile from school. Price \$15.00 per acre. For further particulars apply to A. Mitchell, Edmonton. 26-12

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

YORKSHIRES—Choice sows bred by Brethour, Burford, Ont., 3 to 7 months old. A few boars fit for service, also pigs two months and older. Toulouse geese, fine large birds, \$2.50 to \$3 each, also Bronze turkeys. Write your wants Oliver Kine, Wawanesa, Man. 19-12

FARM FOR SALE or exchange for city property. North half 20-6-18 W 1 Manitoba, splendid for mixed farming. Good water. Soil black loam, half under cultivation—near school. Price \$16.50 per acre. For full particulars write S. S. Casey, Milestone, Sask. 28-11

IMMEDIATE SALE—Highly improved wheat farm, near market, cheap. Thirty white Orpington fowl, prize winners. H. A. Scarth, Virden, Man. 12-12

MARRIED COUPLE, thirty, arriving Winnipeg January from north Ireland. Husband take up any branch farm work, life long experience. Wife would act as mother's help, good cook and all housework. Both thorough, energetic workers, capable of managing if desired. Send offers at once to Northman, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 19-12 S-111

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported first prize winning toms, weighing 45 and 41 pounds. The young toms will weigh over 30 pounds at ten months old. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont. 12-12

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshire and Improved Chester White pigs, 8 weeks old, 40 head to select from; 4 Berkshire boars ready for service, pedigrees registered. Sixty Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, 40 mammoth Pekin ducks and drakes. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 12-12

FOR SALE—Three quarter section, Saskatchewan near Qu'Appelle, 180 cultivated, 100 fenced. Good buildings and water, 20 cattle, 18 horses all necessary implements. Seed grain and feed for 1907. All for \$12,000. Dirt cheap, but must sell. P. M., FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 12-5

RICH WILD LANDS—In the Edmonton district three transcontinental railways to run through this district next year. Buy now before the rise in land. We still have some choice quarter sections for twelve and thirteen hundred dollars. Write for particulars Pendleton & Co., Lamont, Alberta. 12-12

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—Farm of 160 acres, situated near Comox, Vancouver Island, B. C., 40 acres partly cleared and cultivated, balance lightly timbered, post office three miles distant, and school, creamery and saw mill, within two miles; good roads, soil A1, splendid climate, light rainfall, district developing very rapidly. Price including coal rights, \$5,000.00. Apply to T. Matthews, 417 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. 21-11-4t

FOR SALE—The well known ranch of Burnside, near Cochrane, containing 800 acres of very best land, well fenced with never failing water supply in a splendid creek running through the property, a new frame dwelling house on stone foundation, containing five bedrooms, clothes closet, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, washroom, pantry and store room stabling and corrals necessary for the ranch stock. Implements and furniture will be given over at a price to be agreed upon. Old age compels the owner to sell. Apply E. D. MacKay, Cochrane, P. O., Alberta.

FOR SALE—160 Acres Bench Lands near Nicomen on Fraser River; quarter mile north of Canadian Pacific Railway; could be subdivided into forty acre plots for fruit growing; Write Gardiner Johnson, Vancouver, British Columbia. 19-12

WANTED—Urgent! Present address of Alex. Macfarlane, formerly of Doune, Scotland, (harvesting in vicinity of Pigeon Lake on August 19) by his anxious parents. Please write address to Mr. Dickenson, Whittemouth, Man. 5-12

FOR SALE—636 Acres well adapted for farming or ranching, beautifully situated on Sheep Creek, 5 miles west of Okotoks Station, on Calgary and Macleod Railroad. Well fenced, never failing supply of good water, about 20 acres now in fall wheat and fifty acres recently cropped. Also excellent hay land, also Timothy and Bromes under crop, and timber making good shelter for stock. Good Log house, frame lined stable, corrals, sheds, root cellar, etc. Price per acre (inclusive) \$17.50. Terms cash, or at least two thirds, balance at 8 per cent. Joshua Bidlake, Okotoks, Alberta. 5-12

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled Cattle, the dual purpose breed.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man.—Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales.—Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Canfield, Minn.

JOHN GARHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

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

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.—Breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

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

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

"Stop my Ad. I've sold my farm."

That's the common story of those who advertise in our Wants and For Sale column.

Have you a farm for sale? We can sell it.

Let's get together.

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.

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

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.

I HAVE some Grand Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. Werden, Aneedia Farm, Bethel, Ont. 28-12

Breeders' Directory

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

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 135 Pense Sask.

F. R. BLAKENEY & CO., South Qu'Appelle, Sask, 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, Sask.—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.

P. F. HUNTLY—Registered Hereford Cattle, Lacombe, Alta.

BASKIER BROS., Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales for sale.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

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

MANITOBA.

KINISTINO, MAN.—Since May, 1906, 3 year old pony, dark brown almost black, white blaze on face, white near hind fetlock, one white eye, brand on near shoulder E reversed R (called lazy R). \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. F. S. Matthews, Kinistino, Man.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON—One iron grey cayuse mare, white face, one wall eye, had halter on when lost, about two years old, weight about 500 pounds, branded N on hip, reward offered for recovery. F. J. Houston, Express office opposite Alberta Hotel, Edmonton.

VERMILION, ALTA.—Bay mare, branded half circle and bar on left hip, about 9 years old, weight 900, unshod. \$10.00 will be paid for information leading to recovery of above horse. R. H. Norton. S-107

SASKATCHEWAN.

FILE HILLS—About June, 1906, black steer, horns turned down, no visible brand. W. J. Hatcher (22-23-12 w 2).

COTHAM—Three spring calves, ropes around neck. Brindle cow, calf at foot, branded PF with bar over on left thigh. Red heifer, two years old, no brands, calf at foot. A. W. Bawden, (22-18-4 w 2).

DAVIDSON—Buckskin mare, black tail and mane black stripe down back, branded 7 over S on left shoulder also indistinct brand on left shoulder, dumb bell brand on right shoulder. W. F. Rutherford, (30-23-7 w 2).

GRENFELL—Bay mare, long white face, left foot white, about 2 years old. Brown mare, nearly black, star on forehead, right foot white, 2 years old. W. E. Sims, (24-17-7 w 2).

MORTLACH—Buckskin mare, weight about 1,100, branded inverted S and minus sign, or pot hook design on right shoulder. S. C. Larson (19-19-2 w 3).

SHEHO—Steer black and white stripe around belly, 2 years old, indistinct brand. Petro Hudyma (36-29-8 w 2).

RIVERSDALE—Yearling heifer, roan, no brand. Geo. Parker (20-20-32 w 1).

SHEHO—Bay mare, aged, white spot on forehead, halter on, black feet, burn on right shoulder, brand indistinct, in good condition. David Lewis (28-30-10 w 2).

MOOSE JAW—Mouse colored pony, weight about 900 pounds, 7L over 7 on left hip. James Smith, (22-14-25 w 2).

WOLSELEY—Black mare, three years old, blistered on right shoulder, seems to have been worked, no brand. E. Beaulieu (33-14-11 w 2).

SQUAW VALLEY—Six sheep, one ram, three ewes one of which is black, two lambs. B. P. Browning, (S. E. 10-24-29 w 2).

ESTERHAZY—Steer calf, white with red spots, no brands. Andrew Kopas (S. E. 2-19-2 w 2).

VALLEY P. O.—Heifer, red and white spots, 2 or three years old, V cut out of lower part of left ear, tip of right horn broken off. D. J. McDougall, (36-12-33 w 2).

BROKENSHILL—Red and white steer, about 2 years old, poor condition, wishbone brand on right side. E. A. Shipman.

NORTH BATTLEFORD—Dark brown mare, white star on forehead, white left hind foot, about nine years old. Joseph B. Miller.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

150,000 settlers are coming into Western Canada yearly. Not more than three per cent. of them can buy ten acres each in the

KOOTENAY

The area of fruit land is very limited. Are you going to buy now, or wait until you lose early choice, or worse still, until we have sold all the land and then pay two or three or five times the present price? The price will reach these figures, for land will always command a price proportionate with its producing power.

We have issued a Beautiful Illustrated Book about these lands—it's Free.

The FISHER-HAMILTON CO.
Dept. D Ashdown Block

IMPOUNDED.

DUBUC—Brindle steer, about five years old, end of left horn broken off. Theodore Norman (N. E. 14-20-4 w 2).

MCLEAN—Two red and white spotted steer calves, no visible brand. White steer calf with a few red spots, no visible brand. Three red heifer calves with a few white spots, no visible brand. Black heifer calf, with white head, no visible brand. Two roan heifer calves, no visible brand. Jacob Klotz (28-16-15 w 2).

HIRSCH—Broncho horse, age between 6 and 9 years, weight about 1,300 pounds, branded on right jaw S. C. Zelickson (S. W. 2-3-5 w 2).

QU'APPELLE—Bay horse, white star on forehead, tail docked, horse is an old one, no brand visible. Donald Fraser (36-17-15 w 2).

SOUTH QU'APPELLE—Red milch cow, small white mark on right side, no visible brand. Large red Shorthorn bull, some white underneath, ring and snap on nose. H. E. C. Harris, poundkeeper.

MANOR—Dark brown horse, aged, hole in tips of ears, no brands. S. McMurray (S. W. 12-3-34 w 1).

MARITON—Dark bay stallion, white spot on forehead, 2 years old, bog spavin on left hind leg, rope around neck, no brand. Alfred Flavel, (N. W. 30-22-22 w 2).

NORTH BATTLEFORD—Red milch cow, long horns, indistinct brand on left side. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-45-16 w 3).

MCAGGART—Red steer, white belly, white spot on each hip, one and a half years old, no brands. Red bull calf, white on rump, about nine months old, no brands. O. E. Bossard, (N. E. 36-8-16 w 2).

OVENSTOWN—Brown filly, 2 years old, branded OH bra over on right shoulder. Light bay riding filly, 2 years old, white feet. T. W. Armstrong, (N 1-2 15-43-20 w 3).

WAKAW—Two white ewes, one with short tail, other with long tail, both have ears cut and split. Martin Schneberger (S. W. 22-42-27 w 2).

SINTALUTA—One red steer, one year old, since November 1. J. E. Black, poundkeeper.

ENTIRES ESTRAY.

RIVERSDALE—Yearling bull, dark red, no brands. George Park (26-20-32 w 1).

COTHAM—Two year old roan bull. A. W. Bawden (22-18-4 w 2).

BECKENHAM—About October 18, 1906, red bull, white face, about two years old, no visible brand. John Ross (16-27-12 w 2).

LOST.

SALTCOATS—Ten dollars reward, one brown yearling filly. Louie Einboden.

MOOSE JAW—Lost roan pony, white strip on face, branded on left hip JR monogram. Suitable reward. James Smith, Gilroy & Brooks.

DONGOLA—Early in July, 1906, from 14-19-32 w 1, bay mare, aged, weight about 900 pounds, white stripe on face, brand indistinct, bare spot on forehead, hind feet white to hocks, left hip bare or scarred; brown yearling mare colt, white stripe on forehead, hind feet white to fetlocks. Five dollars reward offered for information leading to recovery of animals. Joseph Husnick.

WOLSELEY—Bay mare, six years old, branded WP on hip; bay mare, four years old, branded WP on hip; bay mare three years old, branded WP on hip; dapple bay mare, five years old, branded WP on hip; animals were last seen about October 15, 1906; have all been worked. Jas. P. Dill (14-17-10 w 2).

LANGENBURG—Since October 21, 1906, red muley cow, 4 years old, white belly with some red spots, in calf, but may have had calf by now. Gustav Schoenemann (N. W. 20-21-31 w 1).

McLEAN—Since March 15, 1906, black gelding, 4 years old, white stripe down face, tip of left ear off, left fore foot and hind feet white. \$10.00 reward offered for information which will lead to recovery of animal. Short & Constable.

LOON CREEK—From 20-21-16 w 2, bay mare, two years old, white stripe on face, branded JS on right shoulder. James Smith.

CORNETS



No. 4, Brass, Single Water Key, German Silver Piston Valves, Music Rack and German Silver Mouthpiece with A and B flat Shanks. Guaranteed for six years. \$13.00


No. 4½, Same, Nickel Plated \$16.50

No. 8, Brass, Double Water Key, Light Action, complete with Music Rack, Mouthpiece, A and B flat Shanks. \$17.00

No. 9, Same, Nickel Plated \$20.50

Cornets up to \$75.00.

VIOLINS



No. 15, "Hopf" Model, well finished, with Bow. \$4.00


No. 17, Stradivarius, Light Brown Finish, Good Tone, with Bow. \$5.50

No. 141, Stradivarius, Full Ebony Trimmings, Flamed Maple Back, with Bow. \$10.00

No. 111, "Ole Bull," Full Ebony Trimmings. A fine instrument for home or orchestra use, with Bow. \$10.00

Violins from \$2.00 to \$100.00.

EDISON GEM PHONOGRAPH

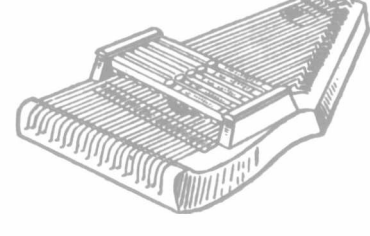


In handsome Oak Case, with Horn, Reproducer and 5 Gold Moulded Records. A complete outfit that will give pleasure at Christmas, for \$12.00.

Other Phonographs from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

Write for complete Catalogue.

AUTO HARPS



3 Bars \$3.00

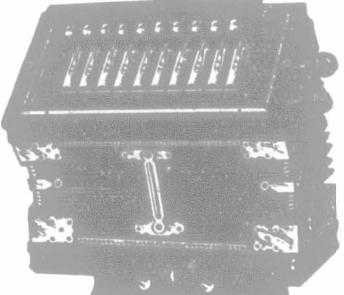
4 " 3.25

5 " 3.50

6 " 4.50

10 " 5.00

ACCORDEONS



No. 131½, Ebonized Case and Moldings, 10 Keys, 2 Sets of Reeds. \$2.50

No. 132, Antique Oak Finish, 10 Keys, 2 Sets of Reeds, with Nickel Corners, Better Grade. \$4.00

No. 120, Ebonized Case, 10 Keys, 2 Sets of Reeds, very fine tone and excellent quality \$5.00

No. 5, Handsome Case, very fine tone, large size, 10 pearl Keys, 3 Sets of Reeds. \$10.00

XMAS GIFTS

THAT GIVE PLEASURE

We submit to you particulars regarding several Musical Instruments that we have selected as desirable Xmas Presents. Those mentioned are specially chosen from our large stock as the most desirable. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. If any Instrument you order is not so, you can return to us and we will refund your payment.

ORDER EARLY.

NORMAN LINDSAY LIMITED

284 PORTAGE AVENUE - - - - WINNIPEG

PIANOS

GERHARD HEINTZMAN MENDLSOHN

UXBRIDGE CABLE-NELSON


KINGSBURY INNER-PLAYER

Prices, \$250.00 to \$750.00, Easy terms.

Special Cash Discount.

Write for particulars and Catalogue. Every Instrument Guaranteed.

MOUTH ORGANS



No. 100, Small Vest Pocket, 20 Reeds 20c.

No. 101, Improved Pipe Organ, 20 Reeds. 25c.

No. 102, Bugle Band, 20 Reeds. 25c.

No. 103, Bugle Band, 20 Long Reeds. 50c.

No. 104, Bugle Band, 40 Double Reeds \$1.75

No. 105, Hohmer's Up-to-date Surprise, 40 Reeds. 75c.

No. 106, Two Sides, Double Holes 75c.

No. 107, Standard of Excellence, Tremolo Concert, 64 Reeds \$1.00

No. 108, Standard of Excellence, Tremolo Double Sides, 96 Reeds \$2.00

Handsome Xmas Presents, each in suitable Box.

BANJOS

WE HAVE ALL MAKES OF BANJOS

All prices from \$6.00 to \$50.00

Write us for prices.

We can save you money.

MUSIC BAGS OR SACHELS

721, Dark Brown Canvas, Leather Bound, Two Straps, Closed Ends. 75c.

725, Heavy Leather Imitation, Seal Grain, Leather Round Handles in Black \$1.50

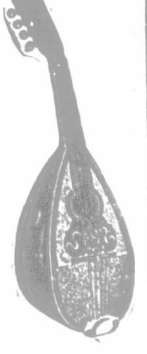
Music Bags at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$4.50

778, Full Sheet Size, Seal Grain Leather, Heavy Hand Stitched Edges. \$1.75

Other Lines, Full Sheet Size, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Combination Satchels \$3.50, \$4.00

MANDOLINS




No. 17, Eleven Ribs, Oak and Mahogany, Beautiful Tone and Finish. Special \$7.00

No. 19, Rosewood and Maple, Eleven Ribs, Fine Tone, Highly Polished. A Fine Xmas Gift. \$10.00

Other Mandolins from \$3.50 to \$40.00.

GUITARS



No. 1, Maple Body, Finished in Rich Dark Red \$3.50

No. 2, Maple Imitation, Rosewood Finish, White Edges \$4.00

No. 102, Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Bevelled Edges. A Fine Toned Instrument. \$10.00

We have Guitars at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 up to \$75.00.

Write us before purchasing elsewhere, we can save you money.


EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH



In handsome Oak Case, with 10 in. Horn, Reproducer and 10 Gold Moulded Records. A perfect home machine that will delight young and old for \$24.00.

Write for complete Catalogue of Phonographs.

MUSIC ROLLS



703, Dark Brown Canvas, Nickel Plated Buckle. 50c.

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710, Solid Leather, Unlined, Smooth Finish, Good Serviceable Roll \$1.50

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284 PORTAGE AVE. - - - - WINNIPEG

THE NEGLECTED BINDER.

Forsaken I stand in the stubble field,
Unshielded from rain or snow;
Not a greeting now, save the ragweed's bow

Or the golden rod bending low.
Mild zephyrs gay about me play,
Soon chilling blasts will come;
Must I suffer here all the winter drear,
With never a hope for a home?

The noisy jay on my reel doth play,
And the squirrel hides nuts in my
gears;

From beneath my wheel the cricket
shrill

Sings a song which adds to my fears.
On platform and deck, in warp and
check

Read a tale of my weather-worn woes;
Each gear or brace shows a rusty face,
In my sills the worms repose.

Yet a few weeks back, with a "click,
click, clack,"

I laid low the fields of grain;
With twine and might I bound them
tight,

Left the sheaves in piles on the plain.
In those harvest days loud words of
praise

The farmer spoke of my skill;
To action stirred by those cheering
words,

I wrought with a right good will.

Must I no more those triumphs score,
But list to censure instead?

By another year, if left standing here,
The thought of toil I'll dread.

Warped by the sun my joints will bind,
No longer run light and true.

I'll be called a curse, if nothing worse,
When that curse is my owner's due.
—ORO L. DOBSON.

FEEDING HORSES.

Since the establishment of agricul-
tural experiment stations the feeding
of live stock has resulted in the com-
pounding of balanced rations for all
classes of animals. The dependence of
the prosperities of many of the great
industries is based on the use of horses,
and the maintenance of these animals
in good working condition has resulted
in widely extended feeding operations.

As will be discovered, different quan-
tities of the same kind of grain and hay
enter the balanced ration of the different
experiment stations. The fact that
one particular ration is not universally
adopted as the standard feed for horses
at work or in the pens undergoing the
grand finishing preparation for market
demonstrates a wide difference in the
individual temperament and assimilating
ability of horses. There is a personality
in each horse that must be understood
and catered to in the maintenance of
high condition when at work or during
the fattening process.

Great corporations that employ a
multitude of horses in conducting their
business reduce their feeding operations
to a system of so much grain and so
many pounds of hay per hundred
weight of the animal. But there is
no uniformity even among the large
feeding stables. The Virginia Express
Company feeds 4.67 pounds of corn,
5.33 pounds of oats, .8 pounds of bran,
4.16 pounds of corn meal and 15 pounds
of hay per thousand pounds of weight
per day. The Jersey City Express
Company feeds its horses 21.25 pounds
of alfalfa, 3.2 pounds of corn, 19 pounds
of oats, 1.15 pounds of bran and 9.5
pounds of hay per thousand weight per
day. The Boston Express Company
feeds its horses 12 pounds of corn, 5.25
pounds of oats and 20 pounds of hay.
The United States Army feeds per
thousand pounds of live weight its
cavalry and artillery horses 12 pounds
of oats and 14 pounds of hay and its
mules 9 pounds of oats and fourteen
pounds of hay. The Utah Experiment
Station feeds its farm horses 25 pounds
of alfalfa and 10 pounds of bran or
22.8 pounds of timothy and 10 pounds
bran. The Wyoming Station feeds
13.75 pounds of alfalfa and 2.25 pounds
of straw per day. In Omaha, Neb. 15
pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay
is the standard ration for a draft horse.
At Chicago the large companies feed
7.5 pounds of oats and 20 pounds of
hay for a draft horse ration. At the
Iowa Experiment Station a balanced
ration is compounded in the proportion
of 1 pound of hay and 1 pound of grain

per one hundred pounds of live weight
of the horses used in the experiment
work.

The ration of maintenance in the
above cases varies from the Wyoming
combination of 13.75 pounds of alfalfa
and 2.25 pounds of straw per day to the
Iowa Experiment Station ration of
15 pounds of grain and 15 pounds of
hay for a 1,500-pound draft animal.
If horses can be maintained in good
condition at work on such a widely

different ration, it demonstrates a
wide difference in the nutrition neces-
sary to maintain horses in different
localities. The wide variation in the
ration of maintenance practically com-
pels every owner of horses to conduct
his feeding operations according to
the individuality and assimilating abil-
ity of each horse in his stable. Some
animals require more grain than others
and an actual test will soon determine
the proper amount of both grain and

roughage requisite for each animal
to maintain it in good condition or to
fatten it for the market.—*Drovers'
Journal.*

NEW BOOK ON FARMS.

Those progressive publishers, the
Macmillan Company, of Toronto, Ont.,
have just placed upon the market a
new volume of some 400 pages, from
the pen of Thos. F. Hunt, professor of



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

Gourlay Pianos

are unequalled in flexible action, singing tone, and responsiveness to all technical neces-
sities for rendering the tenderest melody or the grandest harmonies. The Gourlay 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.

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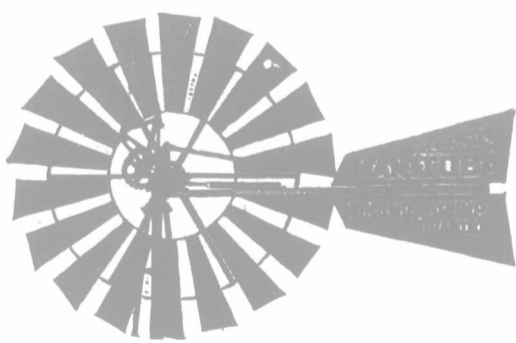
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279 Donald Street

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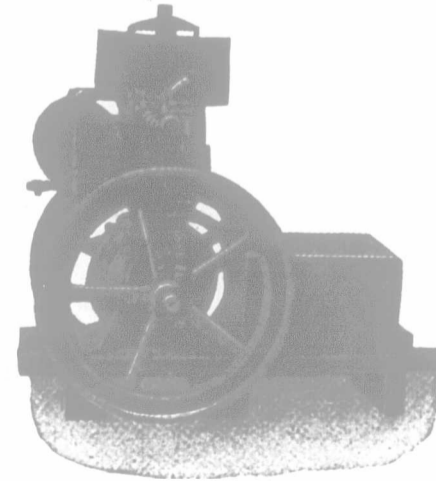
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LAST LONGEST



Speed of bowl and gears
1/3 less than others.

Capacity 25% greater

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Winnipeg

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It Takes Oats from Wheat

Making a 99% Perfect Separation



This wonderful Chatham Separating Machine solves the problem of preparing clean seed grain. It is absolutely guaranteed to make a perfect separation of oats, wheat, white caps, broken weeds and straw, at the rate of 20 bushels per hour or better.

The white caps, oats and absolutely clean wheat come out separately. It is the greatest invention ever offered the farmers in the Canadian Northwest, because it will increase their profits enormously! It is not a fanning mill. The

CHATHAM Separating Machine has a riddle composed of over 4,500 pieces of wood and metal. It handles mixed oats and wheat so perfectly that not one oat is left in a bushel of wheat.

Two of these machines can be attached together and run with one crank, thus doubling the capacity.

The machine is strongly built—nothing to get out of order. A boy can operate it.

No farmer in the Northwest who has oats in his wheat can afford to be without this machine. Let us send you a **FREE BOOK** that tells all about the machine. Let us quote you a special price on the Chatham Separating Machine to introduce it in your neighborhood. Write at once and we will also make you such easy terms that you will never miss the money. Address

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., DEPT. 5, Brandon, Man.
Factory at Chatham, Ontario.

10 Lights 10 Hours 10 Cents



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The FAIRBANKS-MORSE Electric Light Outfit gives plenty of good light at a moderate cost. Gas, Gasoline or Kerosene Engines for all purposes from 2 h. p. up.


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Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines.

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DOUNE LODGE, CLYDESDALES.



I have been to Scotland and selected just as good a lot of Clydesdales as those I brought out last year and which have proved at exhibitions to be the best importation standing in one stable in America. For the present I am offering for sale **25 MARES and FILLIES** in foal to Perpetual Motion, Hiawatha and Revelanta, and also a few grade fillies in foal.

Quotations will now be given on Three Colt Foals imported in dam.

It's a pleasure to show these Clydesdales whether a deal is made or not. Come and see them, or get prices by mail.

W. H. BRYCE, DOUNE LODGE, ARCOLA, SASK.

agronomy in Cornell University, N. Y. The book is entitled "How to Choose a Farm," and includes a discussion of soils and methods in all parts of America. Useful suggestions are made which enables one to systematize his ideas of what a farm should be. In this respect it should be equally valuable to the real-estate merchant as to the farmer, or student of rural problems. The book naturally devotes most attention to localities and problems in the eastern central states and approaches the subject of choosing a farm from every side and angle. Throughout, the volume is illustrated with excellent half tones of photographs and the binding is of that substantial character practised by the publishers. It is a volume that should find room in every library of an agricultural nature especially in agricultural colleges, farmers' clubs and in private homes such reading should be more general. Its price is \$1.75 net and it is well worth the money.

THE MACMILLAN, COLQUHOUN AND BEATTIE IMPORTATION.

A visit to the stables of this firm of horse importers is always of interest to those interested in the breeding of high class horses, particularly the drafters. The annals of Western show rings, particularly Winnipeg and Brandon, show that from this firm came many winners, and that in strenuous competitions and at the hands of such judges as Jas. Davidson, Prof. Craig, the Gardhouse brothers, John (Highfield) and "Mart" (J. M. of Weston); Robert Ness, and others; consequently one is fain to expect to find at any time, a dark horse a future winner. Amongst the recent importation the following horses are to be found, Scottish Fancy, a three year old by Fickle Fashion, a black horse with white marks behind, a well muscled horse, especially good over the back and kidney and a good mover with plenty of clean bone; this horse was the Leshmahagow premium horse for this year. Another is Baron Airies, the Lammermoor premium horse for two years, a son of Baron's Pride; this big bay four-year-old has lots of bone, good quality and with four white ankles makes a flashing looking horse especially when moving. General Thomas by Sir Thomas, and therefore a half brother to Prince Thomas is a big bay horse, a great actor, and a stock getter, foals sprung from his loins beat those of Labori and Marcellus in Scotland the past season. Lord Rosebery's stud has contributed its quota in Dalmeny Baron by Baron's Pride out of the mare exported to Scotland by the late Col. Holloway. This mare, Princess Beautiful, a daughter of the noted Cedric was third at the Highland and her son shows the quality of his grandsire in his flinty bone and his ability to lift his feet and go true. Baron Victor is a full brother to the mare that at the Blacon Point sale, 1905, rought 530 guineas. B. V. is by Baron's Pride out of a dam by Flashwood Best, is a brown horse, stylish, has good feet and legs and is young, being three off. This firm also imported the team of Clydesdale mares at the M. A. C., a pair of crackers which, to use a horseman's term "were stolen (sold too cheap) from this firm by the Agricultural College?" one of the mares is supposed to be in foal to Everlasting, the other to Blacon Sensation, the latter mare being a daughter of Woodend Gartly; these mares cost respectively in Scotland over 120 and 150 guineas apiece. In the shipment were a trio of Hackneys, Moredale Talisman, a Rosador horse, a brown three-year-old with white markings, the big bay four-year-old Lord Texas, and a chunky brown three-year-old named Hawkwood President.

MORE STOCK FOR "THE OAKS."

It gives us pleasure to note that Mr. Jno. H. Stout has just received two carloads of registered stock, cattle, and horses for his stock farm at "The Oaks" Westbourne, Man.

The lot consisted of eight horses comprising three registered Percheron mares and foal, one Shire mare, one Hackney mare and foal and a three year old Hackney foal.

The cattle consisted of a young Short-horn heifer, a young cow, a fine Scotch heifer, and a young cow.

which was bought at the Flinn sale three years ago for \$500. But as there are a number of his heifers now in the herd, he was immediately sold and Mr. Stout is now in the market for a herd header.

He also has a half dozen Baron Gloster bull calves in the lot, that if taken before spring they can be got at a bargain.

The horses came from Crawfordsville, Indiana, and the cattle from the Home Farm at Stout, Iowa.

Mr. Stout also reports the sale of Pedro, the first prize two year old Shire to go to Minnesota to head a herd of full blood mares. And he says there is a big inquiry from the West for horses of this stamp, and we bespeak a good winter's trade for him.

Many Women Suffer

UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

IT'S UP THE CHIMNEY



That's where your heat and money goes. Keep both by using a

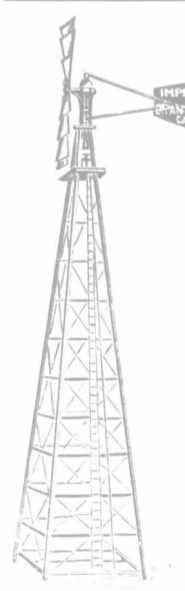
WINNIPEG HEATER

It doubles your heating capacity and reduces your fuel bills, besides which it draws the cold air from the floor.

For further particulars and illustrated circular address Dept. 5

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Self Oiling

For power and Pumping

Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced

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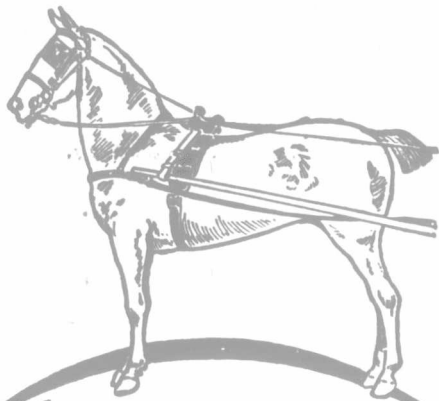
Automatic concrete mixers

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Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad



Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

Fellows' Essence

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description.

At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, MONTREAL

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price correspondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE



Bone Spavin
No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

"FAVORITE" CHURN



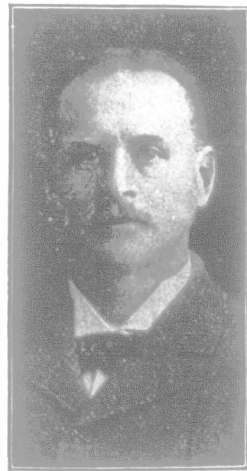
In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons! Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive Patent Steel Roller Bearings

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's, Ont.

Trade Note.

THE INTERESTS of commission firms and those of wheat growers seem to be growing more identical and mutual every day. The line of cleavage between elevator companies who buy wheat on the local market and the commission merchant who represents the former on the grain exchange is becoming more definite. The elevator companies' representatives on local markets must buy wheat on the previous day's quotations. The commission



F. G. SIMPSON.

merchant aims to sell for the highest price going on the day's operations or on any day the wheat may lie in store. The commission method of selling wheat would prevail almost exclusively if cars were more plentiful.

Among the firms who have been successful in conducting a commission business is that of Simpson Hepworth Co., Ltd., who pride themselves in being able to say that of the many farmers who have consigned their wheat to them in this way, there is not one who has not benefited largely thereby. Wheat growers may secure from them a neat little memorandum book containing full information on the details of wheat shipping.

Humorous.

ONE ONLY.

Harlow—"I hear Hapgood has married his late wife's sister."

Barlow—"Yes. He says one mother-in-law is all he is willing to stand for."

BROTHERLY LOVE.

"Why don't you let your little brother kiss you? You should encourage such affection."

"Aw! g'wan. De foxy kid knows I bin eatin' 'lasses."—Washington Herald.

An American paper describing the localities of three prominent institutions of a town in the States says: "The medical college is on the road to the cemetery, the divinity college on the road to the poorhouse, and the law school is on the road to the jail."

Don't insult a chauffeur in his new togethery by insinuating that he is dressed to kill.—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you think there is any use trying to reform spelling?"

"No. The people whose spelling really needs reformation don't read enough to know that a reform is in progress."—Washington Star.

At one time there lived in Worcester, Mass., an old negro who had a tremendous influence, religious and political, in the settlement where he lived. He occupied a little house owned by a prominent banker, but had successfully evaded the payment of rent for years. No trouble came, however, until the banker was nominated to run for a political office. The next day the old negro came hobbling into his office.

"Well, Sam," said the banker, "I suppose you've come in to pay me some rent."

"Oh, no, boss," replied the old man "I've just come in to say I've glad yo' is nominated, and will tell de res' of dese no 'count niggers to vote fo' yo', and to mention to yo' at de same time dat de roof of my house is a'leakin' an' if it 'tain't fixed I'll have to move out directly."



CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Why go abroad for Clydesdales? Come to Craigie Mains and get the Choicest.

The largest Clydesdale Breeding Establishment on the continent. We can show you the pick of Scotland and Canada of all ages from which to select. We import and breed the most useful class of horses for the western farms and ranches. Our sales are made at first cost—no salesmen's commissions to add to the price. Stock cheerfully shown.

A. & G. MUTCH

CRAIGIE MAINS LUMSDEN, 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.

America's Leading Horse Importers

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD ON TWO CONTINENTS

In FRANCE our PERCHERON Stallions WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE at the following Shows:

PARIS SHOW, June 13-17, 1906
PERCHERON SHOW, held under the auspices of the SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE de FRANCE, June 28-July 1, 1906

In AMERICA our PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH Stallions WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE and CHAMPIONSHIP at the following Shows:

IOWA STATE FAIR, August 24-31, 1906
INTER-STATE STOCK SHOW, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24-29, 1906
MISSOURI STATE FAIR, Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 29-Oct. 5, 1906
AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK SHOW, Kansas City, Oct. 8-13, 1906

McLAUGHLIN BROS.

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

HAWTHORN BANK Clydesdales Shorthorns

MY NEW IMPORTATION is now in the barn ready for sale. Stallions and Mares by such sires as Marcellus, Baronson, Silvercup, Carthusian, &c. I have a shipment of two-year-old fillies that can't be duplicated in the country, and some of them in foal to Hiawatha, Godolphin, Baronson and Copper King.

In Shorthorns I have 18 Bulls for sale, reds and roans, 12 of them ready for service and some of them imported. Also females of all ages, some of them will make show stuff. If you are in the market for good stock, don't buy till you see me.

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Man.

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.



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

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,
12th Street,
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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:

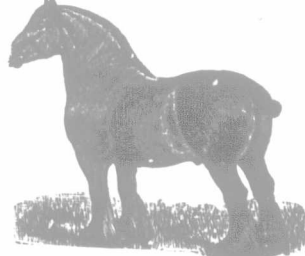
1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon.....	"TOPPER" (imp.)
1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....	"PLEASANT PRINCE"
1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....	"ST. CHRISTOPHER,"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

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

LICE ON CATTLE.

Will you give me a sure and quick acting remedy for lice on cattle?
Sask. C. McC.

Ans.—Clip the hair off the neck and top of the head and along the back bone clear to the end of the tail. Brush thoroughly to stir up the lice then apply and rub well in any of the dips advertised from time to time in these columns or the following mixture: One gallon fish oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic. This should be repeated in about ten days or two weeks. If fish oil cannot be had use a decoction of chewing tobacco. If the cattle have been lousy for some time or during previous winters it is probable that the stable walls are infected with them so that they will reappear as fast as you can kill them. Try giving the walls a good coating of whitewash it will kill a lot of lice, will fill up cracks so they cannot so easily get to the cattle and it will make the stable more healthful.

RATION FOR MILKING COWS.

1. Is it advisable for the production of milk to feed cows upon oat sheaves?
2. What feed would be most profitable where no roots can be obtained?
3. What quantity of feed does the average cow require?

YOUNG DAIRYMAN.

Ans.—1. Oat sheaves with bran make a splendid combination.
2. Would suggest the two articles mentioned above supplemented with fodder corn which can be grown in your country.
3. That is a matter to be studied out, some cows require more concentrates than others. Henry states that a fair allowance daily of corn fodder would be from ten to fifteen pounds and from six to eight pounds of bran. Clean straw, wheat, oat or barley may be given, ad lib. If you can grow clover or alfalfa you will find it a valuable feed, rather than feed timothy mould sell it and buy bran.

Miscellaneous.

EXTENSION OF TIME ON HOMESTEAD

Is it necessary that one who has homesteaded in Alberta must make application for patent and have his improvements completed within five years from time entry was made thereon. I have had several extensions granted during the five years owing to ill health which makes me a little late in getting in my time.

Alta. W. L. S.

Ans.—That question was doubtless taken into consideration when your extension was granted. We see no requirement of this kind in the homestead regulations.

MANURING PRAIRIE.

A prairie fire ran over my quarter-section this fall, would it be advisable to haul manure on to the burnt land so as to keep the land moist next spring? I shall have plenty of manure this winter and could haul it on to the land I intend to break next year.


Sask. R. B.

Ans.—There is no doubt that if the manure were spread thinly over the ground it would tend to prevent moisture evaporating and so keep the land in better condition for plowing but there is the danger that it would make the soil so fertile that the first crop would be too rank. You will have to be guided by the nature of the soil and by the crops ordinarily grown. If the crops are not overly rank your plan should work alright.

IDENTITY OF STALLION.

A. bought a stallion with which a pedigree was supplied by the vendor, the price was a parcel of real estate and two lein notes. The real estate was transferred at the time of purchase, and the notes were payable to the

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 CAUTERY OR FILING. 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.


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.

Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Sampson 1st.
Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

Herefords and Farm



FOR SALE at a BARGAIN over 60 head of Herefords. Farm contains 480 acres, well watered, good buildings, one mile from Lacombe.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe


If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale

HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best.
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

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.
Endorsed by prominent stock men.
Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547, Regina, Sask.


Forest Home Farm



Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp. Pride of Glasnick, and out of first-class mares; capital colts. Seven young Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves by Missie Prince, out of dams richly bred; plenty of substance and quality stand right out of them. Cows and Heifers, Yorkshire Boars and Sows, all ages. Choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY P. O.
Carman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

Clydesdales and Ayrshires



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

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man.

For Sale

or trade for other stock the imported Clydesdale Stallion GEM PRINCE, 9 years old (3482) (870); sire, Cedre Imp. (2226) (929) (1087); dam, Crosby Gem, Imp. The above Stallion is a beautiful dapple brown, weight about 1750 lbs. sound as a gold dollar and can step like a Hackney. A great stock getter, will work any range or get him and is kind as a kitten. First winner at Winnipeg Horse Show, 1907. For particulars address

W. H. NESBITT, Owner
222 BRIDGE, MANITOBA

A Large Egg Yield

A hen—any hen—will lay a great number of eggs (some more than others) if conditions and surroundings are such as meet the requirements of her nature. Here is where your part comes in. Give the hen a regular daily portion (a penny's worth is enough for 30 hens) of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, and she will do the rest.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is not a food—it is a tonic, specially prepared to give "tone" to the digestive and reproductive organs, so that the maximum of food, over and above the maintenance ration, is used to make eggs. It has also a property foreign to a so-called poultry food. It is a germicide, that is, it destroys bacteria, the cause of nearly all poultry ailments. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), is endorsed by the leading poultry associations in United States and Canada, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lb. package, 55c.
5 lbs. 85c.
10 lbs. \$1.75.
25 lb. pall, \$8.50.
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Instant House
Killer Kills Lice.



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PRESERVE your stock by using the goods manufactured by the Veterinary Specialty Co. Limited, put up under the direct supervision of two veterinary surgeons of wide experience and who treat hundreds of cases by letter and otherwise and are surprising the most skeptical with results.
Indigestion & Colic, Spavins, Coughs, Worms, Lump Jaw, Diarrhoea, Joint & Navel affections in young colts treated successfully. Use our remedies and through our coupon system become acquainted with all the ailments which your stock is subject to.

Ask your dealer for these goods or write direct to
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A GOOD PICTURE
Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with
The Toronto Engraving Co. Limited
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

year and two years respectively. A. has since discovered that the description stated on the pedigree is not a correct one of the horse. Can A. demand a cancellation of the sale, as it would be impossible for him to get a buyer for the horse with the pedigree supplied.

Sask. G. L. Ans.—You had better defer settlement of the notes until you write to the secretary of the stud book in which the horse referred to in the certificate is recorded. Ask him to give you all the details about the horse and also write the breeder of him asking for his description. From this data you will be able to decide whether the disagreement in the certificate is an accident or a deliberate fraud. It very often happens that the people who compile certificates in secretary's offices make errors in the descriptions of horses that are not noticed for months and even years afterwards. These are very often overlooked but it would be well if breed societies were more severe with their officials when these errors occur.

FLOOR CONSTRUCTION OF A CANNERY.

1. Do you know of any canning factory in Canada or the United States with a cement floor?
2. Has the Government authority to order people not to work in a canning factory with a cement floor on account of dampness?
3. Which would you advise, wood or cement for floor?
4. Could you give figures on which is the cheaper wall, brick or cement block gravel being within one mile from building?

By answering the above questions through your most valuable paper, which goes without saying, you will greatly oblige,
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Cement floors have been put in canning factories, but, we are informed, were discarded, because of grit working off and mixing with fruit, vegetables, etc.
2. No but the Government factory inspectors might object to factory owners or managers having the employees stand on cement floors because of the hardness or possible dampness.
3. Wood, judging by the foregoing.
4. This would depend upon the price of brick; but, from general estimates made, we understand the cement blocks would be more expensive. The experienced manager of a canning factory erected this season prefers a wooden wall to brick, stone or cement concrete. The walls of this factory were constructed of six inch studding, felt paper on the inside, covered with matched, dressed, 5-8 inch siding, and on the outside, corrugated, galvanized-iron siding. The six-inch space allows a free circulation of air. The wall is dry, and next season, when the storage cellars are put in, will rest upon cement-concrete foundation walls. Artificial warmth must be supplied in cold weather, either by steam coils, stoves or otherwise.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SURVEYORS.

1. As far as possible details of the work of a Canadian land surveyor, and work done when working out of doors is impracticable on account of weather.
2. Does the method in Canada differ much from the English practice?
3. Opportunities of getting work as an assistant.
4. Salary one might expect.
5. Are there any special districts?
6. Must one go through a Canadian course, or take a Canadian degree?

G. W. W. Ans.—1. Few Canadian surveyors depend upon land surveying only, but combine surveying and municipal engineering, drainage work, etc., unless they are engaged in extensive provincial or Dominion surveys in the unsurveyed portions of the country. Many surveys are carried on in the northern part of Ontario, Quebec, and the territories in winter.
2. The Method of survey, whether for railroad location, laying out new townships, or resurvey of old townships, village or town lots differs materially from that practiced in England.
3. Opportunities are excellent for a

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—you money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

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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 Crimson Flower and One Daisy

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.
Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.
Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.
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Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale.
Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.
GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.
All out of Imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.
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Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers.
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Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.
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Maple Shade Shropshires and Cruickshank Shorthorns

A first-class bunch of Yearling Ewes, bred to the best Imported Rams now ready for shipment.
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Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

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

YORKSHIRES

We offer for sale the imported boar **RICHARD CALMADY**, 13438, bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England.
This boar is a straight, deep, lengthy hog, and a splendid stock getter, and we only part with him now to make room for our new imported boar **DALMENY HELIUM**.
We have also one imported sow for sale.
For particulars apply to
WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF
High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

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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 in order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address,
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Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Now offering choice bul calves, bred from prize-winning stock. The best is none too good for you.
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Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
The Beef and Dairy Breed

We have now for sale some splendid young
YORKSHIRE HOGS
of both sexes
We raise the big litters.
You can too if you buy from us.

STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
R. W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Helves Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—2872— and General—20399— Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man

Shire Horses

We breed the very best and soundest, which fr a birth are kept n their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.
Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.
No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. om
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A first-class bunch of Yearling Ewes, bred to the best Imported Rams now ready for shipment.
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Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

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

competent assistant in surveying and engineering, but he must first demonstrate his ability and willingness to work

4. Salary depends upon experience and ability. Salaries paid on G. T. P. location surveys are: for rodman, \$40 to \$60; leveller, \$70 to \$80; transitman, \$100 or more a month.

5. Yes; for the practice of land surveying only. For engineering no.

6. Yes; only members of the Association of Manitoba Land Surveyors can practice in that province. Those holding a license as Dominion land surveyor may practice in Western Canada.

REGISTERING OF CLYDES AND SHIRES.

1. Would a Clydesdale with one cross of Shire be barred from registering?
2. What is the difference between

the breeding of a pure-bred Shire and a pure-bred Clydesdale?

E. T.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. There was probably little difference in the origin of the two breeds, but since studbooks or records were established for each, the requirements of registry are, for Canadian-bred animals in Canadian records: For stallions, five top crosses of registered sires in the book for the breed, and for mares, four top crosses of sires registered in the same book.

FENCE POSTS.

What do you know regarding the use of poplar posts which have been soaked in whitewash of lime? A great many in this district claim that willow posts are decaying after being in use for only four years and many are figuring on

renewing with poplar treated as above.

Alta. A. E.

Ans.—We cannot recall particular instances where posts treated with whitewash have lasted longer than those untreated but it is an established fact that the treatment insures against decay for a time sufficient to pay for the cost of applying. Certainly it would pay to treat soft wood like poplar, and by the way it is generally found that posts last longer with the small end down.

HOMESTEAD OWNERSHIP.

If a man dies before he gets his "patent" leaving no will or children can the wife claim homestead providing she carries out the homestead regulations?

Sask. G. T.

Ans.—Yes, his right in it naturally goes to his widow.

STUMPING WITH ENGINE.

I am located on a section of land which is pretty well covered with willow and small poplar, and am very anxious to have the whole section cleared and broken next season. What I would like to find out from you or any of your readers who have experience in clearing such lands is, what is the best plan to take. Have you any information as to the feasibility of clearing scrub lands by means of an engine, windlass and cable, thus making it an easy matter to break by horse power. What is your opinion of simply cutting the brush at top of ground and putting on a steam plow. Is a steam plow outfit strong enough to plow right through the roots?

Alta. A. E.

Ans.—In breaking land small brush makes some delay and larger brush considerable stops. One has to decide whether more time will be lost at the time of breaking by having to stop and pull out scrub than by getting it all out of the way before starting to break. At the same time one should not continue to pull scrub after the breaking season opens unless he is going to get all broken that he clears. The traction engine has been used with good success for pulling brush and unless it were very heavy would not require block and tackle. We would never attempt to put a plow through roots that were so long they would spring the plow out of shape. When one gets into roots over an inch in size he is giving a plow quite a strain and had better extract them first with a chain.

DRAFT OF PLOW AT VARIOUS SPEEDS

Does a plow draw as hard in sod at an acre a day speed as it does at a two-acre-a-day clip?

G. H. C.

Ans.—No. Three factors enter into the problem, viz., the toughness of the sod, the weight of the soil, and the velocity imparted to the furrow. These unite to produce friction on the plow whenever it touches the soil. At moderate rates of speed, the first two are predominant, and contribute a very large percentage of the friction. They are constant, no matter what the speed. The third factor, however, is a variable one. A body in motion is capable of doing a certain amount of work because of that motion. This capacity of a moving body to do work is known as "kinetic energy." Kinetic energy varies directly as the square of the velocity, hence when the furrow is being turned twice as fast, its kinetic energy is four times as great, and this energy must be imparted in half the time, hence the pressure of the moldboard must be greater, hence the friction must be greater, and hence the plow must draw harder at the greater speed.

Mary Jane Williams, a negro servant, who changed her place only once during her seventy years of service, was buried beside her mistress, the late Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, the authoress, in the Vanderbilt plot in Greenwood Cemetery, on Monday last. When Mrs. Vanderbilt died four years ago she asked that the old negro be interred beside her, and Mrs. Vanderbilt's family saw that the request was carried out.

The Mystery of The Nerves

AND THE CERTAINTY WITH WHICH NERVOUS DISEASES ARE CURED BY

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Professional men, as well as laymen, have been puzzled over the mysteries of the nervous system, but this much is certain: that nerve force is created from pure rich blood, and, with the exception of accidental injuries, diseases of the nerves arise from a thin, watery condition of the blood.

On this principle, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was prepared, for this great food cure actually forms a certain amount of pure rich blood every day. Not only is this treatment scientifically correct, but the enormous success it has attained as proven it to be unequal as a cure for all the diseases resulting from thin, watery blood.

When you cannot sleep well, suffer from nervous headaches and indigestion, brain fag, irritability, trembling or twitching of the nerves, and feel downhearted or discouraged, turn to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as the most certain means of restoring vitality to the nervous system, and of avoiding nervous prostration, paralysis or some dreadful form of helplessness.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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

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BANKING BY MAIL

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

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

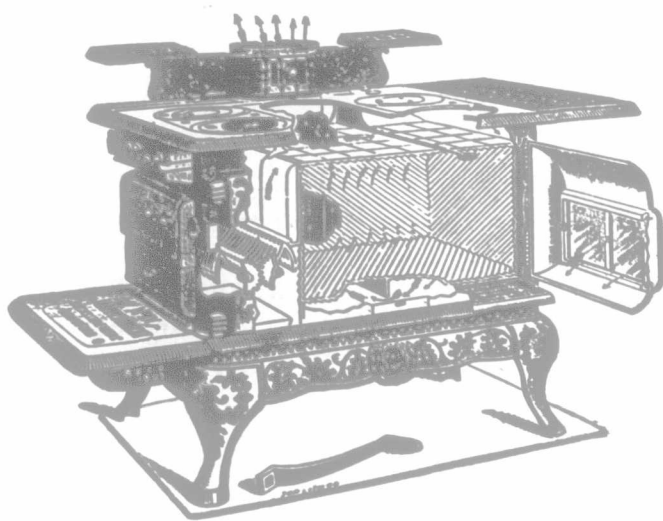
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The Happy Thought Range is a fuel-saver whichever kind of fuel you use. It's easier to keep at an even heat than any other stove, and anybody who uses this range will tell you so. There are 130,000 people in Canada using Happy Thought Ranges and every one is delighted. You will be, too, if you buy one.

Settlers in new homes will find the Happy Thought better than any stove they ever had in any other part of the world. It's cheapest to get the best stove first. Ask your dealer about the

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

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CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Dafeo of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

PSYCHINE

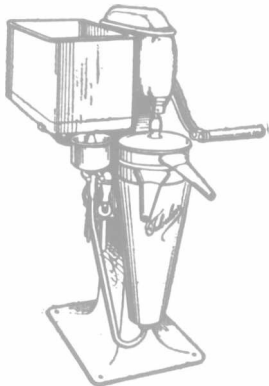
(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists. DR. T. A. SLOGUM, Limited, Toronto.

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it. How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 186 both free. Write for them.

The Sharples Separator Co.
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Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchery made.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.
Send for free Catalogue.

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Right on quality
Right on price

ESTIMATES. . .
CHEERFULLY
GIVEN. . . .

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

figure, and denounce them passionately in almost pathetic eloquence. These orations always concluded in set fashion.

"Ye're all agin us!" the little man would cry in quivering voice.

"We are that," Tammias would answer complacently.

"Fair means or foul, ye're content sae lang as Wullie and me are beat. I wonder ye dinna poison him—a little arsenic, and the way's clear for your Bob."

"The way is clear enough wi'oot that," from Tammias caustically. Then a lengthy silence, only broken by that exceeding bitter cry: "Eh, Wullie, Wullie, they're all agin us!"

And always the rivals—red and gray—went about seeking their opportunity. But the Master, with his commanding presence and stern eyes, was ever ready for them. Toward the end, M'Adam, silent and sneering, would secretly urge on Red Wull to the attack; until, one day in Grammoctown, James Moore turned on him, his blue eyes glittering. "D'yo' think, yo' little fule," he cried in that hard voice of his, "that onst they got set we should iver git either of them off alive?" It seemed to strike the little man as a novel idea; for, from that moment, he was ever the first in his feverish endeavors to oppose his small form, buffer-like, between the would-be combatants.

Curse as M'Adam might, threaten as he might, when the time came Owd Bob won.

The styles of the rivals were well contrasted: the patience, the insinuating eloquence, combined with the splendid dash, of the one; and the fierce, driving fury of the other. The issue was never in doubt. It may have been that the temper of the Tailless Tyke gave in the time of trial; it may have been that his sheep were wild, as M'Adam declared; certainly not, as the little man alleged in choking voice, that they had been chosen and purposely set aside to ruin his chance. Certain it is that his tactics scared them hopelessly; and he never had them in hand.

As for Owd Bob, his dropping, his driving, his penning, aroused the loud-tongued admiration of the crowd and competitors alike. He was patient yet persistent, quiet yet firm, and seemed to coax his charges in the right way in that inimitable manner of his own.

When at length the verdict was given, and it was known that, after an interval of half a century, the Shepherd's Trophy was won again by a Gray Dog of Kenmuir, there was such a scene as has been rarely witnessed on the slope behind the Dalesman's Daughter.

Great fists were slapped on mighty backs; great feet were stamped on the sun dried banks of the Silver Lea; stalwart lungs were strained to their uttermost capacity; and roars of "Moore!" "Owd Bob o' Kenmuir!" "The Gray Dogs!" thundered up the hillside, and were flung, thundering, back.

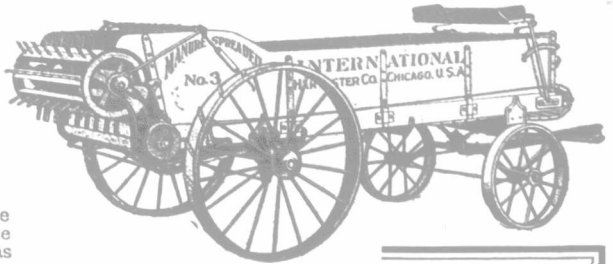
Even James Moore was visibly moved as he worked his way through the cheering mob; and Owd Bob, trotting alongside him in quiet dignity, seemed to wave his silver brush in acknowledgement.

Master Jacky Sylvester alternately turned cart-wheels and felled the Hon. Launcelot Bilks to the ground. Lady Eleanor, her cheeks flushed with pleasure, waved her parasol, and attempted to restrain her son's exuberance. Parson Leggy danced an unclerical jig and shook hands with the squire till both those fine old gentlemen were purple in the face. Long Kirby selected a small man in the crowd, and bashed his hat down over his eyes. While Tammias, Rob Saunderson, Tupper, Hoppin, Londesley, and the rest joined hands and went raving round like so many giddy girls.

Of them all, however, none was so uproarious in the mad heat of his enthusiasm as David M'Adam. He stood in the Kenmuir waggon beside Maggie, a conspicuous figure above the crowd, as he roared in hoarse ecstasy:

"Weel done, oor Bob! Weel done, Mr. Moore! Yo've knocked him! Knock him agin! Owd Bob o' Kenmuir! Moore! Moore o' Kenmuir!"

ONE LEVER DOES IT ALL ON THE I.H.C.



You would rather operate one lever than to get mixed up with three or four. The I. H. C. Spreader has but one lever—the only spreader of that kind.

This is just one point of superiority over other spreaders. There are others.

No other spreader has a vibrating rake to level the load and bring the manure up square to the cylinder. Everybody knows a spreader works better and gives a more even distribution when the load is level.

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This same thing helps to secure the light draft for which I. H. C. Spreaders are noted.

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Hip! Hip!" until the noisy young giant attracted such attention in his boisterous delight that Maggie had to lay a hand upon his arm to restrain his violence.

Alone, on the far bank of the stream, stood the vanquished pair.

The little man was trembling slightly; his face was still hot from his exertions; and as he listened to the ovation accorded to his conquerer, there was a piteous set grin upon his face. In front stood the defeated dog, his lips

wrinkling and hackles rising, as he, too, saw and heard and understood.

"It's a gran' thing to ha' a dutiful son, Wullie," the little man whispered, watching David's waving figure. "He's happy—and so are they a—not sae much that James Moore has won, as that you and I are beat."

Then breaking down for a moemnt: "Eh, Wullie, Wullie! they're all agin us. It's you and I alane, lad."

Again, seeing the squire followed by

Parson Leggy, Viscount Birdsaye, and others of the gentry, forcing their way through the press to shake hands with the victor, he continued:

"It's good to be in wi' the quality, Wullie. Nixer mak' a friend of a man beneath ye in rank, nor an enemy of a man aboon ye: that's a soond principle, Wullie, if ye'd get on in honest England."

He stood there, alone with his dog, watching the crowd on the far slope as it surged upward in the direction

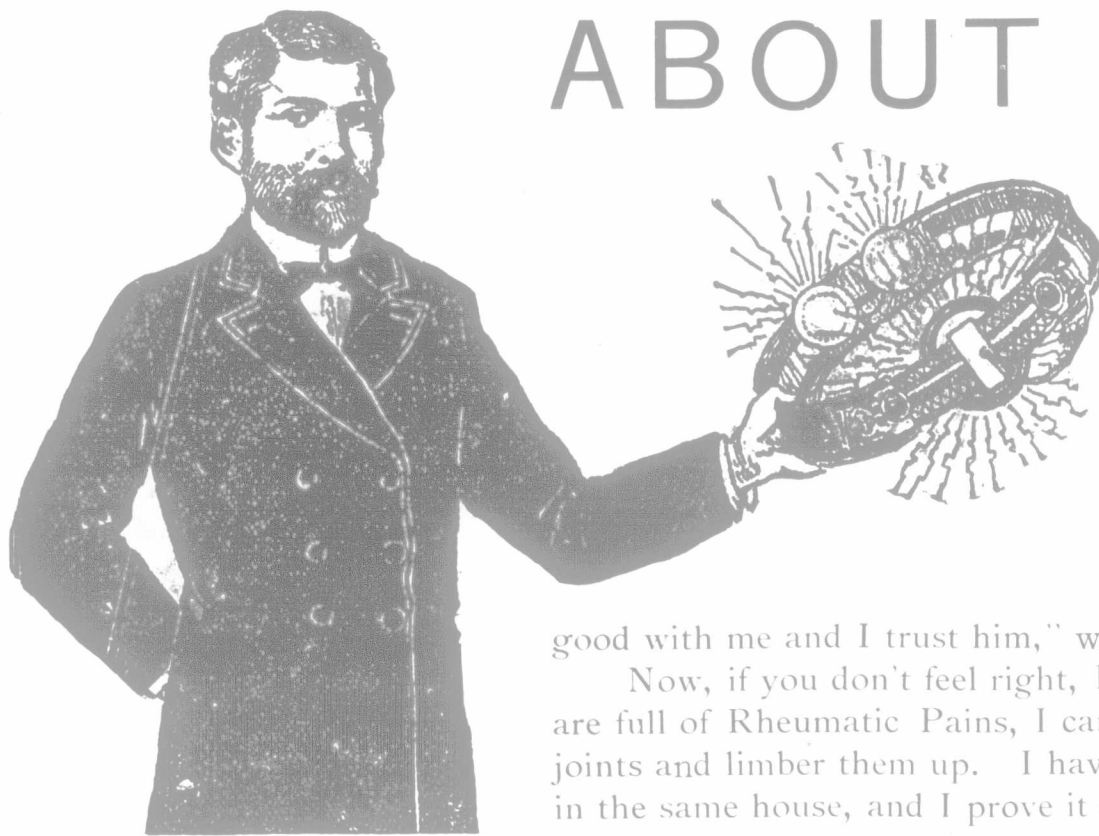
of the committee tent. Only when the black mass had packed itself in solid phalanxes about that ring, inside which, just a year ago, he had stood in very different circumstances, and was at length still, a wintry smile played for a moment about his lips. He laughed a mirthless laugh.

"Bide a wee, Wullie—he! he! Bide a wee."

"The best-laid schemes o' mice and Gang men aft agley."

Continued.


MEN! I WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS BELT



I WANT to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to see what I have done for others who were just as bad off. That's my introduction. If a friend in whom you had confidence presented someone to you and said, "Jack, here's Brown; he has made

good with me and I trust him," wouldn't you trust him too?

Now, if you don't feel right, I can cure you with my Electric Belt. If you are full of Rheumatic Pains, I can knock them out. I can pour oil into your joints and limber them up. I have often said that pain and electricity can't live in the same house, and I prove it every day.

G. Duval, Grand Mere, Que., says: "Your Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of poor suffering humanity. I found a permanent cure in its use for rheumatism and weakness. Yes, the Belt cures." 

If it were not for the prejudice, due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free-Belt" fraud and the "Free-Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, or the "Just-as-Good" Belt offered for a dollar or two, which gives no current at all, have made everyone sceptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

One thing every man ought to know is this: Your body is a machine. It is run by the steam in your blood and nerves. When you begin to break down in any way you are out of steam. That's just what I want to give you back.

Dear Sir,—I have not had my Belt three months yet, but will tell you how much good it is doing me. I believe your Belt is all you claim for it, for it has done me a lot of good. I sleep well and feel well in every way, and rest good. I feel that I can recommend your Belt to anybody.—Geo. Ruddy, 501 St. James St., London, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for thirty days, and feel that it has done me a lot of good. The losses have stopped almost altogether and my nerves are much stronger than they were.—Gordon Dunn, Paris Station, Ont.

F. A. Ouellet, Springfield, N. S., writes: "I now feel like a new man in every way, and wish you all the success that you deserve in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity."

I have a cure in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured

Tell me your trouble, and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you, I don't want your money. I have been in this business 24 years, and am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

Now, wouldn't you rather wear my life-giving appliance while you sleep every night, and feel its glowing warmth pouring into you, and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than to clog your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely! Try me.

Dear Sir,—Your Electric Belt is all right. I am not bothered with rheumatism any more. When your Belt is used right it is a sure cure. Thanking you very much for your kindness and wishing you great success, I am, John Noble, Jr., Hanover, Ont.

Dear Sir,—It is now thirty days since I started to wear the Electric Belt which I purchased from you, and I enthusiastically say it has done me a lot of good in that while. Have had no losses since wearing it. My back is getting stronger; digestion better, and I also sleep better. I have no trouble with the Belt, as I follow your instructions carefully. I firmly believe that electricity is life, and without it we could not live.—A. B. Winquist, Poplar Point, Man.

W. H. Belding, Chance Harbor, N. B., has this to say: "After 32 days' use of your Belt, I feel twice as strong as I did. My stomach is much better, and I have improved in every way. Have gained in weight, and sleep better than I have for ten years."

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chances of a failure. I take all the chances of curing you. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy, resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men, write to me. Offer me reasonable security, and I will make a Man of you, and you can

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Humorous

It is said that corned beef hash as served by Senator Hanna's cook was very popular in Washington several years ago. When the head waiter of the Senate restaurant wanted hash prepared very carefully he ordered it this way:

"One corned beef hash for Senator Hanna."

One day, when the restaurant was doing a heavy business, almost every body seemed to want corned beef hash. "Corned beef hash for Senator Hanna" had been ordered fourteen times. When the fifteenth order went down to the kitchen, the chef shouted:

"That's fifteen orders for Senator Hanna! He'd better watch out or he'll founder himself."

A.—The decision has gone against me; I've got to pay Miss Weber a thousand pounds for a breach of promise of marriage.

B.—My dear fellow. I am delighted. (Shakes hands warmly.)

A.—What! you are delighted?

B.—Yes. Excuse my feelings, but it is impossible for me to hide them. I'm engaged to Miss Weber.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The public spirited lady met the little boy on the street. Something about his appearance halted her. She stared at

him in her nearsighted way.

The Lady—Little boy, haven't you any home?

The Little Boy—Oh, yes'm; I've got a home.

The Lady—And loving parents?

The Little Boy—Yes'm.

The Lady—I'm afraid you do not know what love really is. Do your parents look after your moral welfare?

The Little Boy—Yes'm.

The Lady—Are they bringing you up to be a good and helpful citizen?

The Little Boy—Yes'm.

The Lady—Will you ask your mother to come and hear me talk on "When Does a Mother's Duty to Her Child Begin?" next Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock at Lyceum Hall?

The Little Boy (explosively)—What's the matter with you, ma? Don't you know me? I'm your little boy!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MARK TWAIN'S CRUEL EDITOR.

At the recent Associated Press banquet in New York, Mark Twain made an eloquent plea for simplified spelling, in the course of which he told the following story, which was omitted from the Associated Press report of his speech:

"I was once required," said Mr. Twain, "to write ten pages of copy for a magazine, where words of not less than from ten to twenty letters were employed, at 7 cents a word—greatly to my pecuniary loss. I protested to the editor about it.

"He said: 'A word's a word, and 7 cents is the contract; what are you going to do about it?'"

"I said: 'Jackson this is cold-blooded oppression. What's an average English word?'"

"He said: 'Six letters.'

"I said: 'Nothing of the kind; that's French, and includes the spaces between the words; an average English word is four letters and a half. By hard honest labor I've dug all the large words out of my vocabulary and shaved it down till the average is three letters and a half. I can put 1,200 words on your pages, and there's not another man alive that can come within 200 of it. My page is worth \$84 to me. It takes exactly as long to fill your magazine page with long words as it does with short ones—four hours. Now then, look at the criminal injustice of this requirement of yours. I am careful, I am economical of my time and labor. For the family's sake I've got to be. So I never write "metropolis" for 7 cents, because I can get the same money for "city". I never write "policeman," because I can get the same price for "cop." And so on and so on. I never write "valetudinarian" at all, for not even hunger and wretchedness can humble me to the point where I will do a word like that for 7 cents; I wouldn't do it for 15. Examine your obscene text, please count the words.'

"He counted, and said it was twenty-four. I asked him to count the letters. He made it 203.

"I said: 'Now I hope you will see the whole size of your crime. With my vocabulary I would make sixty words out of those 205 letters, and get \$4.20 for it; whereas for your inhuman twenty-four I would get only \$1.68. Ten pages of these skyscrapers of yours would pay me only about \$300; in my simplified vocabulary the same space and the same labor would pay me \$840. I do not wish to work upon this scandalous job by the piece; I want to be hired by the year.' He coldly refused. I said:

"Then for the sake of the family, if you have no feelings for me, you ought at least to allow me overtime on that word extemporaneousness.' Again he coldly refused. I seldom say a harsh word to anyone, but I was not master of myself then, and I spoke right out and called him an anysodactylous plesiosaurian conchyliaecus ornithrhythous, and rotten to the heart with holophotal subterranean extemporaneousness. God forgive me for that wanton crime; he lived only two hours.

"From that day to this I have been a devoted hard-working member of the heaven-born institution, the International Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Authors, and now I am laboring with Carnegie's simplified committee and with my heart in the work."

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is 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 Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.


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We are the original locators of large tracts of Kootenay land, and are in a position to offer you lower prices and finer locations of land, than you can get elsewhere. Below is a list of our property.

50 acres very choice land, easily cleared, situated within four hundred yards of the shore of Kootenay Lake, in the midst of a good settlement, six miles from Nelson, B.C., stream of water running through it, daily boat service, close to school and post office. Price \$60 per acre, terms 1/3 cash, balance on easy terms.

17 1/2 acres of fine water front property, facing on Kootenay Lake, situated 13 miles east of Nelson, in the midst of good settlement, daily boat and train service, close to school and post office, one of the finest locations we have on our list. Price \$100 per acre, can arrange terms.

10 acres fine land, situated within 1/4-mile of the shore of Kootenay Lake, 13 miles east of Nelson, close to steamboat landing and R.R., can be cleared for \$15 dollars per acre, stream of water runs along side of it. Price \$85 per acre, easy terms.

95 acres of swell bench land, situated at Proctor, on the shore of Kootenay Lake, school and church close by, daily boat and train service, adjoining improved ranches. Price \$40 per acre.

20 acres of first-class fruit land, situated 1/4-mile from shore of Kootenay Lake, at Proctor, B.C., something exceptionally fine in quality. Price \$50 per acre.

20 acres fine bench land at Proctor B.C., good location. Price \$40 per acre, can give easy terms on this.

160 acres of strictly first-class land, situated within one-half-mile of the shore of Lower Arrow Lake, in the vicinity of Deer Park, B.C. The Provincial Land Surveyor informs us that this is one of the finest pieces of land he has surveyed in the Kootenay district. Price \$15 per acre. terms can be arranged.

40 acres of fine land, situated within one mile of Creston, B.C. Price \$30 per acre.

165 acres facing on Kootenay River, within one mile of C.P.R. station, situated 8 miles west of Nelson, B.C. This property is well worth inspecting. We can show you 50 acres of this land upon which it was hard to find a stone, containing new dwelling house, barn, chicken house, fine spring of water close to dwelling, also several springs scattered over the place, 50 acres cleared, 20 acres in timothy, 8 acres ploughed, only twenty minutes ride from this ranch to Nelson. This ranch would cut up to advantage and make five or six swell fruit ranches. Price \$50 per acre. Can arrange terms.

640 acres of strictly first-class land, situated at Galena Bay, B.C. Large settlement at this point, daily boat service. Can sell this in 40-acre tracts for \$25 per acre.

Further particulars concerning any of these lands will be promptly furnished. Write

TOYE & CO. FRUIT LAND & REAL ESTATE NELSON, B.C.

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