

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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OCTOBER 31, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 736

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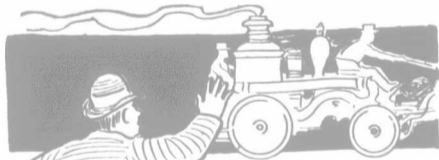
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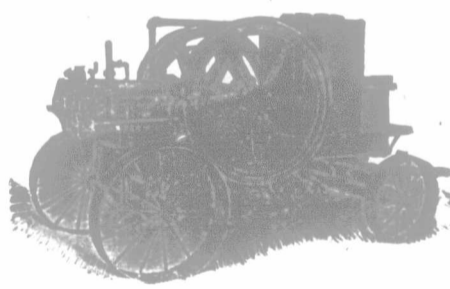
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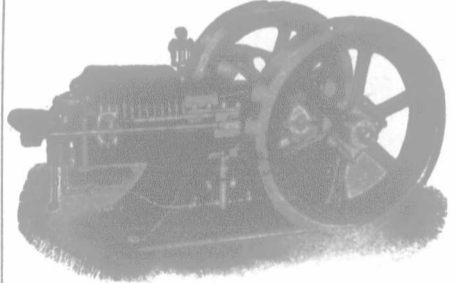
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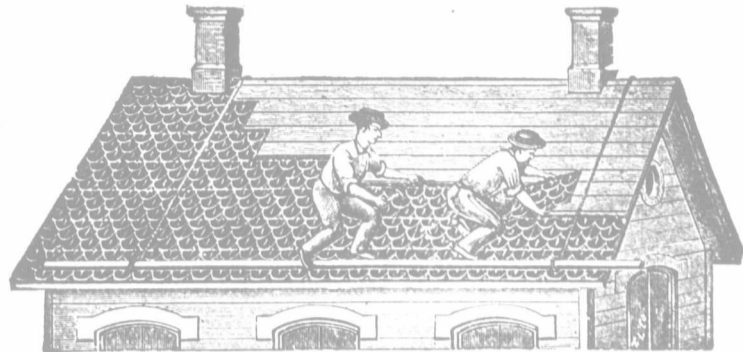
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Last Mountain Valley Lands

TALKED TO THE FARMERS

(Special Correspondence)

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

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press.

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School Lands Auctioned at Strassburg Brought \$35 Per Acre.

Strassburg, Sask., Oct. 12.—About two hundred land seekers from all parts of the west attended the sale of school lands here to-day. The excellent crops in this district this year made the bidding very active and the highest price was \$35 per acre.

This is only an evidence of the faith westerners have in the famous Last Mountain valley.

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

October 31, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 736

EDITORIAL

Is it not pretty nearly time for the executives of the live stock associations to deliberate on their winter program?

* * *

It would appear to be advisable to so arrange matters that the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention and that held by the live-stock breeders will not clash, as last winter. Avoid all possible cause for friction!

* * *

Colonel Hosmer of Virden, one of the advisory board, Manitoba Agricultural College, has promised a liberal prize for a competition in live stock judging, to attract the younger farmers of the district to the seed fair.

* * *

The efforts of a Chicago live stock paper to exonerate any and all of the big packers from mistakes, or slack methods in preparing food products smells to heaven far more than hundreds of condemned pieces of meat.

* * *

At the recent Birmingham Show every one of the forty-six bulls sold at or over roogs. had more or less Cruickshank blood in their veins, and the best group of five yearling bulls was declared to be "one more triumph to that excellent infusion of blood—the Bates with the Cruickshank."

* * *

"I hardly think government hail insurance feasible; I did think so once, but after looking into the matter, I do not think so now. It would be a very hard matter to place a law on the statutes which would be just and fair to all."

—JAS. ARGUE, M.P.P.

* * *

Before the greater part of the wheat is shipped, would it not be a step in advance to select enough of the most plump, best matured, unfrosted grain that is free from smut, for use in seeding next year, if such was not done at the time of threshing? Every impediment to increased yield that is removed now, means money in pocket this time next year.

* * *

The smoking compartment of a pullman car often is the witness box where many a business man gives voice to his private opinion. A startling one recently heard was to the effect that—a man nowadays cannot afford to be independent in thought, speech or action. To what depths has public life descended when an utterance such as this is accepted in silence?

* * *

The man who will feed steers is called a fool, because too often his labor and his grain have found an unsatisfactory return. Robbing the soil and hauling the fertility of the land to town in the form of grain may be all right for this generation. But there is a limit even to the productiveness of the virgin soil of our Western prairies. Shall the feeding of grain upon the land upon which it was grown be encouraged or shall it be driven out of our agriculture?

* * *

One of our Old Country contemporaries urges the recasting of the methods of selecting meat inspectors and refers to the employment of plumbers for that purpose on the theory that such are supposed to be well up on joints. A Canadian meat inspection service is badly needed, the big drawback at present being the impossibility of securing properly trained men. It is to be hoped that with the reorganization of the Veterinary College at Toronto, that ample provision will be made for teaching this important subject.

The Dignity of Farming.

With the fall of the year there usually comes a general summing up, in all the newspapers and magazines, of the resources of the country—a sort of annual stock-taking, showing the profits, losses, and possibilities on hand for future development. In Canada, this stock-taking operation has, of late years, been a most satisfactory one, and returns for the present year are by no means behind the mark, but rather the other way.

We did not set out, however, to write a resume of the good things the old Dominion has spread on her board during the summer of 1906, but rather to comment on the important estimates which the public prints, both in Canada and the United States, are placing upon the vocation of farming, or, perhaps, one might more properly say, upon the results which tend to make agriculture the very first of all the industries a country can possess.

The Toronto *Globe*, for instance, while acknowledging the value of the wonderful silver mines at Cobalt, calls attention to the fact that upon the agricultural prospects of the district running from Cobalt northward along the White and Wahbi rivers, rather than upon the fascinating lure of the white metal, depends the real future greatness of that North Ontario region. "It rests with the Ontario Government," the article concludes, "to see that nothing is left undone to secure that this great country shall be filled as rapidly as practicable with a great industrial community, with agriculture for its greatest industry."

Turning at haphazard to United States publications, one finds in *Leslie's Weekly*—one of the expensive publications of the U. S., with a subscription list mainly composed of city readers—a series of most jubilant editorials, proudly headed, "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Crops." Not "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Manufactures," mark you, nor "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Mines," nor "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Cities," but "Prosperity and Our Wonderful Crops"—an indirect concession again that agriculture stands as the veritable base and pillar of a nation's well-being.

It is not necessary to multiply examples; they may be found in every publication in the land. The point is that all this dependence upon the farmer is but an unexpressed acknowledgment of the dignity of his calling and its tremendous importance in the economics of the world.

An ulterior point, and one that we should like to emphasize, is that the farmer should quietly, unassumingly recognize that importance. When the young men and women of the land fully come to recognize it, the drift toward will be to a great extent stemmed. One of the greatest blocks to the agricultural development of any country—for agriculture, when compared with the possibilities, is still in its infancy—has so far been the sort of contempt with which many of its brightest young people have regarded it, a contempt sufficient to prevent enthusiastic study of or experiment with farming, or even that interest which can make the farm life as happy as any on earth. Possibly these young people, not yet come to years of judgment, have heard slighting allusions to the vocation, perhaps from the lips of the father who should stand as the very personification of the dignity of his calling, or from those of the mother who, instead of showing how perfect a lady the head of a farm home may be thoughtlessly plants in the hearts of her children a seed that will grow stealthily, and leave her, finally, a lonely woman, whose children have found a vocation which, in their estimation, they can "respect," in the far-away city. How common it is to hear this expression in the country, and from the very lips of farmers: "Oh, he's not good for anything but farming!" And the "he" in question probably is a shiftless lout whom a self-respecting son of the soil would never think of calling "farmer." Truckster, botch, he may be, but certainly not "farmer."

And let us just stop to interpolate that the young person who drifts into the city, unless possessed of unusual character, perception, and good sense, is not likely to gather there a better opinion of the means by which the old folk at home have made their living and amassed their bank account. "He looks like a farmer!" "A hayseed!" "That hat looks positively farmerish!"—these are the commonest of common expressions, uttered in a tone of contempt, by the lips of city young folk. Occasionally, too, one meets with far-seeing, character-reading specimen such as a young commercial traveller, whom we heard descanting the other night upon the "closeness" of farmers generally. "I tell you," he said, "they're hard as nails. They'll have money in the bank and won't draw it out to pay their bills; and they haven't head enough to see that they're losing ten per cent. by not paying cash down." The implication, of course, was that all farmers are close and hard, all farmers brainless. Evidently the Daniel come to judgment was quite sincere in his belief, just as those who criticise the dress and manners of country folk are quite sincere in thinking that all farmers are boors who are careless about their dress, never take a bath or clean their teeth or nails, and never by any mischance lose an opportunity of being green, or vulgar, or discourteous.

These young town people simply do not understand all that they are talking about, and fall into the mistake of judging all the country people by a few miserable, isolated specimens who have happened to catch their attention, never dreaming that to judge thus is as unjust as would be the judgment of a young farmer who put all citizens on the level of the drunken lout—a citizen, too—who carries the clothes which his wife washes to her customers and pockets the money. Nevertheless, the effect of such conversations on the ordinary, undeveloped young person from the country may readily be imagined.

Is it not, then, "up to" those engaged in farming to recognize to the full the dignity of the profession, and to act it, and look it, and speak it? The legislators of our land, men of action everywhere, who, by reason of years of public life, have come to put a rational balance on things continually recognize, ungrudgingly, the importance of and respect due to agriculture. Why, then, should not farmers themselves stand for it more firmly, and inculcate sensible ideas in regard to it in their children. And the history of farming bears witness that, just as soon as this point is reached, the business is certain to be pursued with a vigor, system and intelligence that makes it a more paying proposition, lending a substantial charm to all the other advantages with which it is invested.

Fewer Varieties and More Quality.

A visitor to the big shows of B. C. within the last year or so must have been amazed by the fruit exhibits there, especially of apples. A cursory inspection reveals these fruits as approaching perfection from the standpoints of coloring and size, but not quite as close up in the matter of flavor and shipping qualities. There would appear to be room for some first class educational work by Dominion and Provincial governments in this matter if the Coast province is to make good profits from her orchards. Judge Martin Burrell called the attention of Manager Keary to this important matter, and after discussing the subject pro and con it was decided that the commercial display should be limited to the varieties really valuable for commercial purposes. In the classes for apples fifty different varieties are called for, twenty varieties of pears, twenty-two of plums, ten of peaches, and grapes. We do not consider it advisable in prize lists to totally eliminate the bulk of the varieties, any more than we would the purely fancy fowl of rare breeds of live stock, but believe in keeping in mind the awakening of keen competition, and

in offering the bulk of the prize money where such competition is, and also to encourage the embarking in the breeding, growing and showing of varieties, breeds or species known to be or likely to be of commercial value. The displays made at the coast fairs were magnificent but were partially made up of varieties of little value or worthless for market purposes.

The intention of the R. A. and I. Society therefore, to make the competition in commercial fruits one true to name, is worthy of commendation and emulation by other societies, yea, even by experimental farms; there has in the past been too great a tendency to allow quantity to usurp the place of quality, to our eventual hurt in the markets of the world.

Seed Fairs.

The representatives of the Dominion Seed Branch have recently sent out letters to all the agricultural societies in their respective provinces stating the proposition of the Department of Agriculture re assistance at seed fairs during the winter. Already several have signified their intention of holding such an exhibition, and many remain yet to be heard from. We consider it therefore an opportune time to draw attention to the benefits to be derived from these annual meetings.

Mr. Bracken the representative for Manitoba, informs us that about fourteen societies are now preparing for the seed fair in that province, and while he would not induce or try to persuade any society, when public opinion is not ripe for such a gathering, to attempt to hold one, yet it seems that the generous offer of the Department to do all the advertising, supply competent speakers and make all necessary arrangements, should be taken advantage of to a greater extent by those who direct the affairs of the local organizations.

The seed fair has come to stay in Western Canada. It fills a long felt want in this country where "Wheat is king." It provides a mart for the sale and purchase of that grain which comes nearest the ideal for crop production. It brings farmers together in a discussion of the present evils that exist in the production and of the grain business. Inspection and transportation have their attendant problems, more or less out of the control of the individual farmer, but the power to produce the highest grade with the least dockage lies inherent in the man "behind the plow." Does he know the most approved systems of soil cultivation, the best methods of weed eradication, the "all" of smut and rust prevention, the possibilities of seed selection? If so he owes to his neighbor, less fortunate, some information along these lines. If not, a privilege is his in listening to the discussion during the afternoon of the seed fair. A reduction in the percentage of "rejected cars" and an increase in the amount of No. 1 Hard, is the aim of the Seed Branch. If you are progressive you will see to it that no stone is left unturned to insure the success of this winter seed fair.

HORSE

Training the Colt.

With all farm stock the early lessons are the stayers. Begin, then, the education of the colt during his infant days. Some wise men remarked that the education of a boy should begin with his grandfather. True. True also, with the colt. Education continued becomes an instinct. The world is full of examples.

Get acquainted with the colt when he is but a few days old. Be kind, make friends and gain his confidence. Treat him as though he were a human child, and reach his heart through the medium of his stomach by giving him sugar from the hand. Handle his limbs.

Teach him that you are bigger than he is. Don't hurt him or break friendships by taking him when he is a day or two old and putting one arm in front of his neck and the other behind his hind legs, let him jump and struggle until he is tired out and gives it up as a bad job. Reward him a little sugar and handle him all over with your ears to heels. Teach him that you will not hurt him, but that he need not try to get away. Repeat this one or two more times, or until he

becomes so strong that holding him is uncertain, then don't match strength with him, for once he breaks loose he will always remember it. But if he never does get away in the first few days of his life, he will grow to full size still believing that you are the stronger.

At a few days old teach him to lead with the halter. Now, please remember right here the natural law that governs nearly all animals. If we try to drag them one way, they will go opposite, if possible. Take a cat by the tail, she does the pulling, we don't; now, try to lead her with a string, where does she go? We have all seen the boy drag the pup or calf in trying to force it to lead. The colt will do the same way if gone at the same way.

Put a soft, close-fitting halter on the colt's head, and a strong, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rope around his body, just in front of the hips. Let an iron ring in the end of the rope serve as an eye. By placing the noose about the rear end of the colt and passing the free end forward between the legs to the hand, we have an instrument by means of which we can induce him to come forward. Pull the halter rope and tell him to "come," then when he settles back draw the rope tight about his body. This surprises him so that he hops forward to us—just what we want. Tell him so, caress him. Try again; pull the halter gently, telling him to "come," and be ready with the surprise rope. This done four or five times will teach the youngster what is wanted, so he will follow. There has been no fight or hard feelings. Lead him for a few minutes every day for three or four weeks, and he will never forget it.

Now, to back. This is not a natural direction for horses to travel; they must be taught how. Stand close in front of the colt, pull the halter back, and say "Back." He will not obey, for he does not understand. Press the fingers firmly against his breast. He then naturally steps back to free himself. Let the halter slacken, caress him. Repeat the action and word (not words); he soon understands and obeys willingly.

How to move forward at command, or, in other words, to "break" the colt to drive: Put on the halter, checkrein, surcingle and lines, passing them from the sides of the halter through loops in the sides of the surcingle. With this the colt can be prevented from turning around. When ready, get the colt's attention with a sharp, stinging little cut on rear end with a light whip. The colt goes. Three or four such experiences will teach him that the word is to be followed by the pain, and he goes to avoid the pain. Never strike first; it is not fair or sensible. A whip has a place, though a small one, in the school of the colt.

To stop at command: When he has learned how to go at command, teach him how to stop at the single word, "Whoa." Speak the word plainly and at the same time snub the colt short. Soon he will connect the word with the event and obey at command. Be sure to teach him to obey the word without a tug at the lines. Later in life it may save a runaway.

During all the lessons accustom the colt to strange objects—rustling paper, umbrella, bicycle, and street cars, if convenient. All this does, of course, take time, but not so much nor so hard work as would be required to do the same amount of teaching at two or three years of age, and it must be done some time.

This done early, and the colt will never need to be "broken."—*Successful Farming.*

STOCK

The Agricultural College and Farm Powers.

The demand for instruction in the use of the various forms of power applicable to farm work has been such that the Manitoba Agricultural College will, during this winter's course give instruction in the use of gasoline and steam engines. A large building has been erected for the purpose and students will be able to get a lot of valuable information at first hand in a most practical way. The college opens its doors November sixth and it is advisable that students should be there on the opening day. Young men in Alberta and Saskatchewan wishing to attend an agricultural college will find the course here suited to their needs. Saskatchewan men will be able to avail themselves of the generous scholarships offered by the government of that province.

Economical Maintenance of Beef Breeding

Cows.

This is a question which Prof. Herbert Mumford states has received but little attention from investigators. He also states that, as land became more valuable and the main feed corn was used for other purposes than making meat *it was found that there was but small profit, if any, in keeping a cow a year for the beef calf she would produce.* The breeding of feeding cattle as a common practice on high priced lands has passed, at least temporarily. The supply of feeding cattle has come more and more largely from localities where land is cheaper. Range-bred feeding cattle are becoming yearly a large factor in corn belt feed lots.

The passing of the range and its extensive herds of cattle has been freely predicted and no doubt will eventually take place; that vast acreages of range country are being transformed into farms is a matter of common knowledge. That the southwestern cattleman is becoming more familiar with the value of his available feeds for fattening cattle is evident, which no doubt will result in more feeding or finishing of cattle in that section of the country. Notwithstanding these facts, there is more or less uncertainty surrounding the extent and the nature of the future cattle business on the numerous farms resulting from the subdivision of the extensive ranges.

The question of where the future supply of feeding cattle will be bred and reared is a pertinent one. Many predict that ultimately a much larger proportion of cattle fattened in the corn belt will be bred there. It is not our present purpose to discuss this question, but enough has been said to suggest to the reader the reasons for investigating the subject in hand, namely, that this has been a neglected question among investigators, and some conditions point to more universal interest in this subject in the future. The breeding of beef cattle on high priced land presupposes the economical maintenance of the cows from which such stock is bred.

OBJECT.

The object of this experiment was to compare cheap feeds readily available on Illinois farms for maintaining beef breeding cows during the



HOME OF CAROL YOUNG, POWER LANE, ALTA.

winter season. In the selection of the feeds to be fed, an effort was made to use such as are not looked upon as cash crops of the farm but more in the nature of by-products of low commercial value. Also to study the effect of these various rations upon the general thrift of the cows, in order to determine to what extent such feeds may be used, observations were made of birth weight and gains of offspring calved during the progress of the test. The corn plant in some form was used as the basal part of the rations fed.

In this connection it might be stated that the author's interpretation of maintaining a pregnant cow is to have her gain sufficiently to account for the growth of the foetus, which at birth weighs fifty to ninety pounds.

The cows used for the experiment were thirty Aberdeen Angus grades, obtained from one or two crosses of A-A blood on a Shorthorn grade foundation.

Silage (corn), shock corn, corn stover, clover hay and oat straw were the feeds used. As a result of the experiment the following conclusions were arrived at:

CONCLUSIONS.

1. It is assumed that the maintenance ration of a pregnant breeding cow should be regarded as the ration necessary to permit of sufficient gain in weight to account for the weight of the foetus.

2. Breeding cows of the beef type may be wintered without grain provided they are given all the corn stover and oat straw they will consume during the early part and supplemented with a small amount of clover hay during the latter part of the season. While the cows in lot 3 used in this test were so fed, and while they weighed 57.53 pounds more per head at the end than at the beginning of the test, this method is not recommended because the cows so fed lacked thrift at the end of the test.

3. The corn plant fed either in form of shock corn or silage supplemented with a limited amount of clover hay proved satisfactory rations for wintering beef breeding cows.

4. Although the rations fed the cows receiving silage were smaller than those given the ones receiving shock corn, the gains were larger.

5. Before calving the general condition of the cows in lots 1 and 2, the lots receiving silage and shock corn respectively, was about the same; however, those cows in lot 1 which gave birth to calves during the experiment showed more thrift than did those of lot 2 under like conditions.

6. The amounts of feed consumed in terms of the acreages involved in producing these feeds were as follows: Lot 1 (silage fed), .9528 acre; lot 2 (shock corn), 1.0388 acres; lot 3 (corn stover) 1.1402 acres.

7. A comparison of the three rations in terms of relative efficiency of the acreages involved by taking into consideration the money value of the grain grown on the acreages involved but not fed the cows is as follows: Lot 1, (silage), .3428 acre; lot 2, (shock corn), .3475; lot 3, (corn stover), .2046.

8. Figuring corn at 35 cents a bushel, clover hay \$8.00, shock corn \$5.59, corn stover \$2.25 and oat straw \$1.50 per ton, it cost 4.9 cents a day per head, or \$1.47 a month or \$6.873 for 140 days to maintain lot 1 (silage fed); \$0.46 a day or \$1.390 a month or \$6.504 for 140 days to maintain lot 2 (shock corn fed); \$0.31 a day or

\$9.37 a month, or \$4.374 for 140 days to maintain lot 3 (corn stover fed).

9. It cost 37 cents more to winter a cow fed silage for 140 days than it did one fed shock corn. However the cows fed silage, lot 1, gained 150.10 pounds while those in lot 2 gained but 106.19.

10. In this test it took approximately twice as much feed to maintain a cow when suckling a calf as it did during her pregnancy.

11. The average daily cost of keeping the cows that calved in lot 1 was 7.56 cents while the average in lot 2 was 6.84 cents. Before calving the average daily cost of keeping a cow in these lots was 5.8 cents and 5.5 cents, respectively.

12. The data with reference to the relative efficiency of rations fed lots 1 and 2 for the maintenance of cows and gains on calves after calving, are not based on a sufficient number of animals to eliminate individuality, hence should not be regarded as conclusive.

13. The cows in lot 1, (silage-fed) ate less oat straw than did either of the other two lots which may be accounted for by the fact that they were eating the whole of the corn plant. That is to say there was practically no waste.

14. Corn plant fed in the form of silage is more palatable than if fed in the form of shock corn, which may be the cause of its being more efficient for the maintenance of beef breeding cows.

15. The amount of feed required for maintenance is apparently less than that given in the German standards.

16. The experimental data presented will materially aid in a study of the practicability of raising calves and producing our own feeding cattle in the corn belt.—(Adapted from Bull. III., Ill. Stat.)

Champion of England and the Shorthorn.

Many a breeder of Shorthorns, old and young, in a small or large way has noted in their pedigrees the name of the greatest stock bull Scotland has ever known, to wit, the great roan bull Champion of England.

He was calved on the 29th of November, 1859, and was the son of Lancaster Comet (11663), out of Virtue, by Plantagenet (11906); and his retention as a stock bull marks a distinct epoch, not only in the history of the Sittyton herd, but in the history of Shorthorn cattle.

This remarkable animal, the foundation stone of the Scotch Shorthorn, has been described by one, than whom no man living is better qualified to speak regarding him, who says: "As to Champion of England, unlike his sire, he had a nice horn, and a very good, wide, open, honest head and face; he was specially well developed in the forequarters, the space behind the shoulders the fore-rib, standing out beyond the shoulder; he had a straight back, very strong, well-covered loins, and specially deep wide thighs, with a very deep body and very short legs. He was square, and filled the eye well; but his covering of natural flesh and his abundant coat of hair were perhaps his strongest points." From the very first Amos Cruickshank had had before him a clearly-defined object, and for more than twenty years he had been strenuously endeavoring to find a sure way where by that object might be attained. Despite the large measure of his success, he was far from satisfied. For he had never been able to secure

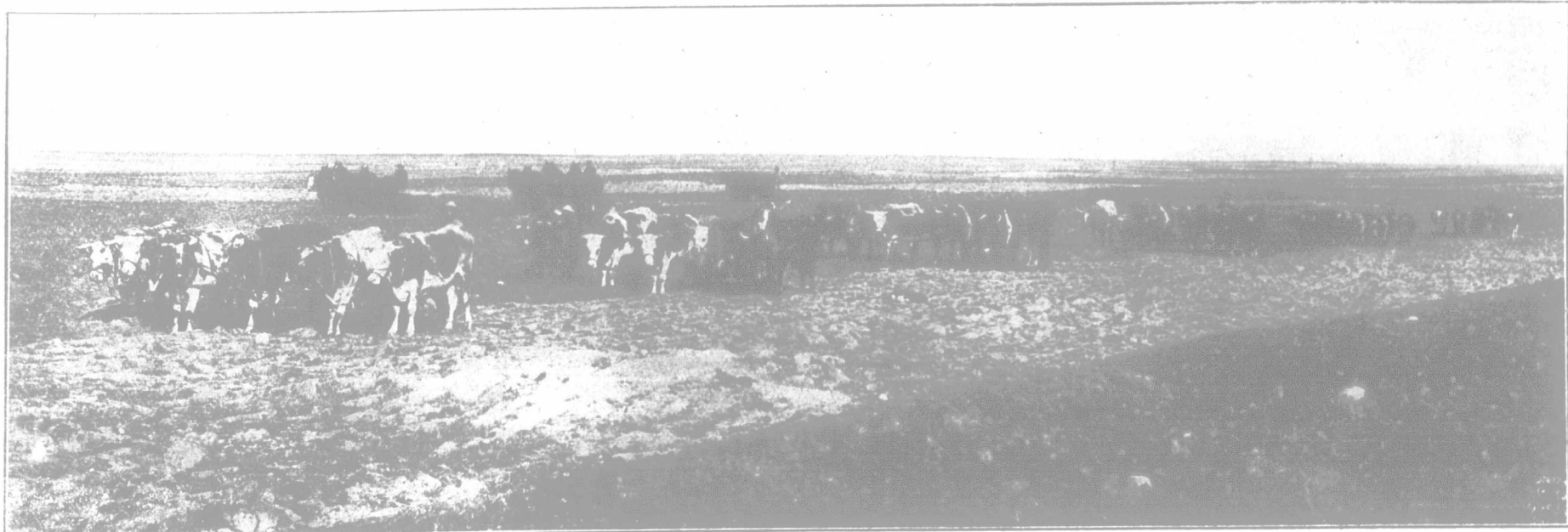
uniformity of results. He had scored many undoubtedly great successes, but still real advancement was intermittent, and the very successes savored of the haphazard. He had secured and he had bred many animals of outstanding merit, but he had not been able to fix a type, and to fix a type was the great ideal to which he had steadfastly devoted the efforts of all these years. He knew exactly what was the type he wanted to produce, and believed it possible so to master the art of breeding that uniformity of results could be secured. In Champion of England he early recognized the promise of a nearer approach to his ideal than he had yet secured, and almost from his birth he was set aside to be kept as a stock bull. With his customary Scotch caution, however, Mr. Cruickshank, began by using the young bull sparingly and with discrimination, and did not depart far from his previous methods, till results proved the wisdom of the move he had made. Champion of England's calves soon furnished unquestionable proof. They were all thick, fleshy, hairy, good-thriving animals, and from the first season were in great demand among the farmers in the district whose aim was to produce beef, and Mr. Cruickshank therefore decided that he was not to be subjected to the strain of showyard treatment, but to be solely devoted to the improving of the herd. He was used for ten years in succession, ten of the most important years in the herds' existence, for from 1860 to 1873 it was at its largest. At that time it numbered over 300 head, the greatest number of bull calves in one year being 84."

Throwing Light on Beef Production.

At the winter meetings of the live stock associations, the question of beef production has been brought up, and the subject has, with one or two exceptions been passed with little if any discussions. Agriculturist Gridale has from time to time given the results of his experiments at the C. E. F. Ottawa, and has arrived at several conclusions, which permitted him to make general statements bearing more or less on the beef making industry on Western farms.

At the present time it appears to us, that beef making, pure and simple by Western farmers will not one year with another prove profitable, bearing in mind that the farmer is to breed his own feeders. In other words the average farmer, or even the man who has gone further than that towards agricultural perfection, must, if desirous of engaging in the business of beef raising do so with the dual purpose type of cows. By so doing the eggs are not all in one basket, and as a consequence if beef falls in price, the returns from the dairy end of the industry and from the natural complement of swine raising and pork production will turn a probable deficit and loss into a surplus and profit. As bearing on this subject Prof. Mumford of the Illinois Experiment Station when discussing the cost of raising a 450 pound calf, states in part as follows:—

"It is not our purpose in this paper to discuss the cost of range bred calves but rather to discuss what are commonly spoken of as native calves. Nor is it our purpose at this time to attempt to show the cost of rearing skim milk calves, but to confine this discussion to the cost of raising calves where cows of pronounced beef



AN IDEAL POWER ON THE BREAKING PLOW.
Thirty-five oxen at work on J. E. Miller's farm, Lumsden, Sask. Two acres broken each round by each team. Nine hundred and sixty acres broken this season.

breeding are maintained solely for the calves which they produce, the latter being allowed to nurse the former. In other words, these beef breeding cows are kept for the production and rearing of one calf each annually.

There are three principal conditions or circumstances which affect the cost of production of beef calves. They are: First, the market value of the land; second, the natural adaptability of the land for cattle raising; third, the grade of calves produced. We can understand how some land valued at \$50 per acre would be about as valuable acre for acre for raising beef calves as other land valued at \$100 or even more. In considering the question of the market value of the land in reference to the cost of producing calves, it is, therefore, necessary to know what makes the land valuable. If it is its exceptional adaptability for the production of beef, all well and good, but if its high value is due to its location or its expensive equipment, these things which may add greatly to the market value of the land, also materially add to the cost of rearing calves. Undoubtedly there was a time when the market value of land in the corn belt appreciated because of its discovered unusual possibilities for growing corn, which was almost exclusively used for live stock production and more particularly used for fattening cattle. In recent years, however, lands in the corn belt have not risen in value primarily because of their ability to raise more corn to feed more cattle, to buy more hogs, etc. Cattle feeding has become but an incident in the corn raising and marketing territory.

As a result of these changing conditions it is observed that cattle production is shifting from the high priced corn belt farms to the cheaper lands of the East, West, North and South. Especially is this true of the raising of feeding cattle. High priced corn belt farms have long since ceased to possess advantages in cattle raising as distinct from cattle fattening.

Land has a definite market value upon which valuation it is reasonable to demand a fair interest. It must be assumed also that the land selected to illustrate the point in hand must be fairly well adapted for cattle raising. That is, it must produce satisfactorily a variety of grasses and clovers for pasture and hay, and corn, oats and other feeds suitable for the production of cattle. Whatever value the land possesses the value should rest in the land and not in its proximity to some city, town or village, or, as has been mentioned before, its value must not consist in expensive improvements that do not directly aid in cheapening the cost of producing cattle.

Suppose, as an example, we assume the land to be worth \$100 per acre and sufficiently fertile, and so handled that it produces a calf to six months of age, including the keep of the dam, to each two acres. It would seem reasonable to charge five per cent. on the investment in lands and seven per cent. interest on cattle.

Another item which should receive some explanation is that of the grade of calves produced. It is assumed that only calves possessing a high percentage of beef blood are to be produced and that these calves possess the type and characteristics of well bred beef calves. Calves of such breeding and permitted to nurse their dams should weigh from four hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds at six months of age. It is believed that a herd of cows properly handled should produce 85 per cent. of calves annually or, to produce one calf would require 1.18 cows. Such cows would be valued at about \$40 each. A suitable bull would cost approximately \$150 and serve twenty-five cows.

With these facts known it is possible to make the following itemized statement which is intended to show the cost of production per calf.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include interest on investment, cost of production of winter feed, taxes and insurance, depreciation, and mortality. Total cost is \$20.01. Note: If the calf weighs 450 pounds it has cost approximately \$6 per hundred.

approximately \$6 per hundred. If it does not weigh that much it has cost more.

Were such calves to be raised on land valued at \$50 instead of \$100 per acre, which is not impossible, the cost of each calf could be reduced fully one-fifth.

The total expense as given is under rather than over what might be expected in average practice. In the itemized statement no account is taken of the labor involved in caring for cows or calves, or fertilizer produced by them.

In Favor of Aged Sires.

Of late I have heard and read many complaints against the tendency of stockmen, both cattle and hog breeders, to select for their herds young sires in preference to mature ones, and I, for one, am very doubtful of the wisdom of the custom. Calves or pigs whose sires have reached an age when their usefulness would seem nearly at an end, are usually as good and sometimes better than those whose sires are young and immature, and, in the case of older animals, one has their progeny as a guarantee of the kind of stock they will get. By the time a bull or boar reaches the age of four or five years, any hereditary trouble he may have will be apparent either in himself or in his offspring. Yet many breeders refuse to buy a bull or a boar of that age because—well, because perhaps there may be something the matter with him. At five years either should be in his prime. My father once owned a Suffolk

boar which he kept for service until he was seventeen years old, and the last litters he sired were as good as one could wish for. Perhaps he had something the matter with him, but he did not show it.

Breeders might exchange aged sires, when they have kept them as long as they are of service, in such a way as not only to get good results in their offspring, but also to save a great deal of expense, for it is true that aged bulls are at a considerable discount, even if they have proved themselves good stock-getters.

A Western gentleman once told me of a plan that was working in his district, and which was very beneficial to all concerned. A number of syndicates had been formed among cattlemen, and had purchased good bulls, and, instead of giving the bull to the man who had kept him at the end of a certain number of years, the others paid for his stabling, and the various syndicates made an agreement that should their animals prove good, sure stock-getters, they might exchange bulls one with another at the end of a certain period. This plan might be followed with success by Ontario stockmen, and more easily, too, than by syndicates. Thus, the period of utility of our bulls might be extended for several years past the time when their mortal remains might otherwise be figuring as canned beef.

[The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a good medium by which to draw the attention of other stockmen when it is desired to make a sale or exchange. —Ed.]

CALCULATING GESTATION PERIODS.

Many live-stock breeders understand the length of time intervening between the mating of live stock and the arrival of the progeny; it being well known that roughly speaking the gestation period in mares is eleven months, cows nine months ewes five months and sows four months. By studying the accompanying table it is possible to see at a glance, when the mating date is known, how to find the foaling, calving, lambing or farrowing dates respectively, if the instructions contained in the footnote are followed.

Large table with columns for months (Jan to Dec) and days (1 to 31). Rows are categorized by animal type (MARE, COW, SOW, EWE) and month of mating. The table provides a grid to determine the date of birth based on the mating date.

The figures below the lines show date of service. For instance, if a mare is mated on Jan. 1st, a cow on Feb. 1st, a sow on Apr. 1st, and an ewe on May 1st, the dates of birth would be Dec. 1st, Aug. 1st, May 1st, and Feb. 1st respectively.

How to Winter Sows.

We have kept records of the cost of keeping sows a year—and I want to say here that the man who keeps his sows only one year and then sells them off is little short of being fit to be sent to an asylum. He does not know his business. The first litters are nearly always the poorer litters. For sows about a year old and put on the grass as soon as they are free from their litter in the spring, before that even, the cost will not be 10 cents a month extra for the feed they will eat over and above the cost of the pasture. We put them on pasture as soon as the young are weaned and they never see a bit of meal until they are within two or three weeks of farrowing. We let the young pigs run with the sows a little longer in the fall, probably two or three months, because we are not in a hurry to breed the sows much before the first of December. Then we turn them on to sugar beets or mangels. We do not need to give them more than a pound of grain a day for about three months.

When the sow is sucking her young you have to feed from 450 to 500 lbs. of meal. Thus, to carry her through the year and raise two litters would require about \$9 worth of meal, \$2 worth of roots, \$2 worth of pasture and say \$2 worth of care, or \$15 in all. There is no farmer who cannot winter a sow on \$15. Now if you can winter her on \$15 and she raises you two litters of 6 pigs each—that is putting it pretty low—these pigs will cost \$1.25 each. Then each pig, to bring to maturity, will require in addition to the pasture about 500 lbs. of meal—not always that, but we will put it at that.

Suppose you pay \$1.25, that is \$6.25. Add to that \$1.25, and that means \$7.50. That is \$7.50 your pigs will have cost at that rate, and if you add in addition the cost of the pasture, say 50 cents, there is \$8. Now, if a pig at 180 lbs. is not worth \$8 and a good bit more, then the best thing we can do is to go out of the bacon business. But as a general rule, they are worth about \$10, leaving a net profit of \$2. Now if we get the manure and if we sell our grain at the highest market price and right at home, without the trouble of carting it to market, and have in addition a profit of over 25 per cent., it looks like pretty good business.—AGRICULTURIST, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Making the Best Use of Skim-Milk.

Skim-milk, as I have said, is very often fed by our farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs, and therefore the pigs receive all they will drink—sometimes more. I have seen farms where there was skim-milk standing in the troughs all day. Now that is not only extravagance, but wilful waste. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for bacon or pork production. But if we are going to use them at a profit, we must use them economically. A series of experiments was conducted at the Experimental Farm some years ago. I believe Professor Robertson conducted most of them; I also had something to do with them. These experiments were conducted to determine the amount of skim-milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as thirty pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else; and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. Now we kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim-milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows: Where we fed thirty pounds a day of the skim-milk—all they would consume in addition to a small amount of meal—the milk was worth about eight cents a 100 pounds. Another lot received twenty-five pounds a day and we found that the skim-milk was worth ten cents per 100 pounds. Other lots got about twenty pounds of skim-milk a day. Where we fed twenty pounds a day the skim-milk was worth about 12 cents per 100 pounds. When we fed fifteen to eighteen pounds it was worth 15 cents. When we fed from ten to twelve pounds we got a little over 20 cents. When we fed eight pounds we got 25 cents. When we fed from four to six pounds it was worth over 30 cents per 100 pounds. Where we fed from three to five pounds it was worth 40 cents—a little over 40 cents. Now you see the wonderful increase in value that the skim-milk underwent when fed in small quantities. Skim-milk is valuable not only as a feed, but it acts as an aid to digestion, or helps to digest other feeds and makes them more valuable. Where we fed meal alone it cost us

\$4.50 for 100 pounds of bacon; where we fed skim-milk with it at the rate of from three to five pounds a day, valued at 50 cents per 100 pounds, it cost us only \$3.50; and where we fed in addition a small amount of roots it made the cost even less. I want to say here that the farmer who feeds his pigs all the skim-milk they can possibly drink is extravagant, is wasteful.

—J. H. GRISDALE.

The T in the Ear.

A subscriber asks us the meaning of the big T shaped punch mark in the ears of imported cattle. This mark is placed there by the Federal government's veterinary inspectors at the quarantine stations and means that cattle carrying the mark have failed to pass (reacted to) the tuberculin test. The stockman knowing that will be able to arrange his cattle accordingly so as to avoid the possibility of infecting his sound cattle with contagion introduced by the newcomer.

Why the Dairy Shorthorns Failed to Come Out.

It remained for a lady, a clever, observant woman and a breeder of Shorthorns, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, recently to put the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the editor of a contemporary on the right track by setting up a reasonable standard of dairy performance. It seems the A. S. B. Ass'n called for a minimum of 22 pounds at a milking, which the lady figures out would mean a demand for 2½ pound a day butter cows, and clinches her argument by referring to the St. Louis and Columbian tests, the latter the Shorthorns, in a ninety day test, averaged 1 2-5 pounds of butter per day. It will be remembered that in our Sept. 19 issue when suggesting a new cattle classification at the Industrial that for the present and at the start we preferred the requirements as laid down by the Royal, detailed description of which is to be found in our Aug. 29th issue, p. 1352.

Why not let the railroad contractors import men from Great Britain? The dog-in-the-manger attitude of the labor unions should not be allowed to interfere with the prosperity of the country by the Federal parliament.

FARM

The Problem of Schoolroom Heating.

In many localities the trustees rely on the old box stove and advertise at the usual time for tenders to supply the school section with the necessary green-cut wood. The wood once delivered is cut and the worry of the trustee is over; in the schools of the villages and small towns more elaborate systems are installed, more or less satisfactory, some of which combine a method for disposal of the solid matter from closets. Others again have under consideration the hot air furnace and it in just such a case where the following questions were put and answered. It may be premised that pure air is necessary to clear brains, bright minds and healthy bodies and that as a people we heat our homes, school-houses and churches too hot.

Our local tinsmith advocates heating our schoolhouse, the size of which is 24x40 feet, with a concrete basement and a large chimney running from top to basement, with a partition running down the center of chimney, the one flue having a foul-air duct leading into it above the school-room floor for ventilation. He advises heating in the following manner, by placing a wood furnace in the center of the basement, with one hot-air register directly above the furnace. He proposes bringing his cold-air supply for the furnace from three registers placed in the school-room floor.

1. Is one register sufficient to heat school?
2. Is one ventilating flue sufficient for school; if not, how should additional ones be put in?
3. Should any of the cold air to supply furnace be taken from the floor of the schoolroom?
4. Should all or any of cold air to supply furnace be taken from outside of school? And if taken from outside of school, would it be more difficult to heat school than if the cold air were taken from the floor of the school?
5. Would not his proposed plan of heating the school be injurious to the health and comfort of pupils?
6. Please give plan of how school should be



[PUBLIC SCHOOL, REGINA, SASK.]

heated, the sizes of the different pipes, and where the different registers should be placed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Subscribers' questions are explicit and important. We shall take them in their order, and try to give them explicit answers.

1. One register, if large enough is sufficient. Heat expands air; the heated air is rarer and lighter than cool air and rushes to the ceiling. Its warmth is given out, not as it ascends, but as it comes down. When the register is directly over the furnace there is no loss of heat by radiation from basement pipes; neither is there arrest of the current of hot air by corners and elbows. Some authors on school sanitation strongly advise that the hot air be admitted at a level above the children's heads. The chief objection to the opening in the floor is that a certain amount of sweepings is sure to find its way into it, to be dried, carried up into the room, and breathed by the children. One plea for the floor register is that it gives children who come in cold and wet a chance to stand over it to get warm and dry; but sanitarians say that air is vitiated by passing through wet garments and around children's bodies on its way into the room. The situation is compromised by setting the registers in or against the wall in a vertical position at or near the floor. Your tinsmith's plan gives you the maximum amount of heat, but not the sweetest air. A desk or seat should never be placed near enough a floor register to intercept any part of the up-flowing current.

2. With regard to the size of the register. If placed directly over the furnace, one with an area of 240 square inches would be capable of passing, with a moderate fire, the amount of air into a 24x40-ft. room which is required by the school law. A large furnace with moderate fire, heating a large quantity of air moderately, is more economical and more healthful than a small furnace, kept red-hot, and raising a smaller quantity of air to a very high temperature. The foul-air outlet should be of nearly the same capacity as the warm-air inlet.

3. A furnace properly installed in a schoolroom makes provision for exclusively INTERNAL as well as exclusively EXTERNAL circulation. There is no need to bring in outside cold air from 4 p.m. until 9 a.m. the next morning. During these hours one or more floor registers should be open into the air-chamber. From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.—in other words, while the children are at their studies—the inside supply should be shut off, and the circulation should be exclusively of fresh air drawn through the heater from outdoors.

4. The vilest condition imaginable is one in which the children's breath is drawn down into the fresh-air chamber, to be heated and breathed over and over again. Where such conditions exist, parents whose children are obliged to go to school, and teachers, should protest to the inspector and board of health. If the attendance is small and the schoolroom large and airy, the foulness of the atmosphere in such cases is less pronounced. During school hours, the air supplying the furnace heater should be pure outside air. Let there be no doubt or question about this condition.

5. It takes more fuel to heat frosty, outdoor air than an indoor mixture of warmed air, human breath and gaseous exhalations from skin and clothing. But robust health and effective physical growth of the children are worth far more than the extra cost of the fuel. One sanitarian Prof. G. B. Morrison, in a work on "Heating and Ventilation," declares that children can learn as much in one hour in pure air as in six hours in air heavy with the waste products of their own bodies.

6. Not a foot of pure air can come into a room unless there is some way of getting a like quantity out. This fact explains why tinsmiths so generally favor the drawing of the inside air into the heater. It takes more skill, trouble and expense to empty the room in any other way so efficiently. An effective exhaust may be constructed beside or around the smoke flue of a wood furnace. At equal distances from the fire, the smoke from wood is warmer than that from coal.

The ventilating flue should have an area in cross-section not less than that of the hot-air flue. To keep up positive action, the ventilator must be warmed.

A single schoolroom of the "chalk box" shape can be satisfactorily heated and ventilated by setting the furnace near one end of the room and admitting the warmed air by the shortest flue possible through a vertical register in the

wall, or setting the furnace in the middle of the basement and admitting the air by a pair of vertical registers, covered over the top to look like a seat or reading desk. The foul air is drawn out of the room by a pair of flues, one running along each side of the room, under the floor, to the well-warmed flue in the smoke chimney, and communicating with the room by three registers. There should be one of these registers very near the front door (if two doors, one near each).

If these two ducts are united at the opposite end from the chimney, and continued into the fresh-air chamber, and supplied at the chimney end and the opposite one with proper slides or cut-offs, then you can have internal circulation at night and external circulation in the day time. At night the outside air is stopped by a slide, the chimney ventilator is closed, and the floor ducts opened into the heater. In the morning the movements of the slides are reversed, and then you have only pure warm air entering your schoolroom. This simple method would be more generally adopted were it not that through forgetfulness, carelessness or ignorance some teachers will not give it the requisite attention. The certainty of such oversight at some time determines the preference for a separate flue or system of flues, with openings near the door, for night circulation. This had better be omitted if it is not seen that the teacher closes their openings during school hours.

The specifications for installing a furnace in a schoolroom should demand, in addition to good material, expert workmanship and a reasonable time-guarantee, the following requirements:

First.—The warming of the room in zero weather to 68 degrees F.

Second.—The complete changing of the air in the room at least three times per hour, as required by the School Law.

Third.—The means of cooling the room when it becomes too hot, without closing the fresh-air registers, thereby cutting off the fresh air.

Fourth.—Internal circulation for the time the school is not in operation.

Fifth.—The removal of the furnace and repairing openings in case it fails to fulfil the contract.

Requirement No. 4 not only greatly economizes the fuel, but it keeps up the night temperature, thus making it easy to get the room warmed in the morning, and preventing the freezing of ink or plants that may be kept in the room.

Requirement No. 3 may be effected by leading a cold-air duct, with a properly-constructed shut-off, into the hot-air flue between the furnace and the register.

A slide or register at the ceiling, opening into the foul-air ventilator, may be used to assist in cooling the room when it becomes too warm, and may be left open during hot weather for cooling and ventilation. Such register, if left open during the ordinary winter conditions, wastes heat, and partly defeats the means of ventilation.

Seed Division Work in Saskatchewan.

Amongst the more striking criteria of advance and improvement in agriculture and agricultural method is the growing interest in good, pure, clean seed. Mr. H. McFayden, representative in Saskatchewan of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports that in his territory the Canadian Seed Growers' Association which first commenced work in 1900 with two members has now twenty-nine, and that there is every indication that the membership will increase again next year. The majority are engaged in grading up and selecting Red Fife wheat. Only five are doing any work with Preston although this variety seems to be growing in favor in the northern parts of the Province and in districts where frosts render early ripening specially important. White Fife is also being grown by a few of the members. Four farmers were visited who are engaged in growing improved strains of oats and one who has been doing good work with corn and potatoes.

In discussing the common diseases of cereals, Mr. McFayden stated that his work of judging a number of the ten-acre plots of standing seed grain brought to his attention very forcibly not only the insidious nature of smut but the great loss that is caused annually by it. Experience points to the fact that farmers cannot be too careful in selecting the seed they are to sow. Fields of grain growing on breaking were found to have smut and on enquiry it was learned that there had been some in the seed and this, smut though it was, was sufficient to infect the soil and seed in spite of the fact that it had been treated

with bluestone. Bluestone or formalin should always be used, as they reduce the amount of smut very materially, but, in order to insure the crop being free from it the seed must be absolutely unaffected. Instances where sound seed, sown on land on which a smutty crop had grown the previous year, produced smut, were encountered although these as a general rule were not badly affected. It will be seen that though bluestone and formalin reduce smut and where properly applied, reduce it to a great extent, the only certain means by which it can be avoided is by the use of unaffected seed sown on unaffected land.

The Use of Chaff.

The feeders of older countries were forced by economical reasons to make use of the coarser feed-stuffs grown on the farm, and under the pressure of necessity devised ways and means to render such materials palatable and comparatively easy of assimilation by the animal economy. In Ontario, at threshing time, the chaff is carefully saved because it has been found to have both nutritive and mechanical food values. Mixed with oats, chaff was useful to prevent bolting of the food and for winter feeding afforded the necessary bulk. For cattle it was even more suitable, slightly dampened and mixed with a small quantity of concentrates (meals of various sorts) it made a cheap and satisfactory food, especially as a variety between calthood and maturity. Even for sheep it has uses, we are told that the late Mr. John Coleman in his prize essay on Sheep Management in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* of the ensuing year wrote:—"I saw many flocks during the past winter living on damp chaff with a little artificial food, and doing as well as could be wished with every prospect of a healthy produce and plenty of milk."

Another Old Country farmer, the late Mr. Charles Rendall, of Chalbury, who could grow no turnips on his stiff Oxford clay soil, was accustomed to buy in a flock of in-lamb ewes in autumn whenever he could obtain the sheep at what he considered a paying price, which he fed until they lambed entirely on straw chaff enriched by a corn soup to which a little linseed mucilage had been added. These ewes did so well that, according to Mr. Rendall's own statement, many were fit for the butcher when they lambed. Mr. Coleman was of opinion that a daily dietary of from 6 lb. to 8 lb. of root pulp intermixed with 1 lb. or 1½ lb. of straw chaff would be more wholesome for a sheep than a full feeding of all roots.

In Western Canada there is usually abundance of bright clean chaff, which usually goes to waste, even on farms where cattle and other livestock are kept, which show by their condition the need for an improvement in their dietary. Many a farm in the older settled portions of Manitoba show the need of fertilizer in the form of manure. To obtain manure of fertilizing value live stock must be fed, and fed generously, the practice is far too prevalent of feeding only what might be termed a 'maintenance' ration, which, as interpreted by some seems to be the closest approach to a starvation diet without actually killing the animal. The farm produces, or should produce the bulk of the feed necessary for live stock and it will be found profitable to consider ways and means by which the animal diet may be varied thereby increasing the zest for the food, and thus rendering its use more profitable. The chaff that goes to waste in such quantities is one of the cheap foods that should be more generally used.

Be Careful in Use of Water.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture states that "experience throughout the arid region is demonstrating the greatest danger to irrigated lands is lack of drainage. Water applied to crops raises the ground water, which brings with it the salts dissolved from the soil. Capillarity brings this water to the surface where it evaporates, leaving the salts to accumulate until all vegetation is destroyed. The only insurance against this is proper drainage, but anything—economic in the use of water and thorough cultivation—will check the rise of ground water or lessen evaporation will decrease the danger."

* * *

The Alberta Farm and Live Stock Company, owners of "The Rosehill Ranch," has recently purchased the Curry Point Ranch, near Mr. Loyal, this ranch consists of about 2,000 acres. The entire stock and implements are included in the purchase. The company then makes one of the largest and most successful companies in Alberta.

An Agricultural College in Its Swaddling Clothes.

At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., a stop was made where the buildings of the Macdonald College are being pushed rapidly forward. At the time of our visit some of them were being roofed, and things taking on an indication of their ultimate shape. Magnificent is the word to describe it. Not only the general design, but the minutest details are being looked after in the most astonishingly capable way by the master mind of Dr. Robertson. Some very extensive drainage operations have been carried out this past summer by a couple of hundred Italians under direction of Prof. Lochhead, who has found himself too busily engaged with "Italian bees" to investigate any other branch of entomology. Major James Shephard, of Queenston, Ont., has been working all summer macadamizing roads through the farm. Three or four courses of crushed stone are used, the top one being the finest, and over this is sprinkled dust from the crusher. The principle is correct, and the roads completed are smooth and hard.

Prof. L. S. Klinck, the young agronomist, has this summer been conducting some experiments to ascertain the best fertilizer for improving muck soils. Detailed results were not yet available, though it may be remarked that barnyard manure made a good showing in the stand of straw. He has also done some work in selection of seed, and calls himself a crank on the subject of corn. He believes that, by selection and by thorough summer cultivation to force growth, good crops of corn can be grown in Quebec, in proof of which he showed us a plot (of which we took a photo, to be reproduced later) of sweet corn raised from Canadian-grown seed which averaged eight or nine feet high and was exceedingly well eared, having, in many cases, two good, nearly-matured cobs on each stalk. Another plot, planted by a neighbor with the same seed, was about half the height and sickly. The difference was that Prof. Klinck had kept the surface soil in his plot loose all summer, to provide the requisite soil mulch.

A man who is "making good" in splendid style is W. S. Blair, the Assistant Horticulturist, who has had charge of the department all summer. Prof. Blair, as we must call him now, was formerly Horticulturist at the Nappan Experimental Farm, where he did a great deal of excellent work in a limited sphere. At Ste. Anne he is doing even better, and his department has been got into capital shape. He has laid it all out on a very sensible and systematic plan, and is making preparations for a good deal of cultural experiment. This summer, to clean the ground, which was all in sod and dirty, he planted a considerable area to potatoes and beans. A peculiar thing happened the potatoes. A dry period in summer checked their growth, and later, when the rains came, they forced growth from the small tubers, so that great long stalks have exhausted the potatoes whence they sprang. The crop of most of the varieties will be very light on this account.

The little group of college professors are settling down quite comfortably in the town of Ste. Anne, which the grounds of the college adjoin. It is a quaint little place of some fifteen hundred to two thousand souls, principally French-Canadian. It lies along the Ottawa River, about twenty miles east of Montreal, just nicely past the converging point of two great arteries of commerce, one of which is, and the other of which will soon be, transcontinental, viz., the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. Both run trains almost incessantly right through the college grounds, in full view of the buildings. The institution will thus be an imposing standing advertisement of itself.

There may be difficulty at first in getting enough students to attend the college when built, but it is the intention, we understand, to work up attendance through the influence of rural school teachers, to be first trained here themselves. The ambition of its head also contemplates making it a great agricultural university, to do graduate and post-graduate work for the students of other new Canadian agricultural colleges. Certainly it comes at a time when the subject of collegiate training in agriculture is looked on with such favor as never before, and the men who have conceived and founded it may be depended on, we believe, to make sure it fulfills its mission.

W. D. A.
[As the Western Agricultural College at Winnipeg has its doors already ajar for students the

notice that another institution is to be opened a year hence is, interesting, even if the head has ambitions not likely to be realized, students of our Canadian colleges who may arrive at a stage as to desire post-graduate courses will do well to consider well before selecting a college whose staff have been moulded on the same lines as those at the other Canadian colleges. It is well to get a broader training and meet men of different ideas and methods, consequently we would suggest going to some of the leading agricultural colleges of the United States, Germany or Great-Britain. In a matter of this kind a little candid advice to students is necessary. An institution becomes noted by its men; to illustrate, a man wanting post-graduate work in poultry or corn breeding would go to Ste. Anne under Elford or Klinck, for agricultural chemistry to Wisconsin or Illinois under Babcock, Woll, Cyril Hopkins, or Snyder; for horticultural work to Minnesota or Dakota under Green, Hansen or Bolley, or Bailey of Cornell; for bacteriology to Cornell under Veranus A. Moore. In such lines as agronomy, animal husbandry and dairying, the student would have nothing to gain by going outside Manitoba for instruction.]

Decline of Beer Drinking Lessens Demand for Hops.

The consumption of hops is evidently declining, if we have any confidence in the information derived from the official returns. So says *Mark Lane Express*. From these we find that the figures have been steadily falling year by year since 1902, when the quantity of hops used by brewers was first recorded, with the result that we learn that the consumption in 1904-5 was 90,754 cwt. less than 1901-2. This gives us the large proportion of 14 per cent. When we inquire for an explanation of this change, we find it in the fact of the reduced production of beer to the extent of no less than 3,000,000 of barrels, and also in the further fact that the hops used per barrel have been lowered from 2.05 lb. to 1.84 lb., representing 10 per cent.

There seems no reason to doubt that the "wave of sobriety" frequently referred to is a real thing, as not only is the total output of beer diminished, but the consumption per head of the population has fallen since 1900 from 32 gallons to 28 gallons. This is confirmed by the figures referring to spirits, which are diminished to the extent of 24 per cent. All this speaks in plain language to producers of beer materials, and especially should it be noted by hop growers, who have no other possible outlet for their produce than the breweries.

Therefore, as I desire to be honest, I cannot discover much encouragement in the probability of higher prices being realized this season.

Big Day's Threshing.

From Condie, Sask., comes the report of the largest day's threshing ever done. The day's output of Smith's machine was 8,500 bushels, and the time of actual work was the same as is usually put in, about twelve hours.

DAIRY

The Influence of Food on Milk.

This is a question which crops up perennially in the minds of many cow owners and is the subject of occasional debates in farming communities. The Wye College has been conducting experiments, results of which warrant the following statements.

The most extensive series of experiments are probably those carried out at Copenhagen; but the problem has also been attacked here, in America, and in Germany. Liebig's theory that the fat of the body and of milk arose from the digested protein, and the old idea that milk was a direct secretion of the blood, both suggested the possibility of changing the percentage of fat in milk by suitable feeding. It has not, however, been found possible to do this. The Copenhagen experiments lasted for ten years, and over 2,000 cows in all were under investigation; cereals were compared with roots, with oil cake, and with bran; cereals and cake were tested against roots and roots were given in addition to certain basal rations, but no marked change in the percentage

of fat could be obtained. Some of their later experiments have indeed indicated that a nitrogenous diet may produce a slightly higher percentage of fat than a starchy one, but the differences, even if they exist at all, are only slight. The change in composition observed when animals go out to grass in spring may very likely be due to a large number of causes, and not simply to the change in food.

The quantity of milk is influenced by the food. If the ration is insufficient, the animal may lose weight, but will continue to produce milk, the preservation of the race being always more important than that of the individual. With increasing ration, the quantity of milk produced increases, till finally a limit is reached, dependent on the udder capacity and other features of the animal. The fat and the other solid matter both increase simultaneously, and little, if any, change in the percentage of either can be observed. But the nature of the fat changes, and for butter or cheese-making purposes diet has a marked influence.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MILK.

From the above considerations, it is evident that no simple scheme can be adopted for raising the percentage of fat in milk from a given herd. An improvement can sometimes be effected by making the intervals of milking more uniform. The only reliable method is to introduce some rich milkers, and to eliminate those found to give poor milk.

Thus, on going through the herd systematically, one farmer found a cow yielding only 1.7 per cent. of fat, another found one giving only about 2 per cent. of fat; these were fattened off and sold to the butcher, and in their place rich milkers giving over 5 per cent. of fat were introduced, with the result that the mixed milk from the whole herd rose from 2.7 per cent. of fat to 3.2 per cent., where, of course, it was well over the standard and no longer a source of any anxiety.

POULTRY

Dressing Poultry for Market.

A Chicago commission house recommends its patrons in the *Drovers' Journal* to prepare birds for the poulterers and butchers as follows. While scalding is described, the dry-picked method is much preferred by Old Country and Canadian buyers, even if a little more troublesome to do than the other method:

"In the first place poultry should be well fed and well watered, and then kept from eighteen to twenty-four hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than are obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

"To Dress Chickens—Kill by bleeding in mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling—160 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down five or six times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately, while the body is warm, very cleanly and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place (or better place on shelves in the shape you wish them to appear when cooled—hanging draws the breast muscles and makes them look thinner when cool and harder to pack) until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry-pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin.

"To Dress Turkeys—Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry-pick. Pick when warm to avoid tearing. The tail feathers come off with a twist—a straight pull will "set" them. Dressed turkeys, when dry-picked, always sell best and command better

prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before Jan. 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small fat hen turkeys only, old toms being sold at a discount to canners.

"Ducks and Geese—Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry-pick geese and ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flames will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferred.

"Before packing and shipping poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to 200 lbs. are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover."

Disposing of Farm Poultry Products.

The majority of poultry raisers fail to realize that their profits could be largely increased, first, by the production of better and more uniform goods; and second, by improved methods of disposing of them.

Not infrequently it is stated that high grade goods sell themselves; and in a sense this is true. However, if the most satisfactory prices are to be obtained throughout the season, the question of marketing must receive due consideration. It is not enough to turn out superior goods; much is lost if they are not marketed in the most careful manner. The poultryman who receives the highest quotations for his products throughout the year is the one who studies "how, when and where" to market. He learns that during certain months in each year there is a shortage of different kinds of poultry products, and he plans to produce as large a quantity as possible of these products during the season of scant supply. He then ascertains in which markets he can dispose of these goods to best advantage, and prepares and packs them according to the requirements of those markets.

WHERE TO SELL.

Poultry products are concentrated and valuable, although not extremely perishable. Therefore, improved means of transportation make it possible for the poultryman to place his goods in the best markets without very great expense.

The best trade in the great cities pays the very highest prices for all kinds of poultry products, but this trade is difficult to secure and can be held only by those able to ship stated quantities of their special products regularly during the year, or at least throughout the season when such products are in demand. It is, therefore, usually a waste of time for those who can ship only at uncertain intervals to attempt to handle this trade.

While the very highest prices can be obtained in the larger centers of population, it is frequently a fact that better average prices can be secured throughout the year in the smaller cities. This is due to the fact that the great cities serve as distributing points, the less important markets drawing from them a portion of their supplies. However, this involves extra expense. Additional transportation, commission, and other charges, of necessity make the prices higher than at the distributing point, and this extra amount may often be secured by shipping direct to the point of consumption.

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According to his opportunities the poultryman may choose from several methods of disposing of his products:

1. Selling direct to the consumer.
2. Selling direct to the retailer.
3. Shipping to commission merchants for sale upon the open market.

SELLING TO THE CONSUMER.

This is usually regarded as the most profitable method of disposing of high grade goods, because all of the charges and commissions of middlemen are eliminated. Frequently the producer is so situated that in the neighboring city or village he can work up a retail route and deliver his goods direct to the consumer. As a rule a substantial increase may be secured over the prices paid by stores and markets. This premium may make all the difference between small and large profits as the cost of production remains the same regardless of the selling price. The great disadvantage of the retail route lies in the fact that much time is consumed in soliciting orders and delivering the goods. This special trade demands the regular delivery of goods of uniformly high quality, and it is not advisable to attempt to handle it unless one has sufficient facilities and ability to produce a regular supply.

Often it is possible to secure retail customers in a city within reasonable shipping distance, expressing to them at certain intervals stated quantities of eggs and dressed poultry. Weekly shipments seem to be most convenient. This is usually a decidedly satisfactory arrangement, as the producer has only to drive to the express office once each week to deliver all orders, and the customer is reasonably sure of a regular supply of fresh products.

Hotels, restaurants, clubs and hospitals are excellent customers, and very frequently they contract for their supplies in this way. As a rule such institutions are willing to pay good prices, and their trade is desirable because heavy supplies are needed and it is easier to ship the entire output of a farm in one large customer than to divide it among several who use small quantities.

SELLING TO RETAILERS.

Grocery and provision dealers who cater to a select trade are usually glad of an opportunity to secure regular supplies of fresh eggs direct from the producer. Similar arrangements can often be made with marketmen for the disposal of dressed poultry. Frequently the prices secured in this way compare very favorably with those received from customers, and under these conditions this trade is most desirable.

SHIPPING TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The simplest method of disposing of all kinds of produce is to consign to commission firms for sale upon the open market. This does away with the expense and trouble involved in working up a private trade and with the necessity of making shipments at stated intervals but the returns are not as great except in special cases where certain commission houses have built up a fine trade in given lines. Some make a specialty of high-grade eggs; others of prime dressed poultry, and hence such firms are frequently in a position to dispose of select goods at figures equalling or exceeding highest official quotations. These houses are invariably anxious to receive regular shipments from producers whose goods are of uniformly high quality, and will usually give such shippers the best of service.

The amount of commission varies, but as a rule it is 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. Frequently eggs are sold at a stated price per dozen, one-half cent to one cent being the ordinary fee. Cost of transportation is invariably charged to the shipper.

DEMAND FOR EGGS.

No special poultry product can be marketed throughout the year to such good advantage as eggs. When gathered from the nest they are a "finished product" ready for packing and shipment without the intermediate processes of dressing and cooling which so greatly trouble the seller of dressed poultry. The farmer or poultryman who makes a specialty of producing market eggs can estimate within a very few cents the price they will bring him throughout the year, an advantage possessed by no other farm product. With almost the regularity of a pendulum egg prices swing backward and forward according to season as a careful study of market reports covering several years clearly demonstrates. Generally the period of lowest prices begins the latter part of March or in early April and continues well into May. This is the natural breeding season of the fowls and therefore the period of greatest production. The period of low prices varies some-

what from year to year, an early spring hastening the drop in price, and a late one retarding it. As the fowls become broody the production begins to drop off, and a large number of eggs are incubated, thus further reducing the supply available for consumption. Prices then take an upward turn, raising gradually from May to September when a large proportion of adult fowls go into molt and practically cease egg production. From this point the rise is rapid, reaching the highest point in December and January and dropping rapidly during February and March as the spring flood of eggs begins to reach the market. The above outlines the general trend of prices year after year, with occasional sharp breaks or rises due to periods of weather favorable or unfavorable for egg production.

During the period of heaviest production vast numbers of eggs are placed in cold storage for preservation until the season of scant supply. This system really acts as a balance-wheel, as it absorbs all surplus as a fair price. There is no doubt that, without this or some similar method of preservation, egg prices would go to a ruinously low figure every spring, as at that time production is greatly in excess of consumption.

There is a fashion in eggs as in other things. In some important markets the fancy trade demands brown-shelled eggs, while in others the best prices are received for eggs with white shells. Logically, then, the egg producer who desires to cater to this best trade should keep only those varieties of fowls which will yield him eggs meeting its requirements, even though he is personally convinced that the brown-shelled egg is as good as the white-shelled, or that it is not.

PRICES OF EGGS.

Perhaps the most satisfactory method of fixing the price of eggs is to base it upon the current market quotations, adding a stated amount per dozen as a premium. This amount varies considerably, five cents per dozen being a common premium, with eight and ten cents frequently secured. There should be a definite understanding between both parties to the contract as to the source from which quotations are to be taken. Otherwise trouble is likely to arise over the bill because of each party taking different quotations.

Occasionally an arrangement is made whereby the producer receives a premium based upon the market price of the eggs instead of upon the dozen, a certain percentage of the market price being added. In some instances the producer secures as high as fifty per cent increase in this way, receiving thirty cents per dozen when eggs are quoted at twenty cents, and sixty cents when they reach forty on the open market.

Eggs placed upon the open market should be sorted and packed most carefully. Reject all that are small or unusually large in size, also those of poor shape and with imperfect shells. All eggs should be perfectly clean. If slightly soiled they may be wiped clean with a damp cloth, but if badly they should be discarded. The washing required to clean eggs which are very dirty injures their appearance decidedly.

Formerly the express companies returned empty cases free of charge, and shippers often preferred to use special cases of superior construction. Under a recent ruling, however, each express company handling a returning empty collects five cents. This charge practically equals the cost of second-hand cases when the empty case is handled by one company only, and exceeds it when handled by two.—*Connecticut Bulletin*.

Horticulture and Forestry

Some Work With Potatoes.

Some recent potato experiments at Suttons the results of which were demonstrated at a gathering at the trial grounds of the firm showed:

The custom of planting immature seed, which has been long put to practice by some of the shrewdest and most distinguished Scotch growers, was the subject of the next test. Eight varieties were utilized in the test, and in every case, with the exception of two, the immature seed yielded a heavier crop than the seed which had been allowed to mature in the ordinary way. In the two exceptions, as Mr. Hubert Sutton, who for the most part acted as demonstrator throughout, explained, the mature seed of Epicure and Super-

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lative was obtained from Scotland, a fact which explains the exception, inasmuch as mature seed from Scotland, where the tubers never get so ripe as in the South of England, would be naturally expected to do better than even immature English seed. At Mr. Sutton's request, Mr. Matthew Wallace, of Terreglestown, Dumfries, one of the largest and most successful seed potato raisers in Scotland, gave his experience on the matter. The latter gentleman stated that he planted nothing but immature potatoes. As seed he found they kept better either in boxes or however else stored, and they undoubtedly yielded better. Of course, potatoes raised before fully ripe, and the skin was firmly set, were liable to bruises, and become ruffled in the skin, and some buyers were averse to taking them on this account, but if care in handling them be exercised their superiority as seed cannot be questioned. In his opinion potatoes intended for seed should be raised before any appearance of blight can be seen on the leaf. Seed treated in this way and carefully handled and stored would, from his experience, be found to give the heaviest yield of sound tubers. In a trial of planting small, medium and large sets—and large sets cut—the results showed that though large whole sets (4 ozs.) may give best returns, when the entire cost of seed to plant is calculated, quite as good results can be obtained from putting down medium sized tubers (3 ozs.) A test of the effect of picking off the flowers immediately they appear and before the seed berries are formed was tried with two rows of Flourball, and the advantage was slightly in favor of those which had blooms removed. Green sets were found superior to sets ungreened, and the advisability of this practice so scrupulously carried out by Scotch growers thereby established.

Attention Given to Treeplanting is Profitable.

The rapid increase of wealth amongst the farmers of Western Canada, and the consequent tendency to live better and to look more after the comforts of life have become increasingly evident year by year. Nowhere is this tendency shown more than in the demand made upon nurserymen for fruit trees, small and large, for ornamental shrubs, deciduous trees and evergreens. Some are at present deterred from carrying out such beneficent work because of unfortunate experiences in the past, due to lack of knowledge of climatic conditions and suitable varieties. The following excerpts from a paper on transplanting by Lecturer Forbes of the School of Forestry appearing in *Gardening* will be read with interest.

"In the planting of forest trees it is always an understood principle that size is rather a vice than a virtue. That is to say, the smaller the tree, within reason, the better the chance of its succeeding when subjected to the various handlings which intervene between the nursery and the plantation. In practice, however, the recommendation of this principle is not pushed to excess otherwise the planting of seedlings in foul or weedy ground would only mean failure. As a general rule, however, the cleaner the ground to be planted and the more harmless the surface growth which covers it, the smaller may be the plants to be planted, provided they are two years old or upwards. Below two years of age very few species are planted out in open ground, but occasionally oaks, Abies and other strong growing seedlings may be put out at one year old without much risk on ground of average cleanliness. In the great majority of cases, however, plants three to four years old are used; experience proving that at that age they are strong enough to fight their own way on the one hand and not too large to render transplanting too risky on the other.

"Next to size comes quality, and here many features come in which can only be dealt with in a general way. Quality is too often defined or regarded as vigor and robust growth. But for the intending planter, trees which exhibit these features most prominently are not always the best for his purpose. A vigorous seedling or transplant is often deficient in just those qualities which are most to be desired. In the first place the roots are often long and bare of fibre and do not exhibit the proper ratio to the top. In such a case the process of transplanting often proves fatal, because sufficient plant food or crude sap is not taken up to maintain the shoots and leaves in life during the first two or three months, and the plant withers up. Another frequent evil caused by the vigorous growth in seedlings is badly ripened shoots and buds. Growth in such plants is often continued late into autumn, and by the time it ceases cold weather sets in. Under

such conditions the wood of the plant remains green and sappy, and not in a fit condition to withstand hard frost or cold dry winds during the winter and spring if the root system is interfered with in any way. The best type of tree for transplanting is one with fairly short shoots and plump, well-developed buds. Such plants are usually produced by soils well supplied with mineral plant food, but not so rich in nitrogen.

"In the first place the roots must be well protected from dry air from the time they are lifted in the nursery until planted out in their new site. Part of this work rests with the nurseryman; part with the planter after he receives the plants. The nurseryman can prevent them getting dried by prompt and careful packing the moment they are lifted in the nursery, and by quickly despatching to their destination. The planter can see that they are carefully laid in a moist earth when they arrive, and above all that the bundles are untied and spread out. Tying up living plants in bunches for any length of time is a frequent cause of fatality, as the roots in the centre are almost sure to dry in sunny or windy weather. The process of planting is, of course, an important one, but too often too much attention is paid to it in comparison with this point of keeping the roots moist, and there is little doubt that thousands of trees are planted annually which are practically dead before they are put in the ground.

"The method of planting adopted in practical forestry is usually very simple, and mainly consists in inserting the roots carefully in the ground and treading the soil firmly round them. In too many cases, however, these conditions, simple as they are, are not fulfilled. The roots, instead of being placed in their natural position, or as nearly so as possible, are bent or twisted when being inserted into the ground, and the plant, supposing that it grows, finds itself provided with a deformed root system, which affects its stability for many years after planting. Another frequent defect in planting is often that of leaving the soil in too loose a condition round the roots. When the latter are developed in the soil under natural conditions, the soil particles are closely in contact with them on all sides, and it is then only that they are able to extract the necessary moisture for their existence and that of the plant generally. In transplanting it is necessary to restore this condition as much as possible by pressing or treading the loose soil round about them on all sides, and thus affording the roots a chance to resume their normal functions as soon as possible.

"So far as the actual methods of planting go, only one can be recommended as suitable for all classes of work, and that is pit-planting. As is well known this simply consists in taking out a square hole with the spade, breaking the soil taken out well up, and returning it after placing the roots in position, attending carefully to the points mentioned above. It is necessary to remember however, that pit-planting on wet, stiff ground should only be carried out in fairly dry weather. In wet weather the soil invariably sets into a hard, compact mass if moved and trodden down with the foot, and the roots of the trees are unable to push their way through, while in dry weather the soil cracks and exposes them to the air. In such soils the best results are obtained by taking out the pits the autumn previous to planting, allowing the soil to lie exposed to the weather through the winter, and planting after a few days of dry weather in the following spring. This method involves a little more trouble and means a more careful selection of the time for planting, but in nine cases out of ten the results fully justify its adoption. On light or sandy ground it is better to dig holes and plant at the same time, as the moister the ground is at the time the better. When planting large trees or shrubs on a small scale one great aid to success may be found in puddling in the roots at the time of planting. This consists in placing a few spadefuls of fine soil on the roots, and then pouring in a bucket of water, or more if necessary, until the roots rest in a mass of soft mud. By slightly shaking the stem of the plant the puddle is worked round every side of the roots, and no air spaces are left between the masses of returned soil."

The Demand for Some Woods.

Timber prices in London are firm, oak and ash being scarce, for the former A1 stuff, nearly two shillings per cubic foot was lately paid, larch brings 1s. 1d. per foot and beech from the chalky lands has sold up to 1s. 7d. for the best quality.

FIELD NOTES

Alberta News Notes.

Work has started on the new flour mill at Pincher Creek. Lethbridge will soon have a new mill and there is talk of a daily paper. The South is growing.

* * *

A million and a quarter tons of coal were produced in Alberta this year as against one million last year. Labor troubles interfere with the work to some extent.

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Every few days some traveler reports good crops and prosperous farmers in the Peace River country. This is the real Northwest, the name is not now used for any other part of Canada.

* * *

Strathcona and Edmonton are talking of a street car line connecting the two cities. Private companies are bidding for the chance to build, but the citizens look with favor on municipal ownership.

A Grievance That Should Be Pressed Home.

Before the Grain Commission in Ontario one of the chief complaints made by the deputation was in regard to the adulteration of mill feed sold to farmers.

J. W. Clark said some mills bought oat hulls at \$6 per ton, mixed these with meal, and sold the whole at \$16 to \$18 per ton. The charge was practically admitted by C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers Association, who said his association was anxious to have the practice discontinued, and said that to combat this evil there should be a pure food law for animals as well as human beings.

W. S. Fraser of Bradford complained of the presence of weed seeds in screenings sold in mill feed. This he said, was one of the causes of the pollution of Ontario farms. He also said grain buyers showed a tendency to use the tester when grain is light, and are not so particular in seasons when grain is heavy.

It would be well for the Grain Growers of Manitoba also to draw the attention of the commission to the inferior quality of shorts put on the markets by some mills and also to give some attention to the question of mill tolls for gristing.

Electricity and Wheat.

Under the title "Wheat Growing Extraordinary" *The Miller* London, England, has the following to say:

"At the recent Bakers' Exhibition we were shown a beautiful sample of flour to which is attached a history. Running across the top and the bottom of a 15-acre field, at a height of 15 ft. from the ground, were thick electrically charged cables, and stretched lengthwise between the two and about 12 ft. apart were smaller cables on the field itself and over the growing wheat. Electricity was discharged into the atmosphere, taken up and absorbed by the leaves and conveyed through the roots into the soil. The result was that the growth was stimulated, the grain ripened earlier, and the crop was some 50 to 40 per cent. larger. We are promised more data later on, but the flour was as if it had been bleached, and extremely fine and granular. We understand that the authorities at one of the universities are taking an interest in the experiments, and that further light will be thrown on the matter just as soon as definite results in other directions are assured. The grains of wheat are remarkably large and well favored, and we were told that the cost of the treatment was more than covered by the increase in yield. It is all very interesting, it compels our attention, and proves to us how many are the ways in which this food problem of ours can be partially solved. In addition to this we were assured that the nitrogenous content was greatly enhanced, an ordinary English grain proving to be of such strength that to be satisfactorily worked alone. As we say, it compels our attention and interest."

Ready for the Word Go!

A short visit to the M. A. C. shows that institution to be about ready for the reception of students desirous of studying scientific agriculture. The main building is a splendid structure and has ample class rooms; if criticism has to be made regarding it, such would have to be of the electric fixtures which are hardly in keeping, and with the dormitories, the conception of which was bad, being based on the idea of an English public school for boys and not for a men's college; fortunately Principal Black's ideas prevailed and the best has been made of the arrangement. The Dairy building has been mentioned before and has been in operation for several months. The blacksmith and other fittings are being put in, and an expert in engineering of McGill University is to give the instruction so much in need and loudly called for. At the stables things are being put into shape, there are there now a pair of Clydesdales procured from Wallace of Portage la Prairie and a splendid Shorthorn bull, a son of the noted Caithness

Purves Thompson's old warrior, procured from Mrs. Brown of Manitou. The stockjudging room is ready for operations and is well lighted and seated and can hold about three hundred people. The outside of the building has an oriental appearance due to the mosque-like centerpiece, but once inside it will not be mistaken for a Greek church but a place where instruction in the science and art of live stock judging and fitting is to be carried on. The pig pen is well worthy of comment and we hope to reproduce the plans of it for the benefit of our readers. It is to our minds the best design we have yet seen for a piggery for prairie farmers. It is adapted from the one built on the Van Horne farm at East Selkirk, but while smaller has been improved by the suggestions of Assistant Live Stock Commissioner G. H. Greig and of Principal Black, the latter being charged with putting the latest ideas into form. We do not believe that it will be found too expensive for farmers and as we have already stated in our humble opinion, the plan is an admirable one. We presume the stock will be used largely for illustration purposes in stockjudging work. The street car tracks have now reached the building and the line is expected to be in operation very shortly and goes very close to the college building. There looks to be ample room for a first class football field south of the main building, and ere long the campus will resound with a college yell and colors will be flaunted as porridge fed worthies from kindred institutions, St. Johns, Manitoba, St. Boniface, Wesley, Medicals come to try conclusions with the hayseeds, as all agricultural students are dubbed by their confreres at sister institutions.

The Grain Commission's Dates.

The commission has made arrangements to hold sessions at the following points in Manitoba on the dates mentioned: Portage la Prairie, Nov. 5, commencing at 10 a. m.; Brandon, Nov. 7, 10 a. m.; Cypress River, Nov. 9, 1 p. m.; Carman, Nov. 12, 1 p. m.; Manitou, Nov. 14, 1 p. m.; Deloraine, Nov. 16, 10 a. m.

Manitoba Agricultural College Opening.

The opening of the above institution will be of a public nature and will take place at 8 p. m. in Convocation hall of the College on Tuesday, November 6. Members of the various live stock, grain growers and other kindred agricultural organizations are expected to speak. Cars will be running out Portage avenue to the college at the time. Farmers are invited to come to the opening of their college.

Another terrible storm has visited the Southern States and the West Indies. In the cyclone which struck Havana over a hundred lives were lost and much damage to property is reported.

Notes.

Col. F. L. Lessard shipped fifty fine horses from Calgary for the use of the Royal Dragoons of Toronto. The average price paid was \$125.

The Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will be formally opened November 6th.

The grain elevator at Virden, Man., collapsed and is a complete wreck. The loss is heavy.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

A Winnipeg woman has brought suit against a city daily for publishing in a news item the statement that a certain house belonging to her was believed to be haunted, thereby decreasing the value of the property.

A favorable report has been made by the commission appointed by the Dominion to investigate the zinc resources of British Columbia. Much of the mineral is available but the cost of mining it will be high.

A man near Black Falls, Alta., put a bottle of whisky under his pillow upon retiring. He awakened in the morning to find that his little five-year-old son had found the bottle and swallowed enough of its contents to cause his death after terrible agony.

H. W. Nelson, inspector of public buildings for Manitoba, is dead. He was an enthusiastic curler and for the last five years was chief umpire of the Manitoba branch of the R. C. C. C.

Hon. G. P. Ryan, commissioner of public works for New Brunswick is dead. Hon. Geo. Simpson, M.P.P. for Prince Edward Island died on the same day of blood poisoning.

The labor trouble at Calgary, Alta., has been settled through the efforts of the arbitration committee chosen by the contractors and employees. A scale of wages has been agreed upon to go into effect at the beginning of the year.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

An American naval tug carried out a hundred Newfoundland fishermen to American fishing vessels lying beyond the three-mile limit. In retaliation is expressed at this evasion of the law.

Major Dreyfus, the re-instated French officer, has been given an independent artillery command at St. Denis.

The Imperial parliament has met and the struggle over the Education Bill has begun with every prospect of a bitter fight.

The Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway Co. has been incorporated with a capital of six million. The plan is to tunnel under Behring Strait.

The total immigration to the United States for 1906 is expected to reach 1,400,000 persons according to the secretary of the department of commerce and labor.

General Buller of the British forces has retired and his place will be taken by Lieut. Gen. Sir William Nicholson, who was with the Japanese army as British military attaché during the recent war.

Isaac Woolf, the Chicago newsboys' friend, is dead. For twenty-five years he had worked for the interests of the boys. Last year over a thousand lads attended his Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. Wm. Zeigler, a wealthy New York woman has decided to publish a monthly magazine for the blind. It will be printed in both "Braille" and "New York point," and will be distributed without cost to the sightless as far as they can be found.

The Russian government has finished drawing up a project whereby universal education will be possible in the empire. It will involve an expenditure of \$103,000,000 yearly.

MARKETS

Wheat showed no improvement in point of activity and all markets ruled extremely dull on a restricted volume of trade, with a somewhat easier tendency to values. The larger Argentine shipments for the week than estimated, coupled with the continued favorable advices from that section, where this year's crop is estimated at no less than 208,000,000 bushels, caused some selling early, and while later the firmness of corn induced some covering by wheat shorts, the price fluctuations were within extremely narrow limits.

SOME DURUM WHEAT GOSSIP.

The cerealist of the United States gives the following as his opinion on this wheat:

"Up to date there has been more dealing in durum wheat at Duluth, Minn., the wheat headquarters of this country, than in any other kind of wheat. Frequently more than half the wheat received in twenty-four hours is of this kind. The price has steadily remained at eight to ten cents below the same grade of other wheat, but if a foreign market is depended upon it is pretty certain to go down some. If this depreciation in price should occur, we ought to make it very plain that only the millers are to blame, because as you know, as well as other millers, durum wheat is very profitable for grinding for bread flour. I am rather confident that something near 20,000,000 bushels of durum wheat will be used this year for bread flour. The entire crop will not be less than 60,000,000 bushels."

No. 1 hard	75 1/2
No. 1 northern	74 1/2
No. 2 northern	71 1/2
No. 3 northern	69 1/2
White oats	32 1/2
No. 3 barley	42
No. 1 flax	1.12
Bran, per ton	16.17
Shorts	17.18

Prices under this head are wholesale. Prices of creamery butter and dairy butter, cheese and egg are jobbers' prices to producers.

CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Creamery bricks	24 @ 26 1/2
Boxes, f.o.b. Winnipeg	21 @ 22 1/2

DAIRY BUTTER—	
Straight lots	16 @ 17

CHEESE—	
Finest Manitoba	12 @ 13 1/2
Ontario	13 @ 13 1/2

EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, (subject to candling)	20

POULTRY—	
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here	12
Spring ducks	10
Fowl	7
Old ducks	7
Young turkeys	13
Old turkeys	13
Geese	9

LIVE STOCK

Where do the cattle come from?

About 200 cars in the yards at one time

Some rather good bunches of fat calves are beginning to reach the market.

Mr. Dunne is buying a few loads of light exporters for the local trade of Montreal.

Prices are stiffening despite heavy receipts. Competition among buyers is keen. Really good stiff is scarce, medium plentiful, common a drug on the market.

The yards are too small. There is scarcely room to feed the animals.

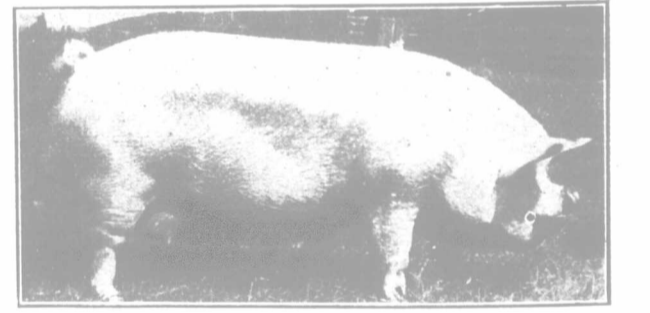
Wallace of Lethbridge, Spencer Bros. of Medicine Hat, the Medicine Hat Ratching Co. have brought forward several loads of good stuff.

Total receipts for the week ending Oct. 21st.	
Exporters	4,396
Feeders for the East	682
Butchers	2,135
Total	7,213

One buyer is taking 1,000 head for distillery feeding in Ontario. Jos. Seagram will receive the bulk of the consignment.

Buyers who have been under the impression that the range was passing cannot understand where the cattle are coming from. The fact is the day of big things in live stock is only beginning. The small feeder, the farmer, the man with the half dozen is the man of the future as far as the cattle markets are concerned.

Chicago is not going to receive more than 300,000 range cattle this season. This will be 100,000 less than last year. Storms in the West have dispersed large herds of cattle and the big outfits have ceased gathering for the season. Little fellows who have their stock herded are in shape to ship for two weeks yet, but the bulk of grass cattle are already in and they will sell no lower this season. Cessation of supply from the source will give medium native cattle a chance for recovery. With grassers out of the way, early in the season, native cattle with which they compete ought to have a better chance than usual, but the rule has always been that native values break after grassers are in for the reason that they are held back by the hundred thousand to avoid competition from Montana and Dakota stuff. It will be a high-level market for choice native beeves after the holidays.—Live Stock World.



HOGS SCARCE AND IN DEMAND.

LIVE STOCK—	
Steers, grass fed, export	3 1/2
Heifers, grass fed	2 1/2
Cows, grass fed	2 @ 2 1/2
Bulls	2 1/2 @ 3
Sheep	4 1/2 @ 5
Calves	2 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hogs, best bacon	7 1/2 @

HIDES—	
Green hides, green salted in good condition	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Sheepskins	65

CHICAGO.

Cattle:—market, slow and weak; beeves, \$4.00 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.40; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.35; westerners, \$3.90 to \$6.10; calves, \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Hogs:—market, strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, \$6.05 to \$6.55; good heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.55; rough heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.15; light, \$6.05 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.80 to \$6.25. Bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.40.

The executives of the Manitoba Live Stock Association, have been called to meet at the secretary and managing director's office opposite Eaton's, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg on Tuesday Nov. 6.

It has been generally accepted that most 'murphies' hail from Ireland; from the tests recently held at the big trail grounds of the noted English sodbredmen, the Suttons, it seems that the best quality of murphies hail from the Emerald Isle.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The Scottish people of New Brunswick have erected a monument in honor of Bobby Burns. The Lieutenant-governors of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were present at the unveiling of the monument in Fredericton, N. B.

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A collection of Holman Hunt's pictures will be on exhibition in the Leicester Galleries, London, Eng. Some have never before been shown, and others have not been seen by the public for many years. His latest picture "The Lady of Shalott" will be on exhibition but not the great "Light of the World".

* * *

The Dominion archivist at Ottawa has received a large number of manuscripts from the present Lord Durham, who is a grandson of the Lord Durham whose wise advice helped to quell the rebellion of 1837-'38. The manuscripts give a general idea of the state of Canada at that time, and of the steps taken to improve conditions.

* * *

As evidence of the high esteem in which the works of that famous composer Giuseppe Verdi are held by Americans, and as a tribute to the memory of their dead countryman the Italian colony in the United States recently decided to erect a monument to Verdi's memory and with great pomp and ceremony, the unveiling took place. The idea was first put into practical shape by Chevalier Barsotti, editor *Il Progresso Italo Americana*, who raised by popular subscription the funds, said to amount to \$22,000 for this new ornament to New York and tribute to the great Italian. The sculptor was Chevalier Pasquale Civiletti, of Palermo; his work was approved by a committee appointed by *Il Progresso Italo Americana*, comprising Wm. Henry Bishop, American consul at Palermo, and Professors Ernesto Pasile and Cuiseppe Damain architects. The granite shaft on which the figure of the composer stands rests on a square base of some dark stone, and surrounding the central column are four smaller figures in Carrara marble, representing some creations of Verdi. They are "Otello," "Aida," "Falstaff" and "La Forza del Destino." At the unveiling ceremony to which Americans and Italians were brought together by the bond of their love for the operatic genius, a novel feature was the children's chorus of two thousand voices.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The far east and the far west of British North America are each facing difficult problems and the result is much heart-burning, and, up to the present, little expectation of settlement. In Newfoundland the question of the rights of American fishermen on the Newfoundland coast is stirring up much bitterness; while in British Columbia the vexed question is that of the increasing immigration of the Hindu to Western Canada.

The Newfoundland trouble is serious to that small but sturdy colony. Briefly told the case stands thus: Newfoundland's chief industry is fishing. The islanders would like to sell their fish in the United States and in return buy most of their goods from the republic. To make this plan feasible the Newfoundland government proposed that if their fish was admitted free into the United States, they would put five important Atlantic products on the free list to enter Newfoundland. These products were lines, twines

and nets; flour, molasses and kerosene. To the unbiased observer that looks fair, but unfortunately it pinched the Gloucester (Massachusetts) fishing interest, which, up to the present, has been able to charge an exorbitant price for fish, and it resented the competition which was sure to lower prices to a more reasonable figure. They had a friend in the Senate with influence enough to kill the Hay-Bond treaty which was to help Newfoundland. In pleading the interest of the Gloucester fishermen it must be remembered that in the present condition of affairs the protection of their interests means injury not only to Newfoundland fishermen but to all the American people who buy fish at the present high prices. The greatest good of the greatest number is not being considered.

As a result of the defeat of this treaty, Newfoundland cut off from American fishermen two privileges which they have long enjoyed—the purchase of bait in Newfoundland ports and the shipping of Newfoundland fishermen. But what the island government withheld, Great Britain has granted to the Americans, with the aim of establishing more friendly relations with the United States, rather than upholding the rights of her colony. Naturally the people whose rights are thus indifferently treated by the mother country are feeling sore over their treatment, and the desirability of managing their own affairs is debated.

In the far west, British Columbia is having troubles of her own over the question of Asiatic immigration, troubles made more intense just at present by the recent importation of Hindus from across the Pacific. Chinese and Japanese could be discouraged by a heavy poll-tax, but without special legislation by the Dominion no hindrance can be placed upon the coming of a British subject into any British colony on the ground of his nationality; and these Hindus are British subjects—most of them discharged soldiers or reservists.

The Mayor of Vancouver, backed by the aldermen and many prominent citizens, has forbidden the entrance of any more Hindus into the city and is seeking to obtain a prohibition that will extend to the whole province. Much bitterness is felt and much excited talk indulged in. In an exceedingly temperate and sane editorial the *Victoria Colonist* points out the ill effect that hasty action in this matter might have upon British influence in India and says:

"In the long run the free admission into Canada of persons from Southern Asia would be bad for the Asiatics themselves, and bad for the country. At least that is our view, and we believe it is one that the fundamental differences between the nature, religion, education, manners and customs of the Asiatic races and our own fully justify. In their own land, the Sikhs, for example, have shown themselves worthy of the respect and even the admiration of the British race. In the terrible days of the Mutiny they stood steadfast in defence of British men, women and children, and in many a campaign on the border they have proved themselves a fine fighting race. If the Empire were in danger their assistance could be counted upon in any quarter of the globe to which they might be sent. Disraeli recognised this at the time the Russians were thundering at the gates of Constantinople, and when he called a halt, he sent for the Sikhs and others of the Indian army to emphasize his demand. We do not forget these things, and we would have to blot out many a glorious page from the history of the Empire, if we would forget all that the Sikhs, the Goorkahs and others from India have done for the honor of the flag and the protection of British lives. But when this has all been said;

when the services of these races have all been reckoned at their full value, there remains between them and us a chasm that cannot be bridged over. We may talk of the brotherhood of mankind in whatever terms we will, but there are races that nature and centuries of isolation have put so far asunder that it is hopeless to endeavor to join them together."

But in all the editorials written upon the subject, and all the resolutions passed, by councils and societies, no one has explained why the failure of white and Hindu to assimilate should keep the dark-skinned nation out of Canada, when that same lack of assimilation has no effect on keeping the white man out of India.

CANADA AND CULTURE.

General H. Fenn, Inspector-General of the military forces of Australia, during a recent visit to this country thought to overwhelm Canadians with shame and embarrassment by declaring that they, as a nation, are without culture. This serious charge has not brought that regret and remorse that the gentleman may have expected. Not that Canadians love culture less but that they love progress more, and history provides us with innumerable instances to prove that nations during their aggressive and noticeably progressive period are invariably lacking in evidences of the highest culture.

The Persians were a growing, aggressive nation with little refinement when they overthrew the kingdom of Babylon, rudely assaulting the gates while Belshazzar and his thousand lords feasted in the palace. Persia, in turn, was broken up by the comparatively small army of the war-like and patriotic Greeks, who at that time showed little of the intensive love of art and philosophy which years afterwards made Greece the intellectual wonder of the world. In comparison with the high state of Grecian culture, the Romans were but well-drilled barbarians, when they fell upon Greece and conquered it. But, for a space, barbarian Rome became in her turn the world's center of riches, power and learning, before she was overrun by the Goths, Vandals and Gauls of the north, who were veritable savages with no desire for anything finer than sleeping, feasting and fighting. Centuries were required to evolve from these fighting savages the philosophic German and the aesthetic son of la belle France.

It is not so long ago in the history of the world since the early Britons lived in caves in their island homes and ate raw flesh and roots. Less time still has elapsed since the Picts and Scots waged barbarous warfare upon the Celts, and Angles and Danes came across the sea to carry on the struggle. For centuries there was almost nothing that even hinted at the cultivation of the mental or the spiritual; learning was despised and its disciples persecuted. During the great wars with France and Spain by which Britain established her supremacy in Europe, and during the struggles for freedom within her borders, Britain's culture was not particularly in evidence. In these later days, her position unquestioned and her strenuous life, as a consequence, somewhat relaxed, there has gradually come that mellowness of life, that process of rubbing off angles and smoothing sharp corners that is called culture. Culture is the ornament of the nation which has arrived, the characteristic of a country which has reached its prime.

Some day Canada, too, will have attained—but not yet. This country is new. It is only beginning the first of processes in nation-building—aggression, not evidenced in war upon neighboring nations, but in advances upon the resources of the natural world and in extending the boundaries of her commerce and industry. Culture is not the foundation of a nation, not even the superstructure, but the adornments thereon; and building must be done in the established order. Culture is not a veneer to be bought in the markets of older nations and applied to crudity; it is an evolution; a grinding off of roughnesses in those mills of the gods which grind slowly.

Bob, Son of Battle

By Alfred Ollivant

With each new chapter the contrast grows greater between James Moore and his gallant gray dog, and Adam McAdam and Red Wull

(Continued from issue of October 24.)

Nothing his father could say or do sufficed to break him of the habit. He endured everything with white-tipped, silent doggedness, and still held on his way.

Once past the Stony Bottom, he threw his troubles behind him with a courage that did him honor. Of all the people at Kenmuir two only ever dreamed the whole depth of his unhappiness, and that not through David. James Moore suspected something of it all, for he knew more of M'Adam than did the others. While Owd Bob knew it as did no one else. He could tell it from the touch of the boy's hand on his head; and the story was writ large upon his face for a dog to read. And he would follow the lad about with a compassion in his sad gray eyes greater than words.

David might well compare his gray friend at Kenmuir with that other at the Grange.

The Tailless Tyke had now grown into an immense dog, heavy of muscle and huge of bone. A great bull head; undershot jaw, square and lengthy and terrible; vicious, yellow-gleaming eyes; cropped ears; and an expression incomparably savage. His coat was a tawny, lion-like yellow, short, harsh, dense; and his back, running up from shoulder to lions, ended abruptly in the knob-like tail. He looked like the devil of a dogs' hell. And his reputation was as bad as his looks. He never attacked unprovoked; but a challenge was never ignored, and he was greedy of insults. Already he had nigh killed Bob Saunderson's collie, Shep; Jem Burton's Monkey fled incontinently at the sound of his approach; while he had even fought a round with that redoubtable trio, the Vexer, Venus, and Van Tromp.

Nor, in the matter of war, did he confine himself to his own kind. His huge strength and indomitable courage made him the match of almost anything that moved. Long Kirby once threatened him with a broomstick; the smith never did it again. While in the Border Ram he attacked Big Bell, the Squire's underkeeper, with such murderous fury that it took all the men in the room to pull him off.

More than once had he and Owd Bob essayed to wipe out mutual memories, Red Wull, in this case only, the aggressor. As yet, however, while they fenced a moment for that deadly throat-grip, the value of which each knew so well, James Moore had always seized the chance to intervent.

"That's right, hide him ahint yer petticoats," sneered M'Adam on one of these occasions.

"Hide? It'll not be him I'll hide, I warn you, M'Adam," the Master answered grimly, as he stood, twirling his good oak stick between the would-be duellists. Whereat there was a loud laugh at the little man's expense.

It seemed as if there were no other points of rivalry between the two than memories. For, in the matter of his own business—the handling of sheep—Red Wull bid fair to be second only throughout the Daleland to the Gray Dog of Kenmuir. And M'Adam was patient and painstaking in the training of his Wullie in a manner to astonish David. It would have been touching, had it not been so unnatural in view of his treatment of his own blood, to watch the tender carefulness with which the little man moulded the dog beneath his hands. After a promising display he would stand, rubbing his palms together, as near content as ever he was.

"Weel done, Wullie! Weel done. Bide a wee and we'll show 'em a thing or two, you and I, Wullie."

"The world's wrack we share o't."

For it's you and I, alane, lad." And the dog would trot up to him, place his great forepaws on his shoulders, and stand thus with his great head over-

topping his master's, his ears back, and stump tail vibrating.

You saw them at their best when thus together, displaying each his one soft side to the other.

From the very first David and Red Wull were open enemies; under the circumstances, indeed, nothing else was possible. Sometimes the great dog would follow on the lad's heels with surly, greedy eyes, never leaving him from sunrise to sundown, till David could hardly hold his hands.

So matters went on for a never ending year. Then there came a climax.

One evening, on a day throughout which Red Wull had dogged him thus hungrily, David, his work finished, went to pick up his coat, which he had left hard by. On it lay Red Wull.

"Git off ma coat!" the boy ordered angrily, marching up. But the great dog never stirred; he lifted a lip to show a fence of white even teeth, and seemed to sink lower in the ground; his head on his paws, his eyes in his forehead.

"Come and take it!" he seemed to say.

Now, what between master and dog, David had endured almost more than he could bear that day.

"Yo' won't, won't yo', girt brute!" he shouted, and bending, snatched a corner of the coat and attempted to jerk it away. At that, Red Wull rose, shivering, to his feet, and with a low gurgle sprang at the boy.

David, quick as a flash, dodged, bent, and picked up an ugly stake, lying at his feet. Swinging round, all in a moment, he dealt his antagonist a mighty buffet on the side of the head. Dazed with the blow, the great dog fell; then, recovering himself, with a terrible deep roar he sprang again. Then it must have gone hard with the boy, fine-grown, muscular young giant though he was. For Red Wull was now in the first bloom of that great strength which earned him afterwards an undying notoriety in the land.

As it chanced, however, M'Adam had watched the scene from the kitchen. And now he came hurrying out of the house, shrieking commands and curses at the combatants. As Red Wull sprang, he interposed between the two, head back and eyes flashing. His small person received the full shock of the charge. He staggered, but recovered, and in an imperative voice ordered the dog to heel.

Then he turned on David, seized the stake from his hand, and began furiously belaboring the boy.

"I'll teach you to strike—a pair—dumb—harmless—creetur, ye—cruel—cruel—lad!" he cried. "Hoo daur ye strike—ma—Wullie? yer—father's—Wullie? Adam—M'Adam's—Red Wull?" He was panting from his exertions, and his eyes were blazing. "I pit up as best I can wi' all manner o' disrespect to masel'; but when it comes to 'tackin' ma pair Wullie, I canna thole it. Ha' ye no heart?" he asked, unconscious of the irony of the question.

"As much as some, I reck'n," David muttered.

"Eh, what's that? What d'ye say?"

"Ye may thrash me till ye're blind; and it's nob'but yer duty; but if one daurs so much as to look at yer Wullie ye're mad," the boy answered bitterly. And with that he turned away defiantly and openly in the direction of Kenmuir.

M'Adam made a step forward, and then stopped.

"I'll see ye agin, ma lad, this evinin'," he cried with cruel significance.

"I doot but ye'll be too drunk to see owt—except, 'appen, your bottle," the boy shouted back; and swaggered down the hill.

At Kenmuir that night the marked and particular kindness of Elizabeth was too much for the overstrung lad. Overcome by the contrast of her sweet motherliness, he burst into a

storm of invective against his father, his home, his life—everything.

"Don't 'ee, Davie, don't 'ee, dearie!" cried Mrs. Moore, much distressed. And taking him to her she talked to the great sobbing boy as though he were a child. At length he lifted his face and looked up; and, seeing the white, wan countenance of his dear comforter, was struck with tender remorse that he had given way and pained her, who looked so frail and thin herself.

He mastered himself with an effort; and, for the rest of the evening, was his usual cheery self. He teased Maggie into tears; chaffed stolid little Andrew and bantered Sam'l Todd until that generally impassive man threatened to bash his snout for him.

Yet it was with a great swallowing at his throat that, later, he turned down the slope for home.

James Moore and Parson Leggy accompanied him to the bridge over the Wastrel, and stood a while watching as he disappeared into the summer night.

"Yon's a good lad," said the Master half to himself.

"Yes," the parson replied; "I always thought there was good in the boy, if only his father'd give him a chance. And look at the way Owd Bob there follows him. There's not another soul outside Kenmuir he'd do that for."

"Ay, sir," said the Master. "Bob knows a man when he sees one."

"He does," acquiesced the other. "And by the by, James, the talk in the village is that you've settled not to run him for the Cup. Is that so?"

The Master nodded.

"It is sir. They're all mad I should, but I mun cross 'em. They say he's reached his prime—and so he has o' his body, but not o' his brain. And a sheep-dog—unlike other dogs—is not at his best till his brain is at its best—and that takes a while developin', same as in a mon, I reck'n."

"Well, well," said the parson, pulling out a favorite phrase, "waiting's winning—waiting's winning."

David slipped up into his room and into bed unseen, he hoped. Alone with the darkness, he allowed himself the rare relief of tears; and at length fell asleep. He awoke to find his father standing at his bedside. The little man held a feeble dip-candle in his hand, which lit his sallow face in crude black and white. In the doorway, dimly outlined was the great figure of Red Wull.

"Whaur ha' ye been the day?" the little man asked. Then, looking down on the white stained face beneath him, he added hurriedly: "If ye like to lie, I'll believe ye."

David was out of bed and standing up in his night shirt. He looked at his father contemptuously.

"I ha' bin at Kenmuir. I'll not lie for ye or your likes," he said proudly. The little man shrugged his shoulders.

"Tell a lee and stick to it," is my rule, and a good one, too, in honest England. I for one'll no think ony the worse o' ye if yer memory plays yer false."

"D'yo' think I care a kick what yo' think o' me?" the boy asked brutally. "Nay; there's 'nough liars in this fam'ly wi'oot me."

The candle trembled and was still again.

"A lickin' or a lie—tak' yer choice!" The boy looked scornfully down on his father. Standing on his naked feet he already towered half a head above the other and was twice the man.

"D'yo' think I'm feared o' a thrashin' fra' yo'?" Goo' gracious me!" he sneered. "Why, I'd as lief let owd Gummer Maddox lick me, for all I care."

A reference to his physical insufficiencies fired the little man as surely as a heated match powder.

"Ye main be auld scolding' this so. Rin ye down and let me see an' frien'—a reference to a certain story

hanging in the kitchen. "I'll see if I can warra ye."

David turned and stumbled down the unlit narrow stairs. The hard, cold boards struck like death against his naked feet. At his heels followed Red Wull, his hot breath fanning the boy's bare legs.

So into the kitchen and back up the stairs, and Red Wull always following.

"I'll no dispair yet o' teachin' ye the fifth commandment, though I kill masel' in doin' it!" cried the little man, seizing the strap from the boy's numb grasp.

When it was over, M'Adam turned, breathless, away. At the threshold of the room he stopped and looked round—a little, dim-lit, devilish figure, framed in the door; while from the blackness behind, Red Wull's eyes gleamed yellow.

Glancing back, the little man caught such an expression on David's face that for once he was fairly afraid. He banged the door and hobbled actively down the stairs.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WHITE WINTER.

M'Adam—in his sober moments, at least—never touched David again; instead, he devoted himself to the more congenial exercise of the whiplash of his tongue. And he was wise; for David who was already nigh a head the taller of the two, and comely and strong in proportion, could, if he would, have taken his father in the hollow of his hand and crumpled him like a dry leaf. Moreover, with his tongue, at least the little man enjoyed the noble pleasure of making the boy wince. And so the war was carried on none the less vindictively.

Meanwhile another summer was passing away, and every day brought fresh proofs of the prowess of Owd Bob. Tammis, whose stock of yarns anent Rex son of Rally had after forty years' hard wear begun the pall on the loyal ears of even old Jonas, found no lack of new material now. In the Dalesman's Daughter in Silverdale and in the Border Ram at Grammoche-town, each succeeding market day brought some fresh tale. Men told how the gray dog had outdone Gypsy Jack, the sheep-sneak; how he had cut out a Kenmuir shearer from the very center of Londeley's pack; and a thousand like stories.

The Gray Dogs of Kenmuir have always been equally heroes and favorites in the Daleland. And the confidence of the Dalesmen in Owd Bob was now invincible. Sometimes on market days he would execute some unaccountable manoeuvre, and a strange shepherd would ask: "What's the gray dog at?" To which the nearest Dalesman would reply: "Nay, I canna tell ye! But he's reet enough. Yon's Owd Bob o' Kenmuir."

Whereon the stranger would prick his ears and watch with close attention. "Yon's Owd Bob o' Kenmuir, is he?" he would say; for already among the faculty the name was becoming known. And never in such a case did the young dog fail to justify the faith of his supporters.

It came, therefore, as a keen disappointment to every Dalesman, from Herbert Trotter, Secretary of the Trials, to little Billy Thornton, when the Master persisted in his decision not to run the dog for the Cup in the approaching Dale Trials; and that though parson, squire, and even Lady Eleanor essayed to shake his purpose. It was nigh fifty years since Rex son o' Rally had won back the Trophy for the land that gave it birth; it was time, they thought, for a Daleland dog, a Gray Dog of Kenmuir—the terms are practically synonymous—to bring it home again. And Tammis, that polished phrase-maker, was only expressing the feelings of every Dalesman in the room when, one night at the Arms, he declared of Owd Bob that "to ha' run was to ha' won." At which M'Adam sniggered

(Continued on page 1702.)

THE QUIET HOUR

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD.

Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together.—St. John iv.: 35, 36.

"O Sion haste, thy mission high fulfilling,
To tell to all the world that God is Light;
That He who made the nations is not willing
One soul should perish, lost in shades of night.

"Proclaim to every people, tongue and nation
That God, in Whom they live and move, is love;
Tell how He stooped to save His lost creation,
And died on earth that man might live above.

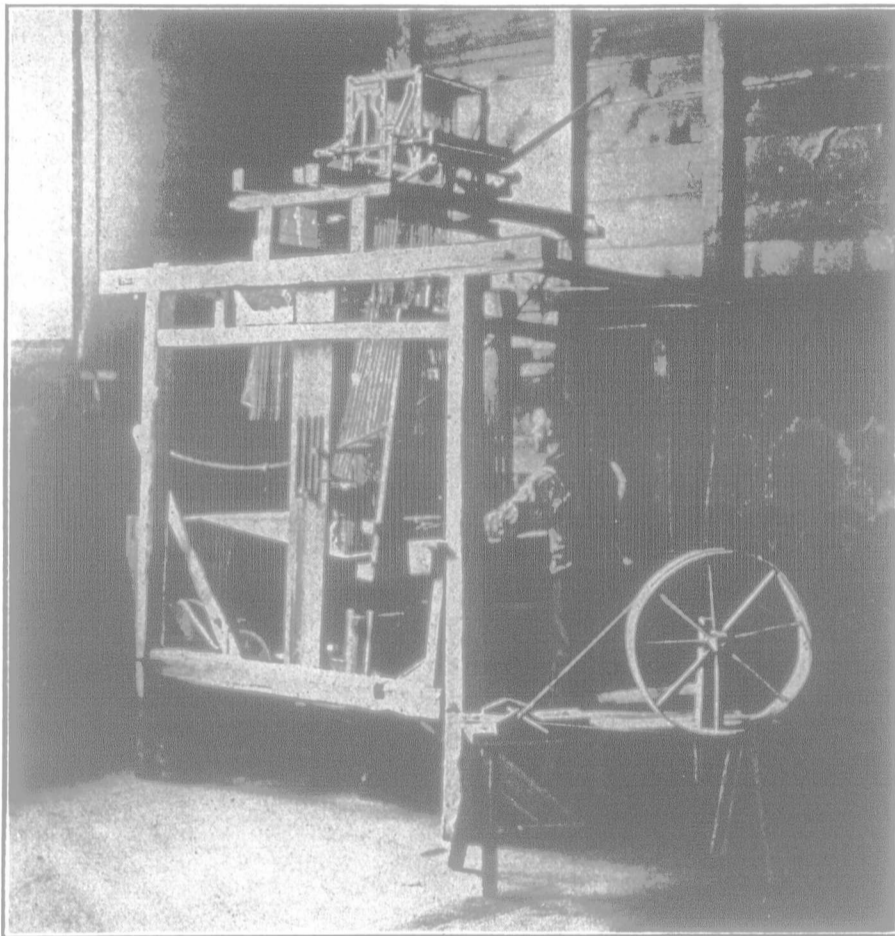
Publish glad tidings;
Tidings of peace;
Tidings of Jesus,
Redemption and release."

The visible harvest, which has just been gathered in, is really only a shadow or type of the spiritual harvest, which is of infinitely more importance, though many people may not think so. No wonder the sower and reaper "rejoice together," when they, by God's help, have gathered fruit unto life eternal. When our thrifty Canadian farmers see their fields ready for harvesting, they go at the work with a will. If the harvest is so plenteous, that they can't handle it alone, they send out an urgent appeal which brings more laborers to help. Is not that exactly what we Christians have orders to do? Then saith He unto His disciples, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." That is a plain command to the disciples of Christ. If we are disobeying it, what excuse can we make to our Master, the Lord of the harvest? We cannot faithfully use the Lord's Prayer without obeying this command, for next to the petition for God's glory stands the one for the coming of His kingdom. We say the words, "Thy kingdom come" often enough, perhaps, but are we really praying that great prayer with a heart-felt desire for its fulfillment? Do you earnestly long for the time when the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the LORD? Then you can do wonderful things in the way of helping to spread that knowledge. I don't care where you live, nor what kind of work you have to do, you can still do wondrously in helping to gather in the great harvest. Prayer is the mightiest engine in the world, and even a child can do more to help the human race by praying than all the greatest men in the world can do without it. For by prayer we can in some mysterious way bring souls into touch with God. See how the electric cars go flying along, impelled by a mighty invisible force. But break the connection, and they stand helpless and lifeless. Even so can men—in touch with God—do "all things" through His power, while apart from Him they can do nothing. As Bishop Ingram says: "It is just because He is infinite that He can give each morning His undivided attention to each. We have not grasped the glory of prayer, yet, we have not understood the romance of prayer—if I may use such a word—until we realize that as we kneel down of a morning, we have the whole of GOD attending to us. We slip into the idea that there is just a thousand-millionth part of Him which attends to our prayer, but if we grasp that because He is infinite, He gives the whole of His undivided attention to each, surely that is a glorious thought which would make it impossible for us to miss our prayers at all."

If we want to be a missionary, pray, and when on praying, and you will have more eyes to carry in to the Great Harvest Home than you ever dreamed

of. Who but God can measure the power of intercessory prayer? If we could follow each prayer, seeing how swiftly it speeds with the strengthening gift to the other side of the world or the other side of the road—or even the other side of the room—how much more life we should put into our petitions. We are Christians, but we don't half believe our Lord's wonderful promises about prayer. We are sorry that we can't give a hundred dollars to this mission or to that, while all the time we can help it more by prayer—real prayer than if we could give millions of dollars to it. But, to balance that statement, let me remark that if we really pray with all our hearts for anything, we cannot help giving time and money—whenever possible—to help our prayers. As faith which does not bear fruit in works is "dead," so prayer which does not reach out a hand to save is dead also—at least, when any possible way of helping is open. Let us practice this difficult, glorious duty and privilege of prayer for the spread of God's truth, lest our capacity for prayer grow rusty and powerless from

bravely the cross or stake.
"Give of thy sons to bear the message glorious;
Give of thy wealth to speed them on their way;
Pour out thy soul for them in prayer victorious;
And all thou spendest Jesus will repay."
It is a glorious thing to be called by Christ to be a leader in His conquering army, even though your vocation may be the unnoticed one of leading a few children after Him, at home or in school. Though a leader must be lonely sometimes, yet it is as the loneliness of a soldier who is in the high position of a sentinel, taking care of the army.
"To the sentinel that hour is regal
When he mounts on guard."
And we are all "on guard," responsible to our Captain for one or more of His soldiers. The time has passed when anyone who knows what he is talking about can say that a minister of Christ has an "easy job." A minister who is doing his duty works very hard indeed, and counts for a great deal in the nation. He needs a sound constitution and plenty of trust in God and in the inherent goodness of human nature, if he is to be a true leader of men. He has to study men, both in books and real life, or he cannot give them what they need. One who is "invisible six days of the week" is pretty sure to be "incomprehensible on the seventh." The kind of study that can be done in a "study" is very necessary, but it must be supplemented by the study of man among men.
But far more necessary than the study of men is the study of God. One who aspires to teach men about God must not speak at second-hand, but must be personally acquainted with the God of Whom he speaks. He must go directly to Him for his message, so that he may proclaim it with conviction—the only kind of preaching that has any lasting power for good. The life is—or should be—a hard one, but when inspired by a loyal devotion and ever-growing love to the unseen King, it glows with a gladness which makes even difficulties a joy. What boy is there who does not wish to be an explorer? And every laborer for God is a continual explorer—discovering wonders in human souls which are more exciting and interesting than any physical wonders can be. To-day I sat beside a woman in a hospital, and found that with very slight encouragement she talked eagerly about the new life which is opening up before her—the life on the other side of death. A few months ago she was filled with horror at the thought of what was plainly near at hand, doubting God's love for her, and sometimes even doubting His existence, dreadfully afraid of going out into the darkness alone. Now, the vision of the King in His beauty is flooding her soul with peace, and making her eager to meet Him. She can think calmly even of the dark passage, because she knows her hand is, and always will be, clasped closely in His. What could be more interesting than the opportunity of cheering and encouraging a soul that is standing on the brink of the mysterious River, whose secrets we must one day explore for ourselves? Human nature is an intensely interesting study, but it can never be truly seen unless we look at its divine side. The image of God is in each child of man, the laborer in the great harvest-field has no more to create it than the laborer in a physical field has to create the life which can change hard, dry grain into a bountiful harvest.
To each of us comes the daily call "Go work to-day in My vineyard." Our department may be in a corner, shut in by the walls of home, or the word may come straight from the Lord of the harvest to the individual conscience: "Depart: for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles." The field does not belong to any of the laborers, the Master and Owner is Himself in charge of every spot in it. He knows where He wants each to work, and He has ways of His own for calling laborers and sending them to special places. Are you afraid that the work will not be well repaid? Give your services generously, gladly, and see if the God who loves a cheerful giver does not love to give also. He showers down good gifts on the evil as well as on



A HOME MADE LOOM IN OPERATION at the New Westminster Fair.

lack of use.
"The weary one had rest, the sad had joy that day
And wondered how—
A plowman, singing at his work, had pray'd
'Lord, help them now.'

"Alone in foreign lands they wondered how
Their feeble word had power;
At home the Christians, two or three,
Had met
To pray an hour.

"Yes, we are always wondering, wondering long,
Because we do not see
Some one unknown perhaps, and far away,
On bended knee."

But surely we can do something else as well as pray. The field is the world. Such a big field! and the laborers are so terribly few for the work that is to be done. We might well feel hopeless when ordered out to preach the gospel to every creature, if it were not that the Lord of the harvest is the All-Mighty God, with Whom all things are possible. The work is His, but He honors men by working through them; and more labor-

ers are urgently needed, more men and women to make it—as far as is possible—their business in life to spread the glad tidings. Home missionaries as well as foreign are wanted, both in city and country, to tell the world with no uncertain voice that Christ is King. Though we should not wear the heart upon the sleeve, and gush continually about the most sacred secrets of the soul, still there is need for more boldness in letting people know Whose we are and Whom we serve. The Apostles and early Christians were quite outspoken in proclaiming their faith, though such outspokenness often resulted in martyrdom. No wonder the outside world thinks that Christianity is a childish fable, fit only for children and ignorant people, when those who really love Christ are so often afraid to openly show their colors for fear they may be considered credulous or behind the age. And yet the world always respects one who is evidently in earnest—respects, even though it may outwardly ridicule or persecute—and it always despises those who are lukewarm or cowardly; so there is absolutely nothing gained by half-measures. Neither Christ nor the world will accept a half-hearted lukewarm adherent. And if the world should accept the homage offered, what is the gain? "What is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? For whosoever shall be

ashamed of Me and My words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when He shall come in His own glory, and in His Father's, and of the holy angels."
But how does it happen that the laborers are so few? In nearly every other profession, the market is overstocked. Surely Christians do not value lightly the high honor of being sent out as God's ambassadors to draw men nearer to Him. When a war breaks out, plenty of volunteers are ready to endure hardships, to fight or die at their country's call. Surely there is far greater glory to be won by those who press to the front in the army of Christ. "And the teachers (margin) shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—Dan. xii.: 3.

Mothers can do a great work in preparing laborers for the call of Christ. They can fill the hero-worshipping hearts of children with a desire to emulate men and women who have devoted their lives to God and to the good of their fellows. Then, when God calls the children to special work, they can stand aside in quiet, patient heroism, like mothers of old who heroically nerved these whom they loved to face


bravely the cross or stake.
"Give of thy sons to bear the message glorious;
Give of thy wealth to speed them on their way;
Pour out thy soul for them in prayer victorious;
And all thou spendest Jesus will repay."

It is a glorious thing to be called by Christ to be a leader in His conquering army, even though your vocation may be the unnoticed one of leading a few children after Him, at home or in school. Though a leader must be lonely sometimes, yet it is as the loneliness of a soldier who is in the high position of a sentinel, taking care of the army.
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But far more necessary than the study of men is the study of God. One who aspires to teach men about God must not speak at second-hand, but must be personally acquainted with the God of Whom he speaks. He must go directly to Him for his message, so that he may proclaim it with conviction—the only kind of preaching that has any lasting power for good. The life is—or should be—a hard one, but when inspired by a loyal devotion and ever-growing love to the unseen King, it glows with a gladness which makes even difficulties a joy. What boy is there who does not wish to be an explorer? And every laborer for God is a continual explorer—discovering wonders in human souls which are more exciting and interesting than any physical wonders can be. To-day I sat beside a woman in a hospital, and found that with very slight encouragement she talked eagerly about the new life which is opening up before her—the life on the other side of death. A few months ago she was filled with horror at the thought of what was plainly near at hand, doubting God's love for her, and sometimes even doubting His existence, dreadfully afraid of going out into the darkness alone. Now, the vision of the King in His beauty is flooding her soul with peace, and making her eager to meet Him. She can think calmly even of the dark passage, because she knows her hand is, and always will be, clasped closely in His. What could be more interesting than the opportunity of cheering and encouraging a soul that is standing on the brink of the mysterious River, whose secrets we must one day explore for ourselves? Human nature is an intensely interesting study, but it can never be truly seen unless we look at its divine side. The image of God is in each child of man, the laborer in the great harvest-field has no more to create it than the laborer in a physical field has to create the life which can change hard, dry grain into a bountiful harvest.
To each of us comes the daily call "Go work to-day in My vineyard." Our department may be in a corner, shut in by the walls of home, or the word may come straight from the Lord of the harvest to the individual conscience: "Depart: for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles." The field does not belong to any of the laborers, the Master and Owner is Himself in charge of every spot in it. He knows where He wants each to work, and He has ways of His own for calling laborers and sending them to special places. Are you afraid that the work will not be well repaid? Give your services generously, gladly, and see if the God who loves a cheerful giver does not love to give also. He showers down good gifts on the evil as well as on

down good gifts on the evil as well as on



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the good, but His loving words of approval, "Well done, good and faithful servant," are in themselves a rich reward far beyond anything the world can give. "But this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." We are all hungry for something above and beyond earthly happiness; and this hunger, which is common as the human race, is in itself a promise that there is satisfaction for it somewhere—though it may take all the infinite Love of God to satisfy our infinite heart-hunger. Indeed, it must take all that to satisfy us if we ourselves are infinite, made in the image of God; are we not—

"Like the omnipotence which tasks Itself, to furnish all that asks The soul it means to satiate?"

God has provided richly, generously for the bodily wants of His children—

as our harvest proves—and we know that—

"He would not disallow Their spirits' hunger, felt as well,— Unsated,—not unsatiable, As Paradise gives proof."

But the laborers in the spiritual harvest are well repaid for their work, even before the day's work is done, for the greatest joy in life is found in service, and the highest service must bring the fullest joy, even in the doing. The sower should rejoice in his work as well as the reaper.

"Bring thine all, thy choicest treasure Heap it high and hide it deep! Thou shalt win o'erflowing measure, Thou shalt climb where skies are steep. For as Heaven's true only light Quickens all those forms so bright, So where Bounty never faints, There the Lord is with His saints." HOPE.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

FURS FOR WOMEN.

The wearing of furs for women who have to drive in the winter is really a necessity. When one walks unless the distance is very great or the cold unusually severe, the exercise is enough to keep the warm blood circulating with sufficient rapidity. But to sit for one hour or two or three perfectly still in a sleigh is torture to one not warmly clad, even when the thermometer has not sunk so very low, and rheumatism and pneumonia take advantage of these opportunities to seize upon the thoroughly chilled body.

Thinking of all this I turned in at the door of a leading furriers establishment and proceeded to absorb all the information that a bright woman who knew her work thoroughly could give me. We discussed the matter as far as we could from the point of view of the woman upon the farm, or any other woman who gets from place to place by driving.

The fur-lined coats present advantages over the outside fur garment in that they are usually made three-quarter or seven-eighths length, lined at least to the knees, and so providing warmth to the hips and limbs that is very grateful. Another good point is that the shell or cloth covering can be very easily and cheaply renewed when shabby or old-fashioned. The favorite lining for these coats are lock squirrel, grey squirrel, hamster (or red squirrel) and musk-rat. These have wearing qualities in the order named, the first mentioned being least durable and the last heaviest, warmest and most lasting. Their order as far as expense is concerned, beginning at the cheapest, is as follows, hamster, lock squirrel, musk-rat and grey squirrel. These fur-lined coats come from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars depending upon the quality of the fur and cloth and the kind of collar.

Now for the fur coats. Alaska seal, mink, and black Persian lamb are the furs *par excellence* for appearance and for wearing qualities. Prices are high of course, ranging from \$250 to \$375 for seal, \$350 to \$450 for mink, and \$150 to \$250 for lamb, but high prices are paid now for any furs and the extra money is well spent that guarantees quality. A collar of mink, sable or marten is better than one of lamb.

In less expensive furs there are many good kinds, wearing and looking well and defiers of wind and cold. A musk-rat coat with collar of coon or of itself is worth from \$60 to \$90, while a mink collar will add a little to the price and a great deal to the appearance of the garment. Black astrachan coats, from twenty-four to thirty-inches long with collar of itself, sable or mink can be bought for \$40, \$60, \$75 or up to \$125. Electric seal can be bought in hip-length jackets for from \$30 to \$50; but this skin does not wear very well. Near seal is better being thicker and warmer and may be bought from \$65 to \$85. Coon makes a most satisfactory coat for driving—a little heavy looking perhaps, but warm and impenetrable by wind. Coats of coon skin

with generous collar of the same and thirty inches long can be obtained for from \$75 to \$100.

Any or all of these furs are made up into storm collars, caperines, ruffs, scarfs, stoles and muffs at prices in proportion to those of the coats. The double storm collar or caperines are the best for country wear, and muffs of either the round or wedge shape are a comfort. If one has to drive, however the fur gauntlets will be found to be the thing to meet the case. Gauntlets in lamb, grey or black, beaver, plucked otter, seal or mink may be bought at prices varying from \$5 to \$60, and they certainly give their value in comfort to tingling, aching fingers. DAME DURDEN.

P. S. It might be as well to say that there is little probability that furs will lower in price. Everything goes to indicate that each year will see the price rise still higher owing to increased demand and decreased supply. D. D.

Dear Dame Durden:—I noticed in your September number, a request for a recipe for carrot marmalade. On looking through my cook book by S. T. Rorer, I discovered a recipe, as follows:

Carrot Marmalade.—Wash and boil until tender 4 pounds of young carrots, drain and peel, then press them through a colander. Put them into a porcelain-lined kettle with 2 pounds sugar and 1 pint of water, add a few pieces of chopped lemon peel, the grated yellow rind of 2 oranges, a small piece of ginger root cut into pieces and 2 bay leaves. Simmer gently until the proper consistency and put away in tumblers. I have not tried this recipe yet but will do so right away. I trust this will help "Morning Glory."


Whilst I am writing you, I thought I would ask if any of your English readers could tell me how to make "Parkin"—it is a kind of cake made a great deal in the north of England. Black treacle figures in it I know, but I do not know how to begin to make it. I will be greatly obliged for any help. EVENING PRIMROSE.

[Will some Chatterer from "Merrie England" help Evening Primrose in this matter? None of the cook books I possess shed any light upon the subject. By the way, will some good Samaritan give me the name, publisher and price of a reliable English cook book? It would be conferring a great favor. D. D.]

RECIPES.

Banana Filling.—Mash three bananas with a spoonful of strawberry or other jam; add a tablespoon of powdered sugar moistened with a little lemon juice. Then add rich custard or whipped cream to the amount of one-third of the banana mixture.

Carrot Pudding.—One cup each of grated raw carrots, chopped suet, and stale bread crumbs; two cups raisins; one half cup of sugar; one grated nutmeg; one teaspoon of salt and spices to taste. Mix together, boil in a mould or pan.



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Boil for four hours and serve hot with milk. This pudding will keep like other puddings if kept in a cool place.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Dear Boys and Girls:—Have you begun to think about Christmas yet? Not what you are going to get but what you are going to give. Because more than half the fun of Christmas is in the giving—it lasts so much longer, beginning long before Christmas and lasting a long time after. Let us begin with mother, because if you do not give to anyone else you will be sure to give something to her. And she would far rather have something you have made with your very own hands than anything you could buy. If you do not believe me, ask her and see what she says. Here are a few things a girl can easily make for mother that will help her a great deal in the house.

HOLDERS.
You know how often she has to open the oven door or lift hot pots and pans, and how often the holder is away at the other end of the kitchen. Make her a whole set of them that can be fastened on. First get a bunch of black tape about half an inch or three quarters wide. Cut off a piece long enough to go easily round her waist, hem the ends neatly, and on one end sew a button on strongly and in the other end make a button-hole. Now cut three other pieces off the bunch, making them each at least half a yard long. Fasten one of these tightly by one end to the middle of the waist band you first made, and fasten the other two, one on each side about four inches from the first. For your holders take pieces of dark cloth, about eight inches long and six inches wide. If the cloth is pretty heavy, two pieces of that size will do for each holder, but if it is tight you will need three. Lay the pieces exactly upon one another and baste them together so that they cannot slip. Then bind all round the edge with a piece of ribbon or braid of some bright color. To make it quite firm run tiny little stitches from corner to corner across the holder. When you have three of these made fasten one to each of our three ends of tape, and you will have a holder that she can never lose.

BUTTON BAG.
Take a pretty piece of cloth, ribbon, silk or velvet twelve inches long and five inches wide. Fold it so that you will have a bag six inches deep and five inches long. Sew the sides with strong stitches. Turn in the top making a half inch hem, and through this hem run half a yard of baby ribbon if some color that will match the bag. Oie the two ends in a pretty bow to hang the bag up by.

I will tell you some more easy presents to make, and give some suggestions to the boys also. I must not keep on any longer now or there will be no room for any letters.

Cousin Dorothy.



AGENTS

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GOES FOR THE COWS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to write to the Children's Corner. As this is my first letter I would like to see it in print. I take much pleasure in reading your Corner. My father keeps the post office in the small village of Chater. We have eight cows and one horse. Papa and I go for the cows sometimes with the horse and buggy. I have one brother and one sister I am the eldest of the three. The boy is our baby.
(Age 12 years.)
EMMA SMYTH.

A FINE CAT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I have two sisters and one brother. It is just like winter in Brandon now. It was cold here to-day. We have one cat and its name is Tibby. It is just like a dog. If any cat comes into the yard it runs after it. It has got fur round its neck that just looks like a fur collar. I have one doll and a set of cups and saucers and a box of paints.
HELEN WATSON RAMSAY.

PLAYS WITH SPORT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read in the Children's Corner and see that the other little boys have written letters, so I thought I would write a little letter too. I have four cats and one dog. I like very much to play with him. We have no school now. I have two brothers and one sister. They are older than I am. I will close with best wishes to the Children's Corner.
(Age 10 years.)
OLUF OPPEN.

GOING TO BE A HARDWARE MAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I would greatly like to see it in print. My father has a half section of land and a hardware store. I have two brothers and two sisters. My home is in the town of Lang. My youngest brother was the first boy born in this town. I go to school every day and I am in the third reader. When I am a man I am going to be a hardware clerk.
(Age 12 years.)
WILLIE WRIGHT.

EXCHANGE POST CARDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have always been an interested reader of the Children's Corner. Our harvest is very nearly over, and we are threshing. One of your writers wanted to exchange post cards but never put her address. Her name is Marion E. Evans. Will you give her my address? I would be pleased to exchange post cards with her. I have three sisters and one brother. I am fond of reading books; I have read "Alice in Wonderland" I like it very much. I had some flowers this summer, they were sweet peas, pansies and sweet William. They were very nice. My two sisters and I go to school and have to walk four miles and a half. One of my sisters is only eight years old, the other ten years old. I will send you a picture of my little brother pretty soon. Good-bye
(13 years.)
LENA COLE.

[You are a faithful member, Lena, and it is to the faithful ones that our Corner owes its success. I shall be glad indeed to get the little brother's picture, and I hope you will not forget it. I have sent your address to Marion. You understand why it is not printed in the paper. C. D.]

A WELL WRITTEN LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I walk to school which is half a mile away every morning with my two brothers and am in the third grade. We have our grain all stacked and ready to thresh. We have sixty-five head of cattle, four horses and two colts, eleven pigs and forty chickens. The trees are all shedding their leaves as winter is coming on. I think I will close. Wishing your paper prosperity, I remain yours truly.
(Age 10.)
JAMES GILMOR.

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CANADA

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A steady dullness in tone has characterized the wheat markets over the past week and there has been little action in them on any day. While there has been slight temporary reaction in prices, the tendency has been downward, and at close of business to-day declines on the week are shown as follows, viz: New York $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower, Chicago and Duluth $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower, Minneapolis $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower, and Winnipeg $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 2 c. lower. It may be remembered that last week Winnipeg had advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more than the U. S. markets, and this week it seems to have come into line again. The movement of wheat from country points over the American spring wheat country continues on the same moderate and unsatisfactory scale that it has done since harvest was finished, and we have no hesitation in saying that this moderate movement has been the sole factor

in holding prices up to present level. In our own country the quantity of wheat delivered by farmers at points on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways from the beginning of the season up to this date is approximately 30,000,000 bus. against 23,000,000 bus. same period last year, or 7,000,000 bus. increase in deliveries this year, but the quantity moved forward to head of the lakes last year in same time was approximately 12,000,000 bus. against about 9,500,000 bus. this year, or a decrease in shipments this year of 2,500,000 bus. That is, there have been 7,000,000 bus. more wheat received this year from farmers, and 2,500,000 bus. less shipped out. We would not like to say that it is an omen of increased movement, but the number of cars of wheat, barley and flaxseed inspected at Winnipeg yesterday was 491 against 359 same day last

year. Should any pronounced increase in the movement begin and continue it will almost surely be followed by some decline in prices, because at the present time the export trade is most unsatisfactory. The situation on the American Continent at the present time is the reverse of suggesting any reason for advancing prices here. The visible supply is over 37,000,000 bus. and is 10,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago. The invisible supply in farmers' and millers hands is known to be large, and the seeding of the new winter crop is practically completed, under favorable conditions for its future progress, and also some increase in the acreage is expected. In the meantime the situation in Europe gives no reason for advancing prices. Visible stocks over there are slightly larger than a year ago and the quantity on ocean passage is 3,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago, and the world's shipments week by week are averaging a fair amount larger than last year, and in the meantime the new crops in the southern hemisphere and in India are giving as large a promise as last year for the harvests that will be gathered between December and April, and thus with present ample supplies, and fair prospects for future supply, there is no cause for Europe to be bidding up prices just now. Besides these considerations a tightness is taking place in the money market which is evidenced by the Bank of England having advanced its rate of interest on loans to six per cent. This is so unusual an event that it is sixteen years ago since it happened previously. It may be the beginning of such a stringency as may in time effect prices seriously. It may easily happen, therefore that prices will decline some between now and the closing of lake navigation even without any increase in the Northwest movement. On the other hand if even moderately unfavorable developments take place in the Argentine crop before it is saved, it would be the signal for a very sharp advance in prices, for we think the speculative trade as a whole, is just in the humor or temper to throw its energies into the work of an old-fashioned bull market, whenever anything happens to give it a good start. The Visible Supply increase last week 864,000 bus. against an increase of 1,640,000 the previous week and an increase of 3,575,000 last year. The world's shipments were 12,736,000 against 11,760,000 last week and 12,916,000 last year. The World's Visible Supply as reported by Bradstreet's increased 3,930,000 against an increase of 4,382,000 last week and an increase of 7,672,000 bus. last year. In our Winnipeg market Manitoba wheat has been very dull on some days. There is no steady active demand for cash wheat such as there should be at this time of year, because the speculative part of the trade is keeping prices higher than allows exporters to go freely ahead. Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur from beginning of the season to date are only 7,500,000 bus. against 11,000,000 at the same time last year. Prices at close of business to-day are 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 Nor. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 3 Nor. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 4 Nor. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. spot or past Winnipeg. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

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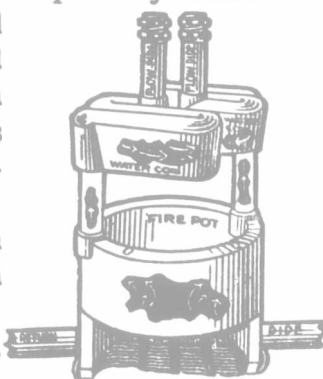
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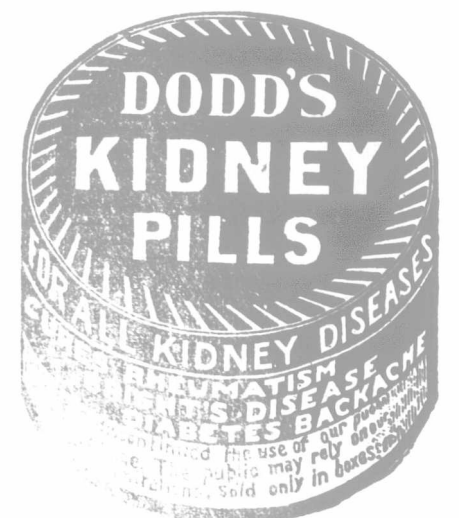
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for breakfast or dinner or for any time. Tender and tasty beef perfectly seasoned and sliced thin; ready for immediate use. Put up in germ proof cans, which preserve the full flavour and keep it pure and wholesome.


WM. CLARK, MFR.
MONTREAL 3-1-06

Trade Notes.

MILK CAN BE MADE TO YIELD LARGER PROFITS.—But the volume of the profits depends largely on the way your milk is handled. Everybody knows it is the cream that makes milk "rich" as we say, yet a large number of milk producers are letting dollars slip through their fingers by continuing the use of old-fashioned methods of skimming cream when a modern cream-saving machine like the United States Separator would make



Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa



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

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Scientific	12 Music
3 Philosophical	13 Oratory
4 Normal	14 Business
5 Primary Training	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Civil Engineering	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instruction given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College, Normal and Commercial Courses, \$12.00 a quarter. All expenses for one month \$45.00; six months \$85.47; nine months \$124.21. Free scholarship to one person from each county. School all year. Enter any time. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course in which you are interested and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, 3704 2nd Street, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Send us Samples of your Grain
20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Company Ltd.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.
418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 428 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

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.

their profits very much larger. The United States has proven to many a dairyman that it is the most profitable machine ever put on a farm. This is strikingly shown in the experience related by Mr. R. A. Shufelt, on page 1702 which may give some "pointers" to dairymen who still persist in using the old gravity methods of skimming. The United States is a thoroughly standard, reliable cream separator and made by a concern who have been successfully manufacturing dairy machinery for more than thirty-three years. Their new catalogue is very interesting reading, and contains many illustrations from photographs of the different parts of the machine, so that its construction and operation in made perfectly plain. They will be very glad to send one if you will just write to "Send new catalogue No. 110."

WE WISH TO CALL the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Northwestern Supply House, 261 Stanley street, Winnipeg, which commences in this issue.

They claim to be able to greatly reduce the cost of household necessities and invite investigation which can be easily done by merely dropping a post card for their price list and comparing their prices with those you have been accustomed to paying.

THRIFT AND HEALTH OF MILCH COWS.
—The importance of this matter cannot be over-estimated. Thrifty, healthy cows will do all they are capable of doing, and if they are not capable of showing a profit they must be disposed of. However, before disposing of a cow for this reason, she should be given every opportunity to prove her worth. Possibly conditions are not such as will enable her to do all she is capable of doing. She may be craving something that would enable her to assimilate and digest her food more thoroughly and if this be so she cannot do her best. That necessary something

was in the pasture last June but it is lacking in the dry winter food. Now it is unwise to condemn a cow without first making conditions such as will give her a chance to show what she is capable of. The something missing from her winter food way be supplied by the regular feeding of Herbageum and it is wise to test her capability in this way before turning her off. If a cow is capable of showing a profit, the regular feeding of Herbageum, will, without doubt, make the feeding conditions such as will enable her to do so. The cost of Herbageum when fed as directed is very little and the extra returns in milk will pay for it many times over.

Many farmers, because of prejudice, refuse to make a test of this matter of feeding Herbageum. It is a simple thing and the results are sure. There may be a straight money profit in feeding Herbageum regularly to milch cows. We give below some reports from farmers who have tested it.

THE WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY.

"I was induced to try Herbageum on a stiff cow; so stiff that she could hardly get to pasture. One four-pound package brought her all right, and I find it good to feed to cows all the year round. It is good for them both before and after coming in, and it is a sure cure for cows weak in the knees. When milking heavy my cows look well and are in good health and hold their own in flesh; besides the milk is of a better quality and yields more cream. It also gives good results with calves. They do as well, in fact better, with skim milk and Herbageum than with new milk without it. My calves were so fat when I put them on pasture this spring that my neighbors asked me what I fed them. I told them it was Herbageum."

Madders Cove, N. S.

HENRY MADDER.

"I keep eleven milch cows and have been feeding them Herbageum. With the same food they give more milk, and when I wish to fatten one, can do so on less feed than without it."

Teston, Ont. WM. SUTHERLAND.

"I have fed Herbageum to my milch cows. There was an improvement in the milk, and the cows were fit for beef in the spring. I fed it with roots, cutting the roots and sprinkling the Herbageum with a little bran over them."

Oakville, Ont. T. C. HAGAMAN.

Cancerol, a Mild Treatment for Cancer.

The originator of cancerol claims more cures from its use than from all other treatments combined. Costs but a trifle to satisfy yourself. Write for handsome free book. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE
ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARRETT, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

TO YOUR ORDER

Frank G. Simpson
A.T. HEPWORTH.

Fort William or Port Arthur

ADVISE

SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg

MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU

No Delay in Settlements Advances on Bills of Lading

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Winnipeg Manitoba

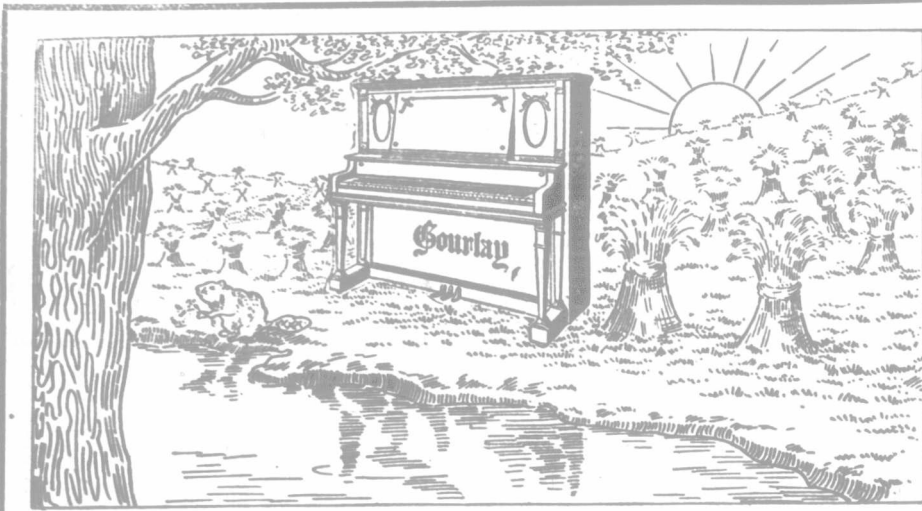
In shipping your Grain to us you are assured of the best results which can be obtained. Write us for our Grain Shipper's Memo Book and advice on Marketing Grain.
References: Union Bank of Canada.

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

Bill it to their order at Port Arthur if shipping by C.N.R., and to Fort William if shipping by C.P.R.; advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg.

We are a Company of farmers working in the interests of the farmer.
The wheat is the life blood of the Company.

If you are dissatisfied with the old conditions, strengthen us with your business that we may have the power to fight your battles and improve those conditions. Every bushel of wheat sold below track price is an injury to yourself and tends to place the control of the wheat market in the hands of those who profit by the lack of cars and the fact that the debts of the farmers are forcing them to sell before they can obtain cars. Hold your wheat till you can get a car and then ship to the Company that was organized to enable the farmers to get the full value for their produce. Look up back numbers for details and write us.



Among other Facts about Canada

remember this—one of the most interesting, noteworthy and important of all—

GOURLAY PIANOS

are the finest specimens of the Piano maker's craft in Canada, and the most **dependable** instruments made anywhere in the world. No matter to what extremes of heat or cold they may be subjected, they stay in tune admirably and never lose their full, even, sonorous, singing tone.

Another fact—You can buy the Gourelay Piano by mail just as satisfactorily as in person. Tell us that you want a Gourelay, and we'll select and ship according to your instructions a beautiful instrument that will please you beyond expectations. Besides we arrange

The Easiest Payment Plans in the World

We ship the Gourelay Piano on approval anywhere in Canada.

Gourelay, Winter Leeming

Agent - - ALFRED A. CODD, 279 Donald Street, Winnipeg

\$4.50



SHEEP LINED

The correct kind of a working coat for a cold country. It is made of a closely woven 6 oz. brown duck, the body of coat is lined with natural wool sheep-skin and the sleeves are cotton fleece-lined, deep sheep-skin collar, two Kentilever pockets. Send us \$4.50 for one of these well made, high grade, sheep-lined coats, and if, after you have examined it carefully, you find that it is not even better than we say it is, and is not fully equal to any coat sold at nearly double the price we ask, send it back at our expense, when we will at once return your money.

Sizes 36 to 48. Our price only \$4.50. Order early.

Dept. "M."

The MACDONALD MAIL ORDER Limited, Winnipeg, Canada

The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertiser's page of business, 52 times a year, is The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. Its effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.

Trade Notes

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS.—At Strassburg, Sask., in the Last Mountain Valley, Hon. W. R. Motherwell addressed a big meeting recently. During the course of his remarks he took occasion to say that the district never need fear frost and with proper cultivation of the soil need never fear drought. He also remarked that crops were at least always ten days earlier than most other points in Saskatchewan.

The words of the provincial minister are certainly a strong recommendation but not any weightier than the fact that at a sale of school lands in Strassburg this month bidding was so active, owing to the year's excellent crops, that as high as \$35 per acre was offered.

There is no doubt that the Last Mountain Valley is an ideal location for grain or mixed farming and is difficult if not impossible, to surpass in climate conditions.

Any of our readers who are minded to purchase a quarter, half or whole section should communicate with Wm. Pearson Co., Ltd., 300 Northern Bank, Winnipeg.

SAVE MONEY THIS WAY.—Through the enterprise of the *London Times* readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL can now materially reduce their outlay for periodical literature.

F. S. Wright of Toronto, the Canadian agent for the *Times* announces that subscribers to the *Times Weekly Edition* will be supplied with combinations of any British, Canadian or American weekly or monthly publications at remarkably low rates; and he will readily furnish lists of these special combination offers, or will quote lowest prices upon any list one may forward him. Such lists, must, of course, include the *Times Weekly Edition*, which will be mailed direct to the subscriber from the London office of publication. Mr. Wright, whose offices are in the Stair Building, in Toronto, will be glad to send a free specimen copy of the *Times Weekly Edition* or to furnish any desired particulars, upon request.

MANY A YOUNG MAN has improved his position in life, has increased his earning power and made himself a more useful citizen by giving some of his time to the study of such subjects as are outlined in the advertisement of the Home Correspondence School which appears in another column. In this age where the man who knows how and why invariably wins, it behooves everyone to acquire as much mental equipment as is available to him. There is no better method of employing the time that one is compelled to spend in idleness on a Western farm in winter than by such a course of reading.

WHEN CONSIDERING in your mind the trip you will take this winter to milder climes, do not forget that Vancouver Island offers as good or better than California. 'Tis the duty of every Canadian to know his own country and you cannot do that better than by working westward to the last port of call for the Orient. Victoria is the city of bellflowered homes and lovely gardens. Note what Beaumont Boggs can do for you in selecting a home out there.

THE COCKSHUTT PLOW Co. have had to enlarge their Winnipeg warehouse owing to the incessant demand from the prairie for more of their goods. It is proposed to add three storeys to the building, making the structure seven storeys in height, and converting it into the largest implement warehouse in the city. It is intended to begin the work at once, or at least when the present labor conditions will admit. The work will be done by day labor. Their goods are 'Made in Canada.'

ON ANOTHER PAGE will be found the "ad." of Mr. A. Bruce Powley, official time inspector for the C. N. R. at the city of Edmonton. Mr. Powley has had a wide experience in the jewelry business and is in a position to give entire satisfaction to any one who requires anything in the line of watch-repairing.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

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

12 Tumors Removed Without an Operation.

Silver Lake, Ont., Sept. 20, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I am enjoying better health than I have for eight years, and I think I am entirely cured. I have none of the old symptoms. I am very grateful for my present health, and think Orange Lily is the greatest treatment for women the world knows. Its use in my case caused 12 tumors or growths of some sort to be expelled. Some were as large as a hen's egg and others smaller, down to the size of a walnut. You may use my case in your advertisement, for it is the solid truth, and pen cannot describe all the good it has done for me.—Mrs. Louise E. Bolteridge.

This letter gives an indication of the positive benefits that always follow the use of Orange Lily. It is an applied treatment, and comes in direct contact with the suffering organs. It produces results from the start in all cases of woman's disorders, including painful periods, falling, leucorrhoea, etc.

I will send a sample box containing 10 days' treatment absolutely free to any suffering woman who has not yet tried it if she will send me her address. Address, with stamp,

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Orange Lily is recommended and sold in Winnipeg by the T. Eaton Co. Limited.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

WANTED

We require more good men to handle agencies for our high grade made-to-order clothing. No experience in selling clothing is required. If you are open for a profitable line, write us.

The Canada Tailoring Co.
TORONTO

DISEASED KIDNEYS.

Thousands of people have said there is nothing like Vite-Ore for curing Kidney Troubles, and people who knew what they were talking about from having used it. Read offer on last page.

Out on the open plains it is sometimes difficult to find competent workmen for anything of this kind and it is to fill up this gap that Mr. Powley is offering his services to the people of Alberta.

INTEREST IN ART.

Progress of the West in This Important Particular is Remarkable.

It is remarkable in many respects what keen interests the people of the western Provinces are showing in art. The development of the past five or six years has been extraordinary. For instance, Miss Olive E. Sorrick, the concert pianist and graduate of the Faelton Piano School of Boston has been giving a recital tour in the West which has proved most successful. She is a player of exquisite taste and broad culture. When in Cardston, Alberta, recently she was asked for an opinion on the piano she had been using. This is what she said:—"It is with great pleasure that I express my appreciation of the Gourlay Piano and the satisfaction this instrument gave me in my musical recitals in Western Canada. I find the Gourlay Piano well constructed, prettily designed—with a quality of tone unexcelled in any other instrument I have used. The foundation is good, the volume full and sweet. I am sure that the Gourlay Piano will stand the test when compared with any of the first-class instruments on the continent."—Adv.

ON PAGE 1647 appears the advertisement of Messrs. McDermid and McHardy, Nelson, B. C., who are offering for sale choice fruit lands in the famous Kootenay district. In our issue of October 17 there appeared a very comprehensive article on the merits of this country, which with its splendid railway and steamboat service and mild climate make it a most desirable as well as profitable locality in which to locate.

A fine illustrated booklet will be sent by the above mentioned firm to anyone desiring a copy.

35 CENTS FOR A 2-CENT STAMP—Mrs. F. V. Currah, of Windsor, Ont., offers to send a package of the Orange Lily treatment absolutely free to every sick and ailing woman who will write for it, per her ad. in this issue on page 1602. As this package is worth 35 cents it indicates a confidence in the merits of the remedy that is certain to prove attractive.

The Right Way to Grow Hogs

Pigs have sometimes been called "mortgage lifters," and really it seems they deserve the title. What other animal from a beginning of only two pounds can grow to 1,000 pounds weight? And bear in mind statistics prove that it costs less food to grow a pound of pork than either beef or mutton. Do you know why? It is because of the large digestive capacity of the hog.

It is certain that all growth and milk production is in proportion to the amount of food digested and assimilated. The right way to grow hogs, therefore, is to take proper account not only of the feed, but the digestive system.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) was intended for this purpose in particular. It takes charge of the digestive organs, compelling them to do their proper work.

Horses, cattle, cows, hogs and sheep are all dependent upon the digestion for every pound of growth and every ounce of milk. The cost of Dr. Hess Stock Food is paid back many times over, therefore, no stockman or dairyman can afford to be without it. Besides hastening maturity, Dr. Hess Stock Food cures and prevents disease.

Dr. Hess Stock Food owes its origin to the medical and veterinary colleges from which Dr. Hess graduated. Such medical authorities as Professor Winslow, Professor Finlay Dun, Professor Quitman and all the leading scientists recommend bitter tonics for improving digestion, iron for blood and tissue building, nitrates of soda and potassium for assisting nature in expelling poisonous material from the system. These ingredients and many others make up Dr. Hess Stock Food, and it is sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

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

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-a and Instant Louse Killer.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

Correspondence solicited.

HAROLD DANBROOK
Hanley Sask.

The Farmer's Friend

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

Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine

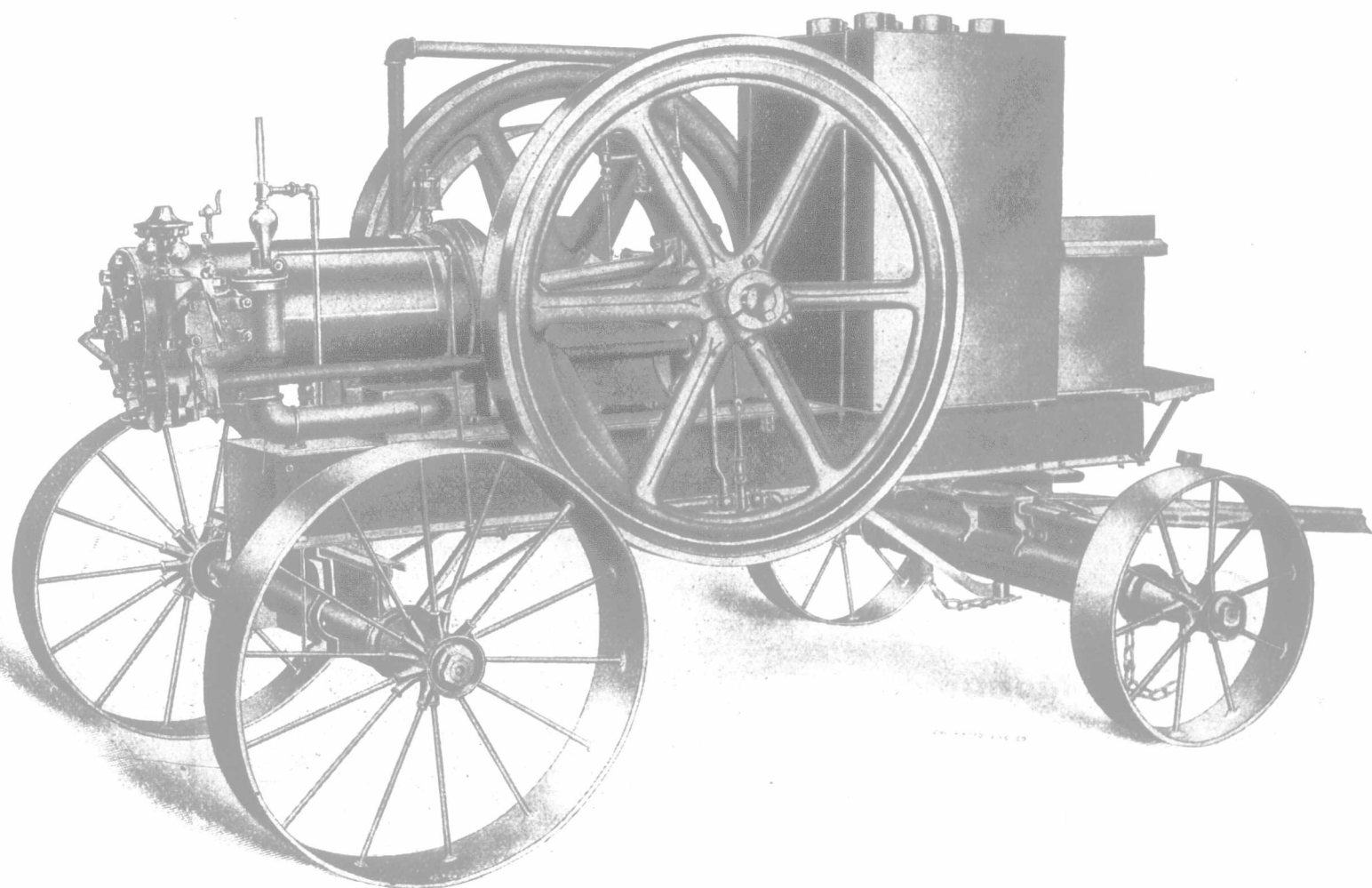
holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Or cut out complete advertisement and send to

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

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



The above is an illustration of a 16 horse power Ohio Portable Gasoline Threshing Engine, supplied by the Burrige, Cooper Co. to E. F. Hutchings, Esq., Winnipeg. The Burrige, Cooper Co. have sold quite a number of these Engines for threshing purposes and will be pleased to mail prices and catalogue to anyone interested.

"NEW-WAY"
Air Cooled
Gasoline Engines

Give you no trouble in cold weather as they use no water. Always ready for work. Write us for Catalog.

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

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Send your Address for our 1916 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & BUYER'S GUIDE, Import your own Goods. **DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS.** LACE CURTAINS. LACES. HOSIERY. MUSLINS. BLOUSES. LINENS.

OUR POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL.

5 pairs of Lace Curtains, for **\$6.30** postage free. (White or Ecreu.)

1 pair superb Drawing-room Curtains, **\$2.45** 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide, post free

2 pairs handsome Dining-room Curtains, **2.95** 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, post free

2 pairs choice Bed-room Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free **1.70**

The 5 pairs in one lot, **\$6.30**. Well packed in oil cloth sent direct to your address, post free **\$7.10**

Send for our GREAT CATALOGUE, puts you into immediate touch with the World's greatest Lace centre. Every item means a saving. Our 40 years reputation is your guarantee. Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper

● **SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms.**
 Box 66c NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857

A FREE BOOK WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE.—A remarkable little book is now being prepared for publication. It is a collection of photographs of prize winning Canadian stock. The best flocks and herds in the country are represented. The collection includes Shorthorn, Jersey, Guernsey, Polled Angus, Ayrshire and Holstein cattle, all great prize winners at the greatest shows, bacon hogs, winners at the Worlds' Fairs and at Toronto. Pens of sheep, International winners, of many breeds. In poultry the book is particularly strong. It contains photos of the breeders themselves as well as their birds and these are the most noted breeders in Canada, and winners of the best prizes at the greatest shows in America. The horse pictures are not so plentiful although there are two or three cuts of strong prize winners.

The book is being published by The Beaver Mfg. Co. of Galt, Ont., and they are distributing it without charge to all who write for it. It is an advertising scheme of course, but that does not make the pictures less interesting or the information contained in the book less valuable. Readers of the ADVOCATE should not miss this opportunity. Send in your name and address now and the book will be sent to you as soon as it comes from the press. Address: The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.—Adv.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY announce that commencing Tuesday, November 6, their popular tourist car excursions, Winnipeg to Los Angeles, Cal. will again be run and at intervals of every two weeks thereafter. For these special trips Northern Pacific tourists' cars will be provided and operated by the Pullman Company and provided with a competent porter. The cars will be run via the famous Northern Pacific-Shasta route, taking in Portland and San Francisco, and the fact that no change of cars will be required will provide for family parties a most comfortable and convenient means of making the trip.

These through tourist cars proved very popular last season and were patronized by the best class of travel. Already space is being reserved and those desirous of obtaining a suitable location, should make application to H. Swinford, general agent of the Northern Pacific Ry. 341 Main street, Winnipeg, as early as possible.

ANY BODY WANTING Jerseys should note the chance offered by George Reburn to secure St. Lambert blood. The Jersey is a great butterfat yielder and is gentle and kind.

WESTERN MUSIC.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS ATTAINED BY THE WINNIPEG COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

One of the most interesting calendars so common at this season is that of the Winnipeg College of Music. It is a concrete illustration of the growth of art appreciation in Western Canada, and to the many persons who imagine that wildness and wooliness are still the distinguishing characteristic of all the country west of Lake Superior it will come as a surprise. Three years ago the college was established, with Mr. Frank Hotchkiss Osborn, the eminent vocal teacher, as director. The annual report shows a record that is most promising for the future of the institution. The artistic standard of the college is very high, and Mr. Osborn's undoubted artistic taste will do much to maintain the institution as a center of great importance to the West. Mr. Osborn has found the work of the past year very satisfactory, and even thoroughly enjoyable, as he says in a letter to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto. He says: "Dear Mr. Gourlay, I would extend to the firm my congratulations upon the results you have obtained as piano-makers. The touring piano I have used this season has been a delight to me. It is the best I have ever used."

Culture on the Farm



The day is past when culture and social enjoyment were confined to the larger cities and towns, when the farmer was cut off from the musical world. The day of the parlor organ has passed—or is rapidly passing away. Every farm-house in Western Canada regards a piano—and a good one at that—a necessity and not a luxury.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

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

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

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

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED

OSHAWA

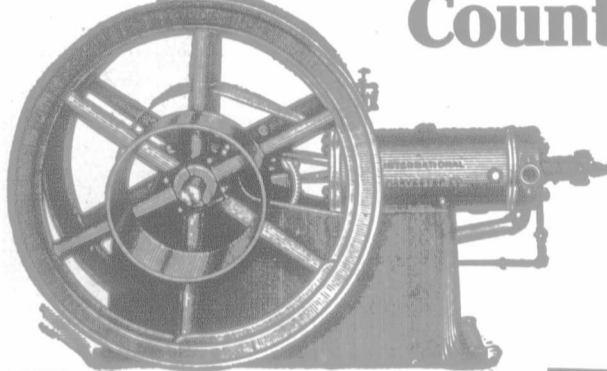
Ontario

Please send me booklets spoken of in this advertisement, also particulars of easy payment plans.

Name _____ Address _____

MARRY RICH and handsome ladies want to marry. Big list of descriptions & photos FREE (sealed). STANDARD COL. CLUB, Dept. 7, 108 Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Count The Jobs You Have FOR A Reliable Power



You know them better than we—a score of places where farmers are using power these days and making money by it.

The I. H. C. gasoline engines which can be had in varied styles and numerous sizes are ideal for farm purposes.

They are simple, easily understood and easily operated. They don't go on a strike and give you the trouble some gasoline engines do.

Then, you will get all the power at which your engine is rated.

And you get this abundant power at a low cost. I. H. C. engines use gas, gasoline or alcohol, and are most economical in the use of fuel.

Here is one of the great points to consider in I. H. C. Engines. They are made to be run

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Farm Science The best book of the kind ever published, touching every phase of farm practice, mailed for three 2 cent stamps. Send for it before the edition is exhausted.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated.)

by people who are not expert mechanics. That means safety and simplicity and the least possible chance of their getting out of order.

You cannot afford to buy an engine you do not know to be dependable. We cannot afford to sell any other kind.

These engines are furnished in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical—2, 3 and 5 H. P. Horizontal—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 H. P. Portable—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 H. P.

Just look over your needs for a good reliable power and then call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
 WINNIPEG



High-Grade Cemetery Work

—AT A—
 MODERATE PRICE.

Monuments:

Designs many and the most up-to-date on the market.

Catalogue Free.

DRYSDALE & CO.
 Brandon, Manitoba.

P. O. BOX 222.



For Northwest Winter Wear

there is no other Underwear like

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

Warm enough to defy the most severe blizzard

—yet not too heavy for comfort.

Made in all weights and sizes for all climates and figures.

Insist on having Stanfield's.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

If your stomach is ailing, if your food distresses you and fails to feed you, you ought to try Vitasol. Get on thirty days' trial. See offer on back page.

nine months' constant usage, I find my early impressions fully sustained. It has unusual evenness of tone quality throughout its entire compass. I find it most responsive, and its beautiful singing qualities enhance its value for my work. Superlatives seem determined to govern me as I write. I think, however, you will be pleased to know I compare it favorably with the Steinway pianos I used in New York and Philadelphia. It is refreshing to find so much of the ideal embodied in an instrument necessary to one's art, and I cannot restrain a feeling of personal rejoicing in the existence of the Gourslay piano." When musicians talk with such enthusiasm ordinary people would do well to listen.—Adv.

GOSSIP

John Ramsay of Priddis, Alta., the old reliable Alberta breeder of high class Shorthorns offers (see his adv.) a chance to procure some good bulls fit to head herds, and females with which to found a herd. His stock bull is the prize winner Lucerne (imp); the feature of the Ramsay herd is, that expense has not been spared in the importation of the best blood to continue the improvement which has been steady since the start of the herd. His cattle are well grown and healthy and turn out well.

THE CATERPILLAR ATTACK ON THE SUGAR BEETS.

There are at least two kinds of caterpillars attacking the sugar beets at Raymond this fall. Specimens of these have been forwarded to Dr. Fletcher, entomologist and botanist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and he has identified one as the sugar beet web-worm, *Loxestega sticticalis* and the other is probably *Paragrotis* auxiliaries. The web-worm is well known in the southern Alberta beet district, having done damage there last year. It is the larva of a small light gray moth which makes its appearance about May and July or August. Its natural food is chiefly lambs quarters and other plants of the same order as the beets. It was reported from several districts in Manitoba in 1903 and an account of its appearance there may be found in Dr. Fletcher's report for that year.

At the present time the attack is about over but the insects are not dead by any means, for they can be found in thousands in the soil encased in their silken cocoons. The earth sticks closely to these and they just look like little pieces of stick or root about 1 1/2 to 2 inches long. They are usually placed upright in the ground and on lightly brushing away the surface soil to the depth of an inch or so they may be found sticking up like so many little pegs.

The caterpillars live in their cocoons till about May of the following year, when they pupate and emerge as moths.

There are two generations per year and it is during the second that the greatest amount of damage is done and it is then that spraying may be beneficial.

At this season and in early spring immense numbers of the creatures may be destroyed by deep plowing, but as it is of course impossible to destroy every one in this way, a sharp look out should be kept for the appearance of the small larvae on the underside of the leaves next May and June, when they can be sprayed.

The other caterpillar is a cut-worm and is to be found just under the surface of the soil. It has been doing considerable damage to the upper parts of the beets and no doubt also to the tops as well. They are most active at night and may be found travelling about in thousands if searched for with a lantern.

Their destructive period for this year will cease as soon as the beet crop is lifted and many may be destroyed by the deep plowing above mentioned. Thousands at present are leaving the beet fields and no doubt many more will hibernate under heaps of rubbish, straw, stones, etc. These will appear in spring in good time for the young beet crops.

Continued on page 1697.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Telegraph Station, and a Railway Co.'s Train Dispatchers wire in this School. Railway Auditors teach Agents accounts. The only Telegraph School taught by Experts and backed by the big Companies. Fascinating, good salaries; any one can learn.

TELEGRAPH SCHOOL

Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers always in demand. Absolute success and employment guaranteed all graduates. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—"The Wallace School has the endorsement of this company and we are placing all the qualified students they can give us."—P. E. WARD, GENL. MANAGER. Every line uses the graduates of this

SCHOOL

Your Canadian Lines always want Operators. They will want many more next season. Young men, here is your opportunity. Reduced fare to come on. Write.

WALLAGE EXPERT SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING

629 Ryan Building ST. PAUL, MINN.

PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only.

Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Ltd., HAMILTON, Ont.

OUR GREAT IMITATION BUFFALO COAT



high storm collar of liberal proportions, is double breasted and thoroughly well made in every detail. An all-round good coat at a price which proves attractive. Every person purchasing one of these Buffalo Coats will be pleased with his purchase. Stock sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch chest measure. Price only \$12.50, with the usual fur coat pockets, well bound, and also with good buttons on front of coat. Privilege of examination at your Express office is allowed.

A GIRL'S WATCH

No. Adv. 17.



This is just the Watch for girls from 10 to 16 years of age—a solid nickel case, same size as illustrated and with thoroughly reliable Swiss Lever movement of the latest trussed construction. Stem winder and setter attachment of simple construction. Complete with gold plated Fleur de Lis pendent to pin on waist front. Pendent has blue enameled front. We have placed a very low price on \$2.50 this item; only Postpaid.

Terms—Cash with order. Goods as represented or money refunded.

Not One Machine has been Returned

A Handsome Christmas Gift

WE HAVE been sending out our Sewing Machines for Free Trial for nearly 5 years. They have gone to every part of Canada, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, without one dollar being sent in advance. Not one of these machines has ever been returned. Every one sent out has proved satisfactory, and has been retained and paid for. Our booklet contains four pages of letters received from those who have tried them.

We take no risk in sending out our sewing machines on Free Trial. They are better in all essential features than any of high-priced machines, and they cost only about half as much. We have 9 styles, varying in price from \$13.00 to \$33.50. For \$21.50 we furnish a machine guaranteed for 20 years, and with more hardened and tempered parts than any of the high-priced machines. Let us send you one on Free Trial, and then test it and compare it with the high-priced machines in your own home. Our little pamphlet, "All About Sewing Machines," explains their important parts and tells how to test them. It will be sent to any address on application. Read the following letters from pleased customers:

Russell, Man., Oct. 30, 1905.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Your letter to hand, and in reply would say I am very sorry you have not received the money before, this, as I left it with the Postmaster and sent you a receipt. I thought you would notify him and that you would have your money long ago. You will find enclosed a post office order for \$45. I am well pleased with the Separator, and also the Sewing Machine I received last winter. Yours truly, W. S. GARNETT.

We take great pleasure in recommending the machine I when ever we have the opportunity, as it is the best machine we ever saw, in every respect. Often my wife wonders if it is sewing, it runs so lightly. I have run the treadle and balance wheel for three and a half minutes with one starting. As to the price, my mother-in-law says she would trade her \$75 Singer machine for the Matron any time. There is no comparison between the two machines. Wishing you every success. I remain yours truly, GEORGE GOODWIN. McTaggart P.O., Assa.

Bridgeport, C. B., N. S., Oct. 27, 1905.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—The Matron Sewing Machine I purchased from you one month ago has proved itself to be a first-class, up-to-date machine. I prefer it to any other, and could not get one so good in this country for \$50. It was in good order when it reached us, not a scratch on it. I have not yet tried the attachments, but they are all right. Thank you very much for the scissors. MISS JANE LAWRENSON. Cape Breton, N. S.

Mekiviv, Man., June 17, 1904. The Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—The Matron Sewing Machine we got from you gives entire satisfaction, and it is equal to any machine I have ever seen at any price. Wishing you every success, I am, yours sincerely, JOHN DUFF.

Dunkin, Que., June 26, 1905.

The Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—Your Matron Sewing Machine was received in good order, but delayed writing, as I wanted to try the attachments, and am well satisfied with them and the machine. Everybody that has seen it likes it also. Very truly yours, DENISE LAGUE.

FROM ONE WHO PURCHASED A SEWING MACHINE THREE YEARS AGO.

Clanwilliam, Man., February 10, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I want you to send me some machine needles for the Matron which I got from you nearly three years ago, and as I have not a catalogue I do not know the price of them, but will enclose 25c. I am still as well pleased with the machine as I was at first. I remain, yours truly, MRS. HENRY MUNRO.

Deacon, Ont., January 2, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Your Sewing Machine came to hand

safely on the 19th of December, to Golden Lake station. Mrs. McMillan, wishes to say that she likes the Sewing Machine very much, and finds it easy to run also to thank you for the Buttonhole Scissors which she likes very much. I will do what I can to sell a machine for you. We tell about it and show it to everyone who comes in. Yours respectfully, A. J. McMILLAN.

Regina, Sask., January 16, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I received your Sewing Machine all right, without a scratch. I like it very much. I think it is well worth the money. If I can sell any of them I will, but so many have sewing machines. I will recommend it whenever I get a chance. Yours truly, MRS. D. A. MACLENNAN, Box No. 584.

Attercliffe, Ont., January 12, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Dear Friends,—I must say that my Sewing Machine, which I purchased from you some time ago, works fine, and I like it splendidly. It does its work good in every way, just as good as a \$50.00 machine I used to have three years ago. Yours truly, MRS. R. BOWMAN.

IS DELIGHTED WITH THE SWEETHEART SEWING MACHINE.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 8, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—All that I can say about the Sweetheart Sewing Machine is that Mrs. Anderson is delighted with it, and thinks no sewing machine is its superior. I am showing it to my friends

and they are surprised, and when they are able to buy one they will ask me to do it. Yours truly, S. ANDERSON.

Windsor, N. S., March 19, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—Enclosed find 50c., for which please send needle for Matron Machine, assorted sizes, mostly fours, for fine work. Machine continues to give entire satisfaction. Yours truly MRS. R. MAYNARD.

Quyon Co., Pontiac, Que., April 13, '06.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—Received your favor of the 12th inst., with enclosure of needles for Matron Sewing Machine, for which please receive herewith 60c. The Matron Machine we got from you runs lighter, and I am sure does just as nice sewing as any of the high-priced machines. Yours respectfully, GUTHRIE BROS.

Richard's Landing, Ont., Jan. 17, '06.

Dear Sir,—In regard to Sewing Machine, I would not exchange my machine for one which the agents ask \$50.00 for here. Mine is a \$28.50 "Matron." MRS. S. H. FERRIS.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 2, 1906.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.: Gentlemen,—We received the Sewing Machine in good condition two weeks after shipping, and as far as we have used it, it has given the best of satisfaction. We also received the Shoemaker's outfits, which we have sold, and are sending the money for same with this letter. THOMAS GARDNER.

WINDSOR SUPPLY COMPANY Windsor, Ontario

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.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-3tf

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

WANTED—Situation by man and wife on farm, together or separate. Little experience. Write S. A. Bond, Yellowgrass, Sask. 31-10

FOR SALE—A well-bred handsome Setter Dog ready for breaking. Will be sold cheap. Apply E. D. Mackay, Cochrane, Alta. T.F.

FOR SALE—Tamworths and Duroc Jerseys from first prize stock. Send for prices. Both sexes. Frank Orchard, Grayville P. O. Man. 31-10

FOR SALE—160 acres good farming land. You can buy it for \$160 cash, balance in 9 years, 7 per cent interest. Write at once. Box 733, Calgary. 21-11

WANTED—At once an experienced house-keeper by widower with two children on farm, will pay \$12 per month. Address Box 145, Melfort, Sask. 7-11

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investments, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West Vancouver. 31-10

WANTED—Good farm to rent on shares, about three quarter section, stock and implements provided. Write E. Chisholm, Box 79, Weyburn, Sask. 7-11

FOR SALE—Improved half section near school and market. Excellent buildings, water and pasture, over one hundred acres summer-fallowed. For particulars address A. E. Elliott, Elba, Man. 7-11

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, Ontario, 4 to 6 months old. A few good boars, 5 months old, also pigs 2 months. All at reasonable prices. Write your wants. Oliver King, Wawanessa, Man. 31-10

DUROC JERSEYS—Five male pigs for sale, farrowed May 3rd, weight 150 lbs. or more. John Maurer, Valley City, Alta., Canada. Breeder of Registered Duroc Jersey Swine and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. 7-11

FARMERS—We have a simple and inexpensive method which greatly increases the quantity of milk given by your cows. Also a method for increasing the quantity of butter obtained when churning. Full particulars for \$1.00. No other expense necessary and satisfaction guaranteed. National Supply Co., Box 1703, Calgary, Alta. 7-11

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.

YOUNG MEN WANTED—For Firemen and Brakemen. Experience unnecessary. Over 500 positions open at the present time. High wages. Rapid promotion to Engineers and Conductors. \$75 to \$200 per month. Instructions by mail at your home without interruption with present occupation. We assist each student in securing a position. Don't delay. Write to-day for free catalogue, instructions and application blank. National Training School, Inc. Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A. B 13, 5-12

FOR SALE—Whole or part of 800 acres of choice wheat land. Situated in the Lyleton district, Tp. 2, Rg. 28, W 1, three miles from elevators and near three towns. With 700 acres of A1 wheat land under cultivation, 60 acres more could be broken. There is abundance of water as creek runs through north end of property, making the conditions favorable for mixed farming. With two good frame houses, not situated together. Good frame barn, with stabling for 24 horses or stock. Also graneries and implement shed. This valuable property will be sold with or without stock and implements. For particulars apply to Charles Ruskin, Lyleton, Man. 7-11

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.

A FEW Brown Leghorn cockerels left at \$1.50 each. Buff Orpington cockerels same price. Write for prices on Orpington pullets. Allan McEwen, Clearwater. 7-11

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, prize winners, also pullets, from \$1.00 up. Also a limited number of year old hens and cock. Write for price list of these. F. J. Hogg, Souris, Man. 7-11

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.

F. R. BLAKENEY & CO., South Qu'Appelle, Sask, Ayrshires, two young bulls for sale or exchange for young heifers.

SHEPHERD 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, Wawanessa, 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.

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 Camfield, Minn.

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & 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.

J. 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. 1. 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.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray 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.

ESTRAY.

GRISWOLD—Strayed on the premises of Jas. Meadows, (34-8-23) since June, one grey cow with calf. Owner can have same by paying charges.

ALBERTA.

ESTRAYS.

EAGLE HILL—Steer, grey, 3 years old, red and white. Christ Klabege (7-33-3 w 5).

MANNVILLE—Since July 18, horse, bay, weight about 1,150 pounds, had halter on, branded circle with spot in center on left hip. Also dark brown horse, white spot on forehead weight about 1,050 pounds, had halter on, branded S on right shoulder. I. A. Lyons (22-46-9 w 4).

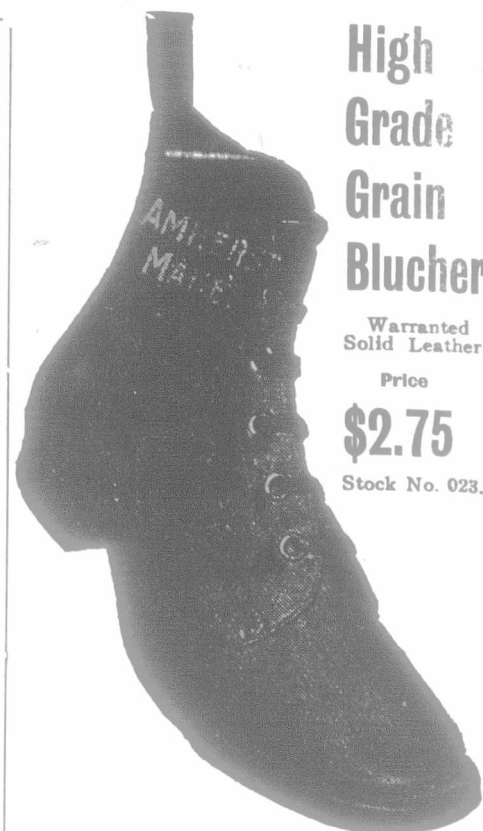
OKOTOKS—Cow, red, dehorned, branded reversed L F monogram on left shoulder, unbranded, calf at foot. E. A. Hayes.

HOBBS—Since April 1, last, one blue mare, branded 7 over E R and 9 over I U on left shoulder. One bay mare about three years old, branded R on left shoulder. G. G. Mann, Indian Agent.

CAMROSE—One brown calf, 5 months old, invisible brand. One black calf, 5 months old. Victor Matson, 5 miles north-east.

ENTIRE ESTRAY.

BENTLEY—Since September 29, bull, black, blind in one eye, mulley, age about 4 years, weight about 1,700 pounds, unbranded. John Ellsworth (N. E. 1-4 32-41-1 w 4).



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price

\$2.75

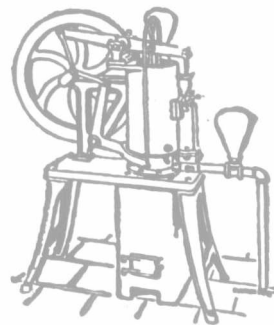
Stock No. 023.

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

Farmer Foddershucks—What ye goin' ter give our city cousin for a weddin' present?

Ma Foddershucks—Well, I was thinkin' of a gold pie knife.

Farmer Foddershucks—Don't ye do it. Why, them city folks never eats pie with a knife nowadays.—*Cleveland Leader.*



WATER

Your **STOCK** requires it at least twice a day, it is essential for **FIRE PROTECTION**, and a constant and abundant supply for **DOMESTIC PURPOSES** is equally necessary.

With the aid of the elements a sailing vessel will cross the Atlantic in a month, while with the aid of steam you can cross in five days. A windmill dependent on the elements may provide you water sometimes, but the

HOT-AIR PUMP

provides it all times. It is automatic in its action, independent of wind or weather and a child can operate it.

The Pumps have a capacity of from 100 to 100,000 gallons per day, and lift water from 50 to 350 feet. The universal use of the Hot-Air Pump is due to its simplicity of construction, efficiency, durability, and the fact that it is absolutely safe.

The Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., of New York, builders of the Hot-Air Pump, not only guarantee their engines but are, financially, in a position to make good their guarantee.

There can be no comparison between the Hot-Air Pump and the Wind-Mill, for the Hot-Air Pump furnishes fresh running water as desired and in the way desired; they are neither noisy nor unsightly, nor in danger of storms and they lessen your insurance premiums.

The Rider-Ericsson Pump represents a permanent investment that will outlast a generation. A descriptive catalogue sent free on application.

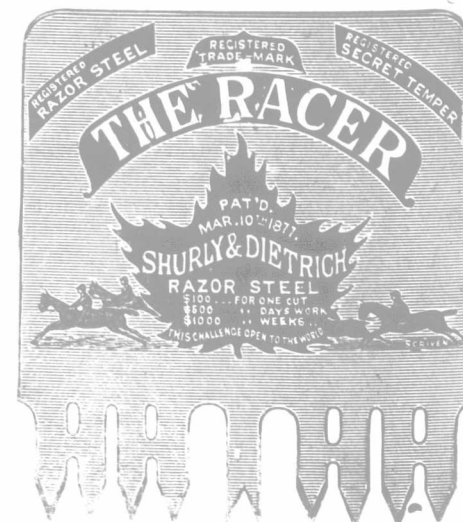
GOWAN AND COMPANY

65 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WESTERN SALES AGENTS.

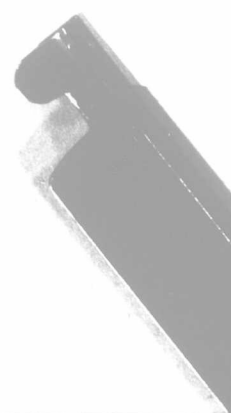
The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-cut Saw

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by **SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.**



Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse



REMEDIES.—Since great numbers are moving off the beet fields on to the grass, furrows should be plowed with the steep side next the grass. The worms will find it difficult to climb up and will turn and crawl along the furrow, and if small pits about 6 inches deep are dug every 20 feet or so great numbers of them will be found every morning when they can be destroyed. Rubbish and heaps of refuse and weeds in the vicinity of the fields should be removed or destroyed and in the early spring the greatest benefit will be derived from the sowing of the Paris green and bran mash, which has already been found so efficacious by some of the beet growers.

The bran mash is made by moistening 50 pounds of bran with sweetened water and gradually dusting in a pound of Paris green, stirring the while. It is sown on the surface of the ground and some good might be done even at this season by the use of this mash as the creatures are very fond of it.—Department of Agriculture, Alberta.

OAT REQUIREMENTS.

Anyone who knows anything at all about oats beyond the ordinary knowledge of them to be obtained at school, must know that oats to be rich in the fats which are an essential for the production of oatmeal, of the most nutritive quality, must be grown where the climate is such that they will have all the time they require to extract from the earth and store up in themselves the fats which are necessary to their becoming of the greatest value to either man or beast, but especially to those subject to the same or more rigorous conditions of climate: that oats need a long, cool summer to grow and mature in, and that the climatic conditions of foreign countries where the heat in the summer or growing months is excessive, are not such as will allow for the growth of oats of the quality required for the production of first-class oatmeal: that excessive heat ripens oats before they have had time to store up in themselves the flavoring and nourishing fats, and produces oats of a steely and fibrous nature that no art of the miller can make or manufacture into palatable oatmeal for those who know what oatmeal ought to be, or into oatmeal at all that would hold the public taste. The climatic conditions of the northern parts of the United Kingdom, however—that part called Scotland pre-eminently so—are just what they ought to be for the perfect growth of oats for perfect oatmeal production—given a perfect system of milling and millers such as Scotland undoubtedly possesses—and I defy mankind to produce outside the United Kingdom oats of the quality that are required for such perfect production. That being so, Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England should be producing oats to supply the world's oatmeal, and would have been doing so had the right men, of which there are plenty about, been always in the right places, and had as much encouragement been accorded to home agriculture as discouragement has been accorded it in the interests of Colonial expansion, or, rather, of what depends upon it for continuance, and what follows in its train.—MILLSTONE.

[Northern Alberta can just duplicate Scotland in oats, climatic conditions and all.]

TELEPHONE TROUBLE.

Users of the telephone in this district have for some time complained of the delay entailed on the trunk line service, and the Norwich Chamber of Commerce last month called a meeting that the mercantile community might take action to secure some improvement, but the Postmaster-General took the hint, and sent a letter to the President, which was read at the meeting, with the result that the revolt movement was stayed by a gratifying announcement that new trunk lines are to be provided from London to Cambridge, Norwich, Ipswich and Yarmouth, while arrangements were in hand for a swifter service between smaller towns like Wyndham, Asham, Harleston, Diss and Eye. Under such circumstances the proposed compulsory resolution that had been drafted was not proceeded with, and the actual resolution adopted expressed appreciation of the efforts of our postal



COPYRIGHTED BY THE LOWNDES CO. 1906

The New Winter Styles

THIS illustration shows two of the most attractive winter models—the 44-inch box coat and the 50-inch slightly form-fitting coat. You can make no mistake in choosing either.

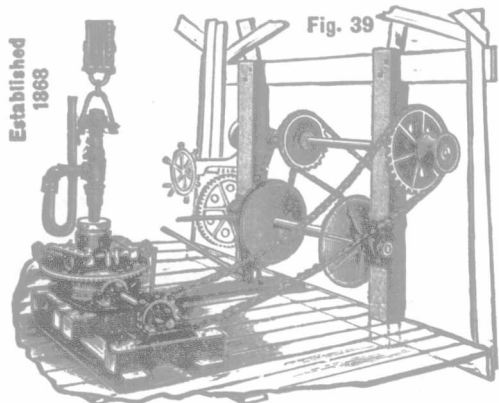
20th Century Brand Overcoats

are exact duplicates of high-priced custom garments. The fact that you can save from \$5.00 to \$15.00 by buying one is your own business.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA.

—TAILORED BY—

The Lowndes Company, Limited
TORONTO



LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY,

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling,
 Any Diameter, Any Depth, for
Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral
Prospecting,
 Descriptive Catalog on request.
The American Well Works,
 Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
 CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

We do Half Your Washing Free of Cost

YOU must pay the washer-woman fifteen cents an hour. It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing, or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours hard labor to do the average family wash. Eight hours, at 15 cents, costs you \$1.20 per week for washing. This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes. We will save you half of that—or No Pay. We will send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washing Machine on a full month's free trial. It runs on ball bearings like a bicycle, and it works with motor-springs. These motor-springs do most of the hard work. You can sit in a rocking chair and make them do the washing—think of that! We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, nor a contract, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all of the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it. Use it a full month at our expense. If you don't find it does better washing in half the time—send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all. We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur. But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Junior" Washer actually does 8 hours washing in 4 hours time—does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button, or tearing a thread of lace, then you must write and tell us so

From that time on you must pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week till the Washer is paid for. Each "1900 Junior" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents a week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about \$31.20 that you would have had to spend for labor of your own, or the labor of others. In five years each machine saves its owner about \$156.00. Yet the "1900 Junior" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself. You need not take our word for that. We let you prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

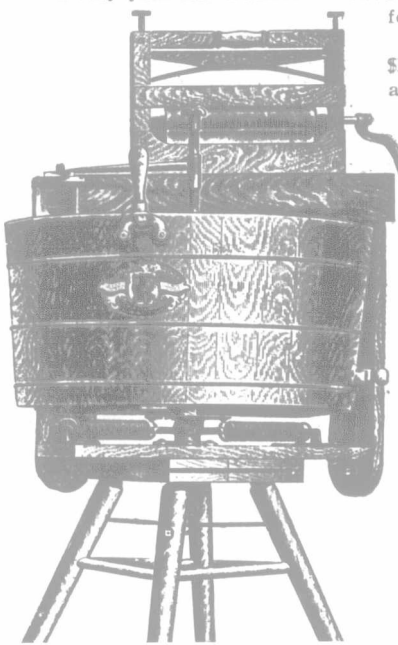
Could we risk the freight both ways, with thousands of people, if we did not know our "1900 Junior" Washer would do all we claim for it? It costs you only the two-cent stamp, on a letter to us, to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door, on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn at any time if it crowds our factory.

Therefore WRITE TODAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz: J. O. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



Make a Fire-Test Before You Buy

To prove our claims for the fire-resisting properties of Rex Flintkote Roofing, we will mail you on request a sample to test. Lay a red-hot coal on it and see what happens—or rather, see what doesn't happen. The coal dies out, but the roofing doesn't burn. Not only does this roofing successfully resist fire, but it makes an absolutely damp-proof roof, and will wear after other roofs are gone and forgotten. We are not trying experiments. Our firm has been in business since 1837.

Rex Flintkote Roofing affords more kinds of protection to your buildings and their contents than any other roofing. Everything needed in laying comes in the roll. Any laborer can lay it.

Send for Free Sample, nearest dealer's name and booklet paint for those who want a red Flintkote roof. Enclose with your letter 4c. in stamps and we will send a 32-page book—"Making Poultry Pay."

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
 21 India St., Boston, Mass.
 Agents everywhere

Rex Flintkote ROOFING

FARM BUILDINGS
 J. L. LAMBERT
 OREGON.
 COVERED WITH
 REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

administrations to promote the efficiency of the telephone service. The incident shows in a way the value of commercial organization, for no individuals, however influential, working single-handed could have hoped to achieve so much with a not too progressive State department.—*The Miller.*

CASEY AT THE BAT.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place. There was pride in Casey's bearing and a smile on Casey's face. And when responding to the cheers he lightly doffed his hat, No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt; Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt; Then while the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip, Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air, And Casey stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there; Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—"That ain't my style," said Casey. "Strike one," the umpire said.

From the benches black with people, there went up a muffled roar, Like the beating of storm waves on a stern and distant shore; "Kill him! kill the umpire!" shouted some one on the stand, And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone, He stilled the rising tumult, he bade the game go on; He signaled to the pitcher and once more the spheroid flew, But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said, "Strike two."

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands and echo answered "fraud!" But one scornful look from Casey, and the audience was awed; They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain, And they knew that Casey would not let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clinched in hate, He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate; And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go, And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright, The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light, And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout, But there is no joy in Boston—mighty Casey has struck out.

POOR SHOWS.

An old and homely phrase some one has said, "You cannot tell by the looks of a toad how far it will jump." We thought of this as we looked over Red Deer fair a few days ago. The show was unworthy of the town. Red Deer is—but everybody knows what it is—it's a bright clean town, as bright and clean as a new bank note, but the show was no good. Why? That is the problem. It is not because the surrounding country does not produce the goods. Far from it! But somewhere there is in-action, torpor, and delay, and dry bones need a shaking up. We have seen the same thing in other places. Red Deer is not the only town where an agricultural grant is "good money gone wrong." When everything is said and done a lot of money in agricultural resources does not always make a good fair. There is a human element in it and it is the men of the locality who must lead the movement and push the country along the effort will be made. Brace up Red Deer! You are better for it; success next time!

They Made This Couple Happy

Kodd's Kidney Pills Doing Good Work Around Port Arthur.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles, and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., March 12—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said: "My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had la grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the Kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now enjoy good health."

The following letter has been received from Mr. Alex. Galbraith of Brandon, Man.:

"I have just received a telegram from my son, Graham, who is in charge of our exhibit at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City. He informs me that our Imported Clydesdale Stallion "Baron Clifton", that won the Championship at Milwaukee recently, was again placed first in his class, and the Clydesdale mare "Flossie" by our old horse "Woodend Gartly" took first and Champion over all ages

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.



President: Sir Daniel B. McMillan, K.C.M.G. Vice. Pres.: Capt. Wm. Robinson, Governor of Manitoba. General Manager: J. W. de C. O'Grady

A Western Institution For Western People

This Bank has the wealth of the Great West as its foundation, and its management is governed by the most conservative principles, modified by a progressiveness which desires to serve the best interests of its customers. Farmers who bank with us will find that they receive every courtesy and their business every attention. We make their business our specialty. You can

BANK WITH US BY MAIL

at any of our branches:—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, Steevell, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria, and other points.

Remit by Postal Note, Postal Note, Registered Letter, or Order, or personal Cheque on any branch.

THE NORTHERN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
 Capital Authorized \$2,000,000
 Capital Paid up \$1,500,000

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,
Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and
Lieut-Governor of Ontario. Fee—\$65.00 per
session. Session begins October 17th. Apply to
ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Toronto,
Canada.

Veterinary Experience



Infallible guide to horse health.
100 page book, free. Symptoms
of all diseases and treatment,
by eminent veterinary, com-
pounder of

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Sure cure for curb, colic, splint, recent shoe boils,
most horse ailments. \$100. reward for failure where
we say it will cure.
Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's
family Elixir, greatest of all household liniments. Write for
the book.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints,
Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils,
Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quick-
ly; pleasant to use; does not
blister under bandage or remove
the hair, and you can work the
horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express
prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking,
\$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose
Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele,
Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

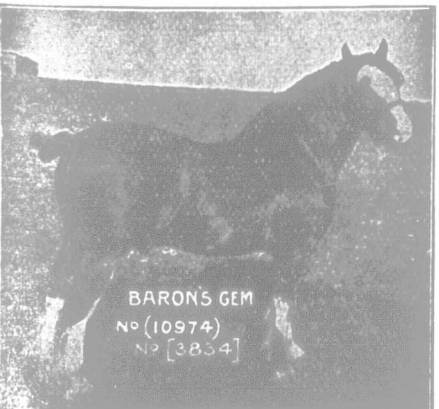
Look through a microscope at milk
set to cream in pans or cans and you'll
see how they rob you. You'll see the
caseine—the cheese part—forming a
spidery web all through the milk.
You'll see this web growing thicker
and thicker until it forms solid curd.
How can you expect all the cream to
rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the
cream. You stand that loss just as
long as you use pans or cans for they
haven't enough skimming force to
take out all the cream. But, just the
minute you commence using Sharples
Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you
stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream
Separators have 10,000 times more
skimming force than pans or cans,
and twice as much as any other separ-
ator. They get all the cream—get it
quick—get it free from dirt and in the
best condition for making Gilt Edge
butter. Caseine don't bother the Tub-
ular. The Tubular is positively cer-
tain to greatly increase your dairy
profits, so write at once for catalog
T-186 and our valuable free book,
"Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



BARON'S GEM
No (10974)
No [3854]

Unfortunately our Champion Hackney
Stallion "Fandango 4th" picked up
a nail and could not be exhibited, but
we took second place with the im-
ported three year old Hackney Stallion
"Ruby Radiant". The competition
was very keen in all these classes, all
of the principal importers of the
United States being represented.

Our new importation of both stal-
lions and mares are now rounding out
in good shape, and we are offering them
at prices which cannot be duplicated
in this country for animals of same
quality and breeding.

ALEX GALBRAITH.

THE MERITS OF SUSSEX CATTLE.

The Sussex Herd Book Society has
published an interesting booklet on
"The Merits of Sussex Cattle" a course
which might well be followed by other
societies connected with our less well-
known herds.

Few breeds of British cattle, if any,
can trace back their origin farther than
the Sussex. As long ago as 1765, when
Arthur Young wrote his remarkable
series of letters published in his "Annals
of Agriculture," they were recognized as
a well-established breed of very high
repute, and were in the hands of very
capable breeders, for he reports an
experiment in feeding which proves
the breed had then a remarkable pro-
clivity for rapid development. Sum-
ming up their merits, he declared that
"Sussex oxen are as remarkable for
the fineness of their hides as they are
for the closeness and delicacy of their
flesh." The breed is in great favor on
the wealden clays and the march lands
of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, comprising
as they do all qualities of grazing land,
from the poorest to the strongest; and
it was on the first section it was mainly
bred, and on the latter finished off for
the butcher.

In the older time, and, indeed, down
to a very recent period, the steers are
largely used for draft purposes in
cultivating the land and clearing the
produce of the woods, for which these
powerful oxen were admirably adapted,
as with their constant and steady pull
they were able to move great weights
with few breakages. It is probable that
as the cattle were so much used in the
before mentioned districts for draft
purposes, the earlier breeders did not
endeavor to find buyers from outside.
In fact, it may be said they had always
at home a ready market at remunera-
tive prices for all the cattle they could
produce. An advantage, however, and
one that the expert breeder and buyer
should fully realize, has resulted from
the practice, which prevailed until the
middle of last century, of breeding
Sussex cattle largely for draft pur-
poses—it being necessary that they
should have thoroughly sound con-
stitutions—they have for ages been
bred with the object of producing an
animal capable of withstanding the
rigors of cold and exposure, and of
furnishing a good carcass of beef after
the close of its working career.

Absolutely red in color, they are
esteemed as one of the hardiest of breeds
and for their ability to thrive and do
well under the most unfavorable cir-
cumstances as regards feed, soil, and
climate, being practically free from
disease. It is no exaggeration to say
that the Sussex are unequalled for
beef production, draft purposes,
hardiness, earliness of maturity, and
thriving disposition—in fact, experi-
ence has proved the breed to be one of
the most profitable in existence.—
Mark Lane Express.

**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 salesman's
commissions to add to the price. Stock cheer-
fully shown.

A. & G. MUTCH
CRAIGIE MAINS LUMSDEN, Sask.

Draft control—perfect draft control, that's one thing you'll like about this range. Specially big fire door has an extra draft slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft DOWN under the fire—and up again.

OXFORD The Right Steel Plate Range

625

There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, —more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range,—it's so handy in every detail.

Opened Business in Brandon

My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

My second shipment consisting of
Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Fillies and Spanish Jacks

is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy.

J. B. HOGATE
For further information write to
M. B. Kent - Brandon, Man.

America's Leading Horse Importers

OUR PERCHERON STALLIONS WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE AT THE PARIS SHOW, JUNE 13—17, 1906

Our Percheron Stallions won every First Prize at the Percheron Show, held under the auspices of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France, June 28—July 1, 1906.

Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Iowa State Fair, August 24—31, 1906.

Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Inter-State Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24—29, 1906.

We import and sell more stallions than anybody else because we only have the best.

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

**My New Importation of
CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS**

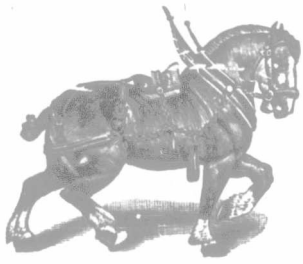
Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged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

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad.

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

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,
12th Street,
(Box 483)
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:

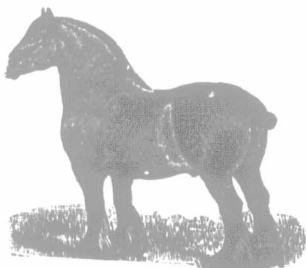
- 1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon..... "CAIRNHILL" (11292)
- 1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon..... "TOPPER" (imp.)
- 1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair..... "CAIRNHILL" (11292)
- 1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....
- 1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon..... "PLEASANT PRINCE"
- 1st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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

Percherons and Shires



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

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

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

JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.

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.

1881 GALBRAITH'S HORSES 1906

ARE STILL AT THE FRONT AND HAVE BEEN FOR 25 YEARS

At the recent State Fair at Milwaukee we were awarded in strong competition Championship for Clydesdale Stallions, all ages; Championship for Shire Stallions, all ages; Championship for Hackney and Coach Stallions, all ages. A New Importation of Forty-nine Head landed August 21st, 1906, personally selected, with a lifetime's experience. If interested, send for particulars, or what is better, call and examine the stock. First come, first served.

15 IMPORTED CHOICE CLYDESDALE MARES FOR SALE. DON'T OVERLOOK THIS ADVERTISEMENT

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
Janesville, Wis. AND Brandon, Man.

FARMING ON THE LOWLANDS AND ISLANDS OF THE FRASER RIVER.

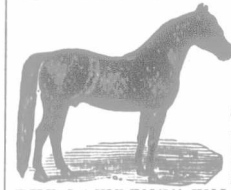
British Columbia is described by at least one writer as a "Sea of mountains,"—an idea indicating entire ignorance of the vast extent of lowlands adjacent in different parts to some of the rivers, and of the large islands, as in the Fraser, etc, where immense stretches of prairie lands are proving eminently reliable for yielding large returns from either grain growing, stock raising or mixed farming.

Of the magnitude of the lower Fraser valley people can form but a crude notion by reading descriptions or studying maps and photographs; in fact it seems somewhat of a misnomer to say that some of the prairies here—embracing hundreds of thousands of acres of the Fraser lowlands—are in a valley, extending as they do many miles before the hazy view of some low ridge, or mountain in the distance suggests a limit. I am not sure whether we are supposed to be in the backwoods of America or not, but we certainly are well supplied with wood which probably is much envied in some of the interior provinces where thousands of farmers have to haul it many miles for fuel. It will be understood too from what I have stated above, we are not "in the woods" because many of us on the lowlands have splendid views of that perpetually snowcapped Mount Baker which is about 70 miles distant down in the States.

With this idea of magnitude impressed on the readers' minds I will proceed with a general description and afterwards give particulars of land values, prices of farm produce, etc., though before doing so it ought to be stated the writer's intention is not to sketch any fanciful word picture or write any "puif article" (because I have no farms to sell, unless sometime any own very desirable 150 acre farm) but to truthfully describe the present "lay out" and show that our farms values are increasing not alone by the improvements we make but also largely by way of "unearned increment."

Beginning now with the Islands in the mouth of the river, we have Lulu Island, 13 miles long by six miles broad, extending up river to within a mile of Westminster market, and is connected at that end to the mainland by a wagon-road bridge, (over which it is expected the electric train lines from the city will shortly be extended through the centre of the Island) while lower down another road bridge and an electric railway bridge are each supported on piles across to Sea Island which is likewise connected with the mainland, where both road and railway extend to Vancouver—distant about six miles. In addition to these facilities for marketing the farmers' produce there is daily service by steamboat up to Westminster, starting from Steveston on the south side of the Island, and calling in anywhere en route when signalled. These direct communications and short distances to either city from the rich meadow lands of Lulu Island, Sea Island and others naturally lead the farmers to cater for the needs of the milk dealers in the two cities, so that this with hay, field roots, potatoes and grain (the bulk of latter is for feeding their own stock) form the chief lines of production on the Islands, though some beef cattle and hogs are also raised. Most farms have an orchard where all kinds of fruit are grown. Although perhaps living in hope, the farmers have not yet got the electric lights,—only lamplights but these are better than the "two tapers" No. 1 had with him in the Ark ("are" lights were probably not known then). The majority of the Fraser River salubrious canneries are located on the banks of the Island, principally near the village town of Steveston where the fishing of the salmon what they can do, and what they can't. By the construction of dykes for protection against the occasional overflow of the river in summer, (it is now three years since last overflow on unprotected land) and also against the winter tides from the Gulf of Georgia, this and other

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

THOROUGHBREDS

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

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

CLYDESDALES & 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.

W. H. NESBITT ROLAND, Man.

WOULD EXCHANGE

Two or Three Good

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND SOME CATTLE

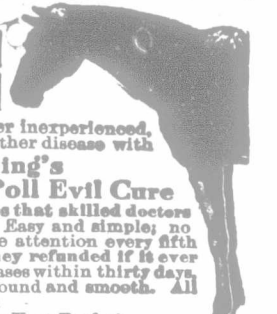
for

GOOD LAND

Free of Encumbrance, at Market Value.

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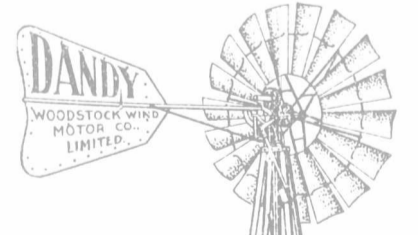
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at the mouth of the river have become for the most part of very great value,—farms that I know are on rentals per acre equal to some of the best in the Old Country. Not alone are large acreages considered worth dyking, but even the small Anacis Island, 2 1/2 miles long and a little over half a mile wide has been thus protected so that the crops may grow without the chance of getting any water except from the sky.

A similar scheme of dyking has been equally beneficial to the almost perfectly level lowlands known as the Delta which form the extreme south western corner of the mainland of the Province, extending from the Gulf of Georgia up-riverwards for 15 miles to within 3 miles of Westminster market, and in the other direction these lowlands lie between the River and Boundary Bay which are here practically parallel and 5 1/2 miles apart. Good roads, the Gt. Northern Railway, and daily steamboat service are present conveniences for transportation and communication, but the advent of the electric railway from Westminster is being looked forward to as an additional facility in the near future. Along the water front a number of salmon canneries are located and though not in operation all the year round much benefit is derived by the farmers in supplying the needs of the population, which is increased during the fishing season to five or six thousands as a purely local population. All branches of farming are very successfully carried on, but dairying and grain growing receive most attention,—oats are particularly fine for milling into the oatmeal and rolled oats which have acquired a big reputation for quality. The Delta creamery has been in operation about 13 years and continues to widen its circle of patrons. The latest statistics I have seen show that considerably over 100,000 lbs. of butter were turned out annually, and it realised over 27 cents per lb. Over three tons of hay per acre are commonly obtained; oats weighing 46 lbs. per measured bushel were shown at the Fall fair, and yields of from a ton to a ton and a half of clear oats are quite common. Little wheat is grown, other crops being more profitable. The yield of roots is phenomenal—a measured acre having produced 1560 bushels of marketable potatoes. There are no fields here that take days to walk out of, much less a field that takes months in getting out of—Wakefield (jail).

Regarding live stock down here, the farmers have some of the very best pedigreed blue ribbon animals, especially in horses, while hardly less valuable are the cattle and sheep.—"Ah," sighed the poet "there is nothing so sweet and tender as the bleat of a young lamb. "Think so" replied the practical man, "I suppose then when you get lamb in a restaurant that aint tender its because the bleat is cooked out of it."

Passing now over the heavily timbered highlands east of the Delta, we find opposite Westminster city more lowlands extending six miles up to about opposite the mouth of the Pitt River where they taper to about half a mile wide, and here a strip along the water front is being cleared for another large sawmill and stack yard, having behind it the Gt. Northern Railway which runs down to the bridge near the South Westminster townsite. These are some of the undyked lands, yet I noticed in passing through this spring there was considerable plowed land indicating that the farmer can afford, or at any rate is willing to risk, losing a crop if the river overflows any year.

On the city side but about two miles above Westminster the Fraser is joined by the Brunette River, and from this to the Coquitlam River is a 3 1/2 mile stretch of more bottomlands which extend back from the river about a mile, and are largely owned by the firms operating the lumber mills, shingle mill, box factory, boat building yard, can factory, fish curing company, etc., while the remainder is doubtless held by speculators awaiting its natural development as sites for other industrial concerns. We will now hop over the Coquitlam River to the bluff between it and the Pitt River from whence we can look over the 30,000 acres comprising the Pitt meadows.

To be continued.




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"About three years ago I was selling my milk at 2 1-2 cents per quart to a creamery, but I thought that I could do better by selling the cream and keeping the skim milk on the farm for feeding pigs and calves. I set the milk in coolers and skimmed with dippers. The best I could do was about 20 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows. I sold the cream for 12 1-2 cents per quart. I made up my mind to get and try a No. 6

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Our big, handsome, and modern, heavy-duty all about the construction and wonderful skimming records of the U. S. You can see for yourself that the only engine in the different parts just how simple it is, how easy to clean and operate and why its parts are in place. Send us your name and address for a copy of our descriptive reading and we'll be glad to send you a copy right away if you will just write us. Send your name and address to the U. S. Separator Co., Bellows Falls, Vt. Write today, addressing

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Bob, Son of Battle.

Continued.

audibly and winked at Red Wull. "To ha' run was to ha' one—lickin'; to rin next year'll be to—"

"Win next year," Tammas interposed dogmatically. "Unless"—with shivering sarcasm—"you and yer Wullie are thinkin' o' winnin'."

The little man rose from his solitary seat at the back of the room and pattered across.

"Wullie and I are thinkin' o't," he whispered loudly in the old man's ear. "And mair: what Adam M'Adam and his Red Wull think o' doin', that, ye may remark, Mr. Thornton, they do. Next year we rin, and next year—we win. Come, Wullie, we'll leave 'em to chew that"; and he marched out of the room amid the jeers of the assembled toppers. When quiet was restored it was Jim Mason who declared: "One thing certain, win or no, they'll not be far off."

Meanwhile the summer ended abruptly. Hard on the heels of a sweltering autumn the winter came down. In that year the Daleland assumed very early its white cloak. The Silver Mere was soon ice-veiled; the Wastrel rolled sullenly down below Kenmuir, its creeks and quiet places tented with jagged sheets of ice; while the Scaur and Muir Pike raised hoary heads against the frosty blue. It was the season still remembered in the North as the White Winter—the worst, they say, since the famous 1808.

For days together Jim Mason was stuck with his bags in the Dalesman's Daughter, and there was no communication between the two Dales. On the Mere Marches the snow massed deep and impassible in thick, billowy drifts. In the Devil's Bowl men said it lay piled some score feet deep. And sheep, seeking shelter in the ghylls and protected spots, were buried and lost in their hundreds.

That is the time to test the hearts of shepherds and sheep-dogs, when the wind runs ice-cold across the waste of white, and the low woods on the upland walks shiver black through a veil of snow, and sheep must be found and folded or lost: a trial of head as well as heart, of resource as well as resolution.

In that winter more than one man and many a dog lost his life in the quiet performance of his duty, gliding to death over the slippery snow-shelves, or overwhelmed beneath an avalanche of the warm, suffocating white: "smooed," as they call it. Many a deed was done, many a death died, recorded only in that book which holds the names of those—men or animals, souls or no souls—who Tried.

They found old Wrottesley, the squire's head shepherd, lying one morn-

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WHEN IN REALITY THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS ARE AT FAULT.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

"It is only stomach trouble," many people say when in reality the liver, bowels and kidneys are also affected.

Such symptoms as headaches, coated tongue, disgust for food, vomiting, feelings of weight and soreness, dull pain near shoulders, muddy complexion, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, irritability of temper, are sure indications of biliousness or torpid liver.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are marvellously prompt and certain as a cure for sluggish action of the liver. While awakening the liver they also regulate the bowels and invigorate the kidney action.

In this way the filtering and excretory systems are thoroughly cleansed of all poisonous impurities and the cause of pain, sickness and suffering removed.

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ing at Gill's foot, like a statue in its white bed, the snow gently blowing about the venerable face, calm and beautiful in death. And stretched upon his bosom, her master's hands, blue and stiff, still clasped about her neck, his old dog Jess. She had huddled there, as a last hope, to keep the dear, dead master warm, her great heart riven, hoping where there was no hope.

That night she followed him to herd sheep in a better land. Death from exposure, Dingley, the vet., gave it; but as little M'Adam, his eyes dimmer than their wont, declared huskily: "We ken better, Wullie."

Cyril Gilbraith, a young man not overburdened with emotions, told with a sob in his voice how, at the terrible Rowan Rock, Jim Mason had stood, impotent, dumb, big-eyed, watching Betsy—Betsy, the friend and partner of the last ten years—slipping over the ice-cold surface, silently appealing to the hand that had never failed her before—sliding to Eternity.

In the Daleland that winter the endurance of many a shepherd and his dog was strained past breaking-point. From the frozen Black Water to the white-peaked Grammoich Pike two men only, each always with his shaggy adjutant, never owned defeat; never turned back; never failed in a thing attempted.

In the following spring Mr. Tinkerton, the squire's agent, declared that James Moore and Adam M'Adam—Owd Bob, rather, and Red Wull—had lost between them fewer sheep than any single farmer on the whole March Mere Estate—a proud record.

Of the two, many a tale was told that winter. They were invincible, incomparable; worthy antagonists.

It was Owd Bob who, when he could not drive the band of Black Faces over the narrow Razorback which led to safety, induced them to follow him across that ten-inch death-track, one by one, like children behind their mistress. It was Red Wull who was seen coming down the precipitous Saddle's How, shouldering up that grand old gentleman, King o' the Dale, whose leg was broken.

The gray dog—it was who found Cyril Gilbraith by the White Stones, with a cigarette and a sprained ankle, on the night the whole village was out with lanterns searching for that we loved young scapegrace. It was Tailless Tyke and his master who on a bitter evening came upon little Mrs. Burton, lying in a huddle beneath the lee of the fast whitening Druid's Pillar with her latest baby on her breast. It was little M'Adam who took off his coat and wrapped the child in it; little M'Adam who unwound his plaid, threw it like a breast-band across the dog's great chest, and tied the ends round the weary woman's waist. Red Wullie it was who dragged her back to the Sylvester Arms and life, straining like a giant through the snow, while his master staggered behind with the babe in his arms. When they reached the inn it was M'Adam who, with a smile on his face, told the landlord what he thought of him for sending his wife across the Marches on such a day and on his errand. To which: "I'd a cauld," pleaded honest Jem.

For days together David could not cross the Stony Bottom to Kenmuir. His enforced confinement to the Grange led, however, to no more frequent collisions than usual with his father. For M'Adam and Red Wullie were out at all hours, in all weathers, night and day, toiling at their work of salvation.

At last, one afternoon, David managed to cross the Bottom at a point where a fallen thorn-tree gave him a bridge over the soft snow. He stayed but a little while at Kenmuir, yet when he started for home it was snowing again.

By the time he had crossed the ice-draped bridge over the Wastrel, a blizzard was raging. The wind roared past him, smiting him so that he could barely stand; and the snow leaped at him so that he could not see. But he held on doggedly; slipping, sliding, tripping, down and up again, with one arm shielding his face. On, on, into the white darkness, stumbling on; sobbing, stumbling, dazed.

At length, nigh dead, he reached the brink of the Stony Bottom. He looked up and he looked down, but nowhere in that blinding mist could he see the fallen thorn-tree. He took a step forward into the white morass, and sank up to his thigh. He struggled feebly to free himself, and sank deeper. The snow wreathed, twisting, round him like a white flame, and he collapsed, softly crying, on that soft bed.

"I canna—I canna!" he moaned.

Little Mrs. Moore, her face whiter and frailer than ever, stood at the window looking out into the storm.

"I canna rest for thinkin' o' th' lad," she said. Then, turning, she saw her husband, his fur cap down over his ears, buttoning his pilot-coat about his throat while Owd Bob stood at his feet, waiting.

"Ye're no goin', James?" she asked, anxiously.

"But I am, lass," he answered; and she knew him too well to say more.

So those two went quietly out to save life or lose it, nor counted the cost.

Down a wind-shattered slope—over a spar of ice—up an eternal hill—a forlorn hope.

In a whirlwind chaos of snow, the tempest storming at them, the white earth lashing them, they fought a good fight. In front, Owd Bob, the snow clogging his shaggy coat, his hair cutting like lashes of steel across his eyes, his head lowered as he followed the finger of God; and close behind, James Moore, his back stern against the wind, stalwart still, yet swaying like a tree before the wind.

So they battled through to the brink of the Stony Bottom—only to arrive too late.

For, just as the Master peering about him, had caught sight of a shapeless lump lying motionless in front, there loomed across the snow-choked gulf through the white riot of the storm a gigantic figure, forging doggedly forward, his great head down to meet the hurricane. And close behind, buffeted and bruised, stiff and staggering, a little dauntless figure holding stubbornly on, clutching with one hand at the gale, and a shrill voice, whirled away on the trumpet tones of the wind, crying: "Noo, Wullie, wi' me!

"Scots wha' hae wi' Wallace bled! Scots wham Bruce has often led! Welcome to—!" Here is he, Wullie!

"—or to victorie!" The brave little voice died away. The quest was over, the lost sheep found. And the last James Moore saw of them was the same small, gallant form, half carrying, half dragging the rescued boy out of the Valley of the Shadow and away.

David was none the worse for his adventure, for on reaching home M'Adam produced a familiar bottle.

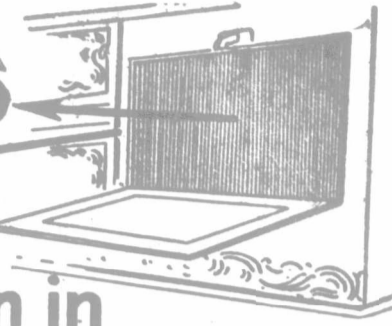
"Here's something to warm yer inside, and"—making a feint at the strap on the wall—"here's something to do the same by yer—But, Wullie, oot again!"

And out they went—unreckoned heroes.

It was but a week later, in the very heart of the bitter time, that there came a day when, from gray dawn to gray eve, neither James Moore nor Owd Bob stirred out into the wintry white. And the Master's face was hard and set as it always was in time of trouble.

Outside the wind screamed down the Dale; while the snow fell relentlessly softly fingering the windows, blocking the doors, and piling deep against the walls. Inside the house there was a strange quiet; no sound save for hushed voices, and upstairs the shuffling of muffled feet.

M'Clary's



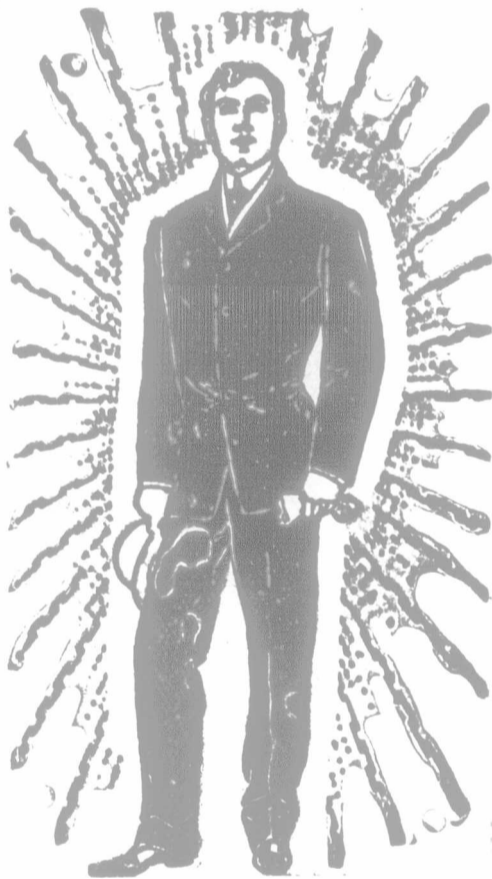
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A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought 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, Lamé 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.

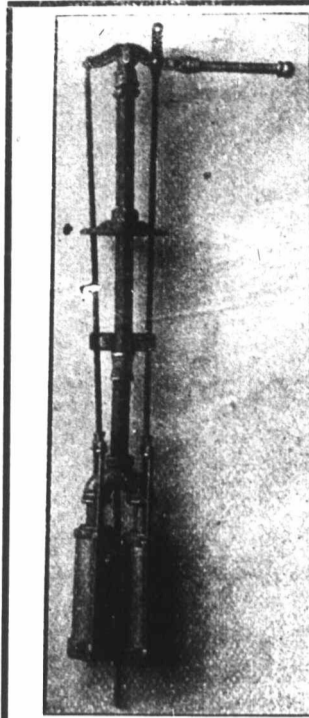
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- Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
- Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
- Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20
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- Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
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The Genuine . **HAYES FORCE-PUMP**
Double-Acting

1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
2. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing
3. Double Cylinders, making it easy to work
4. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height
5. Windmill and hose can be attached

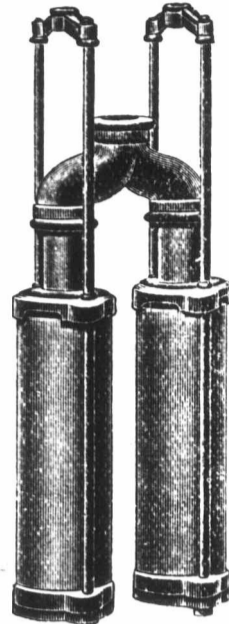
Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.
Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—

THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.
MORDEN, MAN.



Below, all day long, Owd Bob patrolled the passage like some silent, grimy spectre.

Once there came a low knocking at the door; and David, his face and hair and cap smothered in the all-pervading white, came in with an eddy of snow. He patted Owd Bob, and moved on tip-toe into the kitchen. To him came Maggie softly, shoes in hand, with white, frightened face. The two whispered anxiously awhile like brother and sister as they were; then the boy crept quietly away; only a little pool of water on the floor and wet, treacherous foot-dabs toward the door testifying to the visitor.

Toward the evening the wind died down, but the mourning flakes still fell. With the darkening of night Owd Bob retreated to the porch and lay down on his blanket. The light from the lamp at the head of the stairs shone through the crack of open door on his dark head and the eyes that never slept.

(Continued.)

Advertise in the Advocate.



IF I CAN'T CURE YOU
I DON'T WANT YOUR MONEY

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 some one to you and said, "Jack, here's Brown; he has made good with me and I trust him," wouldn't you trust him too?

I have always wanted to talk to weak men, to talk to them quietly and in earnest, because I know how they feel, and I know that I can do more for them than any other man living; and I only want a fair chance to prove it. I want to talk to men who feel old and slow; who don't have that springliness, that old courage and "go" that they used to have; those men who always have the feeling as if they had suddenly grown old, who have lost interest in life and pleasure.

There are several kinds of weak men, but every man knows his own symptoms. He knows that he has lost his "steam" and my object is not so much to talk of how he has lost it as to show him what human "steam" is and how he can get it back.

Prof. Loeb, the noted scientist, says that human vitality is based upon electricity. Great athletes and trainers of athletes are now using electricity to develop physical strength and endurance. Doctors who want to cure their patients now apply electricity in nearly all cases showing a want of vitality. The day of the stimulating drug is past.

You see they are coming to it. They wouldn't recommend my belt—still a few of the good doctors do recommend it when they care more for a man's health than they do for his dollars—but most of them call me a quack because I pay for my advertising. But they all admit that electricity increases strength. That is all I claim for it. That is all you want anyway. If you have enough strength you'll never be weak or suffer a pain.

It used to be considered sensible to take drugs to "wake up" sluggish circulation, to stimulate weak nerves, to make the stomach take food that it was too weak to digest, and then another drug to drive the food through the intestines which were too weak to do their work. Men would take drugs to make them sleep, and an eye-opener in the morning to make them feel as if they had rested—all dope.

It is well known that nearly every drug contains from one-half to nine-tenths alcohol and the rest poison. I am no advocate of the intemperate use of alcohol, but if you have to take it, why can't you take it without the poison? It is proven that in thirty minutes after a drug is taken the physical vitality is 5 per cent lower than before taking the drug—that is after the stimulation has passed off.

Taking stimulants is like borrowing money for half an hour at 5 per cent interest—you borrow a dollar and pay back a dollar five in half an hour. If that scheme kept up it would break your bank account; it will just as surely break you down physically. Wouldn't it?

Nature will stand a great deal of punishment, but she will not stand it always. She gives you a strong body to start with and demands an accounting, and I will gladly recommend it.

Mr. J. S. Bryson, of Maple Creek, Assa., says: "I would not be without one of your belts for double the price you ask, and I will gladly recommend it."
Mr. Albert Ingram, Faraday, Alta., says: "Since using your belt I have not had a touch of lame back, and I am a much improved man in every way."

Mr. N. C. Rushoe, Loch Manor, Man., says: "My back is stronger, my kidneys work better, my stomach is in good order, and digests the food properly, thanks to your belt."
My method is to help nature—to add artificial vitality to that you already have. Every one of us have a certain amount, according to our strength, because vitality is strength. When you lose some of this vitality you are weak—a weak man. My appliance pours a fresh supply into your body while you sleep. It generates electricity and pumps that into your nerves. Prof. Loeb says it is the basis of vitality and my cures prove it.

H. Elliott, 795 Main street, Winnipeg, Man., says: "I consider your belt a boon to suffering humanity, and would not be without one at any price."
S. H. Sager, Okotoks, Alta., says: "I am cured of rheumatism; your belt has done its work well. I am satisfied it is the only cure for that disease."

"I sleep better, am more fit and putting on flesh. The parts are getting firm and there is no dragging pain, and more, I have a good appetite and no indigestion, which is remarkable for me; thanks to your belt." Ernest R. Saunders, Bresaylor, Sask.
"I am not troubled any more with sick headaches nor weakness, which I suffered from for ten years."—D. H. Burton, Magrath, Alta.

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 cannot live in the same house, and I prove it every day. I don't want to see you feel better, I don't want to see you get rich, I don't want to see you get old, I want to see you get well. I don't want to see you get healthy, I don't want to see you get strong, I don't want to see you get rich, I don't want to see you get old, I want to see you get well. Look at all the millions of humanity that are spending all they earn on things—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned without gaining one pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

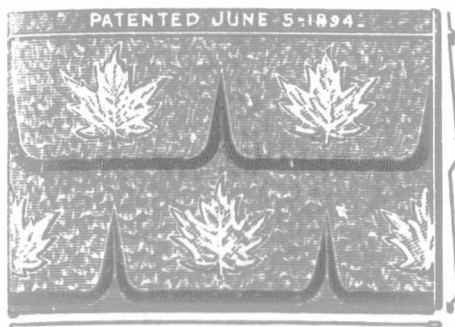
One thing every man who is sick says: "Your body is a machine. It is run by the steam in your blood and nerves. When you begin to break down in any way your steam is gone. That's what I want to give you back, and any man who will secure me can use my belt without cost until the work is done."

I have cures in every part of the body 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 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 22 years and I am proud to say that I have cured more men than any other man in the world. I am not a doctor, but I am a man who knows his own business.

Now wouldn't it be worth while to give your appliance a try? You sleep every night, and I use the same appliance, and you feel yourself taking on a new lease of life. I have often said that pain and electricity cannot live in the same house, and I prove it every day. I don't want to see you feel better, I don't want to see you get rich, I don't want to see you get old, I want to see you get well. I don't want to see you get healthy, I don't want to see you get strong, I don't want to see you get rich, I don't want to see you get old, I want to see you get well. If you will come and see me, I will show you my belt, and let me send you my book, and I will give you a man's trial, and courage. Free if you send me a man's trial.

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DR. M. D. McLAUCHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada



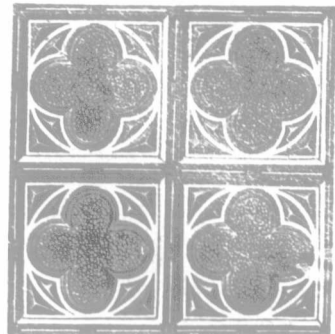
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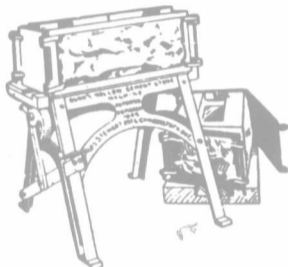
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Only Weekly Agricultural Paper between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, magnificently illustrated, edited by the largest and most capable staff in the West, read by the farmers who appreciate a good paper; set up on the Monotype, the greatest invention of its kind in the world; printed on a special press with self-feeding attachment; bound and mailed by automatic apparatus.

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DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

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



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Hard Wall Plaster

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are the popular brands. Our new mill will soon be ready. In the meantime we can supply you from our stock.

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MANITOBA

Write for Price List

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

HOW CAN WE HUMBUG YOU?

You Don't Pay A Cent

Until you know, until you see, until you feel, until you are sure. We cannot get a penny from you until you know that we have done the work, until you are willing to send it to us, until we have earned it of you as pay for what Vita-Ore has done for you. We take all the risk—we stand to lose all. You take no risk—you cannot lose anything. We match our remedy against your ailment. You must experience actual, positive, visible good before you pay for it. You must know it has helped you; you must feel better, stronger, healthier, from using it.

You Are To Be the Judge

You don't pay for promises, you pay for only what has been done. You pay for the work, not words, and if the work has not been done to your satisfaction, you don't pay for it—No, not a penny! You are to be the judge, and you can easily judge. You know if you feel better, if you sleep better, if you are stronger, more active, if your limbs do not pain you, if your stomach does not trouble you, if your heart does not bother you. You know whether or not your organs are acting better, whether or not health is returning to your body.

If You Cannot See It

If you cannot feel it, if you cannot be sure of it—that ends the matter and you pay nothing. How can we humbug you when you alone have the entire "say so"? How can you hesitate to accept our offer immediately if you are ailing and need help? What excuse have you? Read the offer and do not delay another day before writing for a package on trial. Start your cure immediately.

Our 30-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized \$1.00 package of Vita-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

Permanently Cured

Used Two Packages Two Years Ago, Was Permanently Cured and Has Had No Return of the Trouble.

SENATH, MO.—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism ever since 1875 and have been so bad that I was almost paralyzed; at times I could hardly move more than if I were dead. I had tried several doctors and all the patent medicines I heard of. The doctors here all told me I was incurable. They said they could give me some temporary relief, but they could not cure me. Two years ago I saw the Vita-Ore advertisement; I knew I must do something or die and I sent for the trial package.



I used it according to directions and sent for three more packages. Before I finished the second package I was entirely cured. I used the third package to make the cure sure. It is now two years since my cure, and I have not felt any trace of Rheumatism since. When I sent for the trial package I could not walk across the house and I did not weigh one hundred pounds; now I weigh 145 lbs.

I am sixty-two years old and today I feel as well as if I were but twenty-five. I can do all my work and my washing and walk two miles to church and it does not tire me. The people here who knew me when I was sick, ask me what I have taken to be cured and to look so well. I tell them Vita-Ore and nothing else. MRS. N. J. MILAM.

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS.

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

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitae-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anaemia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Also Indigestion and Nervousness Completely Cured.

CENTRALIA, ONTARIO.—I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Indigestion and Nervousness. I doctored with three different doctors, but could get no relief, and one of them told me that medicine was of no use, and stated that my mind was affected from my different ailments. I was advised by a neighbor who had answered the Vita-Ore advertisement and was using Vita-Ore, to give this medicine a trial. I sent for a package, and used it, and then sent for another, and before I had finished the second package I was completely cured, and can now eat and sleep as good as I did 10 years ago. I thank God for what V.-O. has done for me, and I believe it will prove a blessing to every ailing person who tries it. F. C. FAIRBANKS.



Make the Effort That Cures

Nothing is so pitiable to witness as wrongly applied effort, particularly so when the effort thus put forward is earnest and persistent, of a kind that, placed in the proper channel, would be productive of the results sought after. Especially is this true of the attempts of sick and ailing people to secure a cure for their ills, many wasting some of the best years of their lives in an effort along the wrong direction, lives that are made miserable by a protracted disorder that apparently defies all efforts to eradicate it. They will apply themselves diligently to the treatment, will follow it and dose themselves day after day with a determination and spirit that is, indeed, commendable, but the effort is misdirected and nothing but additional and prolonged distress comes of it.

The trouble is, that they are treating the SYMPTOMS, the external evidences of a disturbance within, and not the CAUSE which brings it about. They deaden the immediate discomfort by drugging with narcotics and preparations which depend for temporary efficacy upon a narcotic influence and are doing nothing to get at the fountain head of the trouble, which remains in its seat, undisturbed and unconquered. Thus it is that the treatment is kept up, week in and week out, month after month, year after year, the sufferer always seeking a cure and not realizing that what he is seeking lies in an entirely different direction. Doctors diagnose the case, question as to the symptoms and treat the symptom instead of investigating for the cause, and having discovered it, taking proper steps to remove the wrong condition which makes it possible. Patent medicines, too, are placed on the market and advertised to treat the symptoms, to relieve this and that outward manifestation of an inward abnormality, while the CAUSE goes merrily on, causing more and more symptoms as time progresses, more work for the doctors and more sales for these so-called medicines.

Vitae-Ore treats the CAUSE, not the symptoms. It gets into the veins, courses through the vital organs, doing its good work in each, setting each to rights and by so doing removes the inward disorder itself. It is a CURE and not merely a check for a time upon the outward physical manifestation of that disorder. This is one of the reasons for the absoluteness and permanency of its cures, the principal reason for the wide range of symptoms it causes to disappear. Many different symptoms and local disturbances can be attributed to one particular lesion, one fundamental lack of functional activity that is primarily alike in many separate cases, accounting for the ease with which Vita-Ore effaces such different symptoms by the removal of these underlying and controlling causes.

It is easy to cure ordinary, simple disorders. Most any ordinary medicine will. Extraordinary diseases, that defy ordinary treatments, require an extraordinary remedy to vanquish them. Vita-Ore is an extraordinary medicine, and its reputation is built upon its achievements where "ordinary" treatments failed even to benefit.

Saved This Manitoba Woman's Life.

KILLARNEY, MAN.—Vita-Ore saved my life when I first began to use it three years ago. I was given up by the doctors, but Vita-Ore gave me new life, and I am an altogether different person as a result of its use. The many people here who are taking Vita-Ore think it is all right and others are planning to try it too. MRS. SADIE LINDSAY.

Cures Bright's Disease

MARYSVILLE, CAL.—My mother was afflicted with what the doctors called Bright's Disease for about six or seven years; was attended all of that time by physicians. She was finally given up to die and at this time was induced to try Vita-Ore. To our surprise and great joy she was cured sound and well by the use of three packages. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Health IS WORTH TRYING FOR!

It is worth writing for. It is worth getting out pen, ink, paper and envelope, and writing us:

"I am sick. I need Vita-Ore or something that will cure me. I have seen your trial offer. Send me a dollar package. I will use it and pay the dollar if I find it has helped me. I will not pay one penny if it does not help me."

That is all it takes. Just a letter asking for it, just your promise to use it. What excuse have you to keep on suffering? How can you continue to look your family in the face and say: "I feel so sick today" or "My back aches" or "That rheumatic leg is getting worse" or "My stomach is bothering me again," when here, right at your elbow, right within your reach, ready and waiting for you to turn and get it, is the thing that you set thousands right, yours for the mere asking.

WRITE FOR IT TODAY

READ THE TESTIMONY. Read it again and again. No stronger words have ever been written about any other medicine; no better expressions are truthfully commended by any other treatment. Vita-Ore is as different from other remedies as is pure milk from a tallow candle. It does not take BELIEF, does not take CONFIDENCE, does not take HOPE to cure with Vita-Ore. It takes only a TRIAL. We ask, THIS MEDICINE ENTERS THE VEINS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING PERSON AND CURES whether the sufferer believes in it or not, whether he wants it or not. Its substances enter the blood, the vital organs, and WORK, WORK, WORK—a work that cures.

W. A. DEPT.
Theo. Noel Co. Ltd., 522 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.