

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1878

OCTOBER 30, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 788

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Quality the same**

Windsor Salt is actually cheaper than inferior imported salt, which is being sold throughout the west. Windsor Salt is absolutely pure. It requires less to properly season food—goes farther—thus is more economical. You save money by using ^{192W}

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Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

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

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WE HAVE THEM 8, 12, 16 20 and 25 HORSE POWER

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It is the perfect fitting, patented side lock on

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Our cheapest grade will last longer and cost less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles should not be mentioned in the same breath with any other roof covering, shingles, slate or tin. Write us for reasons.

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"AQUAPROBO" PAPER

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

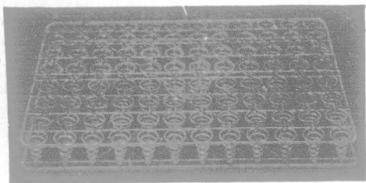
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Best Wheat Land
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Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars.

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640 acres, all fenced and cross-fenced; house 7 rooms, built last year; stable for 11. 50 acres cultivated, 120 pasture, balance arable. Soil rich chocolate loam on clay subsoil. Splendid well supplying abundance for house and stock. This farm is capable of producing splendid winter wheat, being in the famous Raymond district where 40 bushels per acre is not at all uncommon. 16 miles from Warner on the A.R. and I.R.R. Price—Cash \$14.50 an acre, or on time \$15.50—\$5.00 cash, balance in four annual installments.

160 acres Virgin Prairie, same district, no improvements at \$8.50—half cash, balance as may be arranged. T. E. PATTERSON, Lethbridge, Alta.

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We are specialists at this work.

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TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

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

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

Address all communications to

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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Highest prices paid for all kinds of
GRAIN in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade
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in well located fruit lands is offered for a short time only. 290 acres of level, easily cleared land, well watered, located on the line of the Lardo railway, four miles from Lardo. The railway runs through the center of the block and affords splendid transportation facilities. All the land is suitable for orchard purposes, there being little or no rock. The price is \$35.00 per acre and the terms \$2,000 cash, balance arranged to suit purchaser. This property is advantageously located for subdivision, and is an excellent opportunity for investors to double their money in a short time. If desired, small blocks will be sold at \$50.00 per acre. Further particulars on application to

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Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats
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All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W.,
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KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

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YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12 1000 add. 1000
Single Brand 1 \$3.75 \$2.00

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14-16 Princess St.

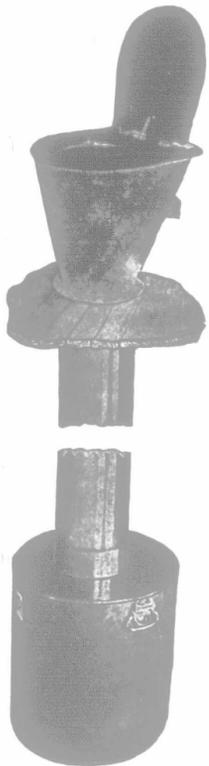
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Kootenay Fruit Lands!

Best in the World!

Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.

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Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.



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installed where TANK is in
the cellar and CLOSET on
main floor of house.

**YOU need OUR GOODS
WE need YOUR MONEY
LET'S TRADE!**

**Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co.
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The Farmer's Advocate one year.....	\$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both	
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Both together are worth	3.25		

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

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ZENOLEUM

Makes Hogs Wallow in Profit

Disinfectant destroys disease germs, makes sanitary quarters, prevents contagious diseases from taking hold. Famous for warding off and avoiding hog cholera. As a dip, it kills lice, cures mange, eczema, scours, sores, scurvy, canker, surfeit and wounds. *Non-poisonous when taken inwardly*, and is a sure relief from intestinal worms.

Most Dealers Everywhere Sell Zenoleum.

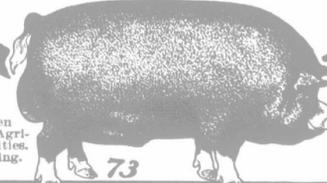
At All Dealers—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

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Free Booklet Veterinary Adviser

64-page book for Stockmen and Farmers written by Agricultural College Authorities. Positively free for the asking. Send postal quick.



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Our Advertisers are determined to give Good Value, so don't forget to mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing them

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The story of the bushel measure in the

Last Mountain Valley District

is a story that bears out every assertion the Wm. Pearson Co. Ltd. has made with regard to the fertility of these famous lands. A week or so back we told readers of the "Advocate" how the first load of wheat marketed at Strassburg—the principal town of the Last Mountain Valley District—was brought in by Mr. N. Lemery, who bought his land from this Company. It graded "No. 1 Northern," and his wheat yield over his whole farm was 37 bushels to the acre.

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Did your crop turn out as well? Are you thinking of moving? Have you any sons you want to start on a farm? Drop us a line and let us tell you what we can do for you. We will send you our beautifully illustrated booklet, "The Lake and the Land of the Last Mountain Valley"—free on request.

Wm. Pearson Co. Ltd.

384 NORTHERN BANK BUILDING

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

De Laval Separators

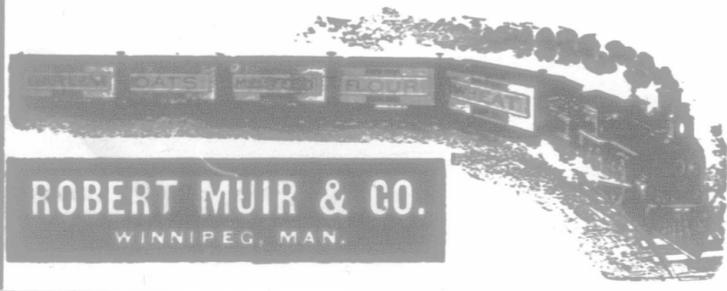
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The universal prestige of De Laval Separators is the prestige of actual achievement in the dairies and creameries of the world and in every international contest. It is the prestige due to genuine merit, not merely claimed but substantiated in every country where dairying is practiced.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Representatives everywhere

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

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Over \$550 Clear Profit

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He has paid to the Company \$918.75 in premiums, and has thus received a cash profit of \$553.25 on his investment, and has had Life Insurance for fifteen years without cost to himself.

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A leaflet has been issued showing many examples of these "ACTUAL RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS." Ask for a copy, and for rates at your own age.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

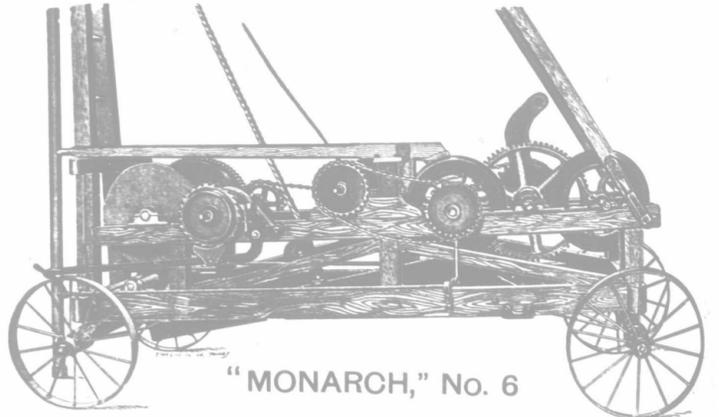
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Just study an hour a day for 8 or 10 weeks and we guarantee to assist you to a position on any railway in Canada. Hundreds of men wanted in the next few months. If you want the above salary, ask for our booklet "The Dominion Railway Correspondence School" Dept. C WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Well Drilling Machinery

All approved by the Saskatchewan Government, who agree to pay half the cost of same, F.O.B. destination. Write us at once for particulars if you want to make money quick by owning and operating a first-class well drilling outfit.



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Monarch Drilling Machines and Climax Tubular and Jetting Machines

made by the celebrated Kelly & Toneyhill Co., of Waterloo, Iowa, for wells of any size to a depth of 1000 feet.

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traction and cog hoist for deep well propositions, mineral, oil and coal prospecting, to a depth of 3000 feet.

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1 to 16 H.P. Stationary or Portable

Canadian Geared Airmotors

the cheapest of all power for the farmer

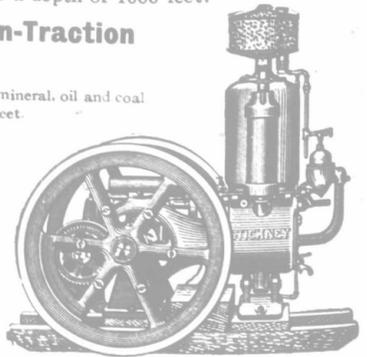
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Cream Separators

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Catalogues and Prices on application



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Oct. 30, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII, No. 788

EDITORIAL

Agriculture in High Schools.

Teachers in Manitoba high schools are still looking for a satisfactory text book and course of studies in agriculture. The subject is a compulsory one, and that perhaps makes it unpopular with scholars, for unpopular it evidently is as it is taken up now. Probably it is a mistake to call the course now outlined as "agriculture" by that name, for it is simply a theoretical survey of abstract facts in agricultural science, not a thorough study of concrete things. The former makes any science dull and uninteresting, the latter is a pleasurable recreation enjoyed by even a lazy student. The name as now applied also develops in the minds of scholars and even of teachers more or less of a disregard for actual agriculture and to a certain extent works inestimable injury to the actual science as it is practiced.

The secret of the successful teaching, and this means creating interest in any science, rests in the facilities with which to conduct practical work.

But it can hardly be expected that agriculture as a science will be taught very extensively at either public or high schools. It would be fulfilling the intentions and desires of those who wish to see agriculture given more prominence in our schools, if by example, illustration and inference, the business and science of farming were recognized and utilized. The evils charged against our school system of educating children away from the country do not arise through giving the details of other professions more prominence but through the tendency which often prevails of avoiding mention of farm practices, or incident or custom; or by insinuation to imply that farming is one of the more menial professions.

A writer in a British exchange illustrates the point we are contending for in a quaint and naively-couched plea to relate education to rural environment, and by simple mathematical problems, common observation, and deductive logic, to arouse the child's interest in and sympathy with fundamental laws and principles of nature and the farm:

"My private opinion is that education in rural districts is not at all on right lines. We turn lads out of school at the age of fourteen more fitted to sit on a high stool in a merchant's office than anything else. We give them no educational interests in the country in which many of them have to spend their lives. To mention one thing only that might be done, why not let some of the object lessons have a rural tendency? Lads are told that the lion is the king of beasts. Why should they not also be told that the pig is the most economical meat-producer amongst our domestic animals. They are told that sugar is extracted from sugar-cane and beet; they should also be told that livestock can extract nutriment from cabbage leaves, seeding lettuces, and other garden refuse. It is pointed out to them that the coat of the polar bear is thick, to protect it from the cold; it would equally interest them to tell them that the coats of cattle, which are thin in summer, grow thick and mossy in late autumn, and the poor pig, having no coat, has to eat more food to keep up the heat of its body."

To go more fully into the teaching of agricultural science, unless provided with special equipment, is of doubtful advantage. "A little learning is a dangerous thing" and besides it requires a considerable amount of "ordinary schooling" to fit a child in the present age for a place in life. Most young men and women find that their school days are all too short to acquire an average good education, and most teachers

find their scholars leaving just as they begin to learn. At this stage it is something gained to have the mind trained to think and the estimation of the country folk and life as high as of any other people and professions. The experiment of the Ontario department of education in instituting special courses and expert teachers in agriculture in a number of high schools will be watched with interest, and may contain useful suggestions to the newer provinces.

The Great Gamble

The assertion is frequently made that no business man would or could conduct his business as loosely as the average farmer manages his affairs and it might also be said that in no business is so much left to chance, or the mercy of the elements and human avarice as in the farmer's operations and business methods. In the first place, the laying down of great stretches to one class of crop and of that class practically all one kind and one variety of that kind is one of the most hazardous of industrial enterprises. Between seeding and harvest the work of thousands of men, women and children and horses may be obliterated and man and beast left starving through a visitation of drought, hail, rains, frosts, insects, or fungus diseases. And should the crop mature, each farmer takes a risk of not getting labor to get it off, a risk of getting it threshed and sold in time to meet his obligations, a risk in handling and in shipping, and in all these stages little, if any, attention is frequently given to insurance against loss or the nature of the security provided.

Ordinarily rational farming does not involve such risks as are each year taken. The part of a diligent man is to guard himself and those dependent upon him against the possibility of severe loss. A man is in duty bound to study his position with a view to reducing to a minimum the danger of adversities. Natural laws must operate and sometimes, as was the case this year, their operation involves adverse weather conditions which resulted in loss to many farmers whose sole occupation is grain growing. We should remember that while we have a most wonderfully fertile land and unlimited opportunities for material progress it cannot be expected that things will always be just to our liking. The science of living consists in being prepared for death. This applies with double force to the farmer and the opportunities of warding off adversity are not wanting but the disinclination to avail ourselves of these are positively alarming. We have all seen instances this year. Even low markets for cattle and hogs are better than thousands of acres without crop. The moral should strike home.

A Study in Hail Insurance.

In certain parts of Manitoba there is disappointment in the matter of settling hail insurance claims. The trouble seems to be that all those who choose to take their insurance in mutual companies did not realize that they incurred a certain risk of being compensated in case of serious loss by hail among policyholders. The loss has come, and from among those who went into at least one mutual company there is not revenue enough to fully compensate for the amount insured. In such cases there is not much more to do than to profit by experience and study whether it pays better to insure with absolutely substantial companies, even if their premiums are somewhat higher, than to go in for the mutual arrangement which usually is managed upon a basis of lower premiums.

The unfortunate situation has created quite an interest in government insurance, and in some quarters people are clamoring for compulsory measures. In Saskatchewan, where government hail insurance is in vogue the system works with considerable satisfaction, but the great weakness of the system, namely, the lack of initiative,

owing to the absence of canvassers, is this year responsible for heavy losses. An insurance agent is very often a much despised man. His presence is even resented when there is no threatening skies, yet his work is to save people from their greatest danger, neglect of their business. People should not require to be urged to take ordinary precautions, but apparently there is something in human nature that makes us regard insurance as a commodity to be sold to us rather than something we should go and buy. This weakness of the government system seems hardly possible of elimination though it might be partially reduced by a wholesale advertising campaign each season.

For the benefit of those interested in the working of a government system of hail insurance we give below a review of the operations of the hail insurance plan as carried on in Saskatchewan and in the Northwest territories before the inauguration of the new provinces.

STATISTICAL OUTLINE OF HAIL INSURANCE IN N. W. T.

	1902	1903	1904	1905
Contracts.....	675	1,643	1,741	2,794
Acres insured	60,653	125,801	160,983	263,065
Revenue.....	\$5,881.13	\$17,635.14	\$23,158.23	\$37,956.65
Claims.....	85	127	159	639
Indemnity.....	\$2,862.38	\$16,544.12	\$10,450.61	\$68,521.53
EXPENSES				
Examiners.....	\$379.04	\$910.36	\$1,057.22	\$3,989.00
Office.....	2,362.66	1,935.70	2,101.91	1,826.00
Total cost.....	15,604.08	19,390.18	13,609.74	74,336.53
Deficit or surplus	-9,722.95	-1,755.04	+9,548.49	-36,385.85
Cost in cents per insured acre.....	25.7	15.5	8.4	28.2

STATISTICAL OUTLINE OF HAIL INSURANCE IN SASKATCHEWAN.

	1905	1906	1907
Contracts.....	1,572	3,463	3,932
Acres insured	200,431	367,426	843,855
Revenue.....	\$29,006.45	\$52,713.16	\$76,845.11
Claims.....	258	424	897
Indemnity.....	\$35,121.53	\$56,756.44	
EXPENSES			
Examiners.....	\$1,930.00	\$2,934.25	
Office.....	1,052.00	2,069.91	
Total cost.....	\$8,103.53	\$11,760.96	
Deficit or surplus	-9,096.08	-9,047.44	
Cost in cents per insured acre.....	19.0	16.8	

The figures speak for themselves. In only one year (1904) has the Government collected more money in premiums than was paid out in indemnities and expenses. In two years only did the revenue exceed the payment on account of indemnities alone. At the first blush the opinion that might be formed from an inspection of these figures is that hail insurance costs more than the Government has been charging for it, and this is quite true. There is, however, something to be said which may or may not have an effect upon the statement. The principle laid down by the Government and Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories in 1901, when the law was first passed, was that nothing in the way of canvassing should be attempted. It will be recalled that the year 1901 was the year in which there was so much trouble caused by the default of the management of a Manitoba hail insurance company, and that, rightly or wrongly, there was a serious objection on the part of the people of the Territories to hail insurance canvassing. We simply mention the fact without criticising its strength or weakness. The result was that there was a total prohibition of the use of canvassers, and no authority was given for their payment. It was announced that the work was to be entirely voluntary, and the farmers who wished hail insurance were to be given to understand that they themselves must pay the cost. Under these conditions the Government was powerless to do anything in the shape of seeking business. Application forms were printed and supplied freely to postmasters, and the general farming public was advised through the press that application forms could be had at any post-office, or from the Government. The law then required the payment of ten cents per acre in cash for each application, which carried with it a liability for the levy of a further ten cents per acre, making a maximum of twenty cents per acre, for \$4.00 insurance. The year's work

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showed the cost to be 25.7 cents per acre, and in considering the matter the Government decided not to make any collection but to bear the whole of the loss for the first year, looking upon it as so much advertising expense.

Before the commencement of the following year's work a change in the law was made. The rate was fixed at fifteen cents per acre without any further liability. Authority was obtained from the Legislature for the collection of a fifty cent application fee, and almost every person in the Territories having any public standing whatever was offered the work of collecting application forms and fees and forwarding them to Regina. Those who agreed to do so were supplied with necessary stationery. At the end of the year it looked as if the government had solved the problem and that a few year's work would furnish such data as would enable the Government to settle the actual cost of hail insurance. This opinion was strengthened by the work of the year 1904, when the cost of insurance was almost cut in half. The year 1905 showed that the data that had been gathered up to that point was not altogether reliable as the cost was three and a half times per acre that of 1904. And while hail insurance over the whole territories in 1905 cost twenty-eight and one-fifth cents per acre, in the Province of Saskatchewan it only cost nineteen cents. This fact also emphasises the unreliability of the data gathered up to that period for the establishment of anything like an approximate figure of the cost of hail insurance. In 1906 the cost per acre again showed a downward tendency, but in the year 1907 there was a considerable change in the other direction. Up to and including the season of 1906 the only rate of insurance obtainable in Saskatchewan was that of \$4.00 per acre. This rate was fixed in 1901, as being, after inquiry into the question, the approximate cost to the farmer working under average conditions of the preparation of the ground and seeding it. No consideration was given to the question of the value of the crop either actual or prospective, the farmer was required to bear that portion of the cost himself. At the session of the Legislature held last winter, after considerable discussion it was decided in order to meet varying views, that the Government should insure crops, not only at the rate of \$4.00 per acre, but also at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per acre. Very few farmers have availed themselves of the \$3.00 rate, but a considerable number insured their crops at \$5.00 per acre. These varying rates prevent the giving of an estimate of the cost per acre. At present the Provincial Treasurer's department is engaged in the appraisal and settlement of claims for indemnity and services of examiners, and already enough is known to establish the fact that a very heavy deficit on the year's work is to be faced. From that part of the Province lying between the Manitoba boundary and the second meridian, south of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, enough claims have been rendered to take up the whole of the revenue collected this year; and these claims, it is expected will only be about half the year's total. It looks at present as though the rate of the Territorial expenditure of 1905 will be exceeded somewhat this year, and that the total deficit will be between \$75,000 and \$80,000. The foregoing will give an indication of the result of a purely voluntary organization in which the premium for insurance is always paid in cash. If the government could find itself in a position to agree to any system of deferred payment there is little doubt but that the business could be doubled; and further, if authority were given for the regular and systematic canvassing of the Province, in addition to deferred payment, there is no doubt but that a very large amount of business would be done. Whether it would be a profitable business or not is a matter that there is no means of foretelling, but it is reasonable to expect that a large increase in the business over a more widely extended area should have a tendency to reduce the cost per acre.

As for the question of compulsory insurance, operated by the Government, its injustice can be appreciated when it is noted that in the whole of that purely wheat growing country lying for forty miles to the north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Broadview and east of Pense, there are very few farmers who deem it necessary to insure against hail. It is readily understood that public opinion on the question of compulsory hail insurance is not united. This is one very extensive wheat growing area where hail insurance is not valued, and

there are others. In addition to these there is a large ranching area to the south-west and in other parts of the province, as well as those districts where farmers diversify their operations and do not depend entirely upon grain growing. None of the people in these districts are very enthusiastic about hail insurance and they all might be expected to object strongly to be required to pay a tax for the sole benefit of the wheat farmers in certain districts, that are now beginning to look as being very limited in their extent.

HORSE

Lameness in Horses.

(Continued.)

BROKEN KNEES.

"Broken Knees" is a term applied to an injury more or less severe on the anterior aspect of the knee, usually caused by a horse stumbling and the knee coming in contact with the ground. Horses with sores or scars on the knees are considered unsound, as, while the blemish may be slight, and not in the least degree interfering with the animal's usefulness, it indicates a tendency to stumble, and a stumbler is very undesirable and unsafe. Many are the explanations given by dealers to probable purchasers of horses with such marks or scars. They are said to have broken through the stable floor, a bridge, a culvert, etc., or to have been struck in various ways, but we must always look upon such blemishes as suspicious, and unless we know the dealer's veracity to be unquestionable, we are justified in doubting his explanation, and, on general principles, should not purchase a horse with such marks, as, though the seller's explanation may be quite correct, we find, when we offer this animal for sale, that our word will probably be doubted when we explain the manner in which the injury was inflicted. The term "Broken Knees" is used to express even a slight injury to this part of the anatomy. It is not necessary to have a broken bone, or even broken skin. Broken knees are of several kinds:

First.—When the skin is bruised, but not cut.

Second.—When the skin is cut.

Third.—When the skin is cut, and more or less lacerated, the tendon passing over the front of the knee exposed, and the sac that contains the synovial fluid for its lubrication opened.

Fourth.—When the wound penetrates the tendon and exposes the bones of the joint.

Fifth.—When there is a fracture of one or more bones.

Treatment must, of course, depend upon the degree of injury. Excepting the first kind, the principal point to be observed is to keep the patient, as quiet as possible, and it is usually wise to tie so that he cannot lie down.

First.—When the skin is simply bruised, the hair being removed by the force of compact with the ground, and a little oozing of blood, there is little cause for alarm. It is good practice to give rest, with low diet, and, as in most cases when an animal is given perfect rest, it is good practice to give a slight purgative, as six drams aloes or a pint of raw linseed oil. The wound should be well bathed three or four times daily with cold water, and, after bathing, a cooling lotion, as the ordinary "White Lotion," composed of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water, applied after bathing. In a few days the inflammation will subside, when the animal may be put to work. The application of a little oxide of zinc ointment two or three times daily will stimulate the growth of hair.

Second Form.—When the skin is cut, the same constitutional treatment should be adopted. The patient should be tied so that he cannot lay down, the wound thoroughly cleansed, and all foreign substances, as sand, gravel, etc., removed; partially detached tissue that will not likely be to heal should also be removed. It is not good practice to stitch wounds in this locality (unless the limb can be kept straight by the use of splints, which is very difficult), as the bending of the knee will surely tear out the suture, and probably some skin with it, and thus increase the blemish. The wound should be bathed regularly, and the white lotion or a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or other good disinfectant used, and the skin kept in position by bandages or plasters.

Third Form.—When the skin is cut, and more or less lacerated, exposing the tendon and puncturing the synovial bursa, there will be an escape of synovia, generally called joint-oil—a thin, oily-looking, straw-colored fluid. This escape of synovia need not cause alarm, as it is not "open joint," the bursa that is opened being that for the supply of synovia for the tendon where it passes over the bone, and is not in direct connection with the joint. Cases of this kind often present alarming symptoms, the limb swelling from the foot to the elbow, the knee-joint becomes greatly enlarged, and the discharge of synovia profuse. Constitutional disturbance is often greater than in the cases cited, but still recovery usually takes place. In addition to the constitutional treatment already mentioned, it is well to give diuretics and febrifuges, as three-dram doses of nitrate of potassium, two or three times daily. Local treatment is much the same as for the second form, but the application of cold water should be more continuous for a few days. It is good practice to arrange a rubber hose, either attached to a hydrant or to an elevated barrel containing cold water, so that there will be a small stream continuously running over the joint, until the acute inflammatory stage has passed. Some recommend the application of splints extending from the fetlock to the elbow, and bandaged so as to prevent flexion of the knee. This practice is good in theory, but is hard to carry out in practice.

Fourth Form.—When the tendon has been penetrated, the capsular ligament of the joint punctured, and the bones of the articulation exposed, the case is a very serious one, and the best recovery that can take place will result in a stiff knee. Hence, unless the animal be very valuable for breeding purposes, it is better to destroy him. The constitutional symptoms are severe and the local pain excessive. If treatment is attempted, the constitutional treatment already mentioned should be followed, the patient placed in slings, the limb splinted, but the wound left uncovered, and constant application of cold water, with frequent dressings with carbolic or other lotions applied. If treatment succeeds in checking the synovial discharge, the constant irrigation may be discontinued and the ordinary treatment continued. Any of these forms of broken knees, except the first, will leave more or less of a scar or blemish to indicate the fact that the injury has at some time been received.

Fifth Form.—When one or more of the bones are fractured, treatment is useless, hence the animal should be destroyed.

"WHIP."

"Amgreys"

The following discursive article on the latest American horse-breeding experiment, is taken from the *Daily Mail*, of Manchester, Eng., and is well worth reading, not only by draft-horse breeders, but by the light-horse men as well. It will be recalled that, as explained in "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" of Sept. 4th, the intention is to use gray Shires and Clydesdales for a foundation, possibly infusing some gray Percheron blood later on:

"The American Government, led by President Roosevelt, has made up its mind to rob England, if it may be, of her undoubted supremacy in heavy-horse breeding. An extremely interesting experiment, suggesting—perhaps founded on—the wise ordinances of Edward I., is now being undertaken with this view. The official horse-buyer for the republic has been touring Britain throughout the summer, as the usual habit is of American buyers, and has shipped a number of fine mares and stallions.

"The majority have been brought from Wales and the northern counties, and consist of more or less equal numbers of Shires and Clydesdales. These are to stock a new stud farm, and from the cross a new breed, with a special studbook, and a distinctive title, is to be established. I understand that the name selected is "Amgrey," which carries its derivation on its face. The American Government, with the same curious preference asserted both by Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Armour, has only purchased gray horses, of the pick of which England is now bereft, since, as well as the purchases of the American Government, Mr. Armour has taken the two best geldings he could find. The expectation is that gray color will be as permanent an attribute of these "Amgreys" as their peculiar shade of chestnut is of the Suffolk Punches.

THE LONGEVITY OF GRAYS.

"In England, some prejudice exists against grays, though the old gray horse is still an almost proverbial presence on the farm. They are especially objected to in a park team, but perhaps there is something in the American contention that the prejudice is wholly due to English laziness. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Armour have proved that a gray can keep his looks as well as a bay if he is strenuously groomed. They reckon, perhaps, without our weather; but there is certainly no bona-fide objection other than aesthetic to gray color. It may even have distinct virtues. Some of the best judges of a horse, and those who have most clearly studied the more practical problems of heredity, consider it proved that grays are distinctly longer lived than other horses. It does not, of course, follow that the color is dominant and can be maintained as one of the distinctive marks of a breed. Still, the preference is interesting, and the experiment worth making.

"No better breeds than the Clydesdales and Shires could have been selected. The one defect of the Shire is clumsiness, the one defect of the Clydesdale lightness. On this ground, it has for some time been agreed by English breeders that the two breeds ought never to have been separated; and the Clydesdale certainly shows a tendency to develop nimbleness, at the expense of the cardinal qualities proper to the heavy horse. Hence the wisdom of the American Government. Their experiment should especially concern every English horse-breeder, and one could wish that our own Government would feel similar concern. Its attention to horse-breeding as a part of the agricultural wealth of the country has terribly deteriorated since Henry VIII. set up his draft-horse studs in the neighborhood of Newmarket. The American Government has kept its scheme very quiet, but now that the first purchases are made, there is no reason for withholding criticism.

PERCHERONS AND SHIRE.

"The tour of Mr. Armour's grays, now on their way to New York, has been partly responsible. It has clinched the old belief that English heavy horses are supreme the world over. We all admired his team of six grays. Their docility was as astonishing as the capacity of their trainer. Even the wheelers, weighing well over a ton, had paces that suggested a Welsh pony rather than the Falstaffian carrier of 'a ton of flesh.' Nevertheless, as draft horses, they do not compare with our Shires in the judgment of any specialist. They have not the bone; their weight is largely due to the fatness which rounded their limbs, and certainly lent them spectacular virtue. Their feet, an admirable touchstone for draft horse are indifferent. Nor have they the power of 'stroke.' All who have admired the horses in Rosa Bonheur's picture will at once recognize the breed. There is no doubt about the Percheron, and few more comely horses are found. Many hundreds have been imported into America from Normandy, and for some years they have been taken as the ideal type of draft horse.

"They have never been so considered in England. Even those who most unfeignedly admired Mr. Armour's grays had to recognize that for the proper work of a draft horse, they were inferior, not only to our show horses, but to many of the workaday Shires on the farms. Indeed, the two breeds cannot very well be compared. They are as different as chalk from cheese; the fine feathers on the legs, reckoned so highly by English judges, are as pleasing in English eyes as the Percheron smoothness to the Normandy dealer. In a great measure, owing to this difference of taste, the King's Shires were not universally successful in competition in the United States, but it is now almost universally acknowledged that their breed is supreme when hard and continuous work is in question, and, in our eyes, their manifest power is the proper basis of their beauty.

CLIMATE AND STAMINA.

"Several vital questions in breeding, indeed in general questions of heredity, are likely to be illustrated in this American experiment, in which it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt, a great judge of horseflesh, is showing keen personal interest.

Why England has been supreme in the breeding of animals, has never been determined. But with the progress of scientific inquiry, it becomes clearer every year that English sheep, English cattle, English horses, even English pigs, poultry, and pigeons, owe as much to the soil and climate as to the breeder. What the quality is, no one can determine. It exists in high measure in Ireland, and, it is thought, in parts of Australia. Some English counties have it, some have not. Cattle proper to South Devon lose quality when transferred to the north. Southdown sheep deserve their title because the South Downs are the making of them. Cart horses flourish from generation to generation in the fen country of the Eastern Midlands.

"One is driven to the conclusion that in the air of England and Ireland is a something which tends to fix species and maintain quality. Can it, for example, be an accident that, since athletic contests became international, Irishmen, whether living for the time in Ireland and America, have jumped further and higher, and thrown weights further than all other people; and that, at the same time, nearly all the more famous jumpers among horses, with recent exceptions from Australia and Canada, derive from Ireland? In Belgium, the school of horse-jumping, Irish is a recognized synonym for lithe. Other breeding centers are found, of course, and some—in Hungary, for example, and even Russia—have great qualities; but it remains that practically all the great flocks and herds of the world are forced to come to England if they wish to maintain the strength and purity of their stock. Generally speaking, the breeding of pure species has failed. The heavy horses by which the Argentine at one time set store, proved, when exported, miserably short of stamina and endurance. No country has produced any horses at all comparable with our prize Hays or the best of our ponies. Especially have South America and North America, up to the line of the lakes, failed to keep their stock true. The American trotter, supreme in its way, is not, of course, a set and standard breed.

"Will any better fortune befall the 'Amgreys,' or will the first consignment, already transported, to New York, need a continual flow of recruits from England? The founders of the breed are beyond reproach. We know the excellence of the Clydesdale and Shire when crossed. We know that good specimens have been bought. But it has to be proved whether they keep their peculiar qualities and features on an alien soil, and whether the color will prove a permanent attribute. The whole problem of color is mysterious. It is curious to notice that black, the color of the old heavy war horse, has tended to disappear. No black has ever won the Derby, and the color is one of the rarest among prizewinners in any class. White has also retired before bay, brown and chestnut, now the master colors.

"Accident may have much to do with this, but in any case the attempt of the American Government should be watched with great interest; and

it would be to the good if the Board of Agriculture would follow the Americans in the form of attention paid to the breeding industry in England and Ireland. It is a source of wealth at present not rated nearly high enough in this country."

STOCK

More on Alberta Steers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In discussing the question of feeding steers, which your correspondent put forward last week, I would say with the exception of the straw his plan seems to be alright. Unless he has plenty of turnips, straw is of no use for feeding steers; besides if he gives them a good feed of hay in the morning, as proposed, they won't eat straw. The green feed is all right. They do well on it. The barley chop should help them a lot. It becomes merely a question of will they pay for it. Given good cattle I believe they will. For ourselves, we are going to feed some this winter and they won't get anything except the hay with all the salt they want. I would advise your correspondent to dump a few loads of straw around three sides of his shed and fix it so that the cattle can't get at it. It will keep the wind out and make it warm every way. I may say that the cattle are looking well around here just now, having got over the pinch of the hard winter and late spring.

Sullivan Lake.

JOHN LEITHEAD.

Milk as well as Meat in the Farmer's Cow.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For some years there has been a tendency more or less general among Canadian and American breeders, to give more attention to the milking function in Shorthorns. There is less specialization and more diversification preached in agriculture to-day than there was ten or a dozen years ago. Farmers seem to be coming to a realization of the fact that the type of cattle they require is one in which the milk and beef producing functions are combined. The question is will it be wise for Shorthorn breeders to depart from that type which has constituted the standard of excellence ever since the days of Amos Cruickshank, deviate from that standard quite as radically as the Aberdeenshire breeders deviated from the accepted standards of their time when force of circumstance impelled them to produce their famous "rent-paying" kind of cattle, and change the models of the Shorthorn world? We believe that it will. For economic reasons, because of the particular conditions under which agriculture in Scotland was followed half a century ago, the Sittydon transformations were



RANCHING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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imperative. Scotch feeders required a quick-maturing, thick-fleshed, low-set kind of cattle. Cruickshank simply read aright the times a little earlier than his neighbors and made himself the leader of that movement which had so marked an effect on Shorthorn breeding for the past half century. Economic conditions and the type of farming practiced in America seems to require that a type of cattle shall be evolved in which combined with the beef-making characteristics of the Scotch cattle there shall be a strong infusion of the milking power as well. The American farmer requires a beef-producing, deep-milking kind of cattle, not a kind in which the two functions are entirely separate, as they are in nearly every existing breed worthy of a name. There are few farmers in this country at the present time, and their number will be even smaller twenty years hence, who are in a position to specialize in either beef or milk production. They require general-purpose, not special-functioned cattle, and their requirements will be filled from some source, if not by the Shorthorns then by some other less desirable breed.

It is amusing sometimes to hear men speak of breed type as if it were a sacred thing. Men whose sanity can be doubted on no other point will gravely argue that it is a sacrilege to meddle with an existing breed standard, to work towards any improvement or change not subscribed to by the originators of the breed itself. A more mischievous hypothesis never rose in human mind. Perfection will never be reached, it can only be striven for. It is no nearer attainment to-day in Shorthorns than it was in Cruickshank's time. Cruickshank's notion of what constituted it he derived from a study of the conditions surrounding him. He saw that for those conditions a certain type of Shorthorn was required. He produced that type. That it became the standard of the world is only an incident. Conditions produce our ideals of perfection, and ideals produced by conditions in one hemisphere are not necessarily ideals adapted to conditions in another. Briefly, this is the relationship that exists between the modern Shorthorn and agriculture as it is followed on this continent. We are following a system of farming that is general in type. We require a type of cattle that fits into it. The Shorthorns do not adapt themselves wholly to it, neither does any beef or dairy breed. Sooner or later a kind of cattle will be produced adapted to our peculiar situation just as the Scotch breeders developed a kind suited to theirs. It may require another Cruickshank to affect a transformation in our ideals or our notion of what we require may change gradually. It may be from Shorthorns the new type develops, or it may be from any other breed. We do not believe that there is a real dual-purpose breed yet in existence, but we are convinced that in America, at least, it will ultimately be produced. Conditions demand it and breeders cannot hope to stifle that demand by working antagonistic to it.

Gilbert Plains.

J. J. Mc.

Home of Manitoba Winter Fair Nearing Completion.

Activities at Brandon indicate that the Manitoba winter fair of the future will be an institution of some considerable proportions if the livestock

associations continue to vote for the holding of it in the wheat city, about midway between the business portion of the town and the exhibition grounds—the new winter fair building is rapidly nearing completion. One can scarcely realize the size, cost, and convenience of this building until he has examined it from all sides. In extent it is 120 by 228 feet with an arena 50 by 100 in the center, stabling room for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine at each end, a showroom for poultry on the second floor and large halls for the holding of public meetings. The whole is steam heated and in connection with the heating plant are appliances and equipment for slaughter demonstrations. The architectural appearance of the building is most pleasing and its situation is within a block of the C. N. R. line leading out of the city.

In the building of the winter fair arena the citizens of Brandon have displayed most unusual liberality as practically the full cost has been subscribed by residents. That it will result in making Brandon the natural rendezvous of the livestock fraternity there is no doubt, but the problem of how matters between the proprietors of the winter fair building and the livestock associations will finally be adjusted remains to be solved. There is also the question of how and to what extent the Provincial Government will assist the associations in holding the fair or other livestock functions that may be inaugurated and held in the new winter fair building. So far, we understand the Provincial Government has not endorsed the action of the Brandon citizens in their endeavors to secure the winter fair as a permanent institution in their city but would have preferred that such an event have its locale nearer the agricultural college. Objection, however, to a grant in aid of the fair, should not be raised upon such ground, as Brandon is essentially a farmer's center and no harm can result from the distribution of facilities for agricultural education over the Province.

While upon the subject it is pertinent to suggest that intending exhibitors at the next winter fair which has been decided upon for some time in March, get ready their livestock as the prize list is quite liberal especially, for the best fat steer, and competition is likely to be keen.

FARM

Feeding Value of Some of our Clovers and Grasses.

This season we have received frequent inquiries regarding the feeding value of hay made from such crops as barley, wheat, oats and prairie grass. The frequency with which this enquiry has been made coupled with the fact that a considerable portion of the regular cereal crops in some districts has this year been harvested as hay leads us to believe that some authoritative information concerning some of these hay crops, their average composition, together with the proportions of indigestible nutrients which they contain may be of general interest. As was pointed out by a correspondent in these columns some weeks ago we have no data from our own

experiment stations covering this point. This is unfortunate for several reasons. Prairie hay, for example, varies widely in composition and in digestibility in different localities. Soil and climatic conditions in some measure influence it in this respect. It is the same with other grasses considered in the tables. However, these data have been compiled from a review of the work of a number of different experiment stations in United States and in Eastern Canada, and while the figures cannot be taken as absolutely accurate for our crops and conditions, they are correct enough to be of service in determining, relatively at least, the values of the various bulk-feeding stuffs at our disposal. The first table shows the average composition of these feeds, the second their digestible nutrients per 100 pounds.

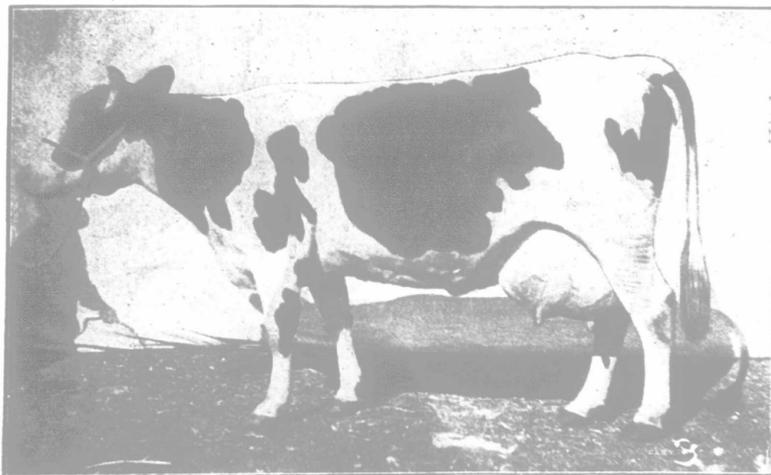
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION.

Feeding Stuff	Water	Ash	Protein	Carbon-hydrates and Fat	Crude Fibre
Alfalfa	8.4	7.4	14.3	44.9	25.0
Alsike	9.7	8.3	12.8	43.6	25.6
Red Clover	15.3	6.2	12.3	41.4	24.8
Oat Hay	15.0	5.2	9.3	41.3	29.2
Barley Hay	15.0	4.2	8.8	47.3	24.7
Prairie Hay	6.8	8.3	6.0	49.0	30.1
Timothy	13.2	4.4	5.9	47.5	29.0
Wild Oat Hay	14.3	3.8	5.0	52.1	25.0
Fodder Corn	42.2	2.7	4.5	36.3	14.3

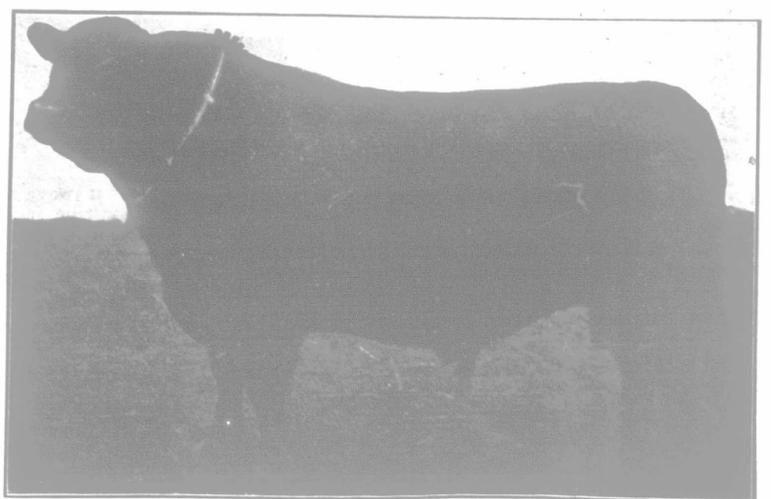
POUNDS OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS PER 100 LBS.

Food Stuff	Total dry matter	Protein	Carbo-hydrates and Fats	Total	Nutritive Ratio
Alfalfa	91.6	11.0	42.3	53.3	1:3.8
Alsike	90.3	8.4	46.1	54.5	1:5.5
Red Clover	84.7	6.8	39.6	46.4	1:5.8
Oat Hay	91.1	4.3	50.1	54.4	1:11.6
Prairie Hay	94.4	3.7	45.5	49.2	1:12.3
Fodder Corn	20.7	1.0	12.5	13.5	1:12.5
Barley Hay	91.8	4.0	50.8	54.8	1:12.7
Timothy Hay	86.8	2.8	46.5	49.3	1:17

These figures give a fair idea of the composition, digestibility and value of these nine grasses. No experiments have been conducted to determine the proportion of digestible nutrients in wild oat hay, but for the rest the figures are accurate and reliable. The value of any feeding stuff is largely measured by the amount of digestible protein which it contains and the proportions which that protein material bears to the carbohydrates and fat. In this respect it will be observed that alfalfa is easily first, and that the other legumes have a feeding value considerably greater than the other grasses discussed. Prairie hay is fifth in the list with a feeding value almost the same as fodder corn, and barley hay. These figures give barley hay a rather lower showing than this plant usually makes in feeding tests. Barley and oats used for hay are usually regarded as of about equal for feeding purposes. Here barley shows a little wider in nutritive ratio. Timothy, it will be seen, is low as a nutritious feeding stuff. Give the digestible protein in alfalfa and timothy a similar money value and when one ton of the former hay is worth ten dollars a ton, the latter is worth two dollars and fifty cents. Actually as wide a difference as this may not exist but it has been proven by practical experimental work that alfalfa possesses nearly five times the feeding value of timothy. Prairie hay is most conspicuous in the above tables on account of its high crude fibre content. Fibre is not



COLANTHA 4th's JOHANNA.
The World's Champion Cow in her eight-year-old form.



CHAMPION GALLOWAY BULL AT THE ROYAL, 1907. CHANCELLOR OF BALLYBOB

POULTRY

Selecting and Managing Poultry.

entirely valueless in a feeding stuff, fifty per cent. of it perhaps is digestible, but its digestion requires a considerable expenditure of energy, this energy comes from the animal body or from combustion of a quantity of nutritive matter, so that actually a diminutive may result in the material available for animal sustenance where great quantities of fibrous foods are consumed. Prairie hay is not by any means this kind of a feeding stuff as stock feeders generally know, but it verges towards this class more than any other in the grasses enumerated. Wheat straw contains the largest quantity of crude fibre of any food met with in this country. It analyses as high as forty per cent. in this material, and if fed in large quantities its digestion may involve the combustion of a greater amount of nutritive material than can be derived from it. This material is drawn from the other food or from the animal body and the straw instead of serving to build up tissue or sustain the processes of life leads to a decrease in the materials designed to perform these functions.

Fodder corn does not enter very largely into the average western feeding ration but the figures quoted will give some idea of its value as a roughage food. The kind of corn to which these data refer was the common dent variety cut when the kernel was beginning to glaze, a stage easily reached by corn in this country. It was cured by stooking in the field. While notoriously low in dry matter, protein and other nutritive material, it is better food than timothy and about equal to oats, prairie or barley hay. It would add some succulence to a winter feeding ration, and is valuable on this account, and for the variety it would give to the animals diet.

Plowing and Afterwards.

Fall plowing is much delayed by the late harvest and later threshing, yet in some parts good progress is being made in turning stubble. One who has followed the trend of opinion upon the practice of fall plowing would hardly believe that in so few years it would become general after the crop failures that followed its first introduction. The secret of success with fall plowing is found in two circumstances, one is that rains have been more liberal, and the other is that the harrows or packer have generally followed the plow. With rains as prevalent as they have been in many parts the past few years there is a danger of forgetting the importance of harrowing but a man should remember that he is taking a big risk to leave his land over winter without packing. The weather may pack it for him or it may not. Our soil is peculiar and requires intelligent handling to make it productive in our short seasons with their extremes of rains and sunshine.

The successful management of our soils requires that the plowed land shall lay closely and compactly upon the subsoil so that the rain may sink into it and the moisture from below move up without any abrupt interruption at the furrow bottom. Without packing of some sort after fall plowing such a condition cannot exist and the top soil becomes a dry powder almost incapable of conducting moisture until it has had a thorough soaking with rain. We should try first to have a deep feeding ground for roots and a larger reservoir of plant food by deep plowing and then cultivate it on the surface to get it into the proper mechanical condition to conserve moisture for the crops.

Whether or not we plow deep enough is a question that also deserves some consideration. It must be potent to all that on our older lands there is about six inches of soil on the surface that has had a lot of hard cropping without much renovating, manuring or additions of vegetable matter in the shape of sod. In such soils it is quite probable that deeper plowing especially where there is a hard furrow floor would result in larger crops of better quality. At any rate, the plan is worth a conclusive trial.

Ontario Grown Alberta Red.

Two years ago a farmer near Greenwood, Ontario, sowed some Alberta Red wheat and finds that it produces there a very desirable milling wheat. Ontario millers who have tested its milling qualities pronounce it superior to western grown wheat. It yields better than the ordinary Ontario winter wheat and is harder. At the farm in question grain threshed from the sheaf at one o'clock in the afternoon was eaten in biscuit for tea that evening, the baker rating the flour extra good.

with vermin, as most poultry houses do, proceed now to clean it out. Remove the roost fixtures, nests, etc., and give the whole inside of the building a thorough disinfection. Use a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid and put it on with a spray pump or whitewash brush. If the hens are lousy put in a box of loose pliable earth for a dust bath, and dust the hens with some of the powder preparations found on the market. If the house has no windows put one or two in at once, and let the upper half of the sash of each be provided with cotton or muslin instead of glass. This will ensure plenty of fresh air getting in and of the house, being dry and healthy. The theory which formerly so largely prevailed among poultrymen, that winter conditions, should conform in the matter of warmth as nearly as possible to those of summer, is now pretty well exploded. Experience has shown that hens will do better in a cold house where the air is pure and dry than they will in a warm house with its usual foul, damp atmosphere. During the past few years a vast amount of experimental work has been done on this point and in general the results may be summed up as showing that sunlight and fresh air, food and individuals being equal, are the essential things to be considered in a poultry house designed for housing winter layers. There is a happy medium of course which is the ideal. It is easier to run to extremes in the matter of airy houses than it is to make them too warm, and it is a little awkward to try to indicate in a general way what manner of house will produce this much desired happy medium between too much warmth and too much air. Ordinarily a reasonable man understands what is required.

The main points to be considered in feeding for winter egg production are, that there should be a good supply of green food, meat food, and grain. The green food may be supplied by feeding cabbage, mangolds or turnips, clover or clover leaves, steamed in a mash makes a good green food, but clover is none too plentiful in this country. Meat is an essential article of diet for layers and may be supplied in the form of ground bone, cooked offal such as beef heads, or in the form of animal meat or beef scrap. Care should be taken not to feed partially decayed meat, as it is not healthful. As a grain food wheat is undoubtedly the most popular and best food for fowl in this Province. It is a good food, nourishing and much relished by poultry. Oats should be a first-class food, but owing to their large per cent. of hull, they are not relished by chickens, they are for this reason, too, somewhat indigestible. Barley likewise is high in hull percentage but otherwise makes a satisfactory and good egg-producing food. Bran and shorts are both extensively used in making mashes and soft foods. They are excellent to use in maintaining the health of the flock.

At the present time the tendency among poultrymen is to discontinue the use of mashes and soft foods. After using mashes for years, apparently successfully too, advanced thinkers have suddenly discovered that a hen's digestive organs are not adapted to digesting soft foods, but rather that they are peculiarly fitted for a diet of dry, whole grain. Poultrymen, more than anybody else seem to be extremists. Hence, when the dry feed theory was evolved, no poultryman was satisfied until he had gone the complete limit and discarded entirely the use of soft or mash foods. Mashes, however, are quite valuable still as a food in egg production and used in their proper place and in moderation make an extremely valuable addition to the diet. A good feeding plan where mash is used is as follows: Early in the morning the hens are given half a handful each of grain. This is buried in the litter on the floor. Thus the fowls get exercise (a very necessary thing) in searching for it and at the same time keep themselves warm. At noon give them two handfuls of grain for every dozen hens, again in the litter, also all the roots they will eat. About four o'clock in the afternoon is the best time to feed the mash, though opinions on the point differ. Some prefer feeding it in the morning but the objection to this is that the hens become gorged with food early in the forenoon, and thus take to the roost for the rest of the day, which is usually followed by the hens becoming too fat, and the egg record small. Objections are made to feeding the mash at night on the ground that it is digested quickly and the bird has not sufficient food to last it during the long winter night, but this objection is overcome by giving a little whole grain after the mash at night. A good mash is one composed of equal parts, bran, shorts and ground oats. To this add

Poultry farming in this country divides itself into two distinct seasons, the summer and the winter. Any person giving a reasonable amount of attention to his work can produce eggs in the summer season when they are cheap; conditions then are ideal for egg production. It is as natural for fowls, too, to lay in the spring and summer as it is for most wild and domesticated animals to produce their young at that season. The winter, however, is the season during which the largest profits are to be made from this industry, so we must change nature's order and induce egg laying then, and if a fair amount of attention is given it is quite as easy to produce eggs at this season of the year as any other. There are a number of factors to be considered in the matter of winter egg production, three of which we are going to discuss briefly here, viz., the stock, the housing and the feed.

An ideal bird for winter egg production is the pullet that is mature about November 1st, that is strong and vigorous and comes from a good laying strain. Breed has some influence in egg performance but more depends on the strain than on the breed. The pullets likely to give the best account of themselves in winter egg laying are those with good strong constitutions and abundance of vigor. Constitution in a hen is indicated by a deep, full body, not too scraggy a neck and a good breast. A short, rather blunt beak, well crooked and a bright eye are generally regarded as indications of constitutional vigor. The breed is of minor consideration, though for this country, such utility breeds as Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons are to be preferred to the more indifferent laying Asiatic's or the more tender Mediterranean's. Choose the breed you prefer and then by a system of selection and elimination develop from it a strain of hens that are profitable producers in the winter season. To accomplish this it is necessary to find out and to know what each individual in the flock is doing in the matter of egg laying. A pen of twelve hens may be averaging four or five eggs per day say in November and December, which is a good enough average for a pen of this size at this season. But in this number there is bound to be four or five individuals that are laying only two or three eggs a month and others again laying twenty-five or thirty. In building up a laying strain, then, from the existing flock, and this is by all means the wisest course to pursue, eggs for hatching should always be taken from the best producers, from those that lay most abundantly during the early fall and winter. If this is not done and the eggs for setting selected indiscriminately it is very likely, in fact it is certain that the greater proportion of them will come from hens that lay well in the spring but are indifferent winter layers. Trap nests are a good means of distinguishing the money makers from the boarders. Used consistently they very soon open a man's eyes to facts which he never dreamed existed before. He will find that he has hens in his flock that are paying him handsome profits and others that are doing little more than consuming his feed. Hens differ more in the matter of egg production than cows do as milkers. Select your breeders from among the best producers.

To get pullets of such birds as Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, mature about November 1st, it is necessary to hatch them in April. Later chicks do not, as a rule, begin laying until December. Next to pullets, yearling hens make the best winter layers, that is if they have moulted early. To induce early moulting it is a good plan to reduce the rations of the flock about July 1st, turn them on to a grass range and feed them lightly. The idea is to make them live on grass and water and stop egg production. After being treated thus for three or four weeks the return to good laying rations will induce a quick growth of new feathers and thus save time. Hens two years old and over seldom lay well.

With a good flock, then, of early hatched pullets from good layers, and yearling hens that have moulted in July or August, we are ready to proceed to the actual business of producing winter eggs. The first point to take up is housing. No matter what kind or style of a house you have make it clean and light and provide for the admission of abundance of air. If the floor is covered with a foot or two of manure and litter, the present is the time to clean it out. If it reeks

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.1	25.0
.3	14.3

100 LBS.

Nutritive Ratio
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1:55
1:5.8
1:11.6
1:12.3
1:12.5
1:12.7
1:17

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ten per cent. animal meal unless we have no green bone or cooked meat. These ingredients are mixed together in a dry state, after which is added steeped clover or alfalfa, which has been prepared by getting a pailful of leaves or cut hay, and scalding it with boiling water. This should be done early in the morning, and the bucket kept covered with a thick sack all day. It will be warm at night if kept in a warm place. The liquid in the scalded clover is usually sufficient to moisten the meal that has been mixed. The aim should be to have one third of the ration in bulk, of clover or alfalfa. If this is not at hand cabbage may be used but it is not as good. After the mash a small amount of grain should be given in the straw. Water should be within easy reach at all times. It is also a good plan to have oyster shell or grit available at all times. Hens require the lime for shell making.

This is not necessarily the only method of feeding by which success can be attained. There are almost as many different ways of feeding hens for winter egg production as there are men engaged in the poultry business. We have simply outlined one which we know from experience, is good. It seems correct in theory, certainly it works out satisfactorily in practice. It may be of some little use as a model to those who are only commencing to think about winter egg production, and the money making possibilities which such a business, carefully managed, holds.

Horticulture and Forestry

Ontario Fruit Shipments Off in Quality.

The Ontario fruit crop is poor this year, especially in quality. The fruit coming into this country just at present is not up to the average of former years, and shippers are not grading the stock as closely as they should. The other day at Saskatoon, Dominion Government Inspector McNeil, condemned two cars for being overgraded. Apples marked grade A were found to be away below requirements for fruit of that standard. This particular shipment was too thickly sprinkled with small and spotted apples of which fruit of the first grade should be entirely free. One car was from Lucknow and the other from Dunnington, Ontario.

The Dominion Fruit Marks Act of 1907, imposes a serious penalty on shippers and sellers of fruit in packages that are falsely marked. Section eight provides that any person violating any of the provisions of that Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar and not less than twenty-five cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of the Act, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Ontario packers and shippers give little attention to the requirements of the Act for either packing or grading, and a great bulk of apples now coming forward are not only graded up higher than they should be, but the packing is at fault as well, the packages being "faced" in such a manner as to give a false

representation of the contents of the barrel or box. All this is going to work ultimately to the disadvantage of the Ontario shipper and producer. The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is preparing to enforce the provisions of the Fruit Act more generally this year than hitherto. Already large shipments of fruit have been inspected and the grading condemned in various parts of the West.

Some Experience with Bees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The article in your issue of September 11th, describing our apiary, while in the main accurate, in some respects may prove misleading. It is true that we have had ten years' experience in keeping bees in this climate, but it is only the last three that we have had sufficient colonies to give value to that experience and the most important question of all is yet unanswered; that is, how many colonies can be profitably kept in one yard. On the answer to this question the whole matter depends, for, if only fifty or sixty colonies can be kept in one place, bee-keeping cannot be carried on as a sole industry, though it might still prove remunerative as a side-issue. In 1905, we doubled our colonies and averaged about seventy pounds surplus honey per colony. In 1906, we nearly doubled and averaged over ninety-five pounds per colony. This year we increased by a third and will average about seven pounds. This year was certainly unfavorable and our method of management was entirely unsuited to it. As we were making increase in the early summer when there was a fair honey flow and worked our colonies for the fall flow which, for the first time in our experience, was an entire failure. A few things from which no increase was made gave good results. I am inclined to think that with a different method of management a fair crop could have been harvested.

One or two minor errors in the above-mentioned article we would like to correct. Swarming cannot be prevented by cutting out queen cells, though it may be delayed to some extent. To prevent it, more drastic methods are needed, and it is doubtful whether it can be entirely prevented profitably. We do not leave fifty pounds of honey with a colony for the winter, but see that each weighs not much less than fifty pounds, hive and all. This means about twenty pounds of honey. Hives weighed in going into the cellar for winter and again on coming out in spring, showed a loss varying from five to fourteen pounds, which represents the amount of honey consumed in nearly six months.

It is true, that I have experimented with different varieties of clover, but these experiments have been on too small a scale to materially effect the honey crop. If there is any subject on which bee-keepers are agreed, it is that it does not pay to grow anything for bee-pasturage alone. Throwing down white clover seed in waste places is good practice, it will root and thrive almost anywhere. If the bee-keeper is laying down any land to grass, a mixture of alsike clover will improve the quality of hay and yield honey as well. Many American bee-keepers make a practice of giving, or selling at half-price, alsike seed to any farmer within two miles of their apiary. I have found this clover stand the winter well, provided it is not pastured too late.

WILLIAM L. COUDER, per Couper Bros.

[Where bee-keeping is carried on extensively, the yard is often divided and some of the colonies moved away ten or fifteen miles. Where clover is plentiful, we have known about two hundred colonies to be kept

in one yard, but we would not expect to see a yard that size store much honey on the bloom ordinarily found on the prairie. We think it is the general practice to allow as little swarming as possible in early season, but to work the yard so as to get strong colonies when the best flow is on, then as soon as the brood cells are open and over flowing put on a super for stores. Ed.]

DAIRY

Records make Herd Improvements Quicker and Surer.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been keeping milk records since January, 1905, weighing the milk night and morning, and find that it makes dairying more interesting, not only for myself, but for my hired help also. It is also a check on careless milkers. I do not think it takes more than half a minute to weigh each cow's milk, when they are giving sufficient to make it necessary to empty the pail. But where cows are going dry, and two or three could be milked into the pail before emptying it, it would, of course, take longer to weigh each cow's milk separately. I use a hand Babcock milk-tester. The cow which I considered my best turned out to be one of my poorest in 1905, while the cow that I had decided to dispose of turned out to be one of the best. Here are their records for 1905:

The first cow, one-half Ayrshire, 8 years old, gave over 40 pounds per day at her best, and in the year gave 5,050 pounds of 3.6-per-cent. milk. The latter, a high-grade Shorthorn, 4 years old, seldom gave over 25 pounds milk per day, yet in the year she gave 5,075 pounds of 5-per-cent. milk. My best cow, 8 years old, a high-grade Shorthorn, gave a daily average of 20.4, or 7,446 pounds in the year, test 4.4 per cent.; while my poorest cow, 2 years old, a daughter of the last cow, by a prizewinning Shorthorn bull, gave a daily average for the time in milk of 8.2 pounds, test 3.6 per cent. I have another heifer from the same cow, by an Ayrshire bull, which gave 6,500 pounds milk, of 4-per-cent. test, the same year. In other words, I think prize-winning Shorthorn bulls are a good thing to steer clear of if one is milking his cows.

With regard to why I started keeping records, first got the idea from Hoard's Dairyman; then I saw the records of the herd on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. I then decided to ascertain, if possible, the dairy merits of each individual, and I came to the conclusion that, after 1½ years' testing, fewer cows better handled would be more profitable from a butter-fat point of view, as we were making butter at that time.

You ask if milk records are a benefit to the man who is taking as good care of his herd as he knows how? In my opinion, that is the man that will derive the most benefit from the knowledge gained by the milk records, as he will be able to feed each cow according to the amount of butter-fat produced. Of course, he would have to consider the size of the cows as well. It is not always the largest producer of milk that produces the most fat, and she is frequently an excessive feeder. In conclusion, I would say that the records make the work of selection and herd improvement quicker and surer.

Man. FRED HALPENNY.

National Dairy Show at Chicago.

Possibly the greatest dairy show the world has ever seen was opened in the Live-stock Pavilion, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill., on the 10th inst., with all the pomp and ceremony peculiar to such an occasion. The National Mexican Band gave forth music that touched the soul of every music-lover, while the blaze of electric illumination, the richly-decorated booths of the manufacturers, the parade of choice dairy stock from many of the States and Canada, the working machinery, with the crowds in the vast amphitheatre made a picture never to be forgotten. This was the second National Dairy Show opened. About 25,000 feet of space (nearly 10,000 more than last year) was taken up with exhibits of dairy machinery, dairy supplies, dairy-stable fixings, cream separators of all sizes, variety and makes, milk-bottling machines, bottle washers that worked to perfection, doing the work faster and better than by hand, churns, butter-workers, printers, pasteurizing and sterilizing machinery, milk coolers, cans, ice-cream machinery (ice cream made while you wait), glassware, ice tools, model silos, stable fittings, water systems, roofing, milk, cream and butter exhibits—the latter attended by handsome milkmaids (that never milked a cow), in pretty costume, giving away souvenirs, butter samples advertising their particular firms—bottle caps, butter-cutting machines, dairy cleansers, ice machines, farm machinery for the dairy, salt, stock food, milk wagons, whitewashing and spraying machines, milking machines which were operated each evening, and were always a center of attraction. To particularize individual ex-



PRIZE-WINNING VEGETABLES AT WEA-KIWIN (ALTA) FAIR.

hibits would be to discriminate, and would take up too much space. Suffice it to say that everything required in the dairy industry was found here, from the cow that gives the milk to the machines that manufacture it into numberless toothsome viands which tickle the palate, and which the crowd was always ready to purchase.

The exhibits of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. E. M. Santee, consisting of photos of all classes and types of stock, of farm buildings, collected from North Carolina to Canada, showing the advancement and progress made in some sections, and the possibility of even greater progress in erecting sanitary dairy stables; also illustrations of the muslin-curtain ventilation, showing the advantages over other systems in keeping the stables dry, the air pure, and, at the same time, warm.

The Illinois, Missouri and Kansas States had exhibits of a high-class character, illustrating by chart the advantages of dairying over other lines of farming in restoring and maintaining soil fertility.

While these were educational, and the exhibit of machinery was attractive and interesting, yet the center of interest was the fine exhibit of dairy cattle. Nearly 600 head were on exhibit. Much interest was centered in the Lawson and Overton herds of Jerseys, and in the excellent exhibit of Ayrshires, the like of which is seldom seen. It was to our enterprising young breeders, R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., and Willie Hunter, to uphold the dignity of Canada in this great show, and they did so in a manner that won the admiration of the American breeders; and it is not presumption to say the Canadian Ayrshires were the center of attraction in the dairy barn. We admired the spirit in which both our Canadian and American breeders met defeat. While each were envious for top place, yet they took their losses with good grace. We would have been pleased to have seen some of the Canadian Jersey and Holstein breeders over to contest for the National ribbons. They should have fared as well as our Ayrshire breeders.

The mighty parade of cattle in the large arena was a most interesting sight; each breed-ring, brought out separately, and usually filling the arena.

Secretary Sudendori was a busy man, and always ready to remedy a grievance, if possible, and with Superintendent Reyman, of Virginia, and his assistant the machinery worked smoothly and pleasantly. Nearly 600 head of cattle were on exhibition, and every available stall was filled, which was a great contrast with the 89 head of last show. At first, the crowds were comparatively small, but the last week, every afternoon and evening, the pavilion was a center of attraction to a large concourse. It was considered on every hand that this second National Dairy Show was a grand success, without the assistance of the city. We were told that the great Corn Show received financial support from the city to the extent of \$30,000; while the Dairy Show had to pay its own way. Such a show must have a pronounced effect on the dairy world of the United States in the near future, and it is intended to make this an annual event, and each year on a larger scale.

After a very successful season of five months' continuous run, Gladstone Creamery closed down the other day for winter. This season has been exceptionally satisfactory. Gladstone butter has been among the choicest of the creamery stuff marketed in Winnipeg.

FIELD NOTES

Frosted Wheat for Ontario.

The agricultural press of Ontario, in view of the undoubted feed shortage that exists in that Province, have lately been urging on their government the advisability of doing something in some way to aid the farmers to meet the serious condition likely to arise this winter. The Department of Agriculture has been making enquiries as to the practicability of obtaining frosted wheat from these provinces, and last week gave out the following statement: "With reference to the practicability of using this wheat for feed in Ontario, the question of cost will be the determining factor. If it can be laid down here at a price that will warrant the farmers in feeding it to the hogs and other classes of stock there can be no doubt that large quantities could be marketed in Ontario and fed to advantage."

There is no question but that feed is uncommonly scarce this year in Ontario. Hay in some districts was a fair crop, but grain in most parts of the Province was a light yield. We have abundance of just such stuff here in the West as Ontario needs, a lot more than we will ourselves require for feeding purposes this winter, if the number of animals of feeding kinds now being marketed is any criterion. If Ontario farmers can afford to haul our frosted wheat down there for hog feed and sell those hogs when finished for exactly what the western farmer can procure for his, there must certainly be money in frosted wheat

as a hog-feeding stuff for the latter. But farmers here have been so busily marketing their breeding stock during the past few months that few of them have anything now to consume the damaged grain, and the indications are that livestock of all kinds is going to advance in value.

Seed Fairs in Saskatchewan.

Up to date twenty-seven agricultural societies have decided to hold seed fairs. The circuit has not been worked out yet and cannot be until all of the societies have announced their decisions. It is important that this be done immediately because a number of the fairs will be held early this year in order to find out where the best seed is before it is all sold to the elevators.

So far, only one agricultural society, Bladworth, is having a seed judging competition by itself, but it is expected under certain local conditions many more of them will take up these events. The list is as follows:

Duck Lake, Moose Jaw, Grenfell, Abernethy, Mortlach, Lloydminster, Gainsboro, Fort Qu'Appelle, Radisson, Wolseley, Lipton, Davidson, Sintaluta, Broadview, Maple Creek, Milestone, Lashburn, Esterhazy, Dubuc, Qu'Appelle, Carnduff, Saltcoats, Togo, Stoughton, Creelman, Moosomin, Arcola, and Bladworth.

A Great Corn Carnival.

The first event of the Nature of a National Corn Show was held in the City of Chicago, Oct. 5th to 10th. The Coliseum was beautifully decorated for the occasion with corn in all its stages of growth—rosettes of corn, pillars of corn, stars of corn, houses of corn, fields of corn, statues of corn, etc., were here, there and all over this great building. It was corn, corn, corn. It was as a traveller expressed himself after a trip through Illinois. When he got 50 miles from Chicago he saw field after field of corn. When he got 50 miles further, it was more corn. When he got another 50 miles it was still more corn, when he finally wanted to know "if there was anything else grown in Illinois but corn?" This corn show is the product of some of the fertile brains of the members of the Commercial Club and business men of Chicago, who contributed liberally to the project. The object was to hold a great exhibition, where the best samples of corn could be exhibited. That would give all an opportunity to study improved corn and determine the recent wonderful advance in scientific and practical corn culture. The corn-grower was enabled to study the methods which give the best results. Here the city man could get some idea of just what corn means to the country in general.

Some of the classes were open to the world. Numerous classes for best 10 ears of yellow and white, classes for best 30 ears, classes for best collections of the various varieties; then these same classes open to each of the States separately. Classes open to boys only, classes open to ladies only; judging classes, open to individuals, and also for students of agricultural colleges in the United States. There were thousands of entries of corn, and a prize-list of nearly \$70,000. And there were long ears, short ears, red, white, yellow, brown, spotted ears. Flint and dent varieties galore, as well as popcorns, freaks in corn-growing—Kaffir corn—as well as other varieties. The exhibit of the German Kali Works, showing the effect of potash on corn-growing, was most interesting and all taken from their own experimental work. The exhibit of the Illinois Agricultural College, showing the results of corn-breeding for high and low protein content, demonstrations showing the mechanical and chemical composition of the corn, and how these may be changed by breeding, also results for high and low oil in corn-breeding, were most educative.

Among the attractive exhibits was that showing the products made from corn, such as starch, syrup, sugar, glucose, oil, oil cake, germ meal, gluten meal, germ flake, dieterine, amoylin, corn rubber and several other preparations. The decorations were most handsome, and all done in corn. They consisted of traces of corn hanging from the dome, arranged displays surrounding the electric-light reflectors—corn pillars, stars, shields, miniature corn farms, real corn farms and houses—all made from corn; household articles, such as portieres, curtains, rings, etc., made from the husk and fiber, and many pretty things made from dyed corn. It is estimated the decorations cost about \$30,000.

Among the attractive features was the corn kitchen, where a comely dame and her assistants prepared, at stated times, enticing delicacies from corn products, and passed them out to the crowd. While, on the other side of the annex, where the "husking bee" was going on, were a number of joyful lads and lasses in country dress, enjoying the pulling off of the husks, the finding of a red ear and the consequent results, where the comely lass was kissed by the lads in turn, amidst her blushes. Soon out comes the fiddler, then follows the dance, in right-down country style. On the whole, this first National Corn Show was a great success, and it will likely be repeated in 1908 on a larger and grander scale. Throughout the city, the leading business houses decorated their windows with corn and corn products, which clearly demonstrated that "Corn was King" in Chicago last week.

W. F. S.

The Sheep Increase in the Western States.

The movement in sheep, that is of breeding stock, from Chicago westward, this year was unprecedented. The demand for ewes from Wyoming, Idaho and Missouri was constant all season, and offerings that bore any resemblance to sound-mouthed ewes were eagerly picked up. Nor are the western states the only districts that are going more extensively into sheep. Buyers from Kentucky and Tennessee have been making heavy purchases in Chicago all season, and a thirty per cent. increase in the breeding flocks of these States is the result. New York, too, and Michigan with Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin have made heavy purchases. There seems an insatiable demand in all these States for breeding stock. As high as seven dollars a head was this year paid for ewes that two years ago would not have sold for half this figure. All this stuff has been taken into the farming belt by experienced men and enthusiastic amateurs with a common object of raising lambs and founding flocks. The West is going into sheep again strong and sure. Kansas City and Omaha markets report the same demand for breeders. The increase in western flocks over last year is at least forty per cent. What effect this may have upon the livestock industry of these States is not just clear. One thing is certain, there will be thousands of acres of cattle land given over to sheep, and if weather conditions are favorable next summer the fall of 1908 will see the largest lamb crop ready for market that has been seen for some time.

A Ranch at Cranbrook, B C.

Cranbrook, a small but busy town about 100 miles west of the Crow's Nest, has until recently confined itself to lumber and mining interests, but horticulture seems now to be attracting the attention of some of the older inhabitants, as well as a few newcomers. Mr. Hamilton's is the largest ranch in the district. In 1898, Mr. Hamilton, a retired miner, purchased 178 acres about two miles from the town and commenced to clear and cultivate a small garden, more as affording something to occupy time and attention than as a serious business. His friends were inclined to ridicule the notion of any good results being obtained but time has proved that they were wrong and Mr. Hamilton was right.

To-day there are about 7 or 8 acres cleared and planted. The soil is a sandy loam over a gravel subsoil, the altitude about 300 feet, and the slope of the ground faces nearly due east. All around the clearing tall forest trees grow. Mr. Hamilton's experience is most interesting.

He has apple trees in bearing of the following varieties:—Royal Ann, Byng, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Alexander, Wealthy, Greening, and all seem to be doing well. He also crops Ontario preserving cherries, Bartlett and Flemish Beauty pears, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Grande Duke and Columbia plums, Italian prunes, Senator Dunlop and Brandywine strawberries, whilst currants of the varieties, White Grape, Black Naples, Black Champion and Fay's Prolific all yield largely and grow strong and well. The same may be said of red currants, gooseberries and rhubarb, whilst the potatoes being dug in the second week in September must have run to a heavy tonnage per acre. One of the largest that we could find measured 23 inches round its girth by 13 inches the other way. This was an early thoroughbred. On the highest piece of ground was a patch of "Squaw" corn which looked fairly well but a little touched by frost.

Mr. Hamilton gets his young stock from B. C. nurseries when he can, as he finds the imported trees do not do well chiefly because all stock from outside the Province must be sent to a central office at Vancouver for inspection, which frequently means a process of fumigation, and the tender plants cannot stand the delay and treatment. Owing largely to the losses from this cause he has expended in eight years some \$1500.00 on new stock and not more than one-third of the total have thrived.

The staple product of this ranch, at present, is small fruits, but apples should in a year or two take a more important place in the revenue account, for all the trees looked healthy and a good number are just coming to full bearing.

Fruit Growers' Convention.

The announcement is made that the fifteenth annual international convention of the North-West Fruit Grower's Association will be held in the city hall, Vancouver on December 4th, 5th and 6th.

In addition to the ordinary progress of the convention there will be a competition fruit display for three classes, namely: for the best five boxes of apples, five varieties, for the best display of fresh fruit, for the best box of commercial apples. These competitions are open to any fruit grower in British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, or Utah. Special rates will be available on the different railways leading to Vancouver by purchasing first class single fair tickets and taking standard certificates with them. Detailed information will be furnished by the secretary Maxwell Smith, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Rev. J. W. Graham will temporarily fill the position in the Methodist educational system left vacant by Dr. Potts.

Lawrence Gowland who assaulted and murdered Georgina Brown at Killarney was condemned to be hung on December 13th.

R. L. Borden, leader of the Dominion Conservative party has just completed a series of political meetings in Manitoba.

The Canadian Shipbuilding Co. will close their Toronto shipyards for the present because since the plumber's and machinists' strikes wages are so high that no profit can be made.

The total trade figures of Canada for the first six months of the fiscal year amounted to \$332,661,155, being an increase of \$32,156,422 over the corresponding six months of last year.

A hundred and twenty cotton spinners from various European countries stopped off in Toronto on their way home from the planters and spinners convention in Georgia. They represented seventy-six million spindles.

The Knight sugar factory at Raymond, Alta. began the season's campaign on the 16th. Beets are averaging about the same as last year, running from eight to fifteen tons per acre. Labor scarcity delayed harvesting operations to some extent.

Captain Bernier on the steamer Arctic has reached Quebec from which he sailed in July, 1906, for the far north. He says his trip has been a success, having covered 11,000 miles of sailing. Many islands were annexed and records made of them, and Capt. Bernier also brings back the records of Sverdrup, Peary and McClure.

James Druno of Jackson, Rothie, Norman, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will be judge of grades and cross-breeds and award the grand champion steer of 1907 International. Mr. Druno is the only foreigner this year on the International's judging staff. The other classes will be handled by American and Canadian experts, the car lots and steer sections being placed by stockyard men.

The Grand Trunk railway hauled their first consignment of wheat the other day, moving four cars from a point in the vicinity of Minota, down to Portage. Farmers all along the line are preparing to take advantage of the new shipping facilities and the line will aid materially in getting out this year's crop from that district. The company seem to have plenty of rolling stock as farmers are able to get cars within three days of ordering them. As yet no regular stations has been established and loading is done from the shipping platforms at the various points where stations will finally be built.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The deposed Emperor of Korea will make a visit shortly to the Crown Prince of Japan.

Employees on English railways are working day and night to perfect their organization so that the companies will be forced to recognize the union.

Robt. Carson, a Philadelphia millionaire, left five millions in his will to establish an orphanage for girls. It will be entirely undenominational.

Earthquake shocks in southern Italy on October 24th, caused widespread destruction of property and the loss of at least five hundred lives.

A financial panic was precipitated in New York, Tuesday, and several banking and trust institutions of the city have been forced to suspend. Chief among them is the Knickerbocker Trust Company, a seventy million dollar corporation that was unable to meet its obligations to its depositors. Another is the Union Trust which paid out ten million dollars to depositors in one afternoon, and now seems likely to weather the gale successfully. Other smaller banks and loan companies were similarly affected and a number of the weaker ones have gone into the hands of receivers. The scenes in Wall street have not been equalled since 1894. The banks could not get currency fast enough to meet the withdrawal of deposits payable on demand and had the federal treasury not come to their assistance the collapse of all but the strongest of financial institutions would have been complete. The trouble is due to over-speculation. Banks have loaned their funds on unsound securities, on stocks that had no real value. The depreciation of these collaterals meant severe loss to the companies holding them as security for loans. The panic among depositors which naturally followed completed the result. None of the Canadian banks doing business in New York were affected.

MARKETS

WHEAT.

The week just closed witnessed some of the most remarkable fluctuations seen in wheat prices for some time, yet the closing price on Saturday was only two cents lower than the previous Monday's opening. Winnipeg was much steadier than the American exchanges all week and trading showed less reflection of the uncertainty than at present pervades American speculative securities. The New York panic was largely responsible for the sharp vacillations that characterized Chicago and Minneapolis. The failure of a Wall Street banking and trust institution with heavy runs in full swing at several others precipitated a panic among eastern traders, and wheat along with other stocks suffered in consequence. In the Chicago exchange at one time values were changing so sharply that brokers had difficulty in executing orders within a cent or two of their clients' instructions. In addition to this the usual rumors common to the trade were afloat. The Chicago bull ring were repeatedly reported to be unloading, while another set of operators on the same exchange were rumored to be buying heavily in all futures, particularly December.

While the unsteadiness of the market was largely due to the uneasiness in all stocks in all American exchanges, there was some cause for value fluctuations from other quarters. European markets were very unstable and inclined to be lower. The Australia drought rumor is still very much in evidence. While nothing really reliable seems to filter through as to actual crop conditions in the Southern hemisphere, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Australian states will have less than an average surplus for export, some even seem inclined to the belief that Australia may become an importer if the conditions do not quickly improve. The Argentine situation shows no improvement. Some time ago the exportable surplus of the Republic was estimated at 160,000,000 bushels. Since then weather and crop conditions have not been altogether favorable and unless some improvement comes the surplus in this quarter is likely to be lower than this estimate. Drought is still affecting the Indian crop, and the usual vague reports are coming from Russia. Russia, however, increased her shipments slightly during the week. That receipts from this quarter will fall off seriously during the next month or two seems certain. It scarcely seems possible for a country facing a food famine in several provinces to remain very long a wheat exporter. Famine reports may be overdrawn but that large districts are short in food supply seems certain. There is also a chance that wheat exportation will be prohibited by an imperial ukase as was done in the famine year of 1892. With famine in Russia and droughts in India and Australia the Argentine is the only quarter from which Europe can expect a supply to come sufficient to supply her needs and keep wheat down below famine prices. It is not likely the crop there has been seriously affected yet, but if during the next two months anything serious occurs there is no telling where wheat will go to.

Grain inspections here for the week were as follows:

	Cars of old	Cars of new
One Hard	12	494
One Northern	14	522
Two Northern		491
Three		150
No. 4	11	133
Feed		34
Rejected 1		11
Rejected 2		109
No grade	1	57
Rejected		83
No. 5		28
		2093

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES.

One hard	\$1.08 1/2
One northern	1.09 1/2
Two northern	1.06 1/2
Three northern	1.02 1/2
No. 4	97 1/2
No. 5	84 1/2
Feed	74
Rejected 1—1 northern	1.04 1/2
Rejected 1—2 northern	1.01 1/2
Rejected 1—3 northern	97 1/2
Rejected 2—1 northern	1.01 1/2
Rejected 2—2 northern	99 1/2
Rejected 2—3 northern	95 1/2
Rejected one northern for seed	1.03 1/2
Rejected two northern for seed	99 1/2
Futures: October, \$1.10 1/2; November, \$1.09 1/2; December, \$1.09 1/2; May, \$1.14 1/2.	

OATS.

The oat market shows little change. The same conditions that influence the wheat market all week, affected oats to about the same extent, and trading in this cereal as a result was rather sluggish. Receipts in the local market were about the same as the week before. The bulk of the deliveries are grading number three. In Chicago and Minneapolis receipts have been heavier with cash demand more active. An American trading is rather speculative and values may decline a little as holders liquidate and business get

onto a more legitimate basis. Local deliveries totalled 217 loads. Prices are No. 1 white, 57c. No. 2 white 56c. No. 3 white, 46c.

BARLEY AND FLAX.

Deliveries of this cereal were light. There is little change in either Canadian or American barley prices. No. 3 is quoted at 71 cents and No. 4 at 63. Number one flax is selling at \$1.26, four cents lower than last week's quotations.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran, per ton	\$19 00
Shorts, per ton	20 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	34 00
Oats, chopped per ton	36 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	32 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	
Prairie	12 00 @ 13 00
Timothy	16 00
Butter—	
Fancy, fresh made creamery	
Prints	30 @ 31
Creamery, 56 lb boxes	28 @ 29
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb boxes	28
Dairy prints, extreme fancy	26 @ 27
Dairy, in tubs	23 @ 24
Cheese, Ma itoban at Winnipeg	12
Eggs, fresh, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling	26 @ 27
Potatoes	40 @ 50

LIVESTOCK.

There is a little change in the market situation. Deliveries continue steady and prices continue about the same. In the fore part of the week there was a slight falling off in export demand but towards the close prices strengthened a little and are now about a quarter higher than last report. The run of butcher's stuff continue heavy, with little change in values. Sheep and lambs are being marketed in larger numbers, but the quality of the bulk of the offerings does not warrant any advance in prices. Quite a percentage of lamb deliveries is poor half-grown stuff that sells below the figures quoted here. Hogs have fallen off in numbers and value. Quotations this week for all grades is a quarter less than a week ago. There is little prospect just at present for any advance.

Export steers, freight assumed, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Steers 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.25, choice butcher cattle, \$2.75 to \$3.00, heifers, \$2.75, cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50, bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Calves \$3.50 to \$6.00. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.00. Lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Hogs (150 to 220 lbs.) \$6.50 to \$6.25, heavier weights, \$4.25 to \$6.00, sows and stags, \$4.00 to \$4.60.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Heavy receipts all week with prices weakening a little from last quotations. Butchers' stock and hogs are being heavily marketed. Sheep and lambs about the same as last week. Native beef cattle, \$3.60 to \$5.60; fat cows, \$2.00 to \$4.15; heifers, \$2.90 to \$3.60; bulls, \$2.90 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.25; western ranges, \$2.85 to \$4.90. Hogs, choice packers, \$6.30 to \$6.50; other grades, \$5.00 to \$6.20. Sheep, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Natives, \$4.75 to \$5.50; fat westerns, \$5.75 to \$6.00; ranges, \$2.25 to \$6.65. Lambs natives, \$7.00 to \$7.50; ranges, \$7.50; feeders \$6.50.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; butcher's cattle, \$3.60 to \$4.75; bulls and cows, \$2.25 to \$3.25. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs \$4.00 to \$5.00. Hogs, choice bacon, \$6.25; lights and fats, \$6.00.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Fabian Ware, Editor of London, Eng., *Morning Post*, is spending some time in Western Canada.

A new book by Gilbert Parker, "The Weavers" is receiving much praise from the *Reviewers*.

John D. Rockefeller gave the University of Chicago \$600,000 to erect the memorial library which the university will dedicate to William Rainey Harper, first president of the institution. This gift makes Mr. Rockefeller's total donation aggregate \$28,000,000. Work on the Harper Library will be begun next spring.

The British Board of Education is about to issue a regulation insisting that every member of a teaching profession who enters a training college which receives state grants shall sign an agreement to teach for a term of years—seven for men, five for women. In case of withdrawal, a penalty of probably £20 will be enforced for every year in which the teacher does not serve.

Since the reduction of postage on British newspapers and magazines their circulation in Canada has rapidly increased. During the months of July and August 5,569 bags of British mail of this class were brought to Canada, as against 2,120 bag in the corresponding months of last year, which represents an increase of 162 per cent. In the case of Winnipeg, there was an increase of 261 per cent., Toronto 171 per cent., and Montreal 132 per cent.

SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

It is a very human but very unwarranted tendency of mankind to infer that the things we have grown up with and become accustomed to are actual necessities. In Canada we think of city street cars as indispensable, yet in Old London, where the crowds are ten, twenty, or thirty times as great as our largest, surface electric street railways are considered entirely out of the question. They handle the traffic better in London without such cars than we do ours with them.

Another illustration of the common tendency to regard accustomed conveniences as necessities is found in the public attitude toward the servant girl question. Society is all awry on that matter. It has become well-nigh impossible to secure good Canadian born housemaids, cooks and waitresses. This state of affairs is loudly lamented by the pets of Society and the proteges of Luxury as an unmitigated evil. But is it? Is it not rather a sign of the wholesome, beneficent and democratic spirit of the age that girls no longer have to bear the social stigma that attaches to domestic service in a stranger's home? Is it not fortunate that the young women are fewer and fewer who are obliged to accept positions that we would shrink from having our own daughters forced into?

Nor must we allow the admission of Chinamen to take their places. Why do we want a class of useless society ladies, living in immense, elaborately-furnished houses, and waited on by servants, either native or foreign, who must needs occupy an inferior social rank? Is that democracy? Is it Christian civilization? Is it healthy? Is it desirable in any proper sense?

Does not the easy solution of the servant question lie in the doing away largely with the need for servants by building smaller houses, furnishing them more simply and bringing about a state of affairs in which a more rational, whole-

some home life will prevail among the rich and middle-rich? If half the senseless cringing to Mother Grundy were done away with we would hear a great deal less about the servant problem.

Granted that domestic help may be needed in homes where families are large and the mothers overworked. But when the servant-girl question is adjusted, on something like a healthy basis, there will be no social reflection cast on the girl who assists a friend in such circumstances, and the young man who calls on her will be no more compromising his social standing than if he called on the daughter of the house. At present it is not so, as every young man or woman in the city very well knows.

The natural and proper repugnance of modern girls toward domestic service arises from the implied position of social inferiority, which, in the cities at least, almost invariably attaches to those who do the housework. When rich and middle-rich can no longer get servants and have to do housework themselves, it will be a grand thing for the young women and better still for the ladies who are now their mistresses. The servant-girl question is working out in the only way possible. More speed to it. May servant-girls for the aristocratic and the plutocratic rich become scarcer and scarcer.

The question also involves as one of its largest phases, hotel and restaurant service. The patronizing and often vulgar air assumed by the average guest toward dining-room waitresses and chambermaids is repulsive to every man of chivalrous instinct. We often wonder how girls with a modicum of self-respect can endure their manner and remarks. Unfortunately many of the occupants of such positions are not girls of unblemished honor, and yet people deplore the scarcity of hotel help! We wish some gentlemanly hotel proprietor would hang up a sign like this: "Our employees are Ladies: we expect only gentlemanly and ladylike guests."

Housework is honorable and noble in itself. Instil this idea into the minds of the rich as well as the poor. Eliminate the stigma of snobbery from the servant's status, and there will be plenty of respectable and desirable young women to fill all necessary places in Canadian homes.

—*Farmer's Advocate, London.*

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

In a country like this great Northwest, there are ever so many questions of family, social and national importance that constantly keep our minds busy, making it difficult to pick out one subject more than another that focuses upon itself a greater amount of interest than the rest.

But in one way or another just now, by a government report, or a press notice, or what not, does it not seem that men's thoughts are quite frequently being turned northward, to look more closely into the chances and possibilities of the Hudson Bay Route, and to consider a successful and flourishing port on the shores of the Bay, more within the range of practical politics than ever before?

What thrilling stories of Indian trapper and Hudson Bay Factor are conjured up before us as we remember the past of that huge territory stretching away up North there! Little did these brave and hardy men dream of the swift and vast development of the continent on which they lived, or that within a few years, comparatively, such would be its growth that men would be seeking all around for sufficient outlet for its riches.

But so it is to-day! The land is literally

aching for outlet, and the railways can't begin to successfully handle the gigantic volume of business coming to them. And the difficulty of the problem they are up against will increase just at the same rate as that at which land is being put under cultivation. This now is at no inconsiderable speed, but with people pouring into the country and on to the land, as they are now doing, and are sure to continue doing for years to come, the whole problem of freight transit will become far more pressing and insistent, even taking the new transcontinental routes into account. In this way also, our minds are being forced again, by the very necessities of the case, to consider an outlet to Europe from the shores of the Hudson Bay.

Not only would a fresh outlet here relieve the pressure on the other routes, but a short examination of it will show that such will be at a tremendous saving of freight charges. Railway freight charges, as we all know, are very heavy, for railways cannot be constructed and carried on for nothing, and it is in respect to these especially that the saving would be effected.

Shall we take Prince Albert as representative of that immense area which would be served by the route under consideration, and compare the distances from it to Europe as they are at present, and then as projected. And, of course, Port Churchill is the Hudson Bay port towards which even now the Canadian Northern are constructing their line.

	RAIL
As at present, Prince Albert to Montreal..	1,884
As projected, Prince Albert to Churchill..	600
Net saving of Rail, distance	1,284
	SEA
Montreal to Liverpool.....	2,990
Churchill to Liverpool.....	2,926
Net saving of sea distance.....	64

Not so valuable is that saving of sea distance, but of unquestionable importance would be the saving in railway freight charges. At first the fact that it is closer to Liverpool from Churchill than from Montreal may be startling, but it must be remembered that our ordinary maps are flat and misleading, and a glance at a globe would at once make it clear.

There are some people who laugh at the thought of this route to Europe ever becoming a fact of history. They are mostly drawn from the select few to whose own personal interest it is to keep those Bay territories a happy hunting ground for themselves. But the interests of the few will have to give way before the need of the nation of men springing up in this west country. On the other hand, there are some who say that the strait cannot be kept free of ice long enough in the year to allow the port to pay. Difficulties and obstacles there of course are, but was there ever an aim or object worth striving for that did not have these, and here, as ever, difficulties and obstacles exist, simply that they may be overcome. Surely in these days the word "cannot" should be eliminated from our vocabulary. The Dominion Government has had ice-breakers at work for long enough in the East. Sometime after one of the best of these commenced to work almost an exact facsimile of it, only magnified just four times, appeared on the Baltic-sea, belonging to the Russian Government, keeping the sea around by the Neva open for traffic much longer than ever before.

And what has been done can be done again and better.

Indeed, only lately at Ottawa, there has been some report concerning the practicability of the Hudson Bay Strait for more months in the year than any one up till now has dreamed possible.

It must be left to the reader to work out what an immense impetus would be given to western progress and expansion when our commercial relationship to Europe has undergone the radical alteration here outlined.

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CARMICHAEL: by Anison North.

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



CHAP. II. THE DEEPENING OF THE FEUD

When I reached home I found my father and old Chris already on the "stoop" by the kitchen door, washing their hands in preparation for supper. My father was a rather small man, who wore a closely trimmed dark beard, and carried his head very erectly, with the bearing of one who can look all the world in the face and is not often in the wrong. He seldom smiled and this solemnity of countenance, together with the few deep, perpendicular wrinkles above his nose, lent his face an aspect of extreme sternness which, perhaps, did not all belie him.

To tell the truth I was rather in awe of my father, and yet he was very kind to me; had never, in fact, been harsh to me even once in all my life. Sometimes I thought, he even spoke more gently to me than to any one except my mother, to whom he was always gentle; and occasionally when I pleased him he put his hand on my head and called me his "good little lass." I was almost minded to throw my arms about his neck and cuddle to his breast, content in the strong, happy sense of protection which a child feels in the touch of encircling arms. Yet I never dared go so far, even when I wished most.

With my mother, too, I practised but little more freedom. Once or twice, indeed, feeling the need of such tangible evidence of love—for the child-nature cries out to be petted and told of love, and is not satisfied with its proof as manifest in food and clothes and the sacrifice of parents who may work from dawn till dark for its sake—I had run to her and settled myself on her knee. But invariably the result had been the same. "Tut, Tut, Peg! What a great girl to be 'clamberin' on people's knees! Run away, now, 'n' knit your stockings. I'd been ashamed at your age to be such a baby!" And so I had been obliged to forego the warm, heart-to-heart touch that I craved, and to bend over the needles which I had no great love for, and had come to look upon as an invention of the Evil One for taking up time that might be better spent. And yet neither the unresponsiveness of my parents nor the ever-presence of the needles served to mar much the happiness of my life. For the first, I was used to it, and my vague longing for caresses had not yet become crystallised into a realization of my capacity for loving and intense need of being loved; as for the second, my mother, absorbed in her household duties, so long as I gave her no trouble was lax enough as to what I chose to do or to leave undone, and so, very often I'm afraid, the slowly growing stocking was laid aside as speedily as might be, and I stole away for a happy ramble with Dick, or to nestle down close by old Chris, who usually sat outside of a warm summer's evening or at the noontide rest, whittling wonderful articles from sticks, and humming to himself, with various and unaccountable digressions from the "tune," snatches of an old-time ditty.

"Sing out, Chris," I would sometimes say, and he would invariably respond, "Well, little girl, which 'll ye have—a 'Come all ye,' or a 'As I roved forth'?" Usually I chose the latter, for the "As I roved forth's" had even more variations in topic than the "Come all ye's," and,

as being more by way of stories, were likely to be the more interesting. I noticed, however, that when Chris hummed to himself it was never either a "As I roved forth," or a "Come all ye," that he sang. Oftenest it was an old Psalm tune that sounded much—as much as Chris could bring it—like "The Lord's my Shepherd," and once, just once, I caught a line or two of "Flow gently, sweet Afton," "My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream."

Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream."

Strangely incongruous, perhaps, had I been old enough to detect the incongruity, might it have seemed to hear the words of the plaintive little love song crooned forth from the lips of this rugged, wrinkled old man, with his one wisp of grey hair over his forehead, and his neck and hands browned like weasened parchment; and yet, who knows—perhaps there was a bit of heart history behind it all; and can there ever be incongruity between heart-history and love songs?

Old Chris was our "hired man." He had been with us as long as I could remember, and it had never entered my head to ask whence he had come to us, or why. To me he was as much a "possession" as the great oak table that stood in the kitchen or the tall clock or huge walnut cupboard which had been my grandmother's, and were the pride of my mother's heart; and if it ever struck me in a vague way that the clock and the cupboard were much more to my mother than was old Chris upon whom she never lavished a thought, perhaps because he needed none, why, with that I had no reason to quarrel, since it left him the more to myself.

As I said before, then, for I have been rambling sadly, when I came home that night I found Chris and my father already washing their hands on the stoop. The kitchen door stood open, and from the darkness within I could see the bright glow of the fire in the big cook stove. Almost at the first glimmer, I had seen Jap prick up his ears, and then elevate his nose and begin sniffing the air in a way which foretold something he liked for supper.

"Pancakes, Jap?" I said, for Jap's love for pancakes was deep and true.

Jap answered by a leap and a yelp which if not in answer to my query was at least indicative of his immense satisfaction with things in general and the prospect of pancakes in particular; and, with a mutual impulse we started off on a run past my father and old Chris who called out "Hoity-toity, little girl!" and into the shining kitchen where, sure enough, enveloped in savoury smoke, my mother stood, deftly turning with a cooking trowel the crisp brown cakes, her pink cheeks pinker still with the exertion and the heat, and her hair in little dishevelled ringlets about her face. My mother was considered a very pretty woman, and her prettiness was no doubt enhanced by certain little conceits which she clung to with a conservatism which brought a glint of her girlhood right on into old age. She never would, for instance, comb her hair into the prim tight rolls which came into fashion early in her married life, but kept on "putting it up" in the bow-like knot with a curl on either side that she had worn on her wedding day; and, though no Quaker, she invariably wore about her round throat a white, Quaker-like scarf, which by no means detracted from her plump pink beauty. Perhaps she knew the little white scarf was especially becoming to her. More likely, though, she wore it out of a sense of the "clean look" it never failed to carry with it. To her, unconsciously, it may be, it was a sort of badge or signet of her immaculateness as a housekeeper, and, without it, in all probability, she would have felt very much as though there were a spot on

the kitchen floor or a hole in the linen. And, indeed, what more suitable insignia could there have been of—as my father delighted to call her—"the trimmest and thriestest housewife in Oroway"?

My mother, in truth, besides her deep affection for my father, which ran like an undercurrent beneath all her thoughts and actions, was possessed by two ruling passions: the necessity of "saving up" for me (although I, heedless child, thought little enough of this at the time, nor well understood how much it meant when she said, "I want to leave you well set up, Peggie"), and the ambition to excel as a housekeeper. In this last she was eminently successful. No other cook in Oroway could make such appetising meals "on so little", and as for cleanliness, she made of it a fine art. She had a rare eye for specks, and her kitchen, as indeed, every other part of the house, showed it. From the sand-scrubbed floor to the shining windows it would have taken a microscope to discover spot or blemish, and, although my mother regarded the incident as the crowning compliment of her life, it was not, perhaps, wonderful that Dave Torrance once put his head through a window pane in the mistaken idea that there was a "light" of glass out.

My mother's housekeeping was, in fact, at once her pride and her bondmaster. But what if it kept her rubbing and scrubbing from morning till night, ironing and stitching, often, when others were in bed? Wasn't there no end of compensation? For instance, if Mrs. Might or Mrs. Torrance, or any other neighbour happened to drop in at any hour of the day, no matter how "unseasonable," wasn't she almost sure to find every thing in incomparable order, and paradox of paradoxes, the plump little housewife herself sitting calmly knitting and rocking away by the window with the snowiest of white aprons "on"? Surely it was not necessary to explain that the apron hung in perpetual readiness behind the kitchen door which, as it stood open proved an effectual screen; nor that, except upon such important occasions as could not be postponed, such as baking or floorwashing, the appearance of a strange bonnet above the pickets near the garden gate was the signal for a general whisking out of sight of whatever "work" might be on hand, and the hasty exchange of aprons behind the door.

There was a cap, too, most wonderful of construction and immaculate in hue, which was kept in a convenient hiding place, but was only produced on special occasions. For instance, if but the black walking hat of Mrs. Torrance—a prolific mother who, though "showing" enough in the census returns, was yet classed somewhat as a second-rate housekeeper in the community and suffered some loss of prestige in consequence—became visible at the turning-in point, only the apron made its appearance. If, on the other hand, the black ostrich tips of the minister's wife, or the purple ribbons of Mrs. Might fluttered between the lilac bushes, both cap and apron were produced.

Mrs. Might, be it remarked, was a lady who at forty-seven had married the richest and the only childless widower in Oroway township, and had by reason of manifold and patent virtues, established a "position." Mrs. Might, by way of illustration, had always been a firm believer in character. "Character," as she was wont to remark and right truthfully, "is one's best wealth." For many years prior to her marriage, moreover, it had been her strong conviction that one's character should be formed before one married. All this, it cannot be denied, is most excellent philosophy, and if, in Mrs.

Might's definition of it, "character" meant the possession of a plentiful supply of opinion to be produced on occasion or, sometimes, out of it, why it must be conceded that all people cannot look through the same glasses, and the philosophy is by no means impaired.

However that may be, Mrs. Might, or, rather, "Miss Green that was," lived up to her convictions and most certainly, if she brought her husband but a small store of earthly possessions, she made up the deficiency in a plentiful store of opinions cut, dried, and harvested; a goodly crop, well-cultivated, doubtless, during her long preparatory period of character-forming. Mr. Might soon found out, moreover, that Mrs. Might's opinions were by no means vague, spineless specimens, but good, sound, substantial ones, ready at short notice to straighten themselves up and give proof of their existence in prompt action. For example, Mrs. Might's opinion—or Miss Green's rather—was that all newly wedded folk should go on wedding trips. Mr. Might's opinion, on the contrary, was that when weddings came at haying time, with rain threatening at that, newly wedded folk should not go on wedding trips. So there it was: Mrs. Might would, Mr. Might wouldn't, and the upshot of the matter was that, half an hour after the Might-Green ceremony (which took place, of course, precisely in haying, with a big, black cloud hovering in the west) Mrs. Might set off alone on a two weeks' wedding tour to her sister's up in the "Queen's Bush." Lest, however, anything I have said may give prejudice in regard to this good old Oroway friend, I may say right here—for I have no mystery to preserve in regard to Amanda Might—that a more wholesome, all-round soul never breathed, and that the numbers were not few in Oroway township who were ready to say that though Amanda Might had her peculiarities she was "pretty much the right sort after all," and that "Adam Might had been lucky to get her."

Being, however, a woman of opinions, and such opinions, and bearing with her, as she did, the reputation of being a most excellent housekeeper, a qualification which her improved circumstances enabled her to enlarge upon, it was not remarkable that Mrs. Might should prove to my unaggressive, home-keeping mother, a most formidable woman, and that my mother should don, not only an immaculate apron, but also an immaculate cap in her honour.

My poor little mother! It was her only deception; and yet I am very sure that she never dreamed of deception even in that. She was not given to self-analysis, and although a little pride may have been at the bottom of her apron-practice, I am sure there was another reason. Unlike many women who keep things in the pink of perfection and end in being shrews, my mother could not bear that any one about her should be, in any way that she could understand, uncomfortable. Uneasy herself whenever spot, or speck, or clamour, or hurry was in evidence, she deemed that others must be so too, and in her zeal for quiet and order, and the proper entertainment of her guests, was likely, sometimes, to over-reach the mark.

"I do hate to be caught tothery," I once heard her say to Mrs. Might. "Now there's Mrs. Torrance" (discussion of our neighbours and their doings was, it will be seen, by no means considered bad form in Oroway), "go in at any hour before bedtime 'n' you're sure to find her all in a muddle! 'N' nearly the whole time you're there she spends in 'apologisin'." It's 'My bread's later than usual to-day; the baby's teething', 'n' kep'

(Continued on page 1621)

HERE AM I; SEND ME.

I heard the voice of the Lord, saying
Whom shall I send, and who will go for
US?" Then said I, Here am I; send me.
Isa. vi.: 8.

"Lord speak to me, that I may speak
In living echoes of Thy tone;

As Thou hast sought, so let me seek
Thy erring children, lost and lone.

O lead me, Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;

O feed me Lord, that I may feed
Thy hungering ones with manna
sweet.

O strengthen me, that while I stand
Firm on the Rock, and strong in
Thee,

I may stretch out a loving hand
To wrestlers with the troubled sea.

O teach me, Lord, that I may teach
The precious things Thou dost im-
part;

And wing my words that they may
reach
The hidden depths of many a heart.

O give Thine own sweet rest to me,
That I may speak with soothing
power

A word in season, as from Thee,
To weary ones in needful hour.

O fill me with thy fulness, Lord,
Until my very heart o'erflow

In kindling thought and glowing word,
Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show.

O use me Lord, use even me,
Just as thou wilt, and when, and
where;

Until Thy Blessed Face I see,
Thy rest, Thy joy, Thy glory share."

When Isaiah had a wondrous glimpse
of the glory of Heaven, his first feeling
was that of fear, for the vision of that
Most Holy made him realize his own
sinfulness, so that he cried out: "Woe
is me! for I am undone; because I am
a man of unclean lips." But his peni-
tent cry met instant assurance of
pardon:

"Thine iniquity is taken away, and
thy sin purged." Then this contrite
soul heard God's call for a volunteer
messenger: "Whom shall I send, and
who will go for US?" and answered
with the eager appeal: "Here am I send
me." The request was graciously grant-
ed, and the prophet was entrusted
with a message from God to his re-
bellious people.

Surely Isaiah's experience is repeated
in all ages. One who has had his eyes
opened to the awful holiness of God ab-
hors his own sinfulness, and is filled
with fear. Then comes the gracious
assurance of pardon, and in loving
gratitude to God and the eager desire
to carry good tidings of great joy to
other burdened souls, he responds to
the call for volunteers: "Here am I;
send me."

Do you profess and call yourself a
Christian? Then one great test of the
reality of your profession is your desire
or unwillingness to do God's errands.
Mrs. Besant says: "Someone ought to
do it, but why should I?" is the ever-
re-echoed phrase of weak-kneed am-
bivalence. "Someone ought to do it,
why not I?" is the cry of some earnest
servant of man, eagerly springing to
face some perilous duty. Between these
two sentences lie whole centuries of
moral evolution.

In some crisis such as a fire or a rail-
way accident, there are generally many
to say: "Something ought to be done!"
but it is not everyone who seizes the
opportunity to do something.

Are we desirous of being God's messen-
gers, are we longing to have Him send
us on His errands, eager to be channels
through which He can touch and uplift
souls? Then let us remember, that
training is required in this profession
at least as much as in any other, and
let us try to learn the secrets of helping
and influencing others so that God may
be able to send us on errands of im-
portance and entrust us with delicate
missions which call for expert handling.

The first requisite evidently is that
the eyes of the soul should be opened to
the vision of the Most Holy God.

We can never speak effectively for
God unless we know Him for ourselves.
It is not enough to know about Him,
to have been carefully trained and taught
a second-hand faith makes little im-
pression on other people, and earnest
conviction has far more persuasive force
than magnificent powers of eloquence.

Like Isaiah, we must have really seen
the Lord sitting upon a throne, high
and lifted up—have seen Him with the

eye of the soul—before we can be ready
to carry His messages. I was one day
visiting a sick woman, and her brother—
a professed atheist—began at once to
assail me with popular arguments against
Christianity. I remarked that, even if
he could destroy my faith, no good could
possibly result to anybody, while it
would mean utter misery to me. If
Christ were taken out of my life there
would be nothing worth living for.
He seemed greatly astonished. "Why,"
he said, "I believe you really
mean what you say when you declare
that Christ is alive."

It was evidently a new thing in his
experience to talk to anyone to whom
the living, loving Master of men was the
very breath of life and spring of joy, and
he seemed ashamed of his trite, in-
sincere attack on Christianity. I knew
Whom I believed, whereas he was
stumbling in the dark and knew nothing
with certainty. I did not try to argue
with him, for he had evidently been
"showing off" his superficial acquain-
tance with the "latest" views on agnos-
ticism. He was not seeking after the
God of holiness—how then could he
find Him?—but was apparently think-
ing of his own shallow cleverness.

No wonder he was abashed when he re-
alized that he had been treating very
flippantly the question of most tre-
mendous importance to each individual
soul, *viz.*, the question: "Is there a liv-
ing God Who loves me?"

That is a question which can never
be answered in the negative. While
millions can answer confidently, "I know
that God lives!" no one can prove that
He does not live. The most they can
say is, "I do not know Him," Which is
no proof that others are also ignorant.

The first requisite, then, of one who
would be sent on God's errands is
"Faith in the Living God."

The second—according to the prop-
het's experience—is repentance which
brings down free forgiveness. How
can anyone go out to carry good tidings
of forgiveness and peace unless he has
himself found the peace of forgiveness?

Repentance, of course, includes an
earnest fighting against sin, so amend-
ment of life is also a necessary part of
the equipment of God's messengers.

No one pays any heed to a preacher of
righteousness, if the preacher is appar-
ently making no real attempt to carry
out his sermons in the battlefield of
everyday life. No one need become a
saint before God can make use of him,
but those who wish to be effective
messengers must be trying to become
saints, must be fighting a real battle
against sin and Satan. Then comes
the next great requisite—Love. The
prophet's love to God was shown in his
instant offering of his services as soon as
he heard the appeal: "Whom shall I
send?" And his love of men was
shown in unselfish readiness to do
what he could to win them back from
their evil ways.

Are you ready for service? Are you
quite sure that Christ is the only Light
of a darkened, sin-stricken world?
Have you gone to Him for forgiveness
for past sins and strength in present
battles? Do you earnestly desire to
be a light-bearer, brightening the world
around you because your face is always
turned towards the Sun of Righteous-
ness and you cannot help reflecting
His brightness wherever you go?

Then look to your equipment.

One very necessary part of it is
Sympathy. If you only care to influ-
ence others because it is a delight to
exercise power and brings reflected
glory on yourself, then you are not in
a condition to do God's errands. You
must really want to help—not only
help the world in general, but to help
some individual man or woman, boy
or girl thrown in your way. In very
truth; "Sympathy is the master key
to every soul."

Last spring a friend of mine attended
the graduation exercises of some of her
Jewish boys. A young man was
especially commended by his teachers
because he only came from Russia in

January, not knowing a word of English,
and had already graduated from the
High School. My friend went up to him
and spoke a few words of appreciation
of his rapid progress. He was all
alone in a strange land, and her kindly
sympathy was like water to a man
dying of thirst. She has only seen
him twice, but now he writes to her
every week—eager letters, asking for
advice as to his future life. Her
influence over him is wonderful, and
he is evidently willing to be guided by
her in almost everything. Some of
his letters are too confidential to be
shown to a third person, but here is a
copy of the first one.

"Dear Miss,—Your letter, also the
book that you was in favor to send me,
received. I could not express how
much I am obliged to you for your
kindness. I'll never forget it. Till
now I was there like a man passes in a
wilderness, no friends, no spring for
help, but now who may compare with
me. I hope that this book will help
me much in compositions. To-day
I'll go to New York for a couple of
weeks and when I'll come back I'll be
in pleasure to see you. I hope that
you will excuse me for my rough expres-
sion, and perhaps is there some mistakes
because you know the time that I
am here. Thank you for your kind
wish. I wish you to be well and happy.

Sincerely yours,
HARRY."

Just think of it! My friend has had
placed in her hands almost unlimited
power to mould and influence for good a
wonderfully promising young life. Here
is a boy who, a few months ago, did not
know a word of English, graduating
from the High School and writing long
letters in the new tongue, letters full
of poetic thought and inspiring ideals.

He is pretty certain to be a power
among his own people some day. And
my friend gained that influence through
sympathetic interest, shown sacra-
mentally by comparatively trifling acts
and words—a simple congratulation
addressed to a lonely stranger, a book
sent to him and a few friendly letters.

Then there is another requisite for
God's messengers, if they wish to reach
the hearts of men—Hopefulness. Our
great Leader was ready to give praise
and encouragement wherever possible.

He never quenched the smoking flames
of love, no matter how feeble it was,
nor broke the bruised reed of endeavor
by discouragement and fault-finding.

He found good in the scorned woman
of Samaria, and sent her at once to be
His messenger to the whole city. He
invited the despised Zaccheus to be
His honored host, rousing at once the
determination to restore fourfold all
that he had obtained wrongfully. A
few words of encouragement are the
greatest help to anybody, while dis-
couragement and fault-finding take the
heart out of one's work. I often feel
as though people must have grown
tired of my writing—there seems to be
a great sameness in the Quiet Hours
sent out each week—but a letter like
the one I received this morning puts
new energy into me. The writer says:

"I feel prompted to write a few
words in reference to the Quiet Hour,
in fact, it would seem like disobeying
an inward voice if I did not yield to the
impulse and tell of the benefit it has
been both intellectually and spiritually
to soul and mind. The truths it con-
tains are so convincing, and in addition,
so pure and simple that it carries one's
thoughts into the realms of the Eternal,
there to behold the Invisible One, and
gives the assurance that the Spirit
itself beareth witness with our spirit
that we are the children of God. I
wish to say for the encouragement of
Hope that it has been an inspiration
to my life inexpressible, and in the
midst of discouragements it has sufficed
to lead me up and out of them into
light and liberty. It is a like a little
talk with Jesus which soothes the
rugged way."

Such words as these bring one before
the throne in wondering thankfulness,
thankfulness that God has spoken
through me to those He loves, thank-
fulness that I have had the opportunity
to carry His messages. Such letters
help me to write with more eager desire
to help our readers to "live on, hope on
and rest in the promises," as my kind
correspondent says the "Quiet Hour"
helps her to do.

Bishop Ingram, when addressing
the Canadian Club in Toronto a short
time ago, named five secrets of influence.

These were: "Straightness" in public
life, in private life and in friendship;
absence of "frills," loads of "sym-
pathy"; a sense of "humor," and last,
but not least, "faith." He said:

"The world to-day is looking for people
with strong convictions. Never give
up your faith without reading the other
side." It seems to me that the people
who exert the widest and deepest
influence for good—like the Bishop of
London himself—are those who walk
with both hands outstretched, with
one hand clasping the Hand of God and
the other warmly clasping the hand of
any brother who may be within reach.

Influence does not come from the man
himself—it is continually being poured
out by God to strengthen and brighten
the world. To keep up that conviction
is the all-important thing, just as it is
in the case of an electric car or any
machine running by electricity. The
best equipped car is helpless and dead
if it has only its own power to move it,
but it moves swiftly and easily when the
connection with the source of power is
kept up. If you wish to carry God's
messages, go to Him for them contin-
ually, and take His Holy Spirit with
you as you go to deliver them. With
His All-Mighty help nothing can be
impossible, while apart from Him we
are helpless. If you find that others
are helped and influenced by you, do
not fancy that you are unusually good
or wise, but give God the glory—for
you may be quite sure that it is His
doing.

And may I suggest one caution?—a
caution we all need. Be sure you take
in more than you attempt to give out.
It is possible to be so eagerly bent on
carrying God's messages that we forget
the necessity of asking Him what
message He wants us to carry. It is
possible to live like Martha a life of
busy service, without really helping
other souls very much; because we have
neglected to sit like Mary quietly at
the Master's feet, listening to His
voice—that still, small Voice which is
so easily drowned by the rush of work
or pleasure. We must take in—by
prayer, study and meditation—before
we shall have anything worth giving
out. And we must continue to "take
in," even while we are trying to give
out. In fact, we must be channels
through which God can touch men,
never breaking our connection with
Him, for if we do let go our hold the
flow will stop instantly. We have
nothing of our own to give, any more
than the Apostles had when they fed
the hungry multitudes. As some one
has said: "We are not to work for
Christ, but to give ourselves to Christ
that He may work through us."

HOPE.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

If you have a gray-haired mother,
And from home you are away,
Sit down and write the letter
You put off day by day.

Don't wait until her tired steps
Reach heaven's pearly gate,
But show her that you think of her
Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message,
Or a loving word to say,
Don't wait till you forget it,
But whisper it to-day.

Who knows what bitter memories
May haunt you, if you wait?
So make your loved ones happy
Before it is too late.

The tender word unspoken,
The letter never sent,
The long-forgotten messages,
The wealth of love unspent—

For these some hearts are breaking,
For these some loved ones wait;
So show them that you care for them
Before it is too late.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

DAME DURDEN'S HOLIDAY.

DEAR CHATTERERS:
Back again in this little "den" of mine after the most enjoyable holiday of my life. I told you it was a trip partly of business and all of pleasure, and that turned out to be a correct prophecy, for even the business was pleasure, giving just enough work to keep the balance true.

The kind fairy who has charge of the "little joys of life" had me in charge, so that I never missed a train or failed to get a lower berth or a nice room in the hotels; had neither a cold nor a headache, and ate and slept in the most vulgarly healthy manner. Shouldn't I have been grateful? I was, and am. I felt as if instead of counting my blessings one by one I could count them two by two or in half-dozens.

The route marked out was from Winnipeg straight to Victoria to be in time for a glimpse at the fair, then to New Westminster for their exhibition, a few days of idling in Vancouver, and a "stop-over" at Calgary. And it happened just that way. Three nights and three days is a long time on the train but it was not a bit tiresome. A sweet little school teacher shared the same section for two days. She looked like a saint with her halo off, and she had never seen really truly prairie before.

It took hours to get beyond where the little poplar bluffs and patches of young wood broke the vast stretches of the wheat fields. Then hours again, mile after mile without sight of a tree, some cultivation, indeed, but mostly fawny, brown grass and the bluest of blue skies meeting in the distant horizon. By and by the level was gone, broken up into rolling hills and deep-cut river banks, and soon after the first white peaks of the Rockies could be discerned almost a hundred miles away.

The prairies I had seen before; but a new world, imagined but feebly, opened its gates to me as we left Banff behind. The first thing to do was to get rid of useless mental baggage, so I threw overboard all my previous conceptions of mountains and chasms and valleys, and prepared to give my senses a chance. And they had it. At the end of that long, bright, beautiful day I was just filled to overflowing with scenery, and my neck was threatened with a permanent dislocation from trying to see both sides of the way at the same time. I hate to tell it of my sex, and you will find it hard to believe, but one woman slept or knitted all day long and another did fancy work! Honest true.

That railroad is a wonderful feat of engineering and construction. The only passable route lay along the river banks, and in many places even that seemed impassible. As it is, the road winds in the most bewildering curves and loops, feeling its way along, until the train seems playing a gigantic game of Crack-the-Whip, with the engine as leader, and the end coach apparently ever on the verge of being whisked into a rushing green stream. Sometimes, looking out, one can see the track for half a mile ahead, and a moment later, in a backward glance, can be seen as great a distance already travelled. At other times there is nothing in view ahead but a great wall of rock or a torrent, and involuntarily the breath is held awaiting destruction, which is averted as the train tears through a black tunnel, slips easily around a sharp curve, or roars across a steel bridge hitherto invisible, and one breathes freely again for a time. But in spite of all the curves and grades the roadbed is in such excellent condition and the train is so well handled that if you wish you can write—or do fancy work.

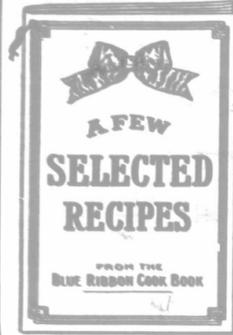
From Vancouver to Victoria is seventy miles, and the good ship, Princess Victoria, makes the trip in four hours, too short a time, even on a rainy day, for the passengers who have never seen the sea or smelt the brine before. Speaking of the rain reminds me of a conversation I heard that day between a Vancouver and a Winnipeg girl. They had evidently been discussing the climates of their respective home provinces. "It may be 24 in Nanook," but you

don't feel it"; to which the other replied defiantly, "Well, it may rain in Vancouver, but it doesn't wet you." And both seemed quite satisfied with their defence.

If all you English chatterers could be transported to Victoria in the night, you would imagine in the morning that you had been spirited back to the Old Land and had left the prairie far behind. The good-sized gardens and lawns, all walled or fenced with real English ivy hiding the stones or boards; ivy over the rocks which persist in pushing up in places through the soil; holly bushes on the lawns; flower beds blooming with crysanthemums, with here and there some late blossoming roses and violets and English daisies in the grass. Inside the house regular afternoon tea and the soft English accent would deepen the illusion. On the street you would take more kindly than I did to the passing of vehicles and cars—excuse me, in Victoria they are "trams"—on the left side instead of the right. I asked an Englishman why this thushness and he said it was because *left* was right. It wasn't a convincing answer and I continued to feel as if it were a risk of life to cross the street, in spite of the comparative absence of traffic. But notwithstanding that drawback I fell in love with it, and when airships are perfected I'm hoping to work in Winnipeg and spend my evenings and Sundays in Victoria.

But all too soon the time came to leave. The return trip across the strait and an hour's run on the street car brought us to New Westminster, one of the oldest British Columbian cities, and from 1860 to 1866 the capital of the colony on the mainland. The town is built on the face of the north bank of the Fraser River, not above it, for that is too far from the river, and not at the foot of it, for there is no room between the river and the hill for more than the Main Street, which has been terraced up. It is a mighty steep hill, too, and hard on the breathing apparatus accustomed to a perfect level. The streets running parallel to the business street along the face of the hill are like plat-

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forms built in a long stairway as resting places up those steep cross streets, and it looks as if a man could fall out of his front yard into his office away below without much trouble. But even in a week one becomes accustomed to it, and it is something to be able, when you have to stop to rest, to turn around and see Mount Baker's white summit glistening in the sun forty miles away, nearer still the fir-clad hills, then the mighty river and right below the busy little town.

New Westminster people are unusually loyal to their town, and intensely interested in all that belongs to it. A resident gave me a long list of the things they were proud of, most of which I have forgotten except the bridge over the Fraser, the lacrosse team and the exhibition. And if there were not more they could spend a good deal of legitimate pride on those three. The bridge is a splendid steel structure across the Fraser; the lacrosse team played a match with Toronto and won by 12 to 6 in a most exciting game in which I forgot myself and cheered with the noisiest of them, and the exhibition deserves a paragraph to itself.

It is certainly the Fair of British Columbia, and its invariable success is due to the management, every member of which is interested enough to work, and no more energetic and capable Manager and Secretary of such a board could be found than Mayor Keary, for he knows all about it down to the minutest details. The fair grounds are kept in excellent condition, being used

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as a park all the rest of the year, and the buildings are commodious and convenient. The exhibits in woman's



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Government Assessor Values Kootenay Land

Tells What Land Should Be Worth and Probable Returns

Nelson, Sept. 12.—An estimate of the value of Kootenay fruit lands under process of cultivation has been made by Alex Lucas, provincial assessor. Mr. Lucas' estimate is based on the probable returns of capital invested in these lands and apart altogether from any speculative value possessed by them.

"Good fruit and under cultivation," Mr. Lucas says, "land clear of stumps and stones so that it may be cultivated by horse power, and carrying a perpetual water right, with the main ditch or flume constructed to the land and favorably situated on Howser, Kootenay, Slocan or the Arrow Lakes, or in the valleys of the streams of rivers emptying into or flowing out of these lakes, is worth from \$150 to \$250 per acre. Raw or unimproved land is worth the difference between the figures named and what it will cost to bring it into a state of cultivation that I have above described.

"A well selected, well cared for apple orchard, five years old, is worth \$500 to \$600 an acre, and at ten years old is worth from \$1000 to \$1200 an acre.

"The districts named above are, from a climatic and soil point of view, particularly well adapted to the growing of apples, plums, cherries, strawberries and most of the small fruits of first-class quality, and quite equal if not superior, to the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia, Wenatchee, or North Yakima districts in the State of Washington, or Hood River, Oregon, or Lewiston, Idaho. This is acknowledged by experts who have carefully investigated the matter, and may be verified by any one who will

take the trouble to inform himself of the facts.

"I have made a careful investigation by correspondence and by personally visiting the districts named above in regard to the value of fruit lands and orchards and find the average prices or values to be as follows: Good lands under cultivation with a perpetual water right, exclusive of improvements, sells at from \$350 to \$600 an acre. A well selected, well cared for apple orchard, five years old, from \$800 to \$1000, and a fully matured orchard, say, 10 years old, from \$1200 to \$1800 an acre.

"The only reason that fruit lands and orchards are selling for less in West Kootenay than they are in any other district named is because they are not so well known. If the values I have named are approximately correct, and I submit they are, the margin between the values I have placed on West Kootenay fruit lands and what the same quality of land is selling for in the Okanagan and the other districts mentioned, should be sufficient inducements to capitalists to invest in Kootenay lands. That the values named are not unreasonable may be seen by an examination of the cost of planting and caring for an apple orchard, and the net returns that may be reasonably expected.

"It costs about \$35 to plant an acre in first-class one-year-old apple trees (including cost of trees) and an average of about \$15 an acre per annum for the first five years of cultivation, pruning and spraying. You may reasonably

expect the orchard to yield enough the fifth year to pay expenses.

"The net average annual return that may reasonably be expected per acre, has been placed by men actually engaged in the business at \$200. I have evidence of many cases yielding a far higher sum in the Okanagan, Hood River and North Yakima as high as \$600 and \$700 net, and some individual cases as high as \$1000 net, but on the average, one year with another, I think \$200 a conservative estimate.

"From the evidence I have collected I am convinced that West Kootenay is equal, if not superior, to any other known district for growing fancy, first class apples, and that their keeping qualities are unequalled.

"Taking my figures as a basis, it will be seen that a first-class five-year-old orchard will cost the owner \$350 an acre and is worth \$550. After five years it will begin to pay a profit, and at say, ten years old, the owner will have received the profits from the fruit produced for five years in addition to what he may grow between the rows of apple trees, and his orchard will stand him \$360 per acre and be worth \$1200 per acre.

"Another way of arriving at the value of an orchard is to take the value admitted by experts that a well cared for apple tree will increase in value at the rate of \$1.25 a year for the first ten years, so that each apple tree will be worth \$12.50 when ten years old, and taking seventy trees to the acre would equal \$875.00, plus \$250 the original cost of the land, and your total value will be \$1125.00 per acre."

work this year were large and various, most of them artistic, useful and in good taste, and a very small showing of those elaborate monstrosities so often seen at fairs. The art exhibit was only fairly good—amateur art, at its best, being a rather unsatisfactory display. What I should like best to see would be a loan exhibit from the citizens of the good pictures they possess, so that amateurs could see what a really artistic picture is. As it is now, the person with artistic longings sees a picture marked "First-prize" and goes home to emulate it on the strength of that red ticket.

The scarcity of manufactures in the exhibition was more than balanced by the display of agricultural products, one whole building being given up to fruits, flowers, vegetables and grains. Such apples and grapes, peaches, plums and pears! And imagine strawberries and green peas—not abundant, but the real things—in October! The district exhibits were the strong feature of the building—in fact of the whole show. Each fertile valley of British Columbia is a district and there is tremendous rivalry over the display every year. This time eleven districts entered, were assigned space in the building, and went to work with all that imagination could suggest and skilful hands contrive to put the charms of their various districts before the public eye. Chilliwack district won out on the whole score, but Kelowna feels very proud of standing first on fresh fruit with a score of 325 out of a possible 350 points. It was good fruit, as I can testify, thanks to the gentleman who had the exhibit in charge and who turned out to be an old friend of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

One of the pleasant things that make the visit to Westminster a never-to-be-forgotten-one, was the hospitality of my hostess. I was billeted along with two ladies who had demonstration work at the fair, in a private house, and being used to boarding-house ways was prepared to stay pretty closely, in my room when at the house. But—the dear woman gathered us in like long-lost daughters, had a fire on the hearth for us every evening, and would have spoiled us completely with kindness if we had stayed any longer.

When the Fair, including the lacrosse match was over, I went back to Vancouver for over Sunday. It is a busy, progressive town waking up to the fact that this is its growing time and acting accordingly. The new buildings going up are solid, dignified structures, of which the new High School at Fairview is one of the best examples. The crowd on the streets is very interesting to the visitor. Instead of Galicians, Swedes, Doukhobors, Italians, French, American and Canadian, you see Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, English and Canadian. The Chinese retain to a great extent their national costume, very few being seen in Canadian garments. The Japanese, on the other hand, take almost at once to the white man's clothes, and are very particular as to quality and cut. A Vancouver man says that on pay day the white laboring man heads for the saloon, while the Jap goes to the tailor. The Hindoos wear English clothes with the exception of their head-gear. The man from India refuses to give up his beloved turban and the results are sometimes funny. I saw one man with a tweed suit of correct cut, the orthodox collar and tie, and a brilliant magenta turban of immense proportions.

Two weeks in that moist atmosphere with no wind had given me a really nice complexion, and my hopes were high to go home and make all my girl friends turn green with envy. But it did not happen. I stayed off in Calgary for three days. I came home a rich mahogany and haven't finished "peeling off" yet. I don't regret it, either, when I think of those three, long, brilliantly sunny days, out on the hills with just grass and sky and sunshine, and an atmosphere that made me feel as if there is absolutely nothing that cannot be accomplished. What is a damaged skin compared to that?

It is not hard to imagine some one saying, "Good Gracious, I wish Dame Durden had stayed at home! What have the Chatterers done that they should suffer so?" Never mind; just be thankful you don't have to live with me for the next six months, for there will be more talking than writing.

DAME DURDEN.



The above photograph is a splendid illustration of the easy clearing lands in the new 4,000 acre sub-division in the Whatshan Valley, owned by the Nakusp Fruit Lands Company, Limited, situated at the new town of Needles on the Arrow Lakes, West Kootenay, with daily transportation east and west.

Those who have inspected the fruit lands in the Whatshan Valley report favorably as to the quality of the soil, water facilities, transportation and easy clearing which is estimated to cost only from \$15 to \$20 per acre. They also state that the vast amount of first-class fruit land in one block should make it most attractive to the large number of people who are in search of a home in British Columbia.

This is without question one of the best investments to be had in Western

Canada. The policy of development, prices, terms, etc., meet with the approval of all who have come in contact with it so far. There has been already settled thirty families this summer and it would now seem that with the next few months the entire sub-division would all be taken up.

The company are selling these lands in 5, 10, 15 and 20 acre blocks to suit. Guaranteed surveyors field notes, classification of land, etc., also actual photographs of each lot are furnished on application. Price \$100 per acre for first-class land; \$50 per acre for second-class land; \$10 per acre for third-class land. Terms: One-quarter cash, Balance, eight half-yearly payments, or to suit purchasers.

At \$100 per acre a man can buy one of these ten-acre fruit farms and work

it with horsepower, for less money than he can buy the implements for a quarter section of wheat land and make more money growing vegetables and small fruit while his orchard is maturing besides having the best climate in the world.

When you come to consider that there is less than 5 per cent. of arable land in B. C., well located lands in the Kootenay will undoubtedly command a very high figure before 1909. A few miles south in the state of Washington, Oregon and Idaho in the same belt, lands have increased 500 per cent. and unimproved lands that are not nearly so well located are selling there for as high as \$300 to \$600 per acre.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

LOTS OF WOLVES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and I like reading the Children's Corner. We have eight horses and four colts, thirteen cattle and about a hundred chickens. There are thirteen going to our school. I drive there now. Our nearest town is three and a half miles off. This country has got lots of hills but the trees look nice in the spring. I would like to have some correspondents about my own age which is ten years. We have three quarter sections and a pasture for our cows. I have to fetch them at night. There are lots of wolves around here and they were taking our chickens. I had better not take too much of your valuable paper.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

(You did not give us your address, Teddy, so that other boys and girls could correspond with you. Write us again and don't forget the address. C. D.)

A HARVESTED CROP.

Dear Editor:—I am writing another letter to the Children's Corner to thank you for putting my last letter in print. Mr. Swanson has got his crop all cut, and others have too. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Weaver are stacking it for him. I was thinking how it would do to have children's drawings in the Children's Corner.

I think I will close wishing you and the members of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE all good health.

CLAUDE WOOLLVEN.

(We can sometimes use drawings done on good paper with India ink. C. D.)

A VERY SHORT LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my brother is writing to the Corner I thought I would write too. I am ten years old and go to school. As this is my first letter to the Corner I would like to see it in print. Wishing the Corner every success.

T. N. STRICKLAND. (10).

(We'll expect a longer letter from you next time. C. D.)

TWO BROTHERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We are taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My brother and I are going to school about two miles and a quarter from the farm we live on. It is about four miles and a half to the town. I am twelve years old. We have about two hundred and twenty acres of wheat cut.

W. J. STRICKLAND (12)

CLOTHES.

The birds and beasts are nice and warm in feathers and in fur; They have no hooks and eyes and strings, No buttons and such horrid things To make life hatefuller.

If I could make things as I choose, I'd give each little boy A coat of fur from top to toe, And feathers on each girl should grow— Then life would be a joy! —ABBIE FARWELL BROWN, in Harper's.

LIFE IN THE FOOTHILLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I don't go to school so my letter will not be very good. We are living on our homestead in the Foothills, forty miles from Calgary and the nearest school is a long way off. We have three saddle horses, and I have a pony of my own. His name is Tony and I can do anything with him. You can ride or drive him. We have a dog and two pups and a cat. The pups and the cat have lots of fun together. I have no brothers or sisters but live with my uncle and auntie. I am nearly 11 years old and have been in this country over 4 years. I went to school in England for a time before I came to Alberta. DOROTHY E. FOWLER.

A CALL TO THE YOUNG ARTISTS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I write to your delightful Club again? And may I call it our Club? As I want to be a member.

I think it is a splendid plan to get the members to make the club pleasant, instead of putting in other things, it seems as though we know each other then. But I quite agree with Cousin Dorothy for publishing only the best letters.

I also like the idea of sending drawings to the Club to have them printed, and I dare say the artistic members could help each other a great deal by criticism and, of course, Cousin Dorothy's comments will be highly valued. I am sending an ink drawing to the Children's Corner and, of course, would like to see it printed if you think it is good enough. I have tried to make the lines even and clear, and not get it "mussed".



DRAWN BY KITTY ALLEN (15) FOR CHILDRENS CORNER.

I am not going to tell you about our horses and cattle as I am sure none of you would be interested, but I would like to tell you about my cats and rabbits. First there is old Grannie Cat, and she is my favorite of all my animals. She brings her babies into my bed at night time and leaves me to take care of them while she goes out hunting.

We have a big chicken run all wired in, and I let my four little rabbits out in it, (Isn't that a fine paradox?) and my pup always wants to play with them. The big mother rabbit has three tiny babies and they do look so funny. Do any of the members keep rabbits?

We are having most dismal weather here at present, and I do so wish it would clear up as I hate the mud, but then I suppose it is good for the plants.

Do any of the members paint in oil paints? If so I would like to correspond with them, if there are any about my own age—fifteen years. I would like to correspond with any members of about my own age whether they paint or not. My address is with Cousin Dorothy.

I hope my letter is not too long, anyway I had better say goodbye now. With best wishes to the Club members and Cousin Dorothy.

KIT ALLEN.

(Your drawing is very good. Watch for it. It seems to me 'Plucky Bill' keeps rabbits, and some one else whose name I have forgotten asked about them once. Perhaps your letter will stir these boys up to write. C. D.)

SAW A DEER AND A WOLF.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. I am twelve years of age. There were a lot of cherries, strawberries and raspberries this year but we didn't pick very many. We were out shooting ducks this month as we were at the lake and my brother shot five ducks. Also we were out fishing. As we were driving I saw a deer and a wolf.

ARTHUR MOHR. (12)

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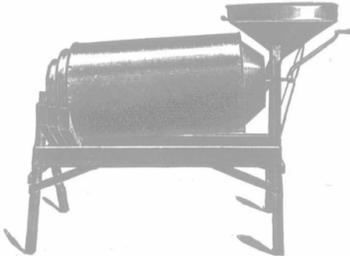
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U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1616).

me so I couldn't git it set in time'; 'n' 'I hev'n't got at my scrubbin' yet. Choddy got lost 'n' I hunted fer him two mortal hours before I could find him'; 'n'—'don't look at my stove, Mrs. Mallory. I know it's a disgrace after your shinin' one, but Gay was goin' to a pic-nic 'n' the frills on her dress took so long to iron,—'n' there it goes. She keeps yer eyes hoppin' round to see all that's undone that ought to be done, 'n' she looks that hot 'n' flustered! I declare to gracious there's no peace nor comfort goin' there, 'n' I alwus come away tireder than I went, 'n' sayin' to myself that come what will I'll keep my place in peace 'n' quietness, 'n' be able to talk civil to a neighbor when she comes in. Fer my part I can't see how Dave Torrance stands it all the time. I'd think more o' my man than keep him in sich turmoil."

To this dissertation—and it was seldom my mother spoke at such length except when launched on a "moving" subject—Mrs. Might had listened sitting bolt upright, smelling salts in hand, in an attitude of severe censure against delinquent housekeepers in general and Mrs. Torrance specifically.

"That's jist it, Mrs. Mallory," she said when my mother had finished, with a solemn jerk of approval that sent her purple ribbons afloat, "but he's used to it, poor man! I don't know what on airth Matilda Torrance 'ud do if she hadn't a string o' young ones to blame all the shortcomin's on. Fer my part, I say apogisins' 's like puttin' gold 'n' diamonds in a pig's snout; it only makes the ugly thing behind it all the uglier. It was never the way o' the Greens to apologise, nor, 'tapping her salts-bottle, "to need apogisins', so far's I know, 'n' if I kin manage it, it'll not be the way o' the Might's neither."

By this time my mother, feeling that she had been, perhaps, too severe, was prepared to retrench.

"After all," she said "mebbe there's some excuse fer Mrs. Torrance. It's easier fer you 'n' me to talk, Mrs. Might, that isn't blessed with so many to work fer."

But Mrs. Might tossed her head again, with a less assenting sniff.

"No exesse at all, Mrs. Mallory, no excuse at all!" It all comes of famblies, sich famblies! It was never the way o' the Greens to hev' famblies, but when—people—has—them, marking off each word with a tap of her fore-finger, "people has a right to bring them up proper, 'n' show them how to keep things in their proper places 'n' times, not willipy-wolopy every way. I'm not sayin' that big famblies isn't sometimes more valuable than small ones like yours, Mrs. Mallory," with an air of having given much consideration to the subject, "in times o' war, fer illustration, or when big transcontinental railways hes to be built, but for all ordinary occasions, Mrs. Mallory, famblies hes their disadvantages. If Matilda Torrance 'ud spend more time on cleanin' 'n' thrift, 'n' less on nursin' babies 'n' ironin' frills 'n' frumperies fer them, it 'ud be tellin' her something."

So saying Mrs. Might leaned back, in a seemingly conscious satisfaction of having settled at last one important subject.

But my little mother who, however much she might think a great girl like me should be able to stand on her own feet, had a warm spot for wee, helpless babies, shook her head timidly, as though half afraid to disagree with Amanda Might.

"Still," she said, "the poor wee babies looking up into yer face, 'n' cooin', 'n' knowin' their mothers first of all! I dont think, Amanda, that Matilda Torrance 'ud be willin' to give up any o' them—'disadvantages'—now."

And then Amanda Might did a strange thing. She let her smelling-salts bottle fall on the floor and roll under the stove, and she went over and looked out of the window so intently that I followed her to see what she could be looking at. But

there was no strange sight, beyond the lilac bushes, not even the doctor's buggy nor the minister's wife.

Then in a moment, she went back and sat down in her chair leaning very much towards my mother.

"I sometimes think," she said, "I'd ha' liked to hev' jist one—one child o' my very own, to love 'n' care for, but don't ye tell it as long as ye live, Alice Mallory."

But dear me, how I have been ramb-ling on! and how very far from my return home on that mild June evening! It seems so easy, in thinking of those old times, to go on describing this old friend and that and interpreting each, sometimes, by the light of later years, and a broader wisdom. To return, then—and this time I must not wander. When Jap and I burst into the kitchen that evening, my mother looked up from turning the last pancake on the hissing pan.

"Love us all!" she exclaimed in her easy way, which made even her exclamation seem more like remarks than exclamations. "What a noise! Where on earth hev' ye been, Peg Mallory, all this time?"

"Back in the bush with Dick, mother. We went after a bird that looked all gold, 'n' I thought it was an angel. But Dick he thought it was a golden eagle, 'n' we went to see if we could find its nest o' golden eaglets. 'N' we were going to sell the golden eaglets fer a lot o' money, 'n' I was going to buy you a silk dress, maybe."

"Silk dress! Tush!" said my mother, ignoring the imaginativeness that could see angels and golden eaglets in the sunlight on a bird's wing. "Don't you go to thinking about silk dresses. That's enough fer ne'er-do-wells like the—all fer style, spend the money, never mind how comes it."

"Like who, mother?"

"I didn't say like nobody."

"Like the Torrances?" I queried.

My mother looked at me in easy reproach. "You're gettin' too sharp fer your years, Peg," she said. "Who ever spoke o' the Torrances! Here, take up the pancakes fer your father, 'n' call Miss Tring, 'n' don't let me hear o' ye traipsin' back to the bush again when ye ought to be helpin' your mother get tea."

I began taking up the smoking cakes, but did it mechanically. Mechanically also I "called" Miss Tring, the gentle, pale-faced teacher who lodged with us; for the reference to the bush had brought foremost in my mind again the question of the cut timber, and the wonder as to whether we too, like the Jamiesons and the Carmichaels, were to have a raising.

No sooner, then, were we seated at the table and had well begun on the cakes and syrup, than I brought forward the important query.

"Father, are we going to build a barn this year?"

My father half raised his brows. "Why, no, child. What put that notion into your head?"

"Oh, it was only wood you cut, then."

I returned, disappointed.

"Wood! Where? I cut no wood last winter."

"Well then, somebody did," I declared decisively, "for I saw the stumps all new cut, right in the edge of our bush."

My father laid down his knife and fork with a puzzled air.

"Where? What are you talkin' about?" he said, in his short, half-annoyed way.

"Why, a lot of trees cut, just inside our fence, across from where Carmichaels cut theirs," I replied.

Instantly my father's face darkened with the cloud that, when it appeared at all, lay not only upon him but upon all of us, for my father, many as were the virtues that he possessed, had not yet learned that one of holding himself in leash for the well-feeling of others. Seeing it, I glanced quickly and half fearfully to my mother and saw that she too was watching him with a sort of growing dread in her face. What she should dread I knew not. That she did dread something I felt intuitively.

(To be Continued).

New Westminster District on Fraser River

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

For price and terms apply

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The Settlers' Association of B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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

A post-card will bring to you our hand Est, maps, etc.

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Box 556, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

GOLD HILL FRUIT LANDS

WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

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

The Gold Hill Fruit Lands

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE HAVE NO POOR LAND FOR SALE.
Free Maps upon application. Reference—Merchants' Bank, Vancouver.

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P. O. Box 659 420 SEYMOUR ST.
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Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, are ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work Fully Guaranteed in every respect

Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$33.75
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Buy no stove until you have seen our wonderful stove offers of economical stoves, costing little to buy and so constructed as to use the least possible fuel; all told about in our

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We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$40 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue, please.

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ANCHOR INVESTMENT CO. LTD.

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

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Phone 4811

Gossip

SCARCITY OF HORSES IN AMERICAN MARKETS.
Horses are scarce and prices higher just now in every horse market in

United States than they have ever been in years before. The demand has been active especially for drafters and wagon horses. During the past twelve months trainloads of horses have been shipped west to the Pacific coast country from which in former years horses were sold to the east.

CHEW PAY ROLL BRIGHT PLUG TOBACCO

Nowhere in the country are horses plentiful. There is no district from which it seems possible an increased supply can be drawn. Mature horses are scarce and this scarcity has already resulted in a large bulk of the three- and four-year-olds being turned into the market. There will be fewer horses of full age available next year than this. Prices it would seem must go up higher. The situation precludes any other possibility.

CARBERRY CLYDESDALES.

Shrewd buyers of horses know that they can generally see stock as it really is in the fall just on going into winter quarters and know that what they buy at this time is invariably bought right. Things are like that at Hawthorn Bank where Mr. John Graham, of Carberry, keeps Clydesdales and Shorthorns. There is on hand several young stallions and fillies that were brought out there last year and have got on a covering of flesh made upon Manitoba foddere, and have also got accustomed to the western climate. In the lot are five stallions, three-year-olds, and two two-year-olds. They are a well-bred lot and have size and character. A two-year-old, Gold Flake by Up To Time has just been sold. He is a tight, clean colt, a good snappy goer and a steady looking chap. The other two-year-old is Baron Venture by Baronson and shows his sire's strength of bone, fine feather and clean shanks. He will make a big horse both in body and bone.

The three-year-olds are Baron Graham, a black by Banonson out of a dam by Royal Garty; Baron Elliot, a big massive bay by Royal Baron, a noted prize-winner at the big Ontario shows and in Chicago, out of a dam by Prince Erskine, and Proud Star, a great drafty colt by Pride of Blacon. Two of the fillies are by the renowned sire and showhorse Mercurio, and another that promises well is by King Tom a Prince Thomas horse. In a few weeks it is expected another lot will arrive from Scotland to supplement this bunch and Hawthorn Bank will very likely be the result of discriminating horse buyers between now and next June.

GOOD DISPLAY OF MANITOBA-GROWN FRUIT.

The Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man., have recently had an exhibition in this city of a fine display of native-grown fruits, finer and better than a good many people ever imagine it possible to produce in this country. Nine varieties of apples and crabs, mostly hybrid apples, four gooseberries, sixteen raspberries, seven strawberries, four cherries, ten plums, blackberries, buffalo berries, etc. Each of these different fruits is of this season's growth. They were grown at the company's nursery on the banks of the Assiniboine at St. Charles.

Questions and Answers

RAM AND DRAKE QUERY.
1. Would thirty-five ewes be too many for one yearling ram?
2. At what age is a drake past using in a flock of ducks?
Man. SUBSCRIBER'S SON.
Ans.—1. No, but thirty-five are enough for one yearling ram in a season, mature rams may be used on as many as forty.
2. No particular age can be given. We have seen drakes used in a flock of ducks for five years, but the general practice is to change oftener, say every two years or so.

RAISING AND MARKETING BROILERS.
Is there a steady market the year round in Winnipeg for broilers. Should chicks intended for broilers, be crated and fed before killing, and at what age should they be crated and how long fed? About what price do they bring?
C. G. G.
Ans.—There is a good demand at all seasons in Winnipeg for broilers. Just at present they are worth twelve and one-half cents a pound. Strictly speak-

COWAN'S Maple Buds Cream Bars and Milk Chocolate

are superior confections that appeal to everyone who likes choice goods.

The Cowan Co. Ltd., Toronto

Martin-Orme Pianos

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it's manufactured. Many styles and many prices, but only one quality—the best. If the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada. Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited OTTAWA, ONT.

Agents: Messrs. A. E. SOULIS & CO., Winnipeg - Man.

The Mutual Life OF CANADA

Has the Lowest Expense Rate of any Canadian Life Company

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, six weeks old and up, Pedigrees registered; also Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Mammoth Pekin Drakes.
T. E. BOWMAN, High River, Alta.

GOOD BLOOD WILL SHOW ITS QUALITY, SO WILL BAD BLOOD.

The one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill-health, blotches, pimples, boils and sores, and frequently in intenser forms as ulcers, abscesses, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc.

Every organ of the body depends on the blood for force and vitality, and is but scantily served when the blood is impure. No remedy is so potent as a blood purifier or more rapidly produces new and healthy blood than

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

which neutralizes the various poisons and restores the vitalizing power of this all important fluid.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Little Ones Going to Buy DIAMOND DYES.



"My little girls love to run to the store for Diamond Dyes when I require them. Your dyes are a positive pleasure to use for home coloring, as they are so easy to work with, and the results are sure and profitable."

Mrs. Edward Hood, Vancouver, B.C.

Notwithstanding the verdict of the world's most eminent color chemists, that it is impossible to color Wool and Silk (animal materials) and Cotton, Linen, and combinations of Cotton and Linen (vegetable materials) with the same dye, we still find manufacturers of weak and adulterated package dyes putting up and offering for sale their worthless dyes which they claim will color any material with one dye.

WARNING. The ladies will protect themselves from serious losses if they avoid all merchant who offer to sell such weak and crude dyes. In every case ask for **Diamond Dyes**, and see that each package bears the words "**Diamond Package Dyes**." The manufacturers of **Diamond Dyes** have absolutely **no connection with any other brand of dyes.**

Send us your full address and we will mail you free of cost New Teddy-Bear Booklet, New Direction Book and 50 samples of dyed cloth.

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LADIES
Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of **ORANGE LILY**, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.** This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address **MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

ing, however, few broilers as such reach the market. A broiler is a chicken about two months old, what is ordinarily sold as a broiler is a chicken anywhere from two months up, and weighing four or five pounds. Fatten in crates. Instructions re crating and fattening of chickens were given in our issue of September 11th, page 1412. Unless you are prepared to go into the poultry business extensively, and willing to spend several years getting experience, we would not advise you to give much attention to the broiler side of the industry. Profits are more quickly figured and slower of realization in broiler production than in any phase of poultry farming we know of.

FEEDING A COW IN TOWN.

Will you kindly supply information as to most economical way of feeding a cow (kept in town where roots are not to be had and hay is high) to get best results? Also state whether stock foods are as valuable as they are advertised to be in regards to increasing flow of milk, etc.? Can you recommend a good book on cows or cattle in general? Do you not think that a course of lessons on best general method of farming would be highly appreciated by such readers of **ADVOCATE** who have not had the advantage of an agricultural training and who cannot go to the colleges for it. Personally I should very much appreciate it. Other subjects have been dealt with in that way, why not farming? Sask. **NOVICE.**

Ans.—We cannot very well see how you can substitute anything for hay even though hay is high in price. A cow requires a large amount of roughage in her rations and prairie hay is about the only form of roughage of any food value that is available to the western feeder. Roots also constitute a very important part of a feeding ration especially for milking cows. They give succulence to the diet and are essential in winter feeding on this account. However, as none are available try the following ration: Prairie hay, oat sheaf, oat straw, bran, linseed or gluten meal, and oat chop. Feed about four pounds of bran, two or three pounds of ground oats, and a pound or two of the gluten or linseed, meal per day with all the roughage she will consume. But don't have too large a proportion of straw in the roughage. Regulate the feed according to the milk flow. If she gives as much milk on half this quantity of grain decrease the feed accordingly. Increase the amount of meal so long as the cow responds and so long as there is no danger of causing indigestion. Learn her capacity for economic production.

Stock foods have considerable value as to tonics and conditionals and as such aid digestion, keep the animal in a healthy condition and enable it to derive a larger portion of nutritive material from its food. This is all reliable stock foods are advertised to do.

Profitable Stock Feeding, by Smith, takes up cattle feeding pretty thoroughly, price \$1.50 through this office.

The agricultural press while it is among the most effective of educational institutions can hardly be expected to furnish instruction in the underlying principles of farm practice; articles of general interest on "the best general methods of farming" are given in our columns weekly and we believe such are appreciated by our readers. It must be remembered, however, that the great majority of the readers of farm journals are men who are now more or less familiar with the ordinary elementary and routine practices of agriculture, and for them an elementary discussion of farming methods would be of little interest. They require a discussion on current agricultural problems and the farm paper is simply an organ for giving these discussions and investigations publicity. The best way to familiarize yourself with farming methods is to follow the business practically or failing this study some of the numerous text books available on the subject. We may discuss this last point more fully in an early issue.

"BRICK'S TASTELESS"

REGISTERED

What it is

It is an extract of fresh cod livers, containing all the virtues of pure Cod Liver Oil without the nauseous grease, combined with Phosphorus in the form of the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, nutritious Extract of Malt and the Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

What it does

It will promptly relieve, and if its use is continued, permanently cure chronic bronchitis, all pulmonary affections, croup, hoarseness, nervous disorders due to an exhausted condition of the system, prostration following fevers, debility at change of life, or constitutional weakness at any age, and all blood disorders.

What we do

We positively guarantee "Brick's Tasteless" to do exactly what we claim it will do as printed on the label of the bottle, or any advertising matter, and every druggist who sells "Brick's Tasteless" is authorized to refund to his customer the full purchase price if one bottle does not show a decided improvement, which improvement will result in a complete cure if additional bottles are taken.

We therefore request you to try a bottle of "Brick's Tasteless" on our recommendation, and if no improvement is shown after taking it, return the empty bottle to the druggist from whom you purchased it and he will refund your money.

Can we be fairer?

Two Sizes—8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle \$1.00

KEEP WARM

The radiating surface of the

WINNIPEG HEATER



is over 5,000 square inches. You can attach it to any stove or furnace-pipe and it takes the place of another stove, without additional fuel, utilizing heat that otherwise would have been wasted. It draws the cold air from the floor and creates perfect circulation. It's just splendid—try one.

Ask your stove dealer or write direct to

The 1900 Washer Company
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355 Yonge Street, Toronto

LET ME PROVE THAT

10 Acres of our Kootenay Fruit Land

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

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

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE PROOF.

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

10-ACRE FRUIT FARMS

We have for sale 10-acre lots of extra choice fruit land situated on the wagon road close to the city of Nelson, convenient to a good school, and in a well settled district.

These 10-acre blocks contain strictly first-class fruit soil, are fairly easy to clear, and on account of their choice location, are good value at the figure for which they can be bought.

Price \$100 per acre; terms—\$200 cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 7%.

Maps and further information can be promptly furnished.

TOYE & CO.

Fruit Lands, Box 51, NELSON, B. C.

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

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Seven hundred Oxford grade Sheep, from one to five years. Will sell one or all. Also fifty head of grade Cattle. Apply to Smith Bros., Clarisale, Sask., or John McQueen, Brandon, Man. 30-10

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced. 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 29-11

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produce peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

VICTORIA, B.C.—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 300 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation is high, commanding magnificent views. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Fetherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

IMPROVED FARM, British Columbia, 502 acres, valley North Thompson river, 23 miles from Kamloops City, B.C., near fruit-growing district, two miles frontage on North Thompson river, beautifully situated, level land, 100 acres cultivated, rich soil, some good timber, two-storey frame house costing over \$2,000, large two-storey barn and other buildings, spring on property; price \$6,000. Apply Union Trust Co., Winnipeg, Man. 30-10

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

SALESMEN wishing to earn three to five dollars per day, write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. 20-11

POULTRY and EGGS

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

H. E. WABY, Holmsfield, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy now and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 6-2

MRS. M. VIALOUX, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Manitoba, choice Barred Rock Pullets for sale—beauties; also a few cockerels. T.F.

50 HIGH-CLASS Cockerels, rose combs and single. Rhode Island Reds, black Minorcas and buff rocks, blue Andalusians, white Leghorns; 25 Pekin drakes, from \$1.50 up. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C. 20-11

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Breeders' Directory

5 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.

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

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

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

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

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASHCROFT, W. E. NESEBETT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayreshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

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

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

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED—Two Bay Mares, one with white face, lame on off fore foot, Clyde bred, branded on left shoulder A over 3; the other with white star on forehead, branded N on right shoulder. Both had halters on and ropes trailing. \$25 reward for information leading to recovery. John Gillyean, Lloydminster, Sask. 23-10

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Trade Notes

HUDSON BAY INSURANCE CO.

The selection of an insurance company is as important a consideration as the insurance itself, inasmuch as on its reliability depends the redemption of the obligation it incurs, and, while it is not always wise to be guided by ostentatious boasts of assets and impregnable resources "for which the policyholder has to pay," it is always wise while endeavoring to secure the lowest rates to also look well into the record and stability of the institution in which we place our trust. No one in these days of advancement and progress doubts the wisdom of protecting himself and family against the results of commercial reverses, accident or loss. Insurance companies to no end exist. Forty odd companies are transacting business in these provinces. But what the average farmer requires is a sound home institution, managed by men whose ability and integrity he knows or can readily acquaint himself with. Such an institution is the Hudson Bay Insurance Company, Ltd., of Moose Jaw, an insurance concern that is rapidly forging to the front. Its directors are western men, their interests and homes are here, the propositions they offer are equal to anything offered by any outside company.

EVERY COLD DRIVE can be robbed of discomfort and made warm and cheerful through the use of a Clark Carriage heater. It is the height of foolishness to be without one of these comforting devices. They are inexpensive, durable, attractive and cost practically nothing to operate. They are manufactured by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company and are advertised in a special offer of this issue. Order one or write for the catalogue mentioned.

"THE CALL OF THE WILD"—There is not another place on the continent of America to compare with the "Highlands of Ontario" for deer and moose hunting. This part of Canada still forms a portion of that small remnant of the world's pristine wilderness—not yet the abode of man and his mighty civilization.

Northern Ontario with its rich resources is regarded as the richest deer and moose country in the world.

Moose season in the Moose country opens October 16th for 31 days. Deer season in the Deer country opens November 1st for 15 days.

These sections of Ontario are the places to hunt and valuable information as to how and when to get there and all particulars can be had free by addressing A. E. Duff, General Agent, Passenger Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

FARMERS AND CATTLE RAISERS are coming more and more to see the great importance of a stock tonic.

Before our present-day experiments proved their point, no one thought it necessary to do anything to aid animal digestion, in fact no one thought such a thing could be done.

Now feeders of livestock, whether for beef or milk, never even attempt to "fit" a bunch of steers or produce a given quantity of milk without giving each animal in the herd a corrective in daily doses.

A few years ago farmers took sickness and loss as part of the business. Their profits were small because a few weeks heavy feeding on an unbalanced ration, without assisting nature in any way, was sure to throw the animal "off its feed" and actually undo all that had gained up to that point.

The amount of money lost to feeders in this way must have been something startling, and under our present laws of keen competition would have been simply ruinous.

All this uncertain and haphazard way of doing has given place—thanks to the few who have made a study of these things—to a scientific and certain way of reaching uniform results in the cattle trade. Men know a whole lot more than they did, but it's the *Stock Tonic* above all else that has given cattle raising the reliability of an established business.

HAVE YOU

had our 41st Season's Catalog?

IF NOT

write for it and make your selection from the finest stock of Furs ever seen in the West. Everything, from the smallest neck-piece to the richest seal, are here. Our own make and guaranteed.

HAMMOND

The Reliable Furrier
WINNIPEG



WE PAY THE MOST FOR
FURS—HIDES—PELTS
No Delay in Getting Your Money
Get our Price List before you sell
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
WILLETT & KILTY
30 Cedar Street, OWATONNA, MINN.

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

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

Dominion Trust Co. Ltd.

T. R. PEARSON
MANAGER

NEW WESTMINSTER
B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province
No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria.
For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to
JOHN STEWART Land Agent

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

Brampton Jerseys

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Canada.

British Columbia

The Land of Summer

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

Write for particulars to

The Royal Business Exchange Ltd.

450 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Hello There! You Farmers!

Get acquainted with the

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Bonded Licensed

Join it and send us your grain. Over 2,000 farmers have already done so. Remember that this is purely a **Farmers' Company**, and that it is controlled by farmers. If you are satisfied with the present conditions surrounding the marketing and grading of your grain, stay where you are. If not, **wake up**. Take a share and help us to make conditions better. Someone must handle your grain. Send it to us and get your neighbor to do the same. If you want any information about your grain, write to us. When shipping write across your shipping bill:

Advise

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg,

Man.

A Grand Cure FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT AND CRAMPS IS DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

It is nature's specific for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, etc.

Rapid and reliable in its action. Its effects are marvellous, and it is pleasant and harmless to take.

It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Refuse substitutes. They are dangerous.

Mrs. Wm. Flavelling, Arthur, Ont., writes: "I find it much pleasure to recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a grand cure for Summer Complaint. My little boy, one year old, was very bad with it, and a few doses cured him. I also used it on my other six children for cramps and still have half the bottle left. I cannot praise it too much."

Look for the Label

Stanfield's Underwear comes in three weights for winter wear.

And you can get just the weight you want by looking for the label on every genuine Stanfield garment.

Red label—light weight

Blue label—medium weight

Black label—heavy weight

Your dealer will likely have all weights. If not, he can get them for you.

Stanfields
Unshrinkable
Men

STANFIELDS
LIMITED,
TRURO,
N.S.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP.

OLD'S AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
This fair was held on October 9th and 10th, as owing to the stormy weather in September it was postponed till these dates and the authorities were rewarded with one of the finest of days. The crowd was big considering so much harvest was still in stook but the display of livestock was not up to the standard of the last two years and the entries were not so numerous. Produce was very good considering the season and entries plentiful: the following were the chief prize-takers: in horses, Messrs. L. Jenson, J. Dodd, G. A. Skinner, R. Campbell, A. Swanson, J. Rosenbargo, Gillies and Reed; cattle: Hutchinson, Nelson, Watkins; sheep: Watkins; pigs: Pamell, Hutchinson. We missed the well-known exhibits of W. Hammer with his excellent Shorthorns on this occasion.

PRIDDIS AND MILLERVILLE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Priddis, Alberta, situated twenty miles south-west of Calgary, across the Sarcee Reserve in the beautiful foothills of the Rockies, proved to the hundreds of visitors that gathered on the banks of the picturesque Fish Creek on Friday, October 18th to view the products of that district, that the surrounding country need not take a back seat with any district in Alberta as far as producing the finest in the land is concerned. On that day was held the first show of the above Society, and with old-fashioned "Fair" weather with the approval of the show-men and populace nothing seemed wanting to fill the cup to overflowing and it certainly overflowed. As early as 8 a.m. wagons, democrats, buggies and riders began to wend their way to the grounds of the Agricultural Society, and a little later the automobiles and carriages from Calgary became conspicuous, and then on every corner you began to hear the exclamations of surprise which continued throughout the day—My! what fine horses! Say, where did those cattle come from!—were some of the questions overheard—and certainly the exhibit would have done credit to a much older and larger town than Priddis. To give the winner in each class and section would occupy too much space, as all classes were well-filled. In the heavy stallions, any age, C. G. Standish was the happy winner of the Grand Championship; Melrose Ranch got the first in Percherons, also first for heavy draft team, while C. Williams took the plum in the Agricultural Class with a team that will be heard of at the Dominion next year. In roadsters, G. R. Shortt carried off most of the ribbons, while Armstead Bros. added to the interest in that class. E. D. Adams took first for Carriage Team; H. Ford, second; Messrs. D. E. Wilson, first in single drivers and E. D. Raldes first for gentleman's saddle horse with H. Ford second. In the light-weight stallions the sensational little Terrington Magnifico from Melrose Ranch was an easy winner. In the Grand Championship, C. E. Wilkinson won first with his thoroughbred. In the Shorthorn class John Ramsay carried off the bulk of the prizes with a splendid showing while E. D. Adams secured most of the red tickets in the Galloways; H. Ford's dairy cow "Jane of Lakeroy" was an outstanding winner in her class. In sheep and swine, the principal prizes went to Melrose Ranch. Vegetables, roots, grains, and grasses were in profusion and the display of bread and butter "just like your mother used to make" would make your city boarders' mouths water for a chance at it. The races in connection were well patronized and ended with an exciting Backing Contest. All ended with a grand ball held in the Priddis Hall, a fitting ending to a day long to be remembered by the Ranchers and farmers of Priddis and Millerville. Much credit is due to the management and exhibitors for the success attained in spite of the late harvest season, and other adverse conditions and especially to such exhibitors as John Ramsay, E. D. Adams and Melrose Ranch. The awarding of prizes by Mr. Hallman of Ardrie, for horses, and Mr. Paisley, of Lacombe for cattle, sheep and swine was done in a most satisfactory manner to the exhibitors and both have made many friends in Priddis by their courteous and gentlemanly treatment of all who came in contact with them.

SNIDER RIFLES

At \$6.00 each

We make this low price on these rifles to clear out quickly a large shipment of them that we have just imported. They are all in first-class condition, and are of .577 calibre, and fitted with 1,000 yards sights. Either ball or shot cartridges may be used in them. Ammunition sells at

\$2.50 per 100 for Ball Cartridges

\$2.60 " 100 " Shot "

Should you buy one of these rifles and are not entirely satisfied with it, we will refund your money less transportation charges

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO. LTD.
Firearms and Sporting Goods, WINNIPEG

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, Jurably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

If you want **HEREFORD** blood in your feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. JAS. BEAY, Portage la Prairie

INSTANT COLIC CURE

For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle.

GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES.

\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid. OLEMENT'S Drug Store, BRANDON

"GORED BY A BULL"
Many a farmer has been seriously injured by vicious cattle. Don't run risks. Dehorn yours with the KEystone DEHORNER. Quick—easy—humane—makes clean, sharp cut from 4 sides. Costs little. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKenna, Late of Picton, Ont. 219 Robert St., Toronto

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

OUR
Shorthorns & Yorkshires
Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.
W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.

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

MAPLE SHADE
SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE
One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, Ont. Myrtle, G.P.R.

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

Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires
FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th." at Winnipeg 1906 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshires and Tamworth Swine. OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded.

In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prize-winning stock. For particulars write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rescor, Man.

SHEEP SKINS

You can get more from us than anywhere else for your SHEEP DEER FUR

Write us now for prices, or ship us what you have. Our returns are quick cash and top prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Sheep and Cattle Labels
Drop me a card for circular and sample. It costs nothing and will interest you. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Clendenning Bros.

HARDING, Man
RED POLLED CATTLE
YORKSHIRE HOGS
A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

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

SPECIAL OFFERING OF
8 Good Young Bulls
FIT FOR SERVICE

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

When Shipping WHEAT

ADDRESS Your Shipping Bills like THIS

Peter Jansen Company, Grain Commission, Winnipeg, Man.

We are members of the **GRAIN EXCHANGE**

GRAIN CONSIGNED TO US ENSURES SPEEDY CASH RETURNS

PETER JANSEN COMPANY.
GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

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

SHIP YOUR GRAIN through us

We will look after your **GRADES**

References any Bank or Commercial Agency

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

DONALD MORRISON & Co.

414 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, Man.

Grain Commission

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

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL
(Strictly a Commission Firm)

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

Dealing with us

You Will Get the top of the market. promptest settlement. the full value of our long experience. satisfactory service in every way.

Write us—Send us Samples of your Grain.

Randall, Gee and Mitchell
202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

FROSTS AND SNOWS

do not trouble farmers here. The frosts that other places have in August are conspicuous by their absence and snows do not come till the harvest is over. **Winter Wheat is a sure winner every year here.**

We have some really good wild lands to sell at reasonable prices. Gamble a stamp and ask us about them.

Yours faithfully, **WEBER BROS., Lethbridge, Alta.**

Our advertisers are determined to give value.

HORSE WINS OVER ELECTRIC CAB.

A few years ago New York especially heard a great deal about the days of the horse being numbered. That was when the electric cab was swarming the streets. A man who interested himself in the subject walked along Fifth Avenue, that highway of pleasure traffic, recently, and saw just one electric cab. There were scores of hansoms and many coupes, but the motive power was an oat-consuming agency on four legs. The fact is that the electric cab in New York has been a failure. Within a year between 350 and 400 of the electric carriages have been destroyed by fire. They were not burned intentionally, but when two big garages were in flames the owners did not weep much for they had been losing money on the cabs ever since they installed them. They have not replaced those 350 or 400 vehicles and nobody seems to have been much on the job. Paradoxical though it may appear, the touring car kind of auto, mobile is more popular than ever.

ALFALFA GROWING IN NORTH DAKOTA.

There are some farmers who seem to doubt that alfalfa can be successfully grown on our soils and in this climate. For the benefit of those who entertain such doubts we quote in the following from an article written by L. R. Waldron, Supt. Dickinson Substation, North Dakota, detailing his experience growing this plant in the Northwestern part of the State.

The only difficulty met with in alfalfa growing at Dickinson was to get the soil inoculated with the organism required to produce the nodules in the roots. As every person knows who has experimented with or studied this plant, it is necessary that the alfalfa should acquire these nodules or enlargements in order that the crop may be a success. In humid regions it is necessary sometimes to inoculate the soil artificially in order that they may be produced. The alfalfa plant where these nodules are absent will be yellow, sickly looking and stunted, and will remain in this condition until nodules are developed. So long as the plants are yellow and stunted the crop is practically a failure.

To bring about this development of nodules on the rootlets, it only needs to be done on soils that have never produced alfalfa—two methods may be followed; the seed may be treated with the so called "pure cultures" of the organism that produces it, or the soil itself may be inoculated by taking earth from a field that has already produced the plant and sowing it on the field where the crop is to be grown. Once this inoculation of the soil is brought about the greatest difficulty to the successful growing of alfalfa is overcome. To accomplish it the "dirt method," seems simplest and best. It is done by harrowing in four or five hundred pounds of alfalfa soil to the acre when the land is a little damp.

There is not the least question but that alfalfa can be successfully and profitably produced on a large part of these provinces. There are of course some districts where the water supply in the soil is hardly sufficient to produce a maximum crop. Alfalfa is a plant that requires considerable moisture to make growth, and for this reason it generally does best when sown without a nurse crop. Seeded with a drill and without a nurse crop to pump the moisture from the soil, there will be more moisture for alfalfa growing

No farmer can make a mistake in buying good pure-bred stock. That is, if he gives it the right care after once getting it. It will make him more money than scrub stock, or stock that simply comes from any kind of breeding. And this is so, even if market stock chiefly for breeding purposes is not the only one who should have pure breeds. The farmer is just as greatly in need of them, and especially the pure-bred sire.

About three million acres of land on the north of Norton Sound of the Arctic were thrown open to settlement on September 30th.

For Health's Sake

—keep the bowels open, the liver regulated, the kidneys active, the stomach well, the blood pure, the sleep sound, the brain clear with

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. Inboxes 25c.

Lump Jaw

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

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

F. Mayne Daly, K.C. Roland W. McClure
W. Madley Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers & Solicitors
Office—Canada Life Building,
WINNIPEG, Man.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,
Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee—\$65.00 per session. Session begins in October. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Toronto, Canada.

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 casein—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



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

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Casein don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-188 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

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

Free Veterinary Book

Be your own horse doctor. Book enables you to cure all the common ailments, curb, splint, spavin, lameness, etc. Prepared by the makers of

Tuttle's Elixir

The world's greatest horse remedy. \$100 reward for failure to cure above diseases where cure is possible. Write for the book. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St. Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.



Star Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Orickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks farm one mile from station.

R. W. Gaswell,
SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn

A Farmer's Life

in the mild invigorating climate of Gulf Coast of Texas is worth while. You can work out of doors in your shirt-sleeves every day of the year and make from \$30 to \$300 an acre net profit annually. We are the Largest Land Company in Texas and have no agents, thus giving the purchaser of our lands the benefit of the commission. Let us send you our book "Truth about Texas." It's Free.

Pickert-Hammond Land Co.

Opposite Grand Central Station,
HOUSTON, TEXAS

**PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE**

Introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

OUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
Get our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 30 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

**THE OUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL**

FREE TO YOU

With every one of Mayer's English Model Veterinary Medicine Chests we will give free a splendid Clinical Thermometer, worth more than \$2 to any stock owner.



This medicine chest contains a perfect remedy for all known animal diseases. Ask for it at our agents in all towns, or write to

**The Mayer Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Man.**

SOME QUEER NOTIONS.

The other day we heard a farmer say he had rather raise timothy than alfalfa, for when you get a crop of timothy that was the end of it, and he could turn the cows into the meadow in the fall and they would get a good bite, while he could not pasture alfalfa at all. We asked him if four or five tons of hay that was equal almost to bran as a milk producing feed, would not be worth a good deal more than the one crop of timothy and the pasture? His reply was that an "average farmer would go to the devil if he undertook to farm as the Dairyman advised." He did not say what he meant by the words "average farmer" but we could guess. The height of ambition with some men is to be just "average". And yet the greater profit comes from being more than average.

Hoard's Dairyman.

ARABIAN HORSES.

There is no animal history recorded that is so ancient as that connected with the Arabian horse, and there naturally has been a great deal of conjecture as to where he came from.

While there is but one general breed of Arabian horses, writes the Sheik Homer Davenport, in the current *Woman's Home Companion*, there are many sub-families, and of these there are five primary families, called the Khamseh. As the legend runs, these have descended from five great mares, which with other mares of King Solomon were drinking at a river after long hardships in war, when the trumpet blew, calling them to battle. Only five responded to the call, and it was those five that founded the five great families.

Book Reviews

NEW TEXT BOOK ON SHEEP.

"MODERN SHEEP, BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT" is the name of the newest sheep book and it is a good one. It is written by Clarke, Associate Editor of the American Sheep Breeder and whose critical writings on sheep matters over the name "Shepard Born" are familiar to all shepherds. The book is from the press of the American Sheep Breeder and contains 340 pages of reading and illustrations. The work is well done and the cuts are all new and modern, a real necessity in view of the vast progress that has been made in recent years in perfecting sheep conformation and developing ideal types in different breeds.

The book contains adequate treatment of all topics of interest to the sheepman such as brief history, management in farm and range, fitting for show, raising of hothouse lambs, killing and dressing for market and it also has a good chapter on diseases which is comprehensive but not too technical for the average shepherd.

A valuable chapter is the one on forage crops which will appeal to western as well as eastern sheepman. The work is executed in a style as good as that of a professor and has the advantage of relating closely to conditions in this country. It should be in the hands of every stockman

ACCIDENT TO A TORONTO BUILDER.

John Felstead, a builder, of 312 Wilton Avenue, Toronto, was working on a temporary scaffold, the plank broke and he fell through. He received several severe cuts on the leg, a bruised knee, and a thorough shaking. Zam-Buk, the herbal balm, was applied to the cuts and gave him great relief. He says:

"Zam-Buk was so effective that although my leg was badly cut, I was able to go on without a day's break from work. Zam-Buk takes the soreness out of a wound at once and then it commences to heal. It is without doubt a wonderful balm for skin injuries, and I am glad to make this virtue known."

Zam-Buk is a sure and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, and all skin diseases. At all stores and druggists, 50c. box, or The Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3 boxes for \$1.25.

If Your Horse Gets Hurt?

If one of the horses should be kicked—cut a knee—strain a shoulder—go lame—have you the remedy at hand to CURE the injury?

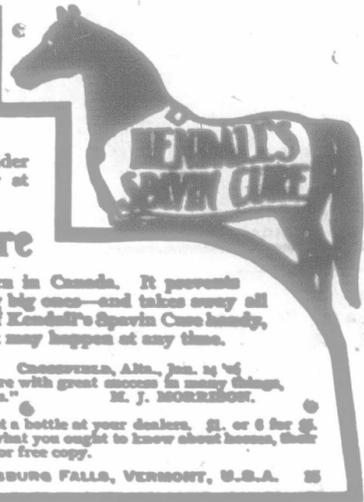
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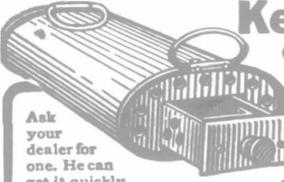
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Wit and Humor.

Some years ago the Hon. Elijah Morse and Abner Upham witnessed the hanging of a man at Dedham. While they were driving home the subject of sin and its punishment came up.

"Bro. Upham," remarked Mr. Morse, who was a rigid orthodox in belief, "I suppose, according to your belief, that this man who has been found guilty of murder by his fellow men, and hanged because he is not a fit person to be at large among his kind, has now gone straight to heaven."

It is necessary to explain that the incident took place before gallows were equipped with trap doors, and it was the duty of the executioner to give the rope, fastened about the victim's neck, a tug that actually jerked the doomed man into the air.

"It is not for me to judge a fellow man, Brother Morse," replied Upham, who was an ardent Universalist, gravely, although there was a twinkle in his eye, "but I must say that the last I saw of the infortunate fellow he was headed that way."

"It's dreadful queer," said the housewife, "that the potatoes you bring me should be so much bigger at the top of the sack than they are at the bottom."

"Not at all, mem," said the honest farmer; "it's jest this a-way. Potatoes is growin' so fast jest now that by the time I dig a sackful the last ones dug is ever so much bigger'n the fust ones."

Professor Wiley, the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, recently went to a Washington store for the purpose of purchasing a fountain pen. The obliging clerk furnished the professor with a sheet of paper, ink and several fountain pens, so that he might try each kind.

In doing so the professor soon covered the sheet with the words "tempus fugit," the clerk looking on with kindly interest.

"If you should buy one and it doesn't suit you, Mr. Fugit," said he knowingly, "you can bring it back and take another."

Friend—I am afraid your husband has a very bad cold; he's continually sneezing. It's quite painful to hear him. Why don't you ask a doctor to see him?

Matron—Well, I'm waiting just a few days, because it amuses baby so to see his father sneeze.—*Von Vidant.*

An important public examination was taking place, and, according to custom, one of the examiners watched the students from a gallery above. Thus, unseen by the competitors, he had a complete bird's eye view of the proceedings.

Presently he rang the bell and spoke thus:

"If the young man who has been copying for the last twenty minutes will get up and leave the room no further notice will be taken of the matter."

A pause—then sixteen young fellows rose and departed.

"Gentlemen," said the prisoner, after acquittal, "I thank you for my vindication."

"Young fellow," replied the foreman of the jury, "you don't seem to know the difference between a vindication and a streak of good luck"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Well," asked the first physician, "what has that strange patient of yours got?"

"I don't know," replied the other, "but I'm trying to turn it into typhoid fever. That's my great specialty, you know"—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

"The late General Thomas H. Ruger," said a Stamford man, "was, like many army officers, an authority on good cooking, but he directed me to high

cheeses. At a dinner he said that a very rank cheese was once left at his headquarters to be called for, and after it had remained unclaimed two days he posted up this notice:

"If the cheese sent here addressed to Private Jones is not called for in two days it will be shot."—*Rochester Herald*

"Instead of being a millionaire," continued the young man at the seaside hotel to the beautiful heiress, "I think that it is only honest, now that we are engaged, for me to tell you that I am the shopwalker at Catchem & Skinem's emporium."

"I thought there was something familiar about you," answered the beautiful heiress. "I am in the ribbon department there."—*Judge.*

"Oh, madam," said the French maid, "Fido weel not eat ze bon-bons." "The dear, intelligent little doggie!" exclaimed Mrs. Rich. "There must be something wrong with those bon-bons Cloe. Give them to the children."—*Detroit Free Press.*

It was the evening of the Gans and Nelson fight. The citizen who mounted the bootblack stand was not at all surprised when the diminutive Italian, after carefully looking him over to see just how much sporting blood was in evidence, inquired:

"Don't you think Gans will beat Nelson in the fight to-night?"

"I think he will," replied the citizen, who had no serious regard for the truth of an immaterial statement.

"I hope so," said the boy; "I've put 5 to 1 on him."

"He'll certainly win, then. Did you put \$5 on the colored man?"

"Five dollars! Think I'm a millionaire? I bet five cents on Gans, and I'd have bet twenty if I had had it."—*New York Tribune.*

First Artist: Do you know what the Hanging Committee have done? They have absolutely ruined my picture by putting it next to the worst daub in the exhibition.

Second Artist: I've got the same complaint to make. I looked in yesterday, and I found they've hung my picture beside an absolutely frightful thing.

Third Artist (joining them): How do you do, you fellows? I see they've hung your pictures side by side this year.

I saw recently some wonderful calculations beginning with the amount of money saved annually by women at Friday bargain sales. Can you give me the rest of the article? I thought the statistics were so interesting and showed such careful study. *BEDELIA.*

You probably refer to the following which has appeared in many quarters of late: "If all the money saved annually by the women of the United States at the Friday bargain sales were to be divided among the 24,737 turpentine farmers and laborers in the United States each would receive \$518,882, or \$2 more than the value of the vote of Vermont at \$10 a vote, and there would be a balance of \$78.12, which would be enough to buy each of the 1,953 camels in Western Australia a nose-ring worth four cents. If all the stogies made in Wheeling, W. Va., in April and May, 1904, were rolled into one stogie it would be 97,341.10 inches long, 6,344 inches thick, and weigh 283,876 ounces troy weight. A man would have to have a jaw 8,166 feet from ear to ear measured thru his mouth, to get it between his teeth; and if he smoked it up he would be so sick that it would require the services of 823 physicians, 1,200 nurses, and 343 attendants 33 years, 11 months, 18 days, 22 minutes and 51 seconds to get his stomach in order again. The smoke from the stogie would form a cloud 221 1/2 miles long by 47 1/2 wide, obscuring the sun from Maysville to Monessen, Pa. If the cold feet of the men ahead of the game in all of the poker seances in Chicago on an average night were to be collected it would give a fridity equal to that of 91,715,400 pounds of artificial ice manufactured annually in St. Louis; and if a percentage of this ice equal to the duty on candles into that part of the Gold Coast of Africa west of the river Volta were to be used in high-balls it would cool 36,686,160 of these drinks."—*JUDGE.*

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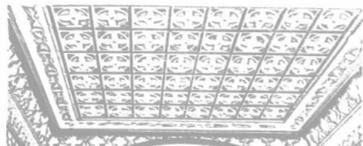
We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 244 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

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

This land is being sold at from \$127 to \$400 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

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TO RELEASE HORSES IN CASE OF FIRE.

An invention has been patented to lessen the risk which horses run of being burnt to death in fires that take place in stables. Old stablemen sometimes maintain that under the influence of fright a horse will actually run into a fire, and that it is hard to get him to leave the stables. The reason for the superstition is that the stall is the horse's home, and it is the only place in which he believes himself to be safe. A horse will never run into any other burning building besides his own, or even pass a bonfire if he can help it; but when once he scents danger he tries to get to his stall—his home—and when he once reaches there can only be driven away by fright or shock superior to his dread of fire. The new invention, consists, therefore of a releasing device attached to a water-pipe running through the building. In each stall is a nozzle, and should the stable catch on fire, the turn of a handle brings the nozzle to the horizontal, releases the animals, and sends a powerful, almost an explosive, spray of water into the face of every horse in every stall. The spray reaches the horse whether lying down or standing up, and once in the gangway they cannot enter any other stall without facing some frightening deterrent. In the gangway they must remain, and the task of getting them out of the stable is much simplified.

LACOMBE ANNUAL FAIR

The usual success attended the fourteenth annual exhibition of the Lacombe Agricultural Society. Ideal weather prevailed, large crowds attended; the exhibits of livestock and agricultural products were good. Lacombe has the reputation of being one of the best livestock districts in Alberta, and large drafts from her best herds and studs were on exhibition. There were, however, some excellent herds that belong to this district which were not represented, a thing that works more injury to the breeders' reputation than it is injurious to the show. Horses and cattle put up a particularly creditable exhibit. In cattle, Shorthorns and Herefords were the largest classes. Some very good Angus were exhibited, but the dairy breeds were hardly represented at all. The display in

this class was below this fair's usual average. Sheep were not very largely shown. The exhibit of hogs was representative. Below is a portion of the prize list.

Horses.—Heavy Draft—Colt, filly or gelding, one-year-old, or over, R. M. Gibson; filly or gelding, two years old or over, 1, R. N. Randall; 2, R. M. Gibson.

Team to wagon—R. M. Gibson.
Brood Mare, foal by side—Morley Bowen.

Dry Brood Mare—First, Morley Bowen; 2, R. M. Gibson.
Foal, 1907—1, Morley Bowen.

Agricultural Purpose.—Colt, filly or gelding, one-year-old—1, Thos. Talbot; 2, M. N. Randall.

Filly or gelding, two years old—1, P. A. Switzer; 2, Begley Scott and Creighton.

Team to Wagon—1, Thos. Talbot; 2, James Ballantyne; 3, Thomas Talbot.
Brood Mare and Foal by side—1, P. A. Switzer; 2, Thomas Talbot.

Dry brood Mare—1, Thos. Talbot; 2, Thomas Talbot; 3, Thos. Talbot.
Foal, 1907—1, P. A. Switzer; 2, Thos. Talbot.

Specials.—General purpose team, James Ballantyne.
Carriage team—H. B. Watson.

Best two-year-old heavy draft filly or gelding, R. M. Gibson.
Best horse, any age or breed—No competition, R. J. Scott.

Best Clydesdale (grade) mare, with foal by side, Thos. Talbot.
Roadsters and Carriage.—Filly or gelding, one-year-old—A. Boyd.

Filly or gelding, two years old—1, P. A. Switzer; 2, Bagley, Scott & Creighton; 3, A. Boyd.
Single in Harness.—1, W. H. Mund

Pair of mares or geldings—1, H. B. Watson.
Brood mare, foal by side—1, J. Lembizz; 2, A. Boyd; 3, A. Boyd.

Dry Brood Mare—1, W. H. Mund.
Foal of 1907—1, J. Lembizz; 2 and 3, A. Boyd.

Best Saddle Horse—1, Charles W. McIntosh; 2, Chas. W. McIntosh.
Best Cow Horse—1, Begley Scott & Creighton; 2, Begley, Scott & Creighton.

Shorthorns—Bull, 3 years or over—Bull, 2 years or over—1, Thos. Talbot.
Bull, 1 year and over—1, Chas. W. McIntosh.

Bull Calf—1 and 2, P. A. Switzer, 3, A. J. McGill.
Cow—1, Thomas Talbot; 2, Chas. W. McIntosh.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, Thomas Talbot; 2 and 3, C. W. McIntosh.
Heifer, 1 year old—1, P. A. Switzer; 2, Thomas Talbot.

Heifer, under 1 year—1, Thos. Talbot; 2 and 3, A. H. McGill.
Herd—1, Thos. Talbot; 2, C. W. McIntosh; 3, P. A. Switzer.

Best Bull, any age—Thos. Talbot.
Angus and Galloway—Bull, 3 years old and over—1, R. E. Johnston; 2, J. A. Capron.

Bull Calf, under 1 year—1, R. E. Johnston; 2, J. H. Fay; 3, R. E. Johnston.
Cow—1, J. Capron; 2, J. H. Fay; 3, R. E. Johnston.

Heifer, two years old—R. E. Johnston.
Heifer, 1 year old—1, R. E. Johnston; 2, J. H. Fay; 3, J. Capron.

Best Bull, any age—R. E. Johnston.
Herefords—Bull 3 years old and over—1, O. Palmer.

Bull, 2 years old and over—1, O. Palmer; 2, O. Palmer; 3, W. N. Randall.
Bull, 1-year-old—1, O. Palmer; 2, P. H. Huntley; 3, O. Palmer.

Bull Calf—1 and 2, O. Palmer; 3, P. H. Huntley.
Cow—1 and 3, O. Palmer; 2, P. H. Huntley.

Heifer, 2 years old—P. Huntley; 2, O. Palmer.
Heifer, 1-year-old—1 and 3, O. Palmer; 2, P. H. Huntley.

Heifer under one year, 1 and 2, P. H. Huntley; 2, O. Palmer.
Herd—1, O. Palmer; 2, P. H. Huntley.

Best Bull, any age—O. Palmer.
Swine—English Bacon Breeds

Bear, 2 years old and over—1, J. R. Craig; 2, Thos. Henderson.
Bear, 1 year—1, A. F. McGill; 2, Thos. Henderson.



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Sow, over 1 year—C. W. McIntosh.
Sow, under 1 year—A. F. McGill; C. W. McIntosh.

Sow and litter—C. W. McIntosh.
Grade Bacon Hogs—Hog finished for English Bacon Breeds—Boar, 2 years old and over—1, J. R. Craig; 2, Thos. Henderson.

Boar, 1 year—1, A. F. McGill; 2, Thos. Henderson.
Sow, over 1 year—C. W. McIntosh.

Sow, under 1 year—A. F. McGill; C. W. McIntosh.
Sow and litter—C. W. McIntosh.

Grade Bacon Hogs—Hog finished for bacon trade—1, T. Henderson; 2, P. A. Switzer.
Grade Brood Sows.—Brood sow and litter—1, Thos. Henderson; 2, Thos. Henderson.

Brood sow—1, Thos. Henderson; 2, Thos. Henderson.
Best Yorkshire brood sow—A. F. McGill.

Best pair spring pigs—Thos. Henderson.
Best Berkshire sow—C. W. McIntosh.

GLANDERS IN ENGLAND.

The British Board of Agriculture with a view to securing the eradication of glanders from Great Britain, have issued orders that no horse, ass or mule shall be landed in Great Britain unless accompanied by the certificate of a veterinary surgeon that such an animal shows no symptoms of glanders or farcy.

A firm of auctioneers this week offered for sale at Manchester, England, several lots of Brandon building land. The auctioneer was willing to sell two thousand and three hundred plots. There were no bidders, which is scarcely surprising. The average English investor unfortunately knows little of Canada, and less of Brandon. However detailed might have been the information afforded prospective buyers, purchases must necessarily have been made largely in good faith, a desirable asset, but liable to complicate the banking account. In the Dominion exist exceptional investment opportunities; these include Brandon town lots. But for a man to stand upon a rostrum, discoursing upon the advantages of land plots three thousand miles distant, is a rather amusing effort to interest British capital.—*Monetary Times.*

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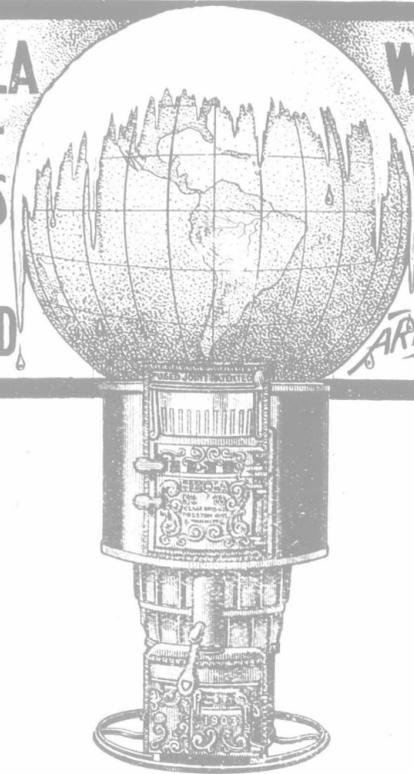
This knife is made by the Joseph Rogers & Sons, two-bladed folding pocket knife. It is your own subscription and one new one for the next year, and we will mail the knife to you.

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The steel combustion chamber in an ordinary furnace is not nearly so durable as the cast iron combustion chamber, so heavy as to be practically a continuation of the fire pit, in the Hecla Furnace. There is no possibility of gas, dust, or smoke escaping through the registers. Its patent fused joints, found alone in the Hecla, prevent this. Write for catalogue to Winnipeg Branch.

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