

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JANUARY 16, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 747

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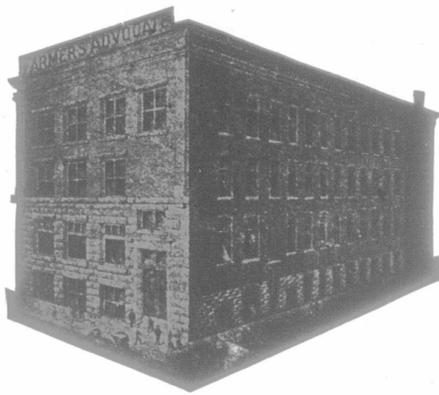


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Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.	HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Home of J. G. Farr, Calgary, Alta.	The Rabbit Nuisance
Bapton Viceroy	Girdled Trees
Kolleston	Some Horticultural Experiences
Proud Duchess	
Linkfield Champion, 86401	FIELD NOTES.
In the Wheat Fields of Northern Alberta	Events of the Week
When the Cows Come Home	Manitoba Seed Fair
Children Coming from School	The Expansion of Canada
	Facilities for Getting a Good Common School Education Should be Provided
EDITORIAL.	Case of Grain Growers vs. Grain Exchange Rested with the Crown
Some Rejected Advice	Things to Remember
Government Employees in the Grain Exchange	
The Fruit Tree Brokerage Business	MARKETS.
Some More Work for the Grain Growers	HOME JOURNAL.
Grain Exchange Admits Being in Error	GOSSIP.
The Black Cloud at Cobalt	Preferment in the C. P. R.
	Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association Annual Meeting
HORSE.	Well Done, Boys!
Standard-bred Prices	Medicine Hat's Stock Trade
Winter Care of Pregnant Mares	The U. S. Live Stock Trade for 1906
Strangling the Oat Trade	Defends Duroc Jerseys
Big Ranch Deal	Figures to Decide Whether You Are Sick or Well
	Where Great Britain Gets its Wheat From Annual Meeting of the A. B. A.
STOCK.	There is Such a Thing as the Dual- Purpose Cow
Notable English Shorthorns of 1906	
Lumpy Jaw in Cattle (Actinomyces)	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Our Scottish Letter	Road around slough; fits, possibly tuber- culosis; looks like contagious ophthalmia Big leg (lymphangitis); ringworm; ticks legs swelling under the feet; wheeling on harness; pigged feet; travelling rules; the widow's law
Some Statistics on Pork Production	Tuberculosis; canine rabies; ringworms; colic and waxes; well is any; Tanning skins; guarantee; Dept. of trade
FARM.	
Where are We to Get Our Supplies of Clover Seed	
Preparing Land for Barley	
Which is the Best Way to Dispose of Manure?	
A Problem of a Beginner	
Some Neglected Farm Crops—Roads	
DAIRY.	
Advocates Separators for Dairy Farmers	
POULTRY.	
Raising Chickens on Fresh Ground	

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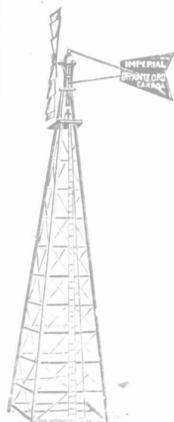
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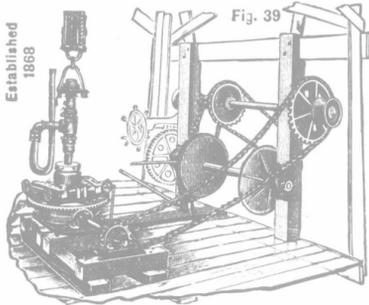
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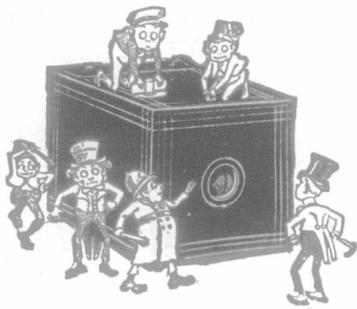


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Farmer's Advocate

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January 16, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 747

EDITORIAL

Stripped of all quibbling, the Grain Exchange is not a philanthropic institution.

"Figures do not lie" 'tis said. Alas, that we cannot say the same of the crop prophets

The adage "A short life and a merry one" is not to be taken by nurserymen or others as a warrant to deal in chicanery.

Be careful when buying nursery stock to stipulate *Western-grown*; some of those pretending to supply the real thing, import Southern-grown, tender, and therefore inferior stock.

This is a matter for the Western Horticultural Society to take up at their next annual meeting.

The fruit tree brokerage business is not confined to Alberta in the western provinces. Some houses have admitted to selling in one season several times over more nursery stock than they grow. Where does the stock come from? The Customs department solves the problem. They report nursery stock consigned to western houses as coming in by the car load from the South.

Cruikshank undoubtedly did a great thing for the Shorthorn; Booth and Bates have both had an eclipse. The Scotch one is due now.

The *Globe* says: "British residents in the West are not enamored of the policy of making that country a reproduction of the Danubian provinces."

The report of the first examination held at the M. A. C. in scientific agriculture, is out. It will soon be in order to publish a list of "Who's Who" in farming.

With the people in favor of government ownership of phones, the era will soon pass away when eight farmers will be found on one line at twenty-four dollars per annum per phone.

The Dominion government would be giving the Eastern farmers a fair shake, if they inaugurated assisted passages to Ontario and other eastern provinces for farm laborers from the British Isles.

If the provinces instead of maintaining emigration offices here and there, would use the money for assisted passages as suggested above, or give the money now expended to say, the Salvation Army it would be well.

It was pretty well agreed that a farmer who knew his business could raise hogs at a profit for five cents a pound live weight, and here the statistics show the average price at Winnipeg for the past year to have been over seven cents.

It is not very long ago since a prairie dweller looked askance at coppers, when even a village postmaster would give you a stamp rather than exchange one for the legal number of cents. How times have changed! An announcement is made that fares on the Prince Albert branch are reduced half a cent a mile, from four to three and a half, and how grateful everyone feels! Fancy a half cent reduction, why not one cent reduction? Three cents a mile is the maximum rate Canadians ought to be called upon to pay when the aid to the railroad corporations, the dividends they pay and their investments in capital account are considered. In fact it ought to be two cents a mile in the older settled portions of Canada, including Manitoba.

Some Rejected Advice.

When the long, cold, still nights and the short, crisp, hazy days alternate with monotonous regularity, the minds of some men naturally fill with gloom. The hands of the Grain Exchange, of the railway magnates, of the coal miners, of the lumbermen, and of divers other masters of trade, though large at most times with oppressive possibilities, increase in these days to the size of a colossus. Editors know this from experience. In winter we receive letters so dark with pessimism that their very gloom haunts us through the nights; but in summer, when the sun leaves us but for a short eight hours, then returns to bless the earth and man with its benign rays, the flow of these letters ceases and the morning and evening of each day see the country hallowed with the bright spirit of optimism.

Under this spell of winter's gloom, many of our readers, who wish us well, advise us to a course of conduct that is simply suicidal. They counsel us to make statements which private citizens can express with impunity, but which, if they appeared on these pages, would involve us in such a state of affairs that the troubles of Emperor Nicholas would appear as a mere church choir ruction.

Editorial Announcement

We are pleased to announce to our readers that, commencing in this issue, we shall publish in the Home Journal a series of articles by Dr. M. E. Allen-Davidson, on Home Sanitation. These articles will be found to be of considerable value to our readers from the standpoint of information and suggestion. : : :

"Why," says one correspondent, "instead of spilling ink to let us know how sow thistles and wild oats are eradicated, do you not show us how to eradicate the Grain Exchange?" And another says: "Why do you not print the name of (such and such) a firm, for it is notoriously crooked?" Evils, we know, exist in the grain markets, and the extent of railway facilities are gauged, very often, by the size of the revenue to be expected, rather than by the needs of the patrons of the road; yet it cannot be expected of the agricultural press that it will engage in long and expensive litigation to accomplish that which the government is supposed to do, and is endeavoring to accomplish through its grain commission.

As for the advocacy of reform, we endeavor to do our best in the interests of our readers, realizing that their and our success are mutual, and because we appreciate the power for good which a rational press may exercise. We are prepared to do our share in the moving of the load which hampers the just distribution of the wealth produced on the farms, and for this purpose have taken a short hold, close up to the weight, and are pulling steadily, believing we shall accomplish more than by a snappy jerk with a loud "yo heave!"

Government Employees in the Grain Exchange.

In our editorial columns last week, in dealing with "The Grain Exchange and its Relation to the Marketing of Wheat" the opinion was expressed that government employees, such as the Chief Grain Inspector and the Warehouse Commissioner, should not also be members of the Grain Exchange, seeing that they are expected to observe a strict neutrality as between the farmers and the grain dealers. Human nature being what it is, we can-

not wonder that the farmers look with suspicion on the membership of two government officials, charged with the faithful carrying out of the Grain and Inspection Acts, in an organization which is formed avowedly and solely in the dealers' interests. Many grain growers feel that proximity to the dealers engenders a fondness for that corps of men, and possibly antipathy to the producer.

We can see no good reason why the Grain Inspector's or the Warehouse Commissioner's offices should be in the Grain Exchange, especially when it has two bad effects; viz., exposing the officials to influence, as well as tending to create distrust in the minds of the farmers. Further, the salaries paid to the two officials mentioned are surely large enough to render unnecessary membership in the Grain Exchange. The Chief Grain Inspector's salary in 1905 was \$4,500; that of the Warehouse Commissioner for the last seven months of 1905 was at the rate of \$3,500 per year, an increase of \$1,000 per annum, which in the latter we do not believe was warranted by the work done, so far as it is possible to find. When the salaries of other government officials are compared with that of the Warehouse Commissioner, our mention of the matter will be understood at once. For example, the salary of the Deputy Postmaster General, as per the Auditor-General's report, is \$4,000; that of the Deputy Minister of the Interior \$3,000; Deputy Minister of Customs \$4,000; the Veterinary Director-General \$3,000; the Director-General of Public Health \$4,000; Deputy Minister of Agriculture \$3,700, the last three being under Mr. Fisher, who is noted for his economical handling of his department.

The comparison shows that the amount and importance of the work to be done, and the training necessary, professional or otherwise, are not factors in determining salaries paid. We doubt whether the position of Warehouse Commissioner is worth the money spent on it for salaries. The impression is abroad that when a farmer makes complaint, he is switched off with plausible excuses, or explanations tending to exonerate the grain dealer. Further, the Chief Inspector's opposition to the request of the Grain Growers, that the weight per bushel should be endorsed on each inspection certificate, which request was granted by the government we understand, has been sufficient to stop the implementing of the government's promise. As a result many farmers have lost money, as much as two cents a bushel, on their wheat as it is well known that large quantities of inspected 2 Northern have weighed over sixty-two pounds per bushel. This fact, and the other, that some 2 Northern, the heavy weight stuff, is said to have brought a premium from eastern millers, is one of the causes of the several furies in Grain Exchange circles.

It was not good tactics on the Chief Inspector's part to oppose the placing of the weight per bushel on the inspection certificates; of course to do so would mean an additional check on the accuracy of the grading, as to whether it is done by the standards or not. The Inspector's objection was on the score of work and expense, which after all is quibbling, because it would appear to be easy to get both money and men, for work dealing with the grain trade, in the department of trade and commerce; his opposition rather tends to lend color to complaints against the inspection of grain in western Canada.

If the Experimental Farm reports on grains and fodder corn, etc., would only have a paragraph or two stating the varieties they recommend farmers to plant, and remarks re the characteristics of each, the bulletins would be more thoroughly scanned, and of some value to new-comers.

The dual purpose type of Shorthorn that exists in the minds of some stockmen is a short-ribbed, narrow-chested, leggy animal. The exact opposite is the real thing as they have it in England.

The Fruit Tree Brokerage Business.

Once in a while we come across men or women who tell us they raise all the strawberries, raspberries, currants and other small fruits that the family can use, and that the greatest trouble is in the picking. Lots of people know this is true, lots more don't believe it, and only a few display sufficient confidence in their soil and climate to start a plantation. A large number have been "flim-flammed" by unsuitable stock grown too far south; the process is going on now, probably upon a larger scale than ever before. The fruit tree brokerage is one of the most profitable businesses in western Canada. When people learned from experience that trees supplied from nurseries away to the south and east could not be expected to grow on the exposed steppes of our western provinces, the trade lagged, but it was not long before nursery companies were organized in different western towns to handle this same stock with the name of a western nursery attached to it. This sort of business is one of the greatest handicaps that horticultural effort has to overcome. These nursery companies are selling fruit, ornamental trees and small fruit bushes by the car load, and filling their orders with stock from nurseries as far south as Iowa, Illinois, and possibly farther. The result is almost certain disappointment for the purchaser and a surreptitious business for the vendors.

Here is a sample of some of the letters we and other servants of the agricultural public receive.

A correspondent at Bowden, Alta., writes:—"Is there a nursery at Calgary? If not where do the Alberta Nursery and Seed Co. get their fruit trees, which they sell at one dollar each? I ordered and paid for twenty-two dollars worth of fruit trees and plants, but I expect my money is thrown away. For one thing they substituted crab apples for cherries although I told the agent that we had more than enough crab apple trees, as we set out two lots from two nurseries in Manitoba, so I expect to see fruit growing here before many years. We hope to learn something from those experimental orchards in Alberta. I think Bowden would be a first class place to set out one. I should be willing to let them have the use of my ground if they would let me have the fruit, say, for a term of years."

To this we reply that the Alberta Nursery and Seed Co. are simply local agents who fill their orders from nurseries where almost any sort of tree will grow, the more varieties the better, for them there is no danger of an order being returned unfilled. As for the substitution of crab-apple trees for cherries, our correspondent may consider himself fortunate—if he has good crab trees. No variety of cherry tree other than the bush or sand cherry, is considered hardy north of southern Minnesota, making some allowance of course as one goes west. The advantage of the crab tree is that it can be top-worked with hardy standard apples as soon as acclimatized scions are raised. But why the farming public should give orders for standard apple, plum, cherry and other trees, without knowing positively that they are naturally northern grown, is more than we can understand.

Some More Work for the Grain Growers.

Events come thick and fast these days to occupy the attention of the grain growers of western Canada, who will, we think, give vent to the exclamation, "It never rains, but it pours." The latest opportunity for them to do some good work is to live up the Department of Trade and Commerce, so that that branch of the public service may get in touch with the Liverpool, London and other corn exchanges over inspection certificates. According to the press despatches of a conference of the Liverpool and London Corn Trade, grave dissatisfaction exists with American (U. S.) grain certificates. It was also admitted that little fault could be found with Canadian certificates. The Canadian exporters here would undoubtedly prefer to sell on sample as the U. S. men will be forced to do, as it would give them a chance to do some mixing. The Canadian producers being denied a *sample market*, should urge the endorsement on inspection certificates of the weight per bushel, even on the export certificates, and thus get the benefit of the increased demand that such testimony would be bound to bring. It savors of inconsistency, the reluctance of the Chief Inspector to place the weight per bushel on Winnipeg certificates, compared with his justifiable pride in the way Canadian wheat proves such extra value to the Old Country buyer. It would appear that he is more concerned in trying to please the big fellows than to give the farmers the credit due them. It seems to us that the Grain Growers are doing

some valuable work in directing more attention to the methods under which they are, in a measure forced to sell their products.

Grain Exchange Admits Being in Error.

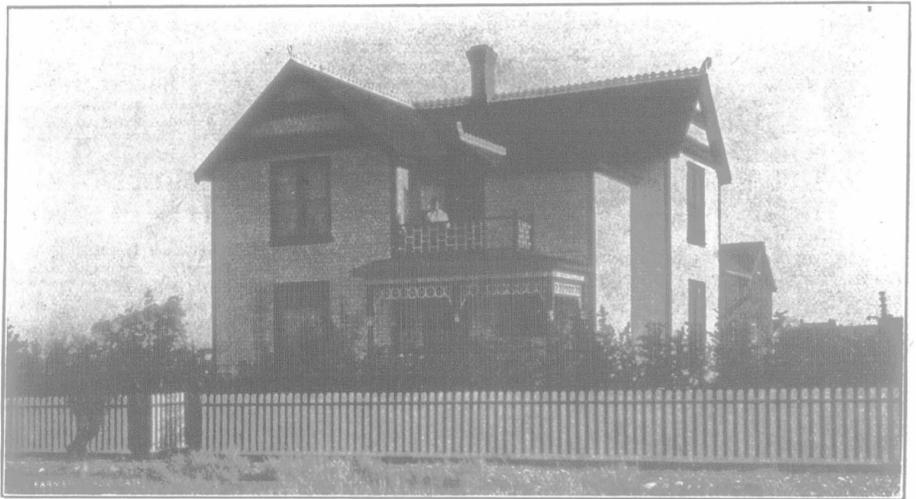
The storm aroused by the doings of the Grain Exchange and some of its members is beginning to have its effects. A regulation of this corporation, which was in itself a direct blow at *co-operation in the selling of farm products*, has now been changed so that co-operative organizations will no longer labor under that handicap. The farmers are to be congratulated on drawing first blood, but it is well to remember in the excitement of victory that it is *regulation, not extermination*, of grain dealers that is required. It is now up to the Grain Exchange to amend the by-laws, so as to prevent members doing a bucket shop business.

The Black Cloud at Cobalt.

At year ends the mind usually turns to stock taking. Once or twice a year most men like to clear the rubbish away from their feet so they can see where they stand. What a man does for himself as an individual he often does for the State at large, hence the reason for the remarks that follow and which may be read in conjunction with the article by the Canada's Census officer on another page. Mr. Blue has given figures to show that the nation has added to its wealth in

this district can react to depress the whole trade of the Dominion; but an analysis of the situation, in conjunction with other conditions, leads but to the one conclusion. Mining companies are being floated at an alarming rate in the East, and to some extent in the West, and the people are buying these stocks, as the continuous display of mining stock advertisements in the daily newspapers proves. During the past year the par value of the mining stocks authorized in Canada has been some 300,000,000 dollars. These stocks are being purchased with money that would otherwise be used to purchase the necessities of life and to insure an old age competence, and when used for the purchase of mining stocks is naturally withdrawn from the scene of legitimate trade. Following these investments there is a natural falling off in the purchase of food stuffs and manufactured goods, which eventually leads to a glut and the cry of "over production." Of course the blind optimist will say that this all assumes that mining stocks are never profitable, but the assumption, according to all past experience, is alarmingly well founded. The opinions of three expert mining men who have been eminently successful in the handling of stocks and actual mines as here given, are sufficient alone to deter a man from putting his savings into mining stocks, and to dictate a policy of conservation to those whose wealth is accumulating either actually or by enhancing values.

"The par value of the mining stocks authorized in the United States and Canada this year has been



HOME OF J. G. FARR, CALGARY, ALTA.

For twenty years a sheep and horse rancher at Maple creek; now a cattle and horse rancher in the Calgary district. First began business in the West in August 1875.

concrete forms, and in this respect he differs from statisticians in England and the United States. Figures brought down in these countries try to show that the increased value of products, due to their scarcity, may be taken as an addition to the total wealth, whereas it simply means that some commodities have been marked up in value because the supply is limited. As sources of wealth they really have decreased.

At the very beginning of our private and national stocktaking we are confronted by two factors affecting the increase of wealth; namely, the increase of things of value, and the increased value of things we had before. The former is a safe and sound increase of wealth; the latter represents that part of wealth that may decrease with a change in conditions. From both these sources most men will be able to discover an appreciable gain in wealth for the past year or the past five years, but some men will be timorous of the stability of the increase of wealth which has come through the marking up process.

Viewing our national situation in the light of past experience we are forced to the conclusion that there will soon begin a period of commercial depression. With the legitimate increase in wealth from the soil and other natural sources has come one of those sinister circumstances that always precedes a commercial crisis. We refer now to the boom in mining stocks. Cobalt has added much to the importance of Canada as a mineral country, but the country has yet to pay for the reputation the discoveries in Nipissing have given it.

At first sight it may seem far fetched to say that, although a prudent exception a mining boom ushers in hard times, the present exploitation of

estimated as high as \$900,000,000. Inasmuch as the vast majority of these propositions are mere prospects, at the best exploration schemes, the character of this speculation is disclosed. It would be remarkable indeed if 5 per cent of these stocks should turn out paying investments."

"There are just two classes of persons who are entitled to enter into mining enterprises; (1) The practical miner who makes mining his life business, and (2) The rich capitalist who can afford to take extraordinary risks. For everybody else, mining is a perilous gamble."

"Even where there are undoubtedly surface indications of ore values, it should be borne in mind that one in three hundred is a conservative estimate of the proportion of prospects that eventually fulfill their promise. The two hundred and ninety-nine failures are forgotten in the one success, and that one is made the bait with which the public is tempted to three hundred more ventures."

From the very nature of the situation it is safe to assume that the depression which is sure to follow the Cobalt craze will affect eastern Canada more than the West, but since we are an integral commonwealth we are sure to feel severely the pinch out here. The time is one for caution, and it argues ill for the final outcome that banks and other institutions, which should exercise a modifying effect, are not so conservative in extending credit when such a boom is on, as they are after the depression comes. It is also an ill omen that the American presidential election follows so closely upon this fallacious mining boom.

Doubtless there will come a time when the people will clamor wildly to the government to protect them from the ravages of the broker whose chief stock in trade is "a hole in the ground with a liar at the top," and it would seem that now is the time that prospects which are offered

the public should have more assurance of being valuable than simply the "say so" of the promoter. In this age, which sanely demands governmental regulation of rates of all kinds, why should there not be governmental regulations of mining stock enterprises?

Two people met recently and were discussing the grain trade. The one thought the Grain Act too favorable to the farmers, and thought it unrighteous that the dealer with one hundred thousand bushels should have to wait until every thousand bushel farmer is supplied. Candidly we cannot see eye to eye with our friend. We believe that the producer has the right to rank ahead of the middleman, who is really a parasite, probably a necessary one, of the trade. Possibly if sifted down it will be found that the farmers of this country, when the land and cash grants, etc., to railways are concerned, have vested rights which entitle them to rank ahead of the dealers.

HORSE

The hard dry floors under a horse's front feet are often the cause of disorders to the points of the foot. Give the feet a chance to get some moisture during winter.

There are quite a lot of men turning down an opportunity to buy purebred young mares now at from three to six hundred dollars, that will scramble up to pay five and six hundred dollars for a work team in about two months.

Ireland is to take a hand in developing a distinct draft breed from the remaining stock of the old Irish draft horses. All mares of the suitable type that can be secured will be enrolled, and the owners will agree to breed them to stallions selected for the purpose. Clydesdale and Shire blood is to be completely avoided.

Brandon sports are organizing a Manitoba racing circuit to include Brandon, Neepawa, Carberry, Portage, Killarney and Winnipeg. If this is carried through it will only be a matter of time until there will be an agitation to prohibit betting at race tracks, and racing will be said to be dead in Manitoba. Such is the course of the rise, walk and fall of racing in a province or state.

Standard-bred Prices.

A correspondent asks: "What were the highest and lowest prices that Tom Lawson's standard-bred horses brought at auction last month?"

Comparing Mr. Lawson's own figures for the cost of raising a "youngster" with the prices his horses brought, the Dreamwold stud must be an expensive institution. At the sale referred to he put in 124 head which ranged in price from \$60 to \$9,700. This top price was paid for Dare Devil which was afterwards bought back by Mr. Lawson at an advance of something like \$1,000. Impetuous 2.13 brought \$3,300 and Expectation the dam of Major Delmar 1.59 $\frac{1}{2}$ brought \$1,350. None of the young stuff bred by Mr. Lawson brought so much as he estimated it cost to raise one; namely \$1,700.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

Those who have had experience and observation in horse-breeding have noticed that a considerable percentage of the spring colts, especially those born before the mares have had a greater or less time on pasture, are weakly, often not able to stand, and sometimes without sufficient life and ambition to nurse when held up and teat introduced into the mouth. It will also be observed that colts of this description are usually those of dams that have been pampered during the winter months—those that have been well fed, and kept in the stable most of the time without exercise. Of course, there are exceptions, and it is not uncommon for a mare so used to produce a strong foal. Therefore, while in all cases it is not necessary that breeding mares should have regular exercise during pregnancy, it is at least advisable, and has a tendency to have a beneficial action upon the progeny. In countries where the climate is such that horses can run out in the fields with comfort, at least during the day-time, mares will take sufficient voluntary exercise;

but often conditions, for weeks at a time, are such that they cannot run in the fields at all, and if turned out in the barnyard (which, of course, is better than standing in the stable), they will take little exercise, but stand in the most shaded place most of the time to keep as well as possible out of the cold until they are again allowed to go into the stable. The pregnant mare should be well fed and given regular exercise or light work.

The idea that a pregnant mare should not be well fed is not uncommon. A little consideration will teach us differently. The foetus is daily gaining in size. This growth does not take place without nutriment. The nutriment must be supplied by the blood of the dam, and as nutriment is not a natural product of the blood, it is supplied by the food the animal eats, and we can readily see that the pregnant mare has not only her own tissues to nourish, but also those of the growing foetus, which, in the latter months of gestation, is no small matter. Hence, we see that the pregnant mare requires more food than her sister of the same size who is doing the same work. While she requires more food, greater care should be exercised in the selection of food of first-class quality, and it should be of an easily-digested character and fed at regular intervals. All possible care to avoid digestive derangement should be observed. Good hay and oats are the foods to be relied on to produce nourishment, and these should be fed in quantities proportionate to the size of the animal. In addition, she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran, with a cupful of linseed meal, at least twice weekly. She should also be given all the good water she will take at least three times daily; still better if it can be arranged so that she can have water at any time. She should have exercise every day. If there be regular light work at which she is kept busy a few hours every day, it is better, but if not, she should be driven a few miles daily. The work or exercise should be light. Work that requires excessive muscular or respiratory effort should be avoided; so also should plunging through deep snow, etc., be avoided if possible. Excessive muscular exercise, plunging, etc., cause violent contractions of abdominal and other muscles which tend to produce abortion. Greater care than usual should be taken to not subject the mare to even moderate exercise shortly after a meal. Saddle work, especially in the latter months of pregnancy, should be avoided, as the mare has sufficient to carry without a man on her back; but where saddle work is given the use of spurs should not be permitted, as pricking an animal in the sides or flanks with spurs causes more or less violent contraction of the abdominal muscles, which is unfavorable. All nervous excitement should be avoided, as also should sights which frighten her; also offensive odors. The odor of blood tends to produce abortion, hence she should not be allowed near a slaughter-house, etc., unless she be well accustomed to such. All operations, should if possible, be avoided, and so should the administration of medicines which tend to abortion, as drastic purgatives. When necessary to give a purgative to a pregnant mare, it is well to give raw linseed oil in preference to aloes, as, while it does not act so promptly, its action is milder, and does not cause the griping and contraction of both voluntary and involuntary muscles. Towards the end of pregnancy still greater care should be taken, and, while exercise up to the very last is advisable, it should be given more carefully and less of it when she becomes somewhat clumsy and inactive on account of size and weight; but many of the most successful cases we have known have been when the mare has been unhitched from the plow or buggy when showing labor pains. We, of course, consider that after the birth of the foal the mare should not be worked for at least two weeks, and if we can allow her to run idle until weaning time, all the better. Many farmers who are breeding one or two mares have sufficient horses to do the work and driving without using the pregnant mares, and, as a consequence, they live in perfect idleness. We repeat that this is a mistake, and that while all horses are the better of a certain amount of exercise, it is better to allow the geldings and nonpregnant mares to live in idleness than the breeding mares.

Strangling the Oat Trade.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Not long ago two young Englishmen arrived at a Manitoba town and put up at a hotel. The first morning an old-fashioned storm was blowing with lots of big snow drifts piled up around, when

one of them was overheard to say to his partner: "Over 'ome, you know, when the agents were after us to come to Manitoba, they talked of nothing but wheat, wheat, wheat, but not a word about the bloomin' snow." So it has been during the sittings and investigations of the Grain Commission—wheat, wheat, wheat, but precious little about the bloomin' oats.

It is surely time that greater attention was paid to the matter of the transportation and sale of oats. They are now fast assuming a commercial importance only secondary to wheat.

As a food for man or beast, oats and the products of oats are unexcelled, but up to the present time the matter of transportation, marketing, and selling the surplus oats grown in the Province have met with very little attention from the grain growers and others interested. There are several drawbacks and restrictions in connection with the oat trade that should receive the fullest attention at the hands of the members of the Grain Growers' Association, when in meeting assembled in February next, at Brandon. In the matter of transportation why should the freight rate on wheat be 10c per cwt. to Fort William and on oats 15c. per cwt.? Why should the freight rate on oats, we will say from Rapid City to Winnipeg, 150 miles, be as much as the rate to Fort William, 450 miles further?

In the matter of marketing, why should not the city of Winnipeg, which is now the chief distributing center for supplying the lumber and tie camps, railway construction camps, oat meal mills, as well as the large quantity required by the city itself, be made an order point for oats.

In the matter of selling why should the grain grower and small dealer have to pay one cent per bushel to the grain dealers and commission men of Winnipeg for selling their oats? One cent a bushel for selling wheat is surely high enough, but the price of a bushel of wheat is more than equal to the price of two bushels of oats. This is a most unreasonable tax and one in which the grain growers and small dealers of this country are made to pay tribute to Caesar with a vengeance. These are all simple questions but their importance is indisputable.

It is now the duty of the Grain Growers Association and all persons interested, to pass strong resolutions and do all in their power in order that these drawbacks and restrictions, which so greatly hamper the oat trade, may be speedily removed.

Man.

"OATCROP."

Big Ranch Deal.

The sale is reported of the large ranch horses and cattle formerly owned by Samuel Spencer, on the Milk River, Alta. The purchasers are John Spencer, W. A. Taylor, Milk River, and A. E. Philp, Brandon. This is one of the largest agricultural transactions put through in the province, involving a consideration of about a half million dollars. The new owners now have in the neighborhood of 20,000 cattle.

STOCK

Notable English Shorthorns of 1906.

The time comes round once more for these notes on the English show season. In the one just drawing to a close many stirring events have taken place in the Shorthorn world. The most sanguine partisans of the breed could scarcely hope for the boom in prices, which has been conspicuous during the last few years, to continue, and it would have been no surprise had a reaction set in. Such, however, has not been the case; but instead there has been a marked increase in prices, and more than one record has been broken. The trade with the Argentine is, of course, mainly responsible for this, and the purse of the wealthy "estanciero" seems as far from being exhausted as ever.

The spring sales at Perth opened with a flourish of trumpets, when the record-breaking price of 1,500 gs. was paid for a yearling bull. This was Broadhooks Champion, a red, bred in the famous Beaufort Castle herd, and Mr. F. Miller, for Senor Cobo, the purchaser. Birmingham followed in the wake, and here trade was brisker than ever, 850 gs. being the top price, but three-figure sales were as quick as blackberries in autumn, and few, if any, animals failed to change hands. At both the aforesaid sales there were more animals forward, and the average showed a striking increase. At Perth it more than doubled the previous year.

The dispersion of such a world-famous herd as that of the late Philo L. Mills, at Ruddington, came at an opportune time; this took place in May. As anticipated, there was an enormous attendance and some spirited bidding. The top price was 1,100 gs. for a two-year-old bull; his half-brother made 900 gs., and his dam with her eight-weeks-old calf, 1,000 gs.; 115 head averaged £155 18s. 2d., the aggregate total of the whole herd being £17,929 16s. 0d.

The "red, white and roan" made a brilliant display in the show-yard during the past season, both in numbers and merit. The "Royal" at Derby, was an event that will not easily be forgotten in Shorthorn circles. No fewer than 318 animals were entered, and almost all of them in their stalls. The large entry was, of course, encouraged by the auction sale held on the ground, at which an excellent average was maintained; but the classes were remarkably strong from the red rosette winner down to the tail end, and many an animal that could have held its own at more than one show failed to get noticed. The sight presented by classes of, in some cases, over 80 animals in the ring, which was lined six to eight deep by an enthusiastic audience, amongst whom were representatives of many nationalities, during judging, is easier imagined than described; and though the rain fell incessantly, it in nowise damped the enthusiasm displayed, which reached the crowning point, and broke into loud cheering, as Mr. J. Dean-Willis' herdsman received both the male and female champion rosettes, for yearlings bred at Bapton Manor—a triumph which put the hallmark to the many victories gained by the famous Wiltshire herd.

What is generally known as the "Scotch week," comes about the beginning of October, when a number of drafts from the leading North-country herds and the Collynie-Uppermill bull-calf sales take place. Persistent reports had come to hand towards the end of the summer that the Argentine trade had been overdone, and that there was a very considerable slump in prices over the water. Breeders waited for the result of these sales with some anxiety, as it looked more than probable that purchasers would be very cautious. But such was not the case; trade was keener than ever. The Collynie sale eclipsed its own marvellous record, for on no less than three occasions was 800 gs. bid for calves, and an average of £305 speaks for itself. During the week 288 cattle changed hands, the average being £102, which forms a more striking illustration than a sensational price for a single animal.

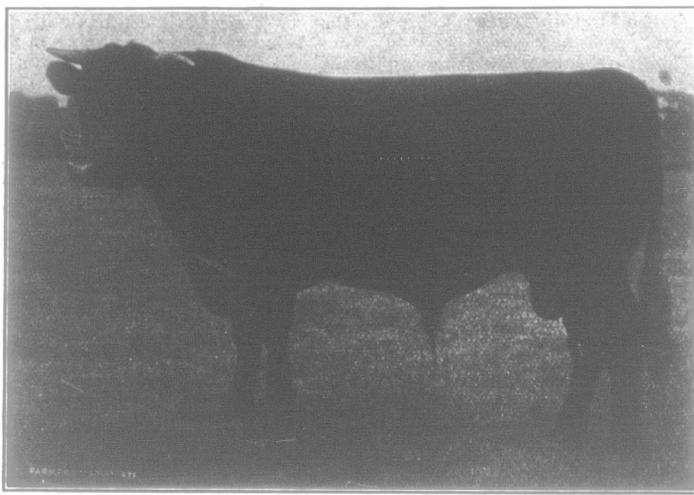
In dealing with the animals individually, the older bulls first claim our attention. Here Mr. F. Miller's Linksfield Champion stands out head and shoulders over his rivals. This massive sire is a light roan, calved in 1903, bred by Col. C. J. Johnstone, Elgin; sire Scottish Prince 82270, dam Kathleen, by John Peel 67237. He was exhibited with considerable success by Miss Staples in Ireland, winning the Challoner Plate at Dublin in the spring of this year, when he passed into Mr. Miller's hands, and for whom he won first and reserve champion at the Royal Show, Derby; first at Birkenhead, first at the Royal Lancashire, first and champion at Belfast, first at Northumberland, first at the Welsh National. Linksfield Champion is a remarkably even-fleshed bull, of great scale, with a level top and faultless underline. His head is well set on a magnificent front, and displays an abundance of Shorthorn character; in fact, he is as near perfection as any old bull exhibited recently.

Another notable aged bull is Sir Richard Cooper's white Meteor. He was second to Linksfield Champion at the Royal, Royal Lancashire, and Northumberland shows, but scored a number of other notable victories, besides being first and reserve champion at Bath, and first and champion at Shrop. and West Midland, first and champion at Hereford and Worcester, first at Norfolk, first and champion of the breed at the Highland, Peebles, first at Great Yorkshire, etc. Meteor, calved in 1903, is by Moonlight, dam Culluna, by Major. His breeder was Mr. C. Morgan Richardson. He is a very lengthy bull, carrying a thick covering of flesh in the right places, having an excellent front and nice outlook, but is a trifle weak in the thighs.

Amongst the two-year-olds, there was a number of high-class bulls exhibited. Mr. Henry Dudding's Prince Alastair, by Alastair, out of Wrestler's Pink, by Wrestler, won second at the Oxfordshire, first at the Bath and West, and first and reserve champion at the Royal Counties. The foreigners showed their appreciation of his merits at Mr. Dudding's sale, where he made 1,000 gs., for the Argentine. Prince Alastair

bears a distinct resemblance to his famous sire, being a rich roan, very blocky, with great substance.

What was probably the best two-year-old bull of the year was only exhibited once. This was Sir Alex. Henderson's Buscot Victor, who won first and supreme champion at the Nottingham show, afterwards being sold for £1,250, for South America. He is a bull of more than average merit, possessing a spreading top, nicely sprung ribs, deep underline, standing on short legs, and covered with a thick coat of beautiful hair. Buscot Victor is the get of one of the greatest modern stock bulls, Wanderer's Prince, from Quicksilver 81st, by Royal Nottingham.



BAPTON VICEROY.

Yearling Shorthorn Bull. First and Champion at the Royal, 1906.

The yearling bulls contained the sensation of the year in Mr. J. Dean-Willis' Bapton Viceroy, a red, by Violet's Fame, dam Vanity, by Count Lavender, who went through the season undefeated. When first exhibited as a calf at Newport in the winter of 1905, this wonderful young steer caused a lot of comment, while an offer of 1,000 gs. was made and refused for him. He made debut for the present year at the Bath and West, at Swindon, winning the championship—a triumph which he followed up with first and champion at the Royal Counties, first and champion at the Royal, first and champion at Birkenhead, first and 50-gs. cup for best bull at the Royal Lancashire. Mr. F. Miller then purchased this bull for Senor Cobo, Buenos Ayres, at the enormous price of £3,000 (\$15,000). Bapton Viceroy was in every respect far in front of his opponents. His remarkable size, masculine character, rich red color, and the trueness of his lines could not be overlooked, but he, like any other outstanding animal, had critics, who called attention to his rather hard touch and slight weakness of thigh. Nevertheless he is a great bull, the like of which is not met with at every show.

The King's herd at Windsor supplied a very beautiful bull at Royal Windsor, who stood second to the Bapton Manor champion at the Royal Counties and Royal, and who would, on an ordinary occasion, have headed his class with ease. He is a roan home-bred son of Luxury and Remembrance.

Lord Calthorpe's grand roan cow, Sweet Heart, by the King's well-known Royal Duke, won first and champion at the Oxfordshire, first at the Bath and West and first at the Royal Lancashire.

The King's Selph led the cows at the Royal, and was reserve champion female. She is also

Three beautiful heifers from the Rolleston herd

were shown, with conspicuous success, by Sir Oswald Moseley, and it is a noteworthy fact that two are from the same cow, Proud Duchess, a red-and-white by Beauty's Pride 78371, dam Rolleston Duchess, by Lord Lawrence, won first in the three-year-old class at the Royal, first at Peterboro, and first at the Royal Lancashire. Her half-sister, Rolleston Regina, also a red-and-white, by Regulator 84488, from the same dam, led the two-year-olds at the Royal, also won first and champion at Peterboro, and second to Spice at the Royal Lancashire. The last of the trio, Rolleston Spice, secured first at Peterboro, first and 50-gs. cup for best female at the Royal Lancashire, and second at the Royal among the two-year-olds. She is a roan daughter of Beauty's Pride and Crewe Spice, by Cupbearer 68434. All these three heifers were afterwards sold for export.

The plum of the females was, curiously enough, like the bulls, found amongst the yearlings, and from the same herd, and by the same sire, too! This is Golden Garland, by Violet's Fame 78078, out of Golden Geraldine, by Count Lavender 60545. Many competent judges consider this lovely heifer one of the most perfect animals of her sex that the breed has ever produced; no praise is too high for her. Brought out in tip top form, her wonderful symmetry, sweet feminine head, and thick mossy coat, of beautiful

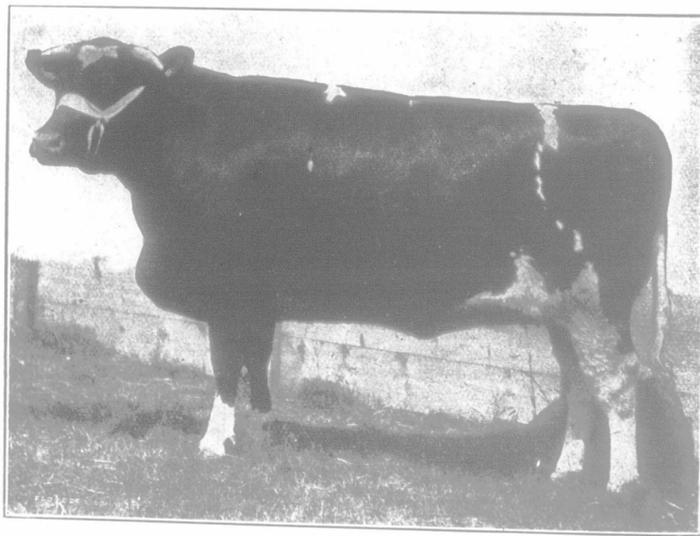
rich-roan color, made her the recipient of universal admiration, most justly deserved.

It will doubtless be a source of satisfaction to readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to learn that Sir William Van Horne purchased this grand heifer at 600 gs.

Golden Garland was only shown three times this year, and her winnings comprise first at the Bath and West (and champion), first and champion at the Royal Counties, and first and champion at the Royal Show, Derby.—Written for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and illustrated with photos by G. H. Parsons.

Ranch Losses and Railways.

Reports of losses from the range country on account of the depth of snow and the severity of the weather indicate that the stockmen are getting their troubles in bunches, for although these reports are very much exaggerated there is no



ROLLESTON REGINA.

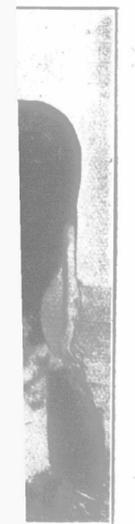
Two-year-old Shorthorn Heifer. First at the Royal, 1906.

doubt that stock is suffering. The loss in flesh and life is all the more exasperating where cattle were all ready to ship last fall, but had to be carried over on account of the railways failing to

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supply cars. From the Medicine Hat country alone fully 1,500 head were held back for want of cars, and the shortage was equally keen at other points. Just across the line, in Montana, several ranchers are bringing suits against the railways to recover loss incurred by the car shortage. The result of these cases will be watched on this side, and it is hoped that for salutary reasons alone, the roads will be made to feel that they have a duty to perform to the stockmen as well as to the stockholders.

Lumpy-Jaw in Cattle (Actinomyces).

The disease known as "lumpy-jaw" is comparatively common in cattle, if we are to judge by the reports from farmers, although it may reasonably be doubted if many of the so called cases are not due to injuries, tooth troubles, etc., and are not genuine cases. Figures as to the prevalence of the disease in Canada are not available, although in Friedberger and Frohner the statement is made that "Canada shows the relative high percentage of two, and the remainder of North America, one-fifth of one per cent (.02)." The latter figure would, we opine, be more nearly correct for Canada than the former. The disease has also been found quite extensively at European abattoirs in pigs.

Lumpy-jaw (actinomyces) is not a contagious disease.

Experiments have been made time and again to transmit the disease by inoculation from animal to animal, but without success. It is not scheduled as a contagious disease by the Health of Animals branch at Ottawa.

The ray fungus (actinomyces), the true cause of the disease, vegetates on plants, and especially on those of the botanical genus, *Hordeum*, of which barley is a well known member. This fungus has been found between the fibres of pieces of barley found imbedded in the grains, and on the awns of cereals which were in the tongues of cattle. It is supposed that infection occurs by the mouth from cattle partaking of food material carrying the fungus, which obtain entrance through wounds in the delicate membrane (buccal) lining the mouth cavity. Any farmer can understand how readily the mouth membrane might be torn by a barley awn, and the disease, thus gain entrance, especially when it is remembered how difficult it is to get rid of an awn from the mouth once it is there. One authority, frequently quoted, is of the opinion that this fungus develops exclusively on grain and particularly on the awns of barley. Certain it is that the disease appears to be far more common when barley straw is fed to cattle, and that the disease is rare amongst cattle bred and fed on the ranges. The disease in some countries is termed "wooden tongue," due to the infection of that member and the hardening of the organ that results.

The disease as seen in Canada is usually located in close proximity to the bones of the lower jaw, and as a result of the infection, an inflammation results, with swelling, which may be quite hard or spongy in some, in others soft, the latter due to breaking down into matter (pus), of a yellowish color and creamy consistency, but which when

the chalky pus is rubbed between the fingers gives a gritty feeling. Occasionally this disease is seen in the throat (more correctly, the pharynx, back of the tongue), several cases being seen in bulls, which resulted in a continual roar in the breathing and the suspicion that such were affected with tuberculosis; they may have been, but not having tested them with tuberculin, we give the benefit of the doubt, and are of the opinion that actinomyces was the cause of the roar in the breathing, especially in view of the fact that seventy-five per cent of our cases yielded to the specific treatment for this disease. Occasionally other parts of the body are affected, the skin, lymph glands, lungs, udder, etc.; when the tongue is the part affected there is difficulty in taking food, and excessive salivation (slobbering), and the organ is enlarged. The disease may be mistaken for tuberculosis, both before and after death. Such can only be decided by a microscopical examination of the contents of an abscess.

Treatment may be given both surgical and medicinal, the former only being practicable in the early stages and where the parts are well exposed; when properly performed it is quite successful as far as the point affected is concerned. Fortunately the veterinary profession has in iodide of potassium practically a specific, which, when failure does occur, is due to the dose being too small and not continued, or to the disease being too far advanced. Two weeks is the usual period set for a cure from administration of the drug, in which time a pound may have been used. It is advisable to start with two drams twice daily, increasing until three times that quantity is given per diem.

Effect on the meat: As to the effects of the disease upon the consumption of meat, no authenticated case is on record of its transmission from animal to man; in cases when the disease does occur in human beings, it is reasonable to suppose that infection may have occurred through the chewing of infected straws. The disease generally being local, inspection for food purposes is comparatively easy; the meat of cattle affected may, unless the disease is general, a rare condition, and affecting the general health of the animal, be used for food, providing the diseased parts are removed. The meat inspectors at U. S. stock yards tag all lumpy-jaws, which are yarded and all slaughtered on a certain day of the week, and post mortem inspections made. In all cases the heads are condemned, the tongues being slashed with a knife so as to render such unmarketable, and the head is then sent to the fertilizer tank. If the disease is general, the entire carcass should be destroyed.

Our Scottish Letter.
THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.

The past fortnight has witnessed the great fat-stock show season of 1906. The usual exhibitions have been held at Inverness, Birmingham, Edinburgh and London, as well as at other centers. As in the breeding stock shows, so in those which have just been held, success has attended the great Shorthorn breed. The championship of Smithfield and Birmingham has gone to a

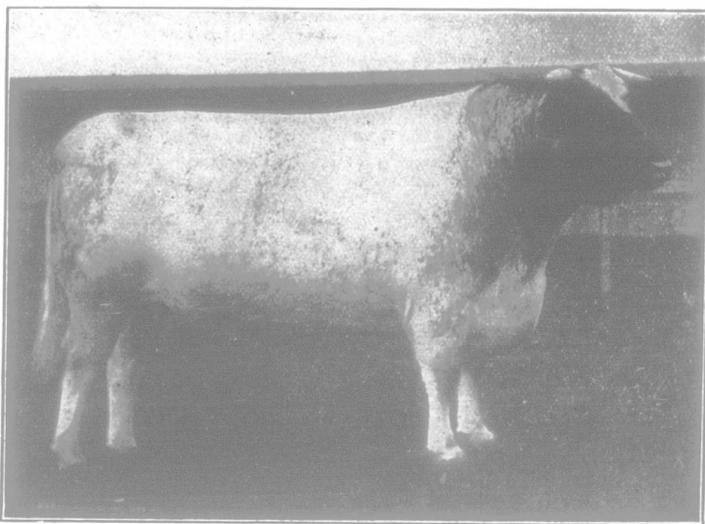
Shorthorn steer bred at the Royal Farms, Windsor, and exhibited by His Majesty the King. The sire of this steer was the celebrated bull, Royal Duke, which was never beaten. He is wonderfully finished and rounded for a Shorthorn, and at two years eleven months and two weeks weighed 2,008 pounds. The Edinburgh champion was Lord Rosebery's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Ida of Dalmeny III. 38038, but she came far short of the London and Birmingham champion in weight. At two years ten months and five days her weight was 1,557 pounds. She was, perhaps, fortunate enough to secure the reserve championship at London. One of the best specimens seen this season has been the Galloway champion both at Edinburgh and London. This heifer, named Nelly V. of Hensol, was shown by Messrs Bigger & Sons, Dalbeattie, and at two years ten months and two days she weighed 1,514 pounds.

By far the most interesting part of the Smithfield Club is the carcass competitions. The animals entered for these competitions are shown alive on the Monday of the show. They are slaughtered on the Monday night, and the carcasses are on view on Wednesday, when they are sold by auction to the London butchers. The judges have to place the animals alive on the Monday, and in most cases this year the awards in carcass coincided with the award on the hoof. There was, however, one very notable exception. The first prize heifer carcass was that of a little beast by an Aberdeen-Angus bull, out of a Dexter cow. She got no award at all on hoof, but made the best carcass in her class. Her live weight was 931 pounds, and her carcass weighed 623 pounds. The judges must have been unfamiliar with this cross, because not only did they fail to place it as a likely winner, when on hoof, but they placed first on hoof a big, rough South Devon, of about double the weight, both alive and dead, of the A.-A.-Dexter. Although placed first on hoof, this animal's carcass only secured fifth place. Both the champion and reserve champion carcasses were those of Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross steers, and both were shown by Messrs Young, Cadboll, Fearn, in Easter Ross. The heifer carcass was also from the same county, the exhibitor being the breeder, Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, in what is called the Black Isle. This was really splendid business, the success of the Ross-shire men being quite a unique feature of the show. The second-prize carcass in the younger steer class was an A.-A.-Shorthorn, and the third was a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus. The second-prize carcass in the older steer class was a Welsh runt—than which no class is more popular with the butchers. The third was also a Welsh, and the fourth one a polled Norfolk steer. Among the heifers the Aberdeen-Angus bull had the credit of the first three—the first being from a Dexter, the second from a cross cow, and the third from a Kerry, while the fourth was a Galloway heifer.

The favorite mutton carcasses were those of the Cheviots. Here again the judges seemed to be at sea. The champion carcass was that of a Suffolk lamb, which was not placed on hoof, and the reserve champion carcass was that of a Cheviot wether, which was also unplaced on hoof.



PROUD DUCHESS.
First Prize three-year-old Shorthorn at Royal Show, 1906.



LINKSFIELD CHAMPION 86401.
Three-year-old Shorthorn Bull. First and Reserve Champion at Royal Show, 1906.

These two carcasses sold at 16½d. per pound, and, we believe, the orders booked by Scots dealers for Cheviot mutton could hardly be supplied. The Cheviot is a much more kindly feeder than the Suffolk, although nothing pleases the butchers better than the Suffolk-Cheviot cross lamb.

The outstanding lesson of the recent shows is that wastefully fat animals are not wanted. There is no market for them, and even although we make mountains of beef or mutton, the public is not impressed by mere size—it demands quality. Mutton is selling much better than beef, and we question whether there will be any improvement in the beef trade even at the Christmas markets. The weather in London was bitterly cold, and admirably fitted for a fat-stock show. Quality beef was selling, but the coarser kinds did not readily find purchasers. Early maturity is the demand, and must be the goal of the breeder in the near future.

Smithfield week is always a busy one in other respects. Meetings and reunions of all kinds take place during this week. Dinners are held, at which the depressed condition of British agriculture is belied by the healthy appearance of the men who talk about it. At the Farmers' Club dinner on Tuesday the English farmer showed himself to be a Protectionist. He believes this country will impose such a duty on imported wheat as will make it possible for him to grow the cereal at a profit on the heavy clays of Essex, Lincoln and East Anglia. It is a vain hope, but the English farmer, as distinguished from the Scots farmer, does not in the least seem to see it in that light.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England is once more on a firm footing. The show at Derby in June last left a profit of about £2,000. The white elephant at Park Royal has been sold, and something like £5,000 has been added to the capital of the society in the process. The next show (1907) is to be held at Lincoln, and preparations are being made on all hands, which are likely to ensure its success. The policy of the Council, which is now elective, is to visit centers where a good gate is likely to be secured. The society cannot afford to be benevolent until it builds up a strong reserve fund. The Council is cultivating the alliance of the breed societies, and the influence of these organizations is being increasingly recognized. There is a project on foot to establish a Clydesdale Studbook in South America. This indicates an extended interest in the breed there. At home the breed societies have certainly a great amount of influence. The new offices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are at 16 Bedford Square, a very convenient center. The rooms are admirably fitted up, and visitors are heartily welcomed. Much that is worth seeing can be viewed in the various apartments on these premises.

In Scotland, after several years' experiment work, a strong effort is to be made by the Highland and Agricultural Societies to induce dairy farmers to keep milk records. The value of such is beyond question, and farmers generally have recognized the fact. It is, however, best for a farmer to keep his own record. Where there is the element of competition there is always risk of something being done which had been better left undone. But this element is not present when

the dairy farmer keeps the record for himself, and uses it to build up the superiority of his stock. This Old Country is moving along. We are assimilating slowly but surely the lessons of other lands.

SCOTLAND YET.

Some Statistics on Pork Production.

About a year ago a discussion arose between the pork producers of Ontario and the packers as to the cost of raising pigs, with the eventual agreement that representative farmers all over the province would raise separate lots of pigs and keep track of their cost, while the packers allowed 50 cents per cwt. at market time for the trouble. The details of keeping track of the work were intrusted to Prof. Day of the Agricultural College, who made his report to farmers assembled at the winter fair in Guelph last month. In making his report Prof. Day said: "The work, so far as we know, is unique, and the results should be of interest and value to those interested in this important industry. It should, perhaps, be explained that the farmers were allowed to feed the pigs in their own way, and the only rules prescribed were those pertaining to the nature of the facts to be reported. Each report bears a declaration, signed by the experimenter, that it is correct.

COST-OF YOUNG PIGS.

"In our own experiments at the College with twelve litters, the average cost per pig, counting everything (except risk) which we thought could be fairly charged against each litter, was \$1.27 at weaning time. To be on the safe side, however, we have charged the pigs used in these experiments at \$1.50 each at weaning time. It must be remembered that the prime object of all this work is to increase our knowledge of what it cost the farmer to raise pigs and finish them for market. In our general average, however, we have also worked out the cost of these hogs on the basis of \$2.50 each for the pigs at weaning time, for the satisfaction of those who buy young pigs for feeding.

VALUATION OF FOODS.

"For what may be called supplemental foods, we have used the following values:—Skim milk and buttermilk, 15c. per cwt.; roots, \$2.00 per ton; green foods, \$2.00 per ton; whey, 4c. per cwt. These values may be open to question, but it is the meal ration which has the greatest influence upon the cost of feeding, and we have worked out the cost per pound on the basis of four different values for meal; viz., \$20, \$21, \$22 and \$23 per ton, our desire being to show what might be regarded as the extreme limit of cost. The term meal includes bran, shorts, etc., as well as ground grain. We could not use the values furnished by our experimenters, because it was necessary to have uniformity of values for purposes of comparison. The exception to this rule will be found in the column under the heading "food consumed." Where values for pasture and miscellaneous foods appear in this column, they represent the values attached to these foods by the experimenters, with the exception of lot 8, where we added what we thought a rather excessive charge for pasture, judging by the statement of what the pigs received.

"The table which follows looks somewhat formidable, but it is a table of such exceptional interest that we cannot see any way of curtailing it without detracting from its value. Every lot is worthy of study, and a more intelligent understanding of the general averages will be obtained by studying the figures from which they were compiled.—(See Table I).

COMMENTS.

"It will be noted that each lot was well up to, and that some of them were above, market requirements as to weight. The weights were taken from duplicate weigh tickets, issued by the weighmaster where the pigs were marketed.

"The cost of gain is more uniform than one might expect from hogs fed under such widely different conditions. Lots 9 and 10 are the two extremes, and call for special notice.

"It is hard to understand the high cost per pound in the case of lot 9. Looking at the ration which was used, we must say that barley and peas do not look like a good meal ration for very young pigs. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the pigs made remarkably good gains, as they were scarcely six months old when marketed, and averaged 195 pounds. It is possible, however, that, though the pigs were not injured, they did not make the best use of the meal, and that there was waste from this cause. If it does nothing else, this group illustrates the point that rapid gains are not necessarily cheap gains.

"In the case of lot 10, the owner had a field of mixed oats and barley which was very badly lodged; consequently, there was a great deal of grain left on the ground after harvest. The pigs were turned on the stubble August 1st, and stayed there until Sept. 20th, receiving no food but what they gathered for themselves during that time. As it is manifestly impossible to place a value upon such food, this group is not included in the general average, but it is inserted in the table as an example of how farm animals can frequently make profitable use of what would otherwise be wasted.

"Table II., which follows, shows some general averages:

TABLE II.—AVERAGES.

	When meal is worth per ton:
	\$20.00 \$21.00 \$22.00 \$23.00
Average cost per pound of 95 pigs, omitting lot 10, when pigs cost \$1.50 each at weaning time	\$4.07 \$4.21 \$4.35 \$4.40
Average cost per pound of 95 pigs, omitting lot 10, when pigs cost \$2.50 each at weaning time	\$4.57 \$4.71 \$4.85 \$4.99
Average age at which pigs were weaned	52 days
Average age at which pigs were marketed, 214 days	
Average live weight of pigs when marketed, 200 lbs	

"In both tables there is much of encouragement to swine breeders and feeders. The general average shows results from 95 hogs fed upon eight different farms, and reflects great credit upon the skill of the feeders.

"That the average cost per pound should be within 5c., when meal is valued at \$23.00 per ton and the pigs at \$2.50 each when weaned, is much beyond our expectations.

TABLE I.—DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

Lot	No. of pigs.	How bred.	Cost at weaning time.	Age when sold. Days.	Weight when sold. Lbs.	Food consumed.	Cost per pound when meal is worth per ton.			
							\$20 00	\$21 00	\$22 00	\$23 00
No. 1.	9	York, boar, Grade Tam. and Chester White sow	\$13 50	217	1,800	Barley, 3552 lbs.; shorts, 905 lbs.; mangels, 740 lbs.; green clover, 285 lbs.; skim milk, 1620 lbs.	\$ 3 56	\$ 3 68	\$ 3 80	\$ 3 93
No. 2.	12	Yorkshire	\$18 00	224	2,425	Barley, 5374 lbs.; shorts, 1169 lbs.; mangels, 815 lbs.; green clover, 390 lbs.; skim milk, 2160 lbs.	\$ 3 77	\$ 3 90	\$ 4 04	\$ 4 17
No. 3.	12	Yorkshire	\$18 00	247	2,360	Meal (barley, oats, peas and shorts), 7333 lbs.; mangels, 545 lbs.; skim milk, 2520 lbs.	\$ 4 05	\$ 4 21	\$ 4 36	\$ 4 52
No. 4.	10	Yorkshire	\$15 00	238	2,050	Meal (barley, peas and oats), 517 lbs.; shorts, 1038 lbs.; mangels, 3200 lbs.; milk, 2050 lbs.	\$ 4 06	\$ 4 21	\$ 4 36	\$ 4 52
No. 5.	7	Berk. boar, York. sow	\$10 50	233	1,525	Barley, 1960 lbs.; wheat, 1300 lbs.; oats, 800 lbs.; mangels, 6000 lbs.; skim milk, 8800 lbs.	\$ 4 58	\$ 4 71	\$ 4 84	\$ 4 97
No. 6.	10	York. boar, Tam. sow	\$15 00	177	2,060	Meal (barley, oats, wheat, peas), 421 lbs.; shorts, 816 lbs.; whey, 1500 lbs.; miscellaneous foods, valued at \$5.00	\$ 3 70	\$ 3 82	\$ 3 94	\$ 4 07
No. 7.	14	Yorkshire	\$21 00	213	2,740	Barley, 1243 lbs.; shorts, 4600 lbs.; corn, 1585 lbs.; milk, 9330 lbs.; small potatoes (3 bags) and pasture, valued at \$5.90	\$ 4 20	\$ 4 33	\$ 4 47	\$ 4 61
No. 8.	7	Yorkshire Grades	\$10 50	194	1,300	Meal (barley and oats), 2230 lbs.; shorts, 274 lbs.; milk, 3960 lbs.; pasture and green feed, \$5.00	\$ 3 57	\$ 3 67	\$ 3 79	\$ 3 86
No. 9.	14	Berk. boar, Grade York. sow	\$21 00	170	2,740	Meal (barley and peas), 10016 lbs.; mangels, 3300 lbs.; milk, 4020 lbs.	\$ 4 76	\$ 4 91	\$ 5 12	\$ 5 31
No. 10.	8	Tam. boar, Grade York and Tam. sow	\$12 00	200	1,740	Barley, 3115 lbs.; shorts, 390 lbs.; mangels, 600 lbs.; milk, 1200 lbs.; 51 days on stubble with out other food.	\$ 2 84	\$ 2 94	\$ 3 04	\$ 3 14

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"We regard \$20.00 per ton a fair valuation of meal when the grain is home grown, as it includes much that is not marketable. Even when much of the feed has to be bought, we believe that, with a little foresight, the meal bill can be kept well under \$22.00 per ton. If the farmer buys injudiciously, or uses unnecessarily high-priced foods, he should not blame the pigs.

"These experiments show cheaper average gains than were obtained in our own work, but most of these experiments represent summer feeding, whereas most of our feeding was done during the winter.

"The experimenters who conducted this work are, Messrs. W. J. Cunningham, Nicolston; J. A. McKenzie, Columbus; Robt. Bray, Walkerton; James Scott, Galt; I. T. Gleason, Lakeside; W. G. Smale, Woodville; W. A. Rowand, Walkerton; Geo. Johnson, Cannington."

"These hogs sold for from \$5.35 to \$7.00 per cwt. according to the date upon which they were marketed, which ranged from August 14th to December 5th. Taking the moderate selling price of \$6.00, it will be seen that, allowing \$2.50 as the value of the suckers, and reckoning meal at \$23 per ton, there would be a profit of \$1.01 per cwt. Taking the highest selling price of \$7.00 there would be a profit of \$2.01 per cwt. of pork produced. Taking an average selling price, there would be from \$1.25 to \$1.50 profit per cwt., not counting the labor of caring for the hogs.

Although conditions existing in Ontario are not identical with those of the West, still it must be remembered that labor and grains are equally high there as here, and that the market for hogs at the packing houses during the past year has ruled lower in the East than in the West. The East has the advantage of having fences, fodder crops, and shorter railway hauls, three conditions that operate most largely against the increase of pork production in the West.

* * *

G. H. Hutton, the newly appointed superintendent of the Northern Alberta Dominion farm says he can raise hogs in Ontario for 4 cents per lb.; an expert hog raiser could do good to Alberta if given liberty to demonstrate.

FARM

Where are We to get Our Supplies of Clover Seed?

The number of early failures and the high prices of clover seed (red, mammoth and lucerne) are undoubted deterrents to the more plentiful sowing of these valuable legumes.

We are strong believers in the growing of seed at home; more success is likely to be had from Western grown seed than from the imported article; in fact we are of the opinion that the Director of the Experimental Farms has been singularly remiss along these lines, and has frittered away a lot of money and time of valued assistants. Twenty years has been spent in attempting to breed an apple suited to Western conditions, and with very indifferent success whereas an enthusiastic brainy Western farmer starting his apple growing experiments at the same time—fortunately he was possessed of more than one idea, grows apples in Manitoba by the barrel. The same complaint might be made re Indian corn, the varieties planted are the same year after year, no advantage being taken of the work done with corn, under similar conditions to those existing here, at the North Dakota station. One or two farmers in the province have done more with corn than have the experimental farms. To return to the question of clover seed and how best to secure a large yield of good quality, it is essential that we should know something about the clover flower and its fertilization. A noted botanist, Professor Pammel describes the process of seed formation in clover, and the necessary essentials for such a desideratum as follows:

"The clover flower consists of two kinds of organs, known as the essential and non-essential. The essential are absolutely necessary in the production of seed. The non-essential, which surround the former, consist of two sets of modified leaves, the outer known as the calyx. This is green and made up of an enlarged lower portion which bears five bristle-shaped lobes. Next to the calyx is the colored part of the flower, known as the corolla, or, in common language, the blossom. It is made up of five parts, known as petals. Flowers like clover, in which the petals

are unlike in size, are known as irregular, and many irregular flowers need insects to carry the pollen. In some flowers both calyx and corolla are absent, but in no case can seed be produced where the stamens and pistil, the essential parts of the flower, are absent. The stamens occur next to the corolla, while the pistil is found in the center. The corolla of the clover floret (the little flowers forming the blossom) consists of the following parts: An upper, larger petal known as the bearer, two lateral petals known as the wings, and two lower petals resembling the keel of a boat, which are united and are commonly known as the 'keel.' The keel contains the ten stamens, each stamen consisting of an anther, at the end of which is attached a thread-like affair known as the filament. But in the case of clover the filaments are united to form a tube, the anthers containing the pollen. The pistil is also found in the keel. The expanded portion contains the undeveloped seeds. The narrow neck is known as a style, the tip is the stigma. The color of the clover flower is especially attractive to insects. The honey which the insect seeks is contained in the tube formed by the union of the fine, thread-like bodies or filaments."

BUMBLEBEES NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL CLOVER POLLINATION.

The very construction of the clover blossom and florets shows that the clover is dependent on insects of some sort for pollination, and the most effective one is the well known bumblebee. We have known many a farmer to be utterly incredulous when he was told that the crop of clover seed is dependent on the number of bumblebees, and he will frequently say that there are not enough bumblebees in the whole county to visit every blossom and every floret in his forty-acre field. Nevertheless, the subject has been pretty thoroughly investigated by very careful observers and experimenters for the last fifty years.

Our readers have all heard of the noted naturalist, Charles Darwin, one of the most careful students and experimenters that have appeared in the last century. If the boys will get Darwin on "Cross and Self-fertilization," which they may perhaps find in their public library, they will find in it a great deal of interesting reading, and if they will turn to page 361 they will find the following with reference to the fertilization of red clover:

"One hundred flower heads on plants protected by a net did not produce a single seed, whilst one hundred heads on plants growing outside, which were visited by bees, yielded twenty-seven hundred and twenty seeds for the one hundred head."

Other records of experiments show that when pollen of the same flower was used no seed was set; that is, that clover is not, like oats, wheat, or barley, self-fertilizing; and it was also found that in ten heads of white clover from which insects were excluded no seed set, and that in a similar pot of ten heads not protected from insects by gauze seeds set; that in ten heads of red clover covered no seeds set, and that in a similar pot not covered seeds were produced.

It is well known that before the introduction of bumblebees into New Zealand and Australia clover did not set seed; but since the government introduced bumblebees in 1884 clover seeds are produced in these countries.

"When an insect like the bumblebee lights on the flower it uses the keel and wings (the latter being attached to the tube containing the nectar) as a resting place, its weight pressing the keel down and causing the pistil and stamens, the latter being somewhat shorter than the pistil, to come in contact with the underside of the bee's head. The insect is certain to leave some of the pollen from another flower on the stigma."

The bee, therefore, takes the pollen, or male element, from the first flower it visits and puts it on the female organs of the next flower; so that the clover is fertilized not from its own pollen, but from the pollen of another plant or flower.

What is the bee after? He is not thinking about helping the farmer to grow clover seed, but he is there for the honey, which he obtains by thrusting his tongue, or proboscis, or nose, if you wish to call it so, into the flower.

It does not follow, however, that fertilization is due entirely to bumblebees. In fact, we think that a comparatively small part of it is thus due. It is, however, certain that one of the main reasons why common red clover does not produce seed in its first crop is because of the scarcity of bumblebees at that time of the year. [Occasionally the first crop in Manitoba has been found full of seed. Ed.] It must be understood that every bumblebee's nest, however populous, is built up by one female that survives through the

winter. No matter how industriously she may work, she does not have many helpers by the last of June, and hence the small amount of clover seed produced in the first crop of red clover in ordinary seasons.

OTHER-BEES DO GOOD WORK.

Observing persons may have noticed that the honey bees which work on mammoth clover from the First of July onward are nearly all Italians or hybrids, or crosses between the Italian and the native black bee. It is very seldom that you will see a black bee on mammoth clover, or on red clover in the pastures, where its blooming period has been kept back until the time when the mammoth is in bloom. This little black bee may not have very much sense, but it has sense enough not to work where, on account of its lightness of weight, it cannot press down the keel of the clover floret, and thus be able to reach its source of honey. Some of our apiarists have endeavored to develop a long-tongued bee which can be induced to work on red and mammoth clover. To reach the honey the bee must have a tongue from .3543 to .3937 of an inch long, and must have sufficient weight to press down the keel of the flower.

If you wish to succeed in growing clover, take a birch to the boy who insists on interfering with the housekeeping of the bumblebees. When bumblebees are numerous the clover seed crop is likely to be good. Keep a few hives of the purest Italian bees you can get, not merely for the purpose of providing your family with the one pure sweet, distilled by nature, and which you are therefore sure is not adulterated, but also for the purpose of fertilizing clover as well as the fruit trees in your orchard. It will pay you to keep a few hives of bees for this alone, even if you never bother about taking out the honey. Encourage your boys to keep them; and if not your own boys, then your neighbor's boys.

The following English maxim describes a cycle in these words: "The more old maids, the more cats; the more cats, the fewer field mice; the fewer field mice, the more bumblebees; the more bumblebees, the more clover; the more clover, the greater the crops; the greater the crops, the better the living of the farmer and the more dresses for the old maid," who is really the foundation stone of this pyramid of prosperity.

Preparing Land for Barley.

In another column the opinion has been expressed that manure should not immediately precede a cereal crop, if quality and quantity of grain are the desiderata. Old Country growers of malting barley have found that good samples are not to be had, if the manures employed are of a highly nitrogenous character, such as farm-yard manure. Not only is there danger of the crop becoming laid, and consequently ruined in color and plumpness of grain, but under such conditions it is coarse and thick-skinned, and the large proportion of nitrogen in the ground makes it difficult for the brewer to produce sound beer from it. For malting purposes, the straw should be strong, and not have a superabundance of flag or leaf, and should ripen early; the best crop is that following after wheat. Where the land is poor and a good crop of wheat has been previously taken from it, manuring for the barley crop becomes a necessity, as without such manuring the yield is too small to be remunerative, and the grain is liable to be thin. Last fall there seemed to be a fair demand for good malting barley, and it will doubtless be remembered by some of our readers that at that time complaint was made re the mode of threshing it. Fortunately, if a man fail to reach the malting standard with the cereal, he has a very valuable coarse grain for feeding purposes, especially for bacon production.

Which is the Best Way to Dispose of Manure?

The handling of manure so as to get the best results at the least cost is a matter that must more and more engage the attention of the Western farmer.

There are two seasons when the manure problem has to be dealt with,—winter and summer. At the former time the animal excreta may either be piled up and allowed to ferment, or else drawn directly to the fields and distributed. The direct method is most in favor, it being considered that labor is saved by the one handling, and the manure is right out of the way of the summer work. There are disadvantages of course, although these are minor ones; e. g., the advocates of the stacking or piling system claim that any weed seeds

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therein are destroyed, which is doubtful. Undoubtedly the manure may be piled in a barnyard, exposed to sun of a Western summer; the waste of its valuable constituents is enormous, by leaching and firefanging. Once rotting is well started, the manure should be distributed on the land as soon as and as evenly as possible, for which purpose the manure spreader has become a necessity. In an investigation re the cost of producing farm crops, it was found that applying manure at the rate of sixteen tons per acre, the cost ran from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre; of which sixty per cent. was charged to the root crop, forty per cent. to the corn (grown for fodder) in the rotation. Experienced farmers do not care to have the manuring immediately precede a grain crop, unless it be barley, and even then only when that cereal is being grown as a cleaning crop and for feed. A wheat crop immediately following the application of manure is generally unsatisfactory, for the growth of straw is so rank as to render the crop either expensive or awkward to handle, and the yield is disappointing. As a result of these conditions which have been demonstrated to farmers time and again, manure is now applied to land that is to be sown to roots, corn or barley, or else is applied in a lighter degree to grass sod just previous to breaking it up. Either method yields good results. Which has the advantage of the other, we are unable to say. Probably those of our readers who have tried both these methods will give us the result of their experience. Where the winter method has been followed, the manure is spread upon the land from the sleigh or wagon, the land preferably having been fall plowed. Then in the spring the manure is well disked in, and after the general cereal seeding, is sown to barley, roots or corn. If the plowing has to be left until the spring it is doubtful if such good results will be obtained. In any case the manure should be disked in as soon as the land may be worked, and if the land were unplowed, the manure stands a better chance of becoming well incorporated in the soil, and the danger of leaving the soil open with the tendency to dry out, avoided to a great extent. Unfortunately no experimental data can be had on the matter as to the relative advantages of the methods mentioned; hence farmers will have to draw upon their own or their neighbors' experiences as the guide.

A Problem of a Beginner.

A correspondent says: "I am going homesteading next spring near Humboldt, and shall be about three miles from big timber. The land on the homestead is rather low with big timber all around it. Do you think that a good locality for mixed farming? I am expecting three brothers out next month to go homesteading straight away. I have had two year's experience in the country. H. W."

Ans.—There are several things that should influence a man's decision as to the class of farming he will follow. The nature of his soil is one of the least significant, in a country where the general average of the soil is so high. Mixed farming, of course, is the most rational method of managing land, and the ultimate end to which all should work. At the same time one must consider the expediency of the situation. The nature and extent of the market for mixed farming products has often more weight in determining the class of farming followed in a district, than has the character of the soil and the tastes of the proprietors. In considering the methods of farming to pursue, one is generally influenced more by the immediate opportunities than by the ultimate effect upon his soil. When it is found that there are railway facilities, and a market for grain convenient, while the market for mixed farming products is at a considerable distance, the choice is generally of grain farming; but if the market for all farm produce is brought nearer, and the prices are favorable, mixed farming may be followed if it suits the taste of the farmer. In fact it would not be good business to attempt mixed farming, no matter how suitable the soil, unless there were a good market for the produce. Personal preferences and economic conditions seem to dictate the policy of wheat growing to new settlers when they have a shipping point within fifteen and even twenty miles, but of course the farther one has to haul grain the more of it should be utilised for feeding purposes, and when the shipping point is not within twenty miles, a ranching business should be followed. Our correspondent will likely find that until he becomes completely famil-

iar with conditions, and the local market for produce becomes more extensive, and he accumulates implements and stock, it will be to his advantage to devote most of his energy to grain growing, or if grazing land be plentiful in his locality, he will be able in addition to carry a good-sized herd of cattle or horses.

The word low is a relative term and by its use in this letter, does not convey much of an idea of the character of the soil. If it be used to designate damp, swampy soil, then of course it would be folly to think of going extensively into grain growing, but there are many lands that might be called low that are simply valley soils and as such are among the most fertile as wheat producers. In every case profit by those, if there be any, who have been some time in a particular settlement.

Some Neglected Farm Crops—Roots.

The prairie soil is said to be ideal for the production of roots, both in quantity and quality, and fortunately so for the feeding of live stock, can be done more economically, and far better results obtained, when a supply of these edibles is available. It will be news to many that many useful plants and weeds are closely related, or as the botanists say, belong to the same family. Several such instances are found in agriculture, one of which we have under discussion, Chenopodiaceae.

Many weeds belonging to the order are specially luxuriant upon well manured ground, and on waste places where urine and fecal matter have been deposited. The whole order seems specially adapted to exist in soils much impregnated with common salt, nitrates of sodium and potassium, and similar compounds, and the application of common salt to the mangel and beet crop usually improves the yield. The genus, Beta, is the one which most concerns us at the present time. It includes a large number of cultivated forms of beet, some of which are grown chiefly in gardens, and used as a vegetable for human consumption, while others, such as mangels and sugar-beet, are cultivated on the farm. They vary much in the color and sugar contents of their so-called fleshy "roots", and also in their resistance to frost. The shape and amount of the "root" which appears above the soil is also subject to variation. All the forms appear to be merely varieties of one species, which has been named common beet (*Beta vulgaris*).

MANGLES.

Mangel Wurzel is the German for "Root of Scarcity," by which phrase this plant was known about the time of its introduction into England as a field crop, about a hundred years ago.

This appellation appears to have arisen from the fact that it often produces a great crop when other plants fail. It equally deserves the name from the fact that it keeps well until late spring and early summer, when turnips and swedes have been consumed and grass and other forage crops are scarce. The parts known in commerce as mangel "seeds" are in reality fruits, two or three of which are often joined together. Each fruit contains a single albuminous seed.

Sometimes it is assumed that mangels with yellowish flesh zones are richer than those with quite white flesh. This, however, is an error, as very frequently white-fleshed varieties; e. g., most sugar-beets, are much richer than those with yellow or crimson flesh. There appears to be no direct connection between the color of the "flesh" and sugar-content.

The sugar is not evenly distributed in the tissues of the mangel, the rough "neck" contains much less than the rest of the "root." Moreover the greatest amount of sugar is present in the cell-sap of the flesh lying close to the vascular ring, the cells in the middle of the zone of flesh between two successive rings of vascular tissue being comparatively poor in this substance. The richest mangels are therefore those in which the vascular rings are most closely placed together, and in which the flesh, poor in sugar, is consequently reduced to a minimum. For "roots" of the same diameter the best kind are those which have the greatest number of vascular rings.

Mangels may be conveniently divided according to their shape and the color of the skin of the parts below ground. Usually the leaf-stalk and main veins of the leaves resemble the skin of the "root" in tint, and there is frequently a tendency for the soft rings of the flesh to be similarly colored. Much variation, however, exists in the color of the skin and flesh, few crops proving quite "true" in these respects. The best varieties are most subject to reversion, and need constant attention on the part of the seedsman to keep the strain "true".

THE QUALITIES DESIRED IN A MANGEL.

A good mangel should yield a heavy crop, and the feeding quality should be as great as possible. Besides these points it is of importance to note the depth to which it grows in the soil, as the expense of lifting a deeply-seated crop may materially reduce its usefulness from the farmer's point of view. It must, however, be borne in mind, that so far as composition is concerned, mangels with "roots" below the ground are richer in sugar and of better feeding value than those with "roots" above ground. The continuation of the tap root should be single and small; those with "fanged," thick secondary roots are more difficult to pull and clean, and generally of a coarse and fibrous nature. The "neck" or rough upper part of the mangel should be as small as possible, and its flesh firm and solid, with no tendency to sponginess in the center.

The variety should be as "true" as possible, so far as its shape and color of skin is concerned, and its keeping qualities should be good. A common fault with some strains is their inclination to "bolt" or behave as annuals, and to flower the first season without forming a thickened "root."

In the long varieties the "roots" are three or four times as long as they are broad, and are generally about a half or two-thirds above the soil. These varieties give the greatest yield per acre of any kind of mangel, and are suited to deep soils, especially clays and loams. They are divided into (1) long red and (2) long yellow varieties, according as the skin is red or yellow. The long yellow kinds are somewhat superior in quality to the long red ones, but both are coarse and fibrous, and of lower feeding value than most of the varieties mentioned below.

The ox-horn varieties are very closely allied to the long red and long yellow varieties, but their "roots" assume a twisted horn-like shape. The part below ground does not descend below the depth of the plow furrow; they are therefore suited to shallower soils; but their irregular growth makes it difficult or impossible to cultivate between the rows. The quality is not good, but the yield is large.

Intermediate or "gate post" varieties have large oval roots, somewhat intermediate between the long and globe varieties. They may be either red, yellow, or orange in color of skin, and are suited to comparatively shallow soils.

The typical shape of the tankard varieties resembles a cedar block as used for road paving. Two kinds are grown; namely, Golden Tankard with orange colored skin, and flesh with yellow zones; and Crimson Tankard, in which the skin is crimson or rose color, and the flesh with crimson rings. All tankard varieties have small "roots" and give small crops, unless grown somewhat closely in the rows. The nutritious quality of the Golden Tankard, however, surpasses that of all other varieties of mangels.

In the globe varieties the "roots" are spherical or nearly so, and by far the larger part of each grows above ground. They are especially suited to the light and shallower classes of soils, where they may be made to produce an excellent crop, which is readily lifted or pulled from the soil. Perhaps the commonest form is the Yellow Globe, the nutritive value of which ranks second to the Golden Tankard. Red and Orange varieties are also grown.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The mangel requires a warm dry climate. The most satisfactory soils are deep clays and loams, especially for the long varieties; but lighter soils, except those of loose sandy character, produce good crops of Globes and Tankards.

The "seed" is generally sown between the middle of April and the beginning of May, in drills twenty-seven inches apart for the Globe and Tankard, and twenty-one to twenty-four inches apart for the long varieties. It requires a somewhat higher temperature to germinate satisfactorily, and it should be drilled at a greater depth than three-quarters of an inch below the surface, for, although the so-called "seed" is of some considerable size the true seed is small, and has little power to make its way upward if buried too deeply. The amount of "seed" used is from six to eight pounds per acre. The young plants are subsequently "singled" so as to leave from ten to fourteen inches between each plant in the row, the smaller distances being adapted for the long varieties, especially if smaller and relatively more nutritious "roots" are desired. At the Brandon Indian Head and Agassiz farms the sowings were May 23rd, June 13th and April 21st respectively, the late date being accounted for by previous sowing's destruction by cut-worms.

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A MANGEL.

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YIELD.

The average yield of mangels per acre is about eighteen to twenty-five tons: at Brandon Experimental Farm in 1906 the average yield was 28 tons 1824 pounds; at Indian Head it was 22 tons 1003 pounds; and at the farm at Agassiz, B. C., 16 tons 118 pounds per acre. The roots were pulled Oct. 8th.

Cane-sugar is one of the chief ingredients in the mangel. The amount varies from three or four per cent. in the large long red varieties to about 7 or 8 per cent. in the Golden Tankard and well-grown Globes.

The water-content varies from eighty-six per cent. in the best kinds to 92 in the poorer varieties. Usually they are much superior in composition to turnips, but in damp, cold seasons large roots may be as watery as white turnips.

Mangels should not be fed to stock immediately after being removed from the land in the fall, as they contain some ingredient which produces "scouring" in animals; what the substance is which is responsible for this effect is not clear; possibly it is a nitrate or oxalate. Nitrates are present in considerable abundance in the fall, but these compounds gradually diminish in amount if the mangels are kept till on towards spring. The injurious substance, whatever it is, disappears to a large extent on keeping. The yellow-skinned varieties are generally ready to be fed to stock before the red ones.

The nitrogenous substances in mangels average about 1.2 per cent., of which a little less than half are albuminoids. Several distinct amides are generally present, especially when the "roots" are not ripe. The fibre averages about 9 per cent. The leading varieties for the past five years at the experimental farms, judged from the standpoint of yield, are Mammoth Long Red, Triumph Yellow Globe. Prize Mammoth Long Red, Half Sugar White, Selected Mammoth Long Red, Prize Winner Yellow Globe, Yellow Intermediate.

DAIRY

Advocates Separators for Dairy Farmers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

After having purchased a cream separator, used it for some time and cogitated upon the pros and cons of handling milk, I give you my conclusions upon the subject.

There is no doubt that a separator is far ahead of the setting system in a great many ways, and the machines not only pay for themselves in the factory, but if handled properly, pay the average dairy farmer. The advantages over the setting system are many and varied. A good separator only leaves about 0.1 per cent of fat in the milk, and during separation the product is cleaned from dirt, etc. To look at it from a financial standpoint a hundred dollars is a large amount to lay out on a separator, but for a person that handles a considerable amount of milk he has to consider time to a large extent, and when milk can be taken direct from the cow and separated, it means considerable more saving of time, than by setting and skimming at intervals of twelve hours, and then taking the risk of the milk turning sour during hot weather before all the cream has risen. By separating the "skim milk" is both sweet and clean for feeding purposes; with the setting system you get the opposite.

One of the conditions on which good separation depends is the amount of centrifugal force that is generated. The speed varies from 5,000 to 13,000 revolutions per minute. The slower the inflow the more complete the separation, providing the milk is at the right temperature; viz., never below 90 degrees F. The separator is very useful where "cream cheese" is made, for by adjusting the cream screw you can either have thick or thin cream as desired. To acquire complete separation a good foundation and a steady motion are necessary. Before commencing to separate, get up speed gradually, and always strain the milk into the receiver. The milk ought not to be turned on until regular speed is obtained—in cold weather it is advisable to return the first gallon or so. In finishing always pour some of the separated milk or warm water through the receiver and allow to stop naturally (or by the means of a brake); wash in warm water first; then scald and leave to dry naturally.

The points of merit in a good separator are:—Should be strong and simple in construction, safe and easy to work. Should require the minimum of power. The machine must skim thoroughly and give thick or thin cream as required. It should skim thoroughly from beginning to end, have easy means of controlling the inflow and must be easy to clean. Also ought to start easy and not lose speed quickly, and should be free from defects in mechanical construction.

Alta. NINISTOKO.

POULTRY

Raising Chickens on Fresh Ground.

In our work of artificial and natural incubation, we were hatching chickens practically the year round, beginning in January and ending in the middle of September. We had a number of June and July hatched chickens, and in other years we found it almost impossible to raise them on ground that had been run over by other chickens. This year we were particularly interested in artificial and natural incubation from a scientific standpoint, and as we did not care a great deal what became of the chickens after they were hatched, so long as they lived to two weeks of age, we simply dumped them down in a corn field. We had a corn field of about twenty-five or thirty acres. The chickens were hatched with incubators and with hens, and were brooded entirely by hens. Each hen had about fifteen chickens. We put a few eggs under the hen for four or five days, and then at night we would load her up with chickens. Occasionally we would strike a hen that did not want the job, and it was peculiar that a black hen would kill the black chickens and a light hen would kill the light chickens. We put an ordinary brooder out in the corn field, and put a hopper inside of it, and filled it with wheat and some corn and some dry bread crumbs, and in some we put commercial chick food. These hoppers would hold about a quart. The hen was put in and the chickens with her, and they were left there for two days, and in some cases three days. Then we took the front out of the coop and away they went; and we put one large hopper that would hold a bagful of wheat in the center of a circle of coops, and we filled that hopper once a week with wheat. We never watered them, and I will tell you why. This corn field was about half a mile away from the plant, and we were not carrying water that far for chickens. If the dew were any good they had it. This corn field was cultivated, the ground was moist, and there was abundance of insects and lots of earth-worms. I remember standing some Sundays watching these chickens when I should have been at church.

Q.—Did you have much rain?

A.—Yes, we had rain and dry weather, too. I had a man come all the way from the center of Philadelphia to see these chickens. We had 300 of them that would average two pounds each when they were eight weeks old, and chickens that are kept on ground that had been run over by other chickens weighed less than a pound when they were eight weeks old. The chickens that ran in the corn field were fat and plump, and were the best broilers I ever killed either in Canada or the United States, and it cost us less than four cents a pound to raise them. When the corn was cut, about the first of November, there was a patch of mangels beyond the corn, and after they pulled the mangels, they came back in the turnips, and when they got through with the turnips they ran up and down, and they encountered two snowstorms. They roosted in their coops at night. On the 1st of November we brought in what was left of them; we had been killing them for private buyers. When they were four months of age they weighed about five pounds each. Here is a pair of chickens (exhibiting them) four months old that weighed five pounds each. They were fed in a crate for a while before they were killed. I want to impress on you the necessity of putting chickens on ground that has not been run over by other chickens the year before.

[Address by W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Winter Fair, Guelph, 1906.]

Horticulture and Forestry

The Rabbit Nuisance.

This is a most remarkable season for rabbits, and they are more than ordinarily persistent in their ravages upon fruit and ornamental trees. The deep snow affords them an easy access to the tops of young trees, where they soon prune or peel everything down to the snow line. If the ingenuity of man has devised any scheme that will prevent damage of this kind, we should like to hear about it. Damage to young trunks can be prevented by wrapping with paper or wooden veneer material, but to keep rabbits out of the tree tops is practically impossible.

To rid a plantation of rabbits the following remedies have been recommended:—To one hundred pounds of wheat take nine gallons of water, and one pound of phosphorus, one pound of sugar, and one ounce oil of rhodium. Heat the water to boiling point, and let it stand all night. Next morning stir in flour to make a sort of paste. Scatter it about the place.

Another preparation is one-half teaspoonful of powdered strychnine, two teaspoonfuls of fine salt, and four of granulated sugar. Put all in a tin box and shake well. Pour in small heaps on a board. It hardens into a solid mass. Rabbits lick it for salt, and the sugar disguises the poison.

Sulphur for rabbits.—Equal proportions of sulphur, soot and lime made into a thick paint with cow manure. Smear upon the trees.

Girdled Trees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We allowed our apple and plum trees to go without being protected from the rabbits this winter, until the rabbits had barked several of them. The trees were last spring's planting, and were very thrifty. Will this kill them or is there anything I can do to save them? T. G.R.

Ans.—There will be a lot of trees in this shape next spring, and desperate efforts will be made to save them. The situation is this. The food of trees is taken in solution from the ground up through the soft wood, and when it has circulated through the twigs and leaves is returned down the trunk, under the bark, in a concentrated form, to add growth to the circumference of the tree, to supply the roots with new growth and to renew the sap wood throughout the tree. If then the tree is girdled so that the elaborated plant food cannot pass to the lower parts of the tree, the tree will make an effort to grow over the girdled space, and whether it accomplishes this or not will depend upon the size of the bare spot and the vitality of the tree. If there be still some connection in the bark, there is hope of recovery, but if the girdle be complete there is less chance of the tree living.

When a tree is so damaged, assistance in renewing its circulation may be given in several ways. Sometimes a complete girdle can be spanned by scions as used for grafting. These scions should be wedge shaped at the ends and inserted under the bark below and above the girdle, the idea being for the descending plant food to flow through them and so build the tree up below the girdle. This plan may also be used if the girdle be not complete, as it assists the tree. In other cases where the bark is stripped off in patches these should be covered with oil or paint or wet clay, and wrapped with canvas to prevent blistering and cracking of the wood and to exclude air. In all cases the wound should be pared clean at the edges before treatment begins. If the girdle be not too high earth can be thrown up around the tree. When the girdle is bridged with scions the bare wood can be covered with paint, and then when the scions are placed, their junction should be well covered with resin, 2 pints beeswax, and 1 part tallow, melted, cooled, and worked with the hands until white, and then well wrapped with cotton bandages dipped in oil. Make this waxing and wrapping so that the air will be excluded from the joints. Probably many have noticed that when a wire is wound around a tree a swelling of the wood occurs, first above the wire, and then works down over it. This is because the movement of growth forming substances from above downwards has been arrested, and accumulates until the tree is able to carry it over. The same thing occurs when a tree is girdled. Although we have never known bark from another tree to have been used to

cover these girdled patches, as is done in skin grafting, we see no good reason why it should not, at least partially succeed, and think it might be worth trying.

Some Horticultural Experiences.

For the benefit of those who are particularly interested in tree planting and fruit growing, Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has prepared the following synopsis of bulletins relating to these subjects.

THE TIME FOR PLANTING.

Bulletin No. 9, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis., contains timely hints for the horticulturist in planting fruit trees and ornamental plants. The most important part of it deals with the question of fall versus spring planting of fruit trees in Wisconsin, and the recommendation is made to plant early in the spring rather than in the fall. This agrees with our own experience, for while fall planting is successful where there is a long autumn, as in the milder parts of Canada, there is great danger of losing the trees where winter sets in early and dry, cold weather lasts a long time. Trees are not dug in the nursery until October, and it may be November before they are delivered; in consequence, there is little time for root growth before winter sets in, and the trees are subjected to five or six months of cold weather, during which time there must be a great loss of moisture from evaporation, the result of which is that the trees frequently die or come through the winter in a very weakened condition. Hence, early spring planting is much to be preferred where there is a long, dry, cold winter. The importance of ordering trees early for planting in the following spring is dwelt on in this bulletin. Too often farmers leave their orders until spring, with the result that they get the trees which are left after all the early orders have been filled, and may not procure so good stock as if they ordered early in the winter; and furthermore, by the time the trees arrive it is almost too late to plant. Trees should therefore be ordered early in the winter. Before the nurseryman had such good accommodation for storing trees during the winter, a good practise was to have the trees delivered in the fall and heel them in over winter, so as to have them for planting the first thing in the spring; but now this is not necessary. The importance of planting early is well summed up in these words: "Everything depends on early spring planting. One day gained may mean twenty-five per cent. in the growth of the tree during the season; a week may mean success versus failure." This bulletin also gives lists of the most desirable fruits to plant in Wisconsin, and of hardy ornamental shrubs, including roses.

INFORMATION FOR BEGINNERS IN IRRIGATION.

By S. Fortier, Irrigation Engineer, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 263, U. S. Department of Agriculture:—Fruit-growers in the irrigated districts of British Columbia need such information as is contained in this bulletin, which not only treats of the irrigation of fruit trees, but of other farm crops as well. We believe that already considerable injury has been done to fruit trees in British Columbia owing to an imperfect knowledge of the principles of irrigation. As an example, trees which should have been checked in their growth earlier have grown too late in the autumn, and been injured by winter without the grower realizing that there was something wrong with his methods. There is so much valuable information contained in this bulletin that every fruit-grower in the irrigated districts should have a copy if he can procure it. The importance of a thorough preparation of the land previous to irrigation is one of the factors in the successful practice of it, upon which stress is laid. If the surface of the ground be uneven the water is not properly distributed; the low parts will get too much, and the higher parts not enough. The difference in cost between a smooth, well-graded field and one which is poorly graded and rough may not exceed \$5.00 an acre, yet this sum is often lost in one season by diminished yields, due to imperfect watering caused by a rough uneven surface.

Complaints were received from British Columbia this summer that water rose too near the surface in different parts of the orchard, showing that the ground was very wet. This evidently was caused by seepage from the supply ditch, which is often not made water-tight. In the bulletin referred to, cement concrete, cement plaster, asphalt, heavy crude oil, or clay puddle,

are recommended for lining the ditches to make them water-tight. Irrigating with streams of water in the furrows for a comparatively long period is a much more economical and better method than with large streams which flow rapidly to the bottom, often only wetting the surface layer of soil. In order to have an even flow of water through all the furrows, small wooden pipes from the supply ditch are recommended for the entrances of furrows. Too often nothing of this kind is provided, the result being an irregular flow. Few applications of water and thorough cultivation are much better than more frequent irrigating and less cultivation, and this is especially apparent where drainage is not good. Good drainage is quite as necessary in irrigated districts as in non-irrigated sections.

COVER CROPS FOR YOUNG ORCHARDS.

R. A. Emerson, in Bulletin No. 92, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.: During the past ten years much has been written about cover crops for orchards, and this is the latest bulletin on the subject. The uses of a cover crop vary according to climatic conditions, hence the plant which may make the best cover crop in one district may not do so in another. In the East, where the soil has been cultivated for a long time, and is often much impoverished of available plant food, a leguminous plant, or one which will take nitrogen from the air, and when turned under add this valuable fertilizer to the soil at little expense is usually to be preferred to the non-leguminous plant which, although useful in helping to form humus, and when turned under returning plant food to the soil in a more available condition, does not add much which was not there before. In the North and West, where the soil still retains much of its original fertility, the value of a cover crop as a factor in holding snow, preventing deep freezing of the soil, and in preventing alternate thawing and freezing, is of more importance than its ability to add plant food to the soil. In the colder parts of Canada a good cover crop is very important for protecting the roots of the trees, and in the state of Nebraska, where the snowfall is not nearly so heavy nor so regular as it is with us, a good cover crop is even more necessary. For the past seven years experiments have been conducted by the agricultural experiment stations to determine which was the best cover crop, and the results of these experiments are published in Bulletin No. 92. The cover crop sought for was one which "should start growth promptly, in order to insure an even stand and to choke out weeds. It should grow vigorously in order to insure a heavy winter cover and to dry the ground in the case of late growing trees so as to hasten their maturity. It should be killed by early frosts so that it will stop drying the ground after danger of late tree-growth is passed, and help to conserve our light fall rains, so much needed by the trees in winter." Rye, winter wheat, winter vetches and clover lived over winter, and hence are not suitable. Field peas, rape, oats and barley, though winter-killed, grow too late in the autumn and make the soil too dry. Most of these, also, do not start early, and the weeds get a bad start. Buckwheat, cow peas and soy beans are killed by early frosts, but do not hold the snow well. Annual weeds are not very satisfactory. Corn, cane and millet come nearest the ideal, and of these the best is millet, which stands nearly erect and holds the snow well. A drawback to this, however, is that if early frosts are delayed it ripens its seed and becomes a nuisance. The German millet is best. If millet gets six weeks' growth before frost, it will make a good cover. At Ottawa, the English horse-bean has made one of the best cover crops for holding the snow. This was evidently not tried in Nebraska. Useful figures are published in this bulletin showing the moisture contents of the soil under various cover crops in spring and fall, and also the relative value of different cover crops in preventing deep freezing. It was also shown by experiments that by the use of a cover crop young peach trees ripened their wood sufficiently early to enable them to withstand the cold of winter, while similar trees which were cultivated late, and hence had immature wood, were seriously injured. However, while cover crops are valuable in hastening the maturity of the wood, their use is not so important as the planting of hardy varieties.

A Welcome Visitor.

Always glad to see your paper with so much sound advice.
Northern Man. ANDREW HOOD.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Shah of Persia died at Teheran on the 8th of January, after a lingering illness. His son will succeed him.

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By an explosion in the natural gas system of Cleveland, Ohio, thousands of homes had neither heat nor light.

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It is rumored that Louis Harcourt, son of the late Sir William Harcourt, will succeed James Bryce as Secretary for Ireland.

* * *

General Pavloff, judge, advocate and general, was assassinated in the gardens of the chief military court of St. Petersburg. The assassin was captured.

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The appropriation of \$18,000,000 for famine relief in Russia has already been exhausted, and the premier has asked for an equal amount.

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When the French authorities took possession of a seminary at Versailles, bonds amounting to a million dollars were discovered. The money will be devoted to charitable purposes.

CANADIAN.

Canada has twenty-three students at Yale University.

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Charles Saunders, who died recently at Maple Creek, Sask., left \$20,000 to the hospital of that town.

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Dr. Agnes Turnbull, a Canadian missionary in India, is dead. She received the Kaiser I. medal for bravery during the plague.

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Lieut. Col. Fiset, D.S.O., has been appointed Deputy Minister of Militia by the Canadian government, to succeed Colonel Pinault.

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Lieut. Col. Stewart, a Scotch-Canadian and officer in the Gordon Highlanders, died at the age of forty-six. He served in the Sudan and in South Africa.

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Sir Wilfred Laurier has introduced a bill into the House to give Alberta seven new members and Saskatchewan ten additional representatives.

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A meeting will be held in Calgary on January 23, to organize what will be known as the Alberta Fish and Game Association, to protect the game and fish of the province.

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Local option by-laws passed in forty-seven municipalities in Ontario. Several others returned a favorable majority but not the required three-fifths vote. In eight places the law was repealed.

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The Englishmen of Selkirk, Man., are subscribing funds for a tablet to be placed in the church in memory of Captain Hawes, who went down with his ship "The Princess" in Lake Winnipeg last year.

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The Canadian government will have to do something to obtain the forty or fifty thousand men needed in railway construction this year, or else work on the various new lines will have to be suspended.

* * *

With a rapid rise in the temperature of Southern Alberta there was a corresponding rise in the spirits of the inhabitants. But the friendly Chinook was short-lived and the last reports say that the worst blizzard of the season is raging. The loss to the cattlemen will be very great.

* * *

Sir William P. Howland died in Toronto on New Year's Day at the advanced age of ninety-six. He was born in New York State, but came to Canada while still a youth, and through a long life bore his part in the stirring events which accompanied the making of the Dominion. He was Lieutenant Governor of Ontario from 1868 to 1873, having just previous to his appointment been one of those chosen to go to London to complete the union of the four provinces under the British North American Act. For his services at this time he was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Manitoba Seed Fairs.

February 2, Portage la Prairie
February 5, Virden.
February 6, Hartney.
February 8, Deloraine.
February 11, Morden.
February 13, Brandon.
February 19, 20, 21, Brandon.
February 22, 23, Neepawa.
February 26, 27, Killarney.
March 4, Gilbert Plains.
March 5, Dauphin.
March 7, Swan River.

The Expansion of Canada.

By Dominion Statistician,
ARCHIBALD BLUE.

Canada, under its old name, was a land of undefined extent. Eastward it was limited by the Maritime Provinces, but westward it went to the meridian of Fort William, on Lake Superior, or the waters of the Pacific, and northward to the height of land or the Pole—according to the point of view of contending interests. In recent years the Dominion's sole expansion has been confined to the assertion of authority over the waters of Hudson's Bay and the islands of the Arctic Sea; and this has in a measure been offset by the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, which gave to the United States an area Canada had claimed as her own by virtue of long-established treaty rights.

We have been expanding in other and better ways; in revenue, in commerce, in agriculture, in manufactures, in banking, and in a score of other directions which mean nation building.

In thirty-eight years, ending with June last, our revenue on consolidated fund account rose from \$13,687,928 to \$80,139,360, and our expenditure on the same account from \$13,486,093 to \$67,240,641. So buoyant has the revenue been, that in face of the growing requirements of public service in a new country, aggregating \$1,315,000,000 in thirty-nine years, the last fiscal year shows a surplus of \$12,898,719. The yearly revenue has increased by 485 per cent., and the yearly expenditure by 400 per cent. In other words, the income of the Dominion is now about five times more than in the first year of Confederation, and the cost of all public services is four times more, which are fair indices of the progress made.

Another evidence of growth is presented in the commerce of the country. Thirty-nine years ago the value of our foreign trade was \$129,553,194, and last year it was \$546,947,437, which is four times more for 1906 than for 1868. This is for exports of home and foreign produce, and imports entered for consumption. Merchandise the produce of Canada, exclusive of coin and bullion, was exported in 1868 to the value of \$48,504,899, and in 1906 it grew to \$235,483,956, being in amount greater by nearly five times. From 1868 to 1906 our exports of agricultural produce grew from \$12,871,055 to \$54,062,337; of animals and their produce, from \$6,893,167 to \$66,455,960; of fisheries produce from \$3,357,510 to \$16,025,840; of forest produce from \$18,742,625 to \$38,824,170; of manufactures from \$2,100,411 to \$24,561,112; of mineral produce from \$1,276,129 to \$35,469,631; and of miscellaneous produce from \$302,280 to \$84,906—showing great increase in every class but the last.

The statements of chartered banks show more emphatically perhaps than anything else the growth of the Dominion in wealth and business affairs. In 1868 the paid-up capital of banks was \$30,507,447, and in 1905 it was \$82,655,828. But this increase in capital constituted only a small share of the capacity of banks to carry on operations, for in the same period the amounts on deposit grew from \$33,653,594 to \$531,243,476, and the assets of banks also grew from \$79,860,976 to \$767,490,183. The rest or reserve fund of the banks, which in 1896 was \$26,526,632, was in 1905 \$56,474,124; and in 1884 (the first year in which this return was called for) it was only \$18,149,193. These are large figures, but the records of clearings are more striking. The business of the country is done chiefly through the banks, and practically every large transaction is settled by cheque. In 1901 the clearings of chartered banks in the Dominion showed a volume of \$1,871,061,725, and in 1905 \$3,335,530,600, being an increase of 78 per cent. The records of the clearing house are a safe gauge in measuring the strength and volume of the current of business.

Loan companies and building societies show a business which has increased from assets of \$3,233,985 in 1867 to \$176,885,012 in 1904. Life-insurance

companies show a net insurance in force of \$85,009,264 in 1875, and \$630,324,240 in 1905. Canadian companies show in thirty years, 1875-1905, an increase of life insurance from \$21,957,296 to \$397,936,902; British companies an increase from \$19,455,607 to \$43,809,211; and American companies an increase from \$43,596,361 to \$188,578,127. The premium income of all companies grew in the same period from \$2,882,387 to \$22,080,717, and of this total increase of \$19,198,330 the share of Canadian companies is \$13,240,571. And in the business of fire insurance, the amount at risk in Canada in 1869 was \$188,359,809, which in 1905 was swelled to \$1,340,057,161, or more than 600 per cent. of increase in thirty-six years.

Progress in agriculture may be shown with a few figures. Taking the census records, the wheat crop of 1870 was 16,723,873 bushels, and of 1900 (which was a bad harvest) 55,572,368 bushels. For the same harvest years the barley crop was 11,496,038 and 22,224,366 bushels, while the oat crop was 42,489,453 and 151,497,407 bushels. For the present harvest year, the wheat crop of the three northwest provinces alone will much more than exceed the crops of 1871 and 1901 for the whole Dominion. In the same period, the number of horses grew from 836,743 to 1,577,493, and the number of horned cattle from 2,624,290 to 5,576,451. And in the production of butter and cheese at factories, the value rose from \$1,601,738 in 1871 to \$29,462,402 in 1901.

Comparison of growth in manufacturing industries is not so readily made, because for the census of 1871 all works were enumerated in the records without regard to the number of persons employed, while in 1901 the records were confined to works employing five persons and over. In 1871 statistics were obtained for 41,259 establishments, and in 1901 for only 14,650. But the value of products in the former year was only \$221,617,773, while for the latter it was \$481,053,375. In food products, the value in 1871 was \$56,680,227, and in 1901, \$125,202,620; in slaughtering and meat-packing, it was \$3,799,552 in 1871, and \$22,217,984 in 1901; and in textile products it was \$24,768,976 in 1871, and \$67,724,839 in 1901. Wages for labor in the 41,259 establishments of 1871 cost \$40,851,009, and in the 14,650 establishments in 1901 the cost was \$89,573,204. But though these figures show substantial growth in thirty years, it will not be surprising if figures now being compiled will show a growth fully as great in the last five years.

A few words remain to be said on the railways of Canada. In the first years of Confederation there were 2,278 miles of steam railways in operation, and in 1905 there was 20,487 miles, besides 3,632 miles of siding and 793 miles of electric railways. The gross earnings of steam railways grew from \$72,898,749 in 1901 to \$106,467,199 in 1905, and the total expenses from \$50,368,726 to \$79,977,574, while the gross earnings of electric railways grew from \$5,768,283 to \$9,357,126, and the expenses from \$3,435,162 to \$5,918,194.

One line across Canada, from ocean to ocean, built since Confederation, the Canadian Pacific, has been running for over twenty years. It consists of main line and branches owned of 5,095 miles, and lines leased of 3,202 miles, being a total of 8,297 miles, operated by one management. The Canadian Northern, another transcontinental line, owns 788 miles of main line and 738 miles of branches, and operates in addition 354 miles. During the present year its main line has reached Edmonton, and is pushing forward to the mountains and the coast. A third transcontinental line, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is also under way. It will traverse the hinterland of Quebec and Ontario, through a tract of rich clay land many millions of acres in extent, capable of sustaining 2,000,000 people, and possessing great resources of timber and water-power, and probably of minerals also. To these provinces it promises to give a depth of five hundred miles back from the American frontier, and the Dominion solidity of settlement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Being a railway, too, with a maximum grade eastward of only four-tenths and

westward of only six-tenths of one per cent throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, no other line on the continent can cut under it in the matter of traffic rates.

Population is increasing well in nearly all the provinces of the Dominion, but the only ones for which actual figures are available are Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There, a census taken last year shows a population in round numbers of 808,000, being an increase of 388,000, or 92 per cent. in five years.

Facilities for Getting a Good Common School Education Should be Provided.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I believe all English speaking countries have accepted the principle that the education of the masses is a public charge, and laws calculated to carry out that principle have been placed on the statute books. But rules and regulation, that are adapted to conditions in the old thickly settled districts are a failure in this newly-settled country. For instance in one district there are the required number of pupils of school age and on demand of the parents a school is organized. In another district there are some pupils, but not enough to satisfy the red tape of the law, and those children are left to grow up in ignorance. The Dominion government has placed at our disposal means for establishing schools; and our legislature should see that they are provided. The matter should not be left for local opposing interests to squabble over, but to a committee who will act in the interests of the general good.

I know of a district where there are children of a school age but not the required number to "demand" a school, and the efforts to arrange for one have been balked by the opposition of a few selfish bachelors and unfortunate childless married ranchers to whom ignorance is bliss. This state of things should not be. The first question a new settler asks often is, "Is there a school?" and if our province is to advance as it should there must be public schools. One settler should be entitled to demand an investigation of the situation by the committee, who should be empowered to act for the best interests of the community, independent of the kicks of large land owners. One thing stands to the credit of our American settlers: any that I have talked with on this school question are in favor of good schools, considering that the value of their land would be increased to offset the school tax. Let every voter in the province urge upon his local member the necessity of new regulations on the school question and he will soon act in the matter.

OLD ONTARIAN.

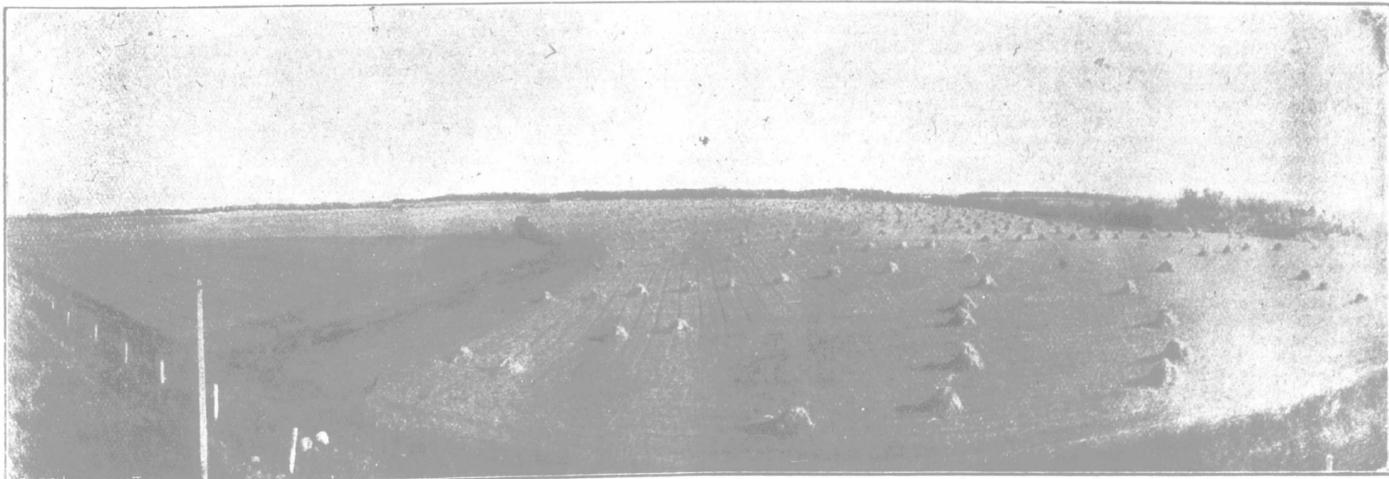
[The bachelors may rightly be termed selfish, but our sympathy is due to the childless. Ed]

Case of Grain Growers vs. Grain Exchange Rested with the Crown.

Last week saw the conclusion of the preliminary hearing in the case of D. W. McQuaig for the Grain Growers Association and John Love, et al (members of the Grain Exchange). The evidence for the Grain Growers was adduced and presented by R. A. Bonnar and F. W. G. Haultain and is generally admitted to be full and conclusive. Mr. Bonnar's charge is an able and masterly argument in opening which he said:

"The whole matter resolves itself into a very simple point.

"Under section 520 of the criminal code, we have charged under subsections (b) and (d) 'Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding 4,000 dollars, and not less than 200 dollars, or to two years' imprisonment . . . who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other persons or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company to restrain trade or com-



IN THE WHEAT FIELDS OF NORTHERN ALBERTA.

MARKETS

merce in relation to any such article or commodity." That is the first count. Your honor will observe that this is a peculiar section in the code, a very wide section. It does not even say "unlawfully." It does not say "unduly." It simply says "conspires, combines, agrees or arranges to restrain."

"The second count is the same as the first, except that the word 'injure' instead of 'restrain' is used, so that in these first two counts in the information the simple question is—Was there an agreement, an arrangement, combination or conspiracy, any one of the four, to restrain trade or commerce, or injure trade or commerce? That resolves itself into a very simple matter for this court to deal with. It is a question of fact for the jury to decide. We have proven the arrangement; we have proven the combination, the agreement, and the conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce. How did they restrain it? They said 'You shall not allow the farmer that one cent commission, you shall deduct that from him. You are not permitted to allow him one fraction of it. That one cent shall be deducted from the farmer, if not you are subject to the penalties of the exchange—expulsion or fine."

"You must not give more than a certain price for wheat on track, or what is called cash wheat. You must not do it even to fill up your elevator or for your mill; you must not pay more for track wheat. 'That is a principle of the grain exchange restraining members from giving more than the fixed price. If I am prohibited from giving more than that price that is certainly restraint on me, if I desire more wheat; for my purpose. It is an agreement that injures the producer, because it reduces the members who would receive that cent, or fraction of a cent. So that the first two counts are clearly proven if there is an agreement of any description which may restrain me from paying what I wish for any commodity. The same argument applies to injury. So that on the first two counts, without going into the facts that have been brought out in evidence, not only is there a prima facie case, but a case, if unanswered by the defence, on which there would be only one result—guilty—on a final trial."

Mr. Bonnar then reviewed the evidence as relating to the action of the defendants.

The defence for the Grain Exchange and defendant individuals was presented by Mr. Hagel, K. C. and Mr. Andrews, whose defence in part for the existence of an association to maintain 'harmony' in the trade was as follows:

"When the farmer wants to sell grain he has the following classes to bid for it: The elevator men, large millers, independent buyers, local millers and commission men. The farmer could consequently get the top price for his wheat, less one cent a bushel. To make that rule efficient, it had been found necessary to insist upon any dealer who chooses to become a member of the association getting a profit of one cent a bushel; otherwise, if elevator men were permitted to pay the export value, every commission man would be driven out of the market, and farmers would be entirely at the mercy of the elevator men. A farmer can come to Winnipeg or deal with anyone outside. All admit that the one cent margin is a fair charge."

"The exchange has a private market, used for members; they have a right to that market, and it was for the protection of that market that these rules were passed. The net result is that they have built up a market here which gives the farmer more for his grain than he could get in any other market. They have not attempted to drive anybody else out of the market. If any number of men wish to join together and go to some expense they can establish an exchange. The act of the legislature did not give the right to pass by-laws which were illegal. There are similar associations wherever grain is sold. There is no business which is not being run in the same way, to eliminate useless expenditure, as in the insurance business and many mercantile businesses. Before the appointment of Mr. Fowler to send out prices, thousands of telegrams were going out each day, but farmers and others often did not get prices until the next day owing to crowding the wires."

MAGISTRATE DALY'S RULING.

"Magistrate Daly thanked the counsel for their arguments. He was aware that the law, and not questions of fact only, would have to do with the final determination of the case. He had exercised his discretion in giving the greatest possible latitude to the prosecution in the introduction of their evidence. The preliminary inquiry was far-reaching, and he thought it would not be well, under the circumstances, to hold them down to the strict rules of evidence. They had been some days over the important inquiry. There was no doubt, that throughout Manitoba and the adjoining provinces there was a strong feeling of unrest amongst the farming community over the question of getting their grain to market."

"Whether they are right or wrong, apparently, the producers of wheat in this country have come to the conclusion that there is something 'rotten in the state of Denmark.' They have appealed to the Dominion government, which has seen fit to appoint a commission which is now going about the country taking evidence, and no doubt will report in due course. The prosecutor has taken up this matter apparently on behalf of himself and those engaged in grain growing. He has seen fit to lay information in order to bring the defendants, or accused, within the law laid down in section 520 of the code."

"This section was passed advisedly by our parliament with the view to overcoming the great and

terrible crimes that were being committed against the public generally in combination for restraint of trade. Frequent reference has been made to the plumber's case in Toronto. So far as my judgment goes, there is no more likeness between that case and this than between daylight and dark."

"In that case companies were formed essentially for the purpose of restraining trade. So also in King vs Elliott, Justice Meredith held that the company of which Elliott was president was formed exclusively for no other purpose than combination or restraint of trade. Here the defendants are members of an organization formed under legislation and nothing in the act of incorporation led to the conclusion that it was formed for any purpose of that kind. However, he did not suppose that in the history of legal proceedings in this province any matter has taken such hold of the public, judging from the reading of the newspapers, as this investigation during the last few weeks. On the one hand the men accused are men of reputation in the business community; and the members of the organization are leading business men, engaged in the leading enterprise of the country. On the other hand in the prosecution we have a man who represents the grain growers, who are the producers of the greatest commodity raised. He was not trying this case. A great deal of the matter was irrelevant, but would have the effect of clearing the air. He was satisfied a great deal of publicity had been given to matters affecting the grain exchange that had had the effect of embarrassing and prejudicing a number of people against these institutions. He thought it would be most unfortunate for the defendants, for the Winnipeg grain exchange and for the Grain Dealers' association if this matter should be allowed to rest here, because the finding in this matter was going to be far-reaching in its effects on the welfare of the country. It seemed to him, he would only be performing his duty, under these circumstances in allowing opportunity for further investigation in this matter. As far as his court was concerned they were innocent. It would be for the crown to decide whether they would put an indictment before the grand jury. He did not feel called upon to give his reasons for the conclusion he had arrived at which was to deal with the matter under section 601 of the code. (Magistrate read the section) He would admit then to bail each in the sum of \$1,000 personal surety, and two other sureties of \$500 each. They might have to appear before another court or they might not."

This conclusion, of the preliminary hearing of the case must be regarded as satisfactory to the Grain Growers, as the defendants are held practically as responsible to appear before a higher court as though they were actually committed for trial. The continuance of the case is now in the charge of the provincial Attorney-General who it is understood will have it prepared for presentation to the Grand Jury which convenes next spring. Mr. Bonnar is eulogized on all sides for his skill in extracting evidence from hostile witnesses, for unlike the prosecutor in the plumbers' case in Toronto, to which this has been compared, he has had to get his evidence by grace of defendant's sympathizers, whereas prosecutor Curry was empowered to seize all books and documents in the possession of the defendant plumbers that might be valuable for evidence.

Things to Remember.

ALBERTA SEED FAIRS.

Ponoka	Jan. 22
Red Deer	Jan. 24
Olds	Jan. 29
Didsbury	Jan. 31
Calgary	Feb. 1
Medicine Hat	Feb. 5
Cardston	Feb. 7
Magrath	Feb. 8 and 9
Lethbridge	Feb. 12
Innisfail	early in March
Strathcona	early in March
Edmonton	early in March

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS.

North Battleford	Jan. 22-23
Lloydminster	Jan. 26
Kinistino	Jan. 30
Moose Jaw	Feb. 2
Milestone	Feb. 4
Alameda	Feb. 6
Camduff	Feb. 7
Carlyle	Feb. 12
Indian Head	Feb. 18
Wolseley	Feb. 23
Churchbridge	Feb. 26
Yorkton	Feb. 28
Melfort	not yet decided
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention,	
Saskatoon	Feb. 20-23

ALBERTA STOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS.

High River	Jan. 21-26
Innisfail	Jan. 28-Feb. 2
Lacombe	Feb. 5-15
Edmonton	Feb. 18-Mar. 2
N. W. A. Seed Fair and Stallion Show	
Neepawa	Feb. 22, 23
Saskatchewan Live Stock Conventions,	
Regina	Mar. 20, 21, 22
Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention	
Brandon	Feb. 6, 7, 8
Manitoba Live Stock Conventions, Fat	
Stock and Stallion Shows, Brandon	Feb. 19, 20, 21
Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon	Feb. 19, 24

Between deals on the Grain Exchange members have been discussing the police court case between the Grain Growers and the Exchange, a report of which appears in another column. Occasionally also the evidence of the Grain Commission which has resumed its sittings in Saskatchewan receives some discussion. The finding of Magistrate Daly came as somewhat of a surprise, as members had got into the habit of regarding the probing of "their" business with a sense of grim humor.

What trade has been done has been upon somewhat stronger a market. Future delivery contracts are calling for higher prices, and this tends to form the tone for cash wheat. Movement is ridiculously slow, the heavy snow falls affording the railways an excuse for delay of trains. The first week of the new year 514 cars reached Winnipeg as compared with 1,078 the same week last year. There is even some rumor that some of the branch lines may be abandoned for a few weeks this winter, and all indications are that there will be a lot of wheat to market in the summer Russia's shortage begins to be more evident, but Argentine is threshing a satisfactory crop.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say of the Winnipeg market: "Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has shown more animation under the influence of higher markets outside, but it has been in futures and not in wheat for immediate delivery. The difficulty in railway facilities extends to the East as much as to the West, and shippers and exporters cannot get wheat carried east from Fort William as wanted, and are practically out of business at present on this account. Prices are as follows: 1 Nor. 72½c; 2 Nor. 70c; 3 Nor. 68½c; No. 4 wheat 65½c; immediate or January delivery and futures on the option market January 72½c; May 75½c; July 76½c."

OTHER GRAINS.

Rejected 1 Nor.	68½	@	68½
Rejected 1-2 Nor.	66½	@	66
Rejected 1-3 Nor.	64	@	63½
Rejected 2-1 Nor.	67½	@	67
Rejected 2-2 Nor.	64½	@	64
Rejected 2-3 Nor.	61½	@	61
Scoured 1 Nor.	69½	@	69
Scoured 2 Nor.	68½	@	68½
Scoured 3 Nor.	68½	@	68
Rejected for seed 1 Nor.	68½	@	68
Rejected for seed 2 Nor.	66½	@	66
Oats	34	@	34½
Barley	42½	@	42½
Flax	\$1 17½		\$1 17½
Bran	17		00
Shorts	18		00

CHOPPED FEED.

Oat chop	23	00
Barley chop	20	00
Mixed barley and oats,	22	00

PRODUCE (Wholesale)—

Hay in car lots	9 50	@	10 00
Potatoes per bushel	75		
Eggs, new laid	35		

POULTRY—

Chickens, per lb.	12½		
Ducks	12½		
Geese	12½		
Turkeys	15	@	17

BUTTER—

Creamery, fancy, in bricks, fresh	per lb.	35	
Second grade, in bricks, per lb.	27	@	32
Boxes, per lb.	27		
Dairy, fancy in bricks, per lb.	25	@	26
Select, in tubs, per lb.	23	@	24

CHEESE—

Manitoba make, per lb.	14½		
Ontario make, per lb.	15½		
Ontario make, twins, per lb.	16		

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs — Prices according to weight and quality choice 150 to 225 lbs. \$7.00; 225 lbs. and over \$6.50; rough, 250 lbs. and over, \$6.00. Light pigs, 125 lbs. and under, \$6.00. 100 to 150 lbs., per lb., 9c; 150 to 200 lbs., per lb., 8½c; 200 to 250 lbs., per lb., 8c.

CATTLE—Choice butcher steers, 1,100 lbs., and over, 3 to 3½c; cows, 1,100 lbs. and over, 2½ to 3c; fat bulls, 2 to 2½c; common cows, 1½ to 2½c.

SHEEP—Wethers, 5½ to 6c; ewes 5 to 5½c; choice lambs 6 to 6½c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.15 per cwt. Butchers' picked lots, \$4.50 to \$4.80; loads of good, \$4.25 to \$4.40; canners, \$1.25 to \$1.75; feeders, few offered, good, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Export ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt. Export lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Common lambs \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, \$6.75 for selects; lights and fats, \$6.50.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Roman relics, consisting of seven urns, a Roman spur, drinking vessels and some bronze plate have been unearthed at Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

An unused Tasmanian four-penny orange stamp of 1853 was recently sold for £28; a four-cent yellow stamp of British Guiana of 1850, went for £22.

It is stated that the book written by General Kuropatkin on the Russia-Japan war has been confiscated, because it points out the defects in the Russian system which led to failure.

One of the four bronze tortoises ornamenting the magnificent Fontane Delle Tortorughe in the Mattei square, Rome, was carried away one night recently by some persons unknown. This fountain is one of the most splendid works of art of the end of the 16th century. It was built from the designs of the architect, Della Porta, in 1581, and the tortoises, which are three times life size, are the work of the Florentine sculptor, Landini.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was buried in Westminster Abbey amid the mourning of the whole nation.

President Roosevelt's Nobel peace prize has arrived at the White House. It is of solid gold, containing some \$250 worth of gold. On one side is the raised face of Nobel, and on the other a representation of two men fighting, while a third tries to separate them. Around the outer ring are placed the words "*Pro Pace et Fraternali Gentium.*"

A new book by a Canadian author is "The Camerons of Bruce," written by Robert L. Richardson, editor of the *Winnipeg Tribune*. The book describes in most interesting fashion the hardships and adventures of the Camerons who had come to Canada, one of whom made a journey to the far West, a most unusual undertaking for that time.

Money is being raised by subscription to purchase the cottage at Nether Stowey, in which Coleridge lived some of his happiest days. Here he wrote the weird "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and began "Christabel." Here also such friends visited him as Charles and Mary Lamb, William and Dorothy Wordsworth, Humphrey Davy and William Hazlitt. The idea is to preserve the house and surroundings as far as possible in the condition in which it was during the poet's life-time.

Mrs. Anne Ross Cousin is dead in Edinburgh at the age of eighty-two. She was the author of the beautiful hymn "The Sands of Time are Sinking." The authorship is often ascribed to Rutherford, after whom the tune usually sung to it is named, but it was not written until after his death, though it was based on his dying words: "Glory dwells in Immanuel's Land." The whole poem consists of some twenty stanzas, of which only five or six are used as hymns.

In an ancient cathedral of Genoa a vase of immense value has been preserved for 600 years. It is cut from a single emerald. Its principal diameter is 12 1/2 inches and its height is 5 1/2 inches. It is kept under several locks, the keys of which are in different hands; it is rarely exhibited in public, and then only by an order of the Senate. It is asserted that this vase is one of the gifts which were made to Solomon by the Queen of Sheba.

WISE LIVING.

The "simple life" like the "strenuous life" is a phrase which chameleon-like takes form and color from the mind which receives it. The majority of folk hearing the words at once picture living in a room bare of curtains and rocking-chairs, and subsisting on a choice diet of bread and fruit. Those who go farther and actually try the experiment are firmly convinced of the simplicity of their mode of existence.

Wise living—call it by what name you like—is the result of the ability to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials—in the ability to put first things first. The workers are willing that play should be considered a non-essential; the players aver that pleasure will head the list if first things are put first. Both are wrong. The wise Solomon says, "To everything there is a season," and when its season comes it is for that time an essential, whether work or play.

A popular phrase testifies to the "total depravity of inanimate things." More might be said of the total tyranny of inanimate things, which is stronger. We become slaves to things—unnecessary things—slaves to rigid system, to our own ideas of what is necessary, really to our own conceit. We fill up our lives with non-essentials because our fathers did, or we have formed the habit, or our neighbors do. A little independence and originality along this line would halve our labors and double our happiness.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FUTURE UPON THE PRESENT.

"This talk from the pulpit about heaven and hell should be cut out entirely. Let the preachers devote their oratorical powers to instructing men and women how to live this life well, and let the next be neglected for a while."

That was one man's opinion frankly expressed, and doubtless others can be found to agree with him. The protest, to a very great extent, came after the need for it had passed. The majority of the sermons of twenty years ago could be classified under three headings the joys of heaven—the pangs of hell—and hair-splitting doctrinal efforts. But the two decades just past have been marked by universal change—in business methods, in the political arena, in scientific discovery and invention, and in no phase of life more than the attitude of civilized man toward religion. Preachers and people are giving more thought to upright God-fearing everyday living, and less to rewards and punishments or to doctrinal points of merely intellectual importance. The result is seen in practical missionary work at home and abroad. Because of it, hospitals, refuges and orphanages are established and maintained, and schools and clubs connected with the church carry out schemes for social and educational uplifting.

But because a man in this world is wise enough to bring God into his daily task is no reason why he should not give an occasional thought to that other world, in which His servants shall still serve Him, without the hindrances that characterize their terrestrial employment.

Contempt is often expressed for the hymns which speak of heaven as a place of rest—a reward, they say, to make the lazy work—a sugar-plum offered to childish natures to induce them to do something they would otherwise leave undone. That may be the view-point of some natures, but they are few in comparison with the number who have higher thoughts. Heaven as a place of rest may not appeal to those of us who do not know the real meaning of "work" and "weariness"—we cannot catch the full significance of "rest." But who can wonder at the workers of the world—those whose every nerve

and sinew, physical and mental, aches with the unending strain of their own and others' burdens—if they in brief breathing-spaces allow themselves to think of a resting time, not as a reward of their labors, but as a fitting ending to a work done for duty's sake.

The thought of heaven need no more hinder a man in his life work, than the thought of home and rest when the six o'clock whistle blows, hinders him in his day's work. The school boy prepares his lessons none the less carefully because after school comes college, and the motive for good work in the lower grade is not necessarily that he may make a bare pass, and be safe for the future.

Heaven is a place of realized ideals; a place for completing all the good begun on earth, but left unfinished because of human weakness.

"A man's reach must be beyond his grasp Or what's a heaven for?"

When honest efforts here to accomplish some worthy purpose fall to the ground it is no sign of weakness that the conquered should give a moment's consideration to another world where he shall not fail, and, so thinking, take courage.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY STRIKE.

"Strikes" will go down to history as the leading characteristic of the first part of the twentieth century. Organizations are formed seemingly to give their members an opportunity to follow the fashion of the day—and strike. If no grounds—reasonable or unreasonable—can be found at first hand recourse is had to that second rate article, the sympathetic strike, which is altogether too good an adjective to apply to such an action.

The annual report of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor states that during the last year there were eight hundred and eighty-seven strikes in America carried on at a cost of over three million dollars. No estimate is given of the cost in other things besides money.

In some places, at some times, and under some circumstances the strike may be a necessary legitimate course for anybody to pursue, but when carried to extremes it becomes illegitimate, unnecessary and absurd. Men, the employees of a wealthy firm or corporation, who are receiving pay entirely inadequate to the value of their services, after exhausting other means of persuasion, are perhaps justified in resorting to coercion by refusing to work. But when the carpenters of Saskatoon, for instance, whose employers are doing the square thing by them, drop their tools because the carpenters of Montreal have quit work the thing looks and is ridiculous. The limit of absurdity seems to have been reached in the most unlikely of places—a hospital. In a ward in St. Rochus hospital, Budapest, Austria-Hungary, twenty-four patients sent an ultimatum to the director of the institution declaring that they would refuse to eat unless a certain nurse, disapproved of by them, were dismissed. They went without food for twenty four hours, and then the doctor fearing the consequences for his patients' health and his own reputation, discreetly surrendered.

An embryo strike among the students of one of our Western colleges is the latest demonstration of the kind. The trouble has not as yet completely developed, and for the credit of the students it is hoped that it will be scattered instead of coming to a head. To refuse to attend ninety per cent of the lectures, because they think seventy-five per cent is sufficient may look all right to the student, but when the news goes home to father who is paying the bills he may form a different opinion and wonder what on earth he sent John to college for? If the students' fees covered even a fair proportion of the cost of running such an institution, they would be in a better position to dictate what they would take and what refuse. The money of a great many people who have no personal interest in it has gone into making the college a success, and some consideration is due to them.

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THE QUIET HOUR

THE BEST DAY IN THE YEAR.

This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.—Psalm 118: 24.

"Every day is a fresh beginning; Every morn is the world made new; You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,

Here is a beautiful hope for you; A hope for me and a hope for you."

What is the best day in the year? Why, it may be and ought to be TODAY. More than that, To-day should be and may be the best day you have had in all your life. It may not be a holiday, but at least we can make it a holy day, and a day of gladness and rejoicing. God is continually making all things new, and He offers us the gift of Joy every day, a fresh Joy that has never been in the universe before, but was made expressly for us to-day—made for us by the Most High God. Just think of the wonder and glory of the thought! With souls always reaching up to the eternal we may indeed, like the children, find a new delight in everything and an "intoxication in every fresh dawn."

God happy. If we can really give joy to God, we can't be really such insignificant creatures as some people seem to think. The same speaker taught the children a morning prayer to be said—on their knees—first thing every morning. He said he had taught that prayer to thousands of children, and on one occasion had the pleasure of hearing 1,100 boys repeat it together. I think it is a splendid way of consecrating the day to God, and it is an act of consecration which we all might use profitably every morning. If every reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would use it, wouldn't it make a grand morning chorus in the early morning? Yes; see I take it for granted that you all get up early. This is the little Act of Dedication: "I praise my God this day; I give myself to God this day; I ask God to help me this day." The children were also taught a beautiful little Act of Love: "Lord Jesus I love Thee, and I want to love Thee more." I have said these sweet and simple words every morning since I heard them. Will you not use them too? And how are we going to make this the best and grandest day we have ever known? It must certainly

words concerning sin, sorrow and death. For they are His reading of life. Clouds are here, for Him and us, but they do not stop the shining of the sun. The laughter of the universe is the reflex of God's joy which he would share with us."

But if to-day is our best day, we must have something deeper and stronger than the gait of a child, that dissolves in tears at the first trouble. A man's best days are not those in which everything goes smoothly. Our Leader's grandest triumph was when He stood a Conqueror over pain, shame and deadly insult; the day on which "Behold the MAN!" rang out for all time. The day which makes men marvel at the Kingliness displayed in the face of awful temptation. So it is with men, their grandest days are by no means their easiest. So the holy Ignatius felt as he was hurried to Rome to be thrown to the lions. He was filled with joy as the time of his triumph drew near. And he is only one instance out of uncounted thousands. But, you may think that I am contradicting myself, and trying to prove that some day of an extraordinary test is necessarily our best day; and not just an ordinary weekday of petty difficulties and pleasures, of commonplace temptations and duties. But, don't you see that the laying down of one's life at the feet of God, as martyrs do, is always—always, I say—an inward thing. To give one's body to be

To what the Present brings to harmonize With our soul's Past."

Esau, who recklessly cast away his birthright for the sake of passing pleasure, could not get it back again when he began to see its value, "for he found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears."

One thing is certain, we can't make this our best day unless there is strain and effort in it—and battle too. To be satisfied with the spiritual height we have already reached is to fail in to-day's lesson. While washing the clothes or sweeping or scrubbing, it is possible to be living grandly, and to be in real touch with God's great saints, both here and in Paradise, and with our living Head Himself. There is no need to let our inner life be narrow and cramped. We are all able, if we will, to travel far away on the wings of thought and imagination, like the lame prince in the fairy tale. We can enter the highest Heaven, in heart and spirit, and kneel with saints and angels before the Great White Throne. We can reach out, in prayer, to help our comrades; and the help they need goes straight to them if our prayer is strong and loving. We can live with God, the God who is graciously willing to be a guest in our homes, and "when a man has felt God his neighbor knows it." If we want to tell the world God's truth we must go to Him for it, as the Apostles went to their Lord for the loaves to feed the multitude. If you try to preach what you only know from hearsay, and have not proved by experience, it will not ring true, though you might speak with the eloquence of an angel, or use the very words spoken by Christ or His Apostles. God is willing to touch men, through men, but He must be in direct touch with each messenger. A message may have been first written thousands of years ago, and yet be full of life and fire to-day. How can you deliver a message from God unless you first go to him for the message? Without the living spirit to speak through you, you are as powerless to help another soul as a dead wire to light a room or move a car.

And there is one more reason I want to mention, why to-day should be the best day we have yet seen—it is one day nearer Home. We are nearer than ever before to the wonderful hour when the Veil shall be lifted which now hides what we are pleased to call the "invisible" from our weak eyes, and we shall see, even as we are now seen.

"Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn! Look to this Day! For it is Life, the very Life of Life! In its brief course lie all the Varieties and Realities of your Existence.

The Bliss of Growth—
The Glory of Action,
The Splendor of Beauty;
For Yesterday is but a dream
And To-morrow is only a Vision.
But To-day well lived makes
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.
Look well, therefore, to the Day!
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn."
HOPE.

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wild rose and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unarmed, faced danger with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O, be my friend, and teach me to be thine!
—EMERSON.

Behind my chair she came and on my eyes
Did place her hand;
"Guess who I am," she said. The which I did,
As per command.
No longer do such playful tricks her soul
With pleasure find,
But in a thousand other ways she keeps
Me guessing still!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat



WHEN THE COWS COME HOME.

GOD IS LOVE. Surely, if we fairly grasped the wonderful truth, life would be full of sunshine. Sometimes people are almost afraid of continued happiness as though it could not possibly be God's choice for them. They are like the man who threw away his precious ring because he feared his wonderful prosperity. The great revelation of the Christian religion is that GOD IS LOVE. Study the numberless religions of the world, and you will find many Gods to fear, but not one, I think, who really loves (or is supposed to love) the children of man with a personal, individual affection. Perhaps your heart is set on getting some particular thing, and you know that God can give it to you if He will; but you don't feel sure that He will answer your prayers, and give you your heart's desire. Would a loving father or mother give you that special thing you want, if they could? Well, God loves you far more than they do, and, if your want will really make you happy, and raise your soul higher—for real happiness is impossible unless you are making spiritual progress—then that is the very thing God wants to give you. To worry about it is a sure sign of want of trust in His wise and tender affection. It makes you unhappy, and you are missing the wonderful opportunity of giving joy to God by trusting Him in the dark. The other day I heard a child-lover telling a lot of children that if they tried to be good they would make

be transfigured from within, if it is done at all. If we can't be happy in the circumstances, and in doing the duties God has given us, then the Christian religion has no right to count "Joy" as the fruit of the spirit. Since I have been working almost entirely amongst children—and very poor children—I have begun to think that when our Lord bids us become like them, He is preaching fight-hearted gladness, for that is bubbling up like a fountain all round me in these sordid streets. These children, living in the midst of filth and sin, are as happy and frolicsome as kittens. And we are commanded to become like little children. Brierley says:

"The children's play is God's pledge. The child-heart delivers to us the open secret. In the midst of this tremendous universe, with all its mystery, and all its tragedy, these little ones, nearest to the center, are light of heart. The church can build its doctrine on that fact. In it is contained the whole Gospel."

And again:
"The young of all animals salute life with gay gambolings. Their glee is Nature's theology, asserting against all comers that the world is a good world and a wholesome."

The gladness of Jesus at the Galilee springtime, His rapture at the song of the birds and the beauty of the flowers, are to us a religious revelation just as much as are His most solemn

burned, as St. Paul warns us, profits us nothing unless it is the outward proof of love. And God is always looking at the heart. If you give your life into his hands to-day, with the same intense self-surrender as the martyrs showed, then you are really a martyr in his eyes. And the reason I say that to-day may be your best day is because you can stand on the height of self-surrender you have already reached, and climb from there up to a greater height. If we are only as good as we were yesterday, then we must have gone back, for to make no headway is to lose ground. If God has given us a life-time in which to cultivate the talents He has committed to us, yet we have no time to lose, and should make the most of each day. Life is too precious a gift to be recklessly wasted, not only because it endangers our salvation, but for many other reasons. The child who wastes his school time cannot really make up for that neglect when he reaches manhood—he feels the loss all his life.

"And each hour has its lesson, and each life;
And if we miss one life, we shall not find
Its lesson in another; rather go
So much the less complete for evermore,
Still missing something that we cannot name,
Still our senses so far unattuned

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Bob, Son of Battle.

(Continued from issue of Jan. 9, 1906)

Once Sam'l Todd caught the little man fairly, skulking away in the woodshed. Sam'l took him up bodily and carried him down the slope to the Wastrel, shaking him gently as he went.

Across the stream he put him on his feet.

"If I catches you cadgerin' aroun' the farm agin, little mon," he admonished, holding up a warning finger; "I'll tak' yo' and drap yo' in t' Sheep-wash, I warn you fair. I'd ha' done it noo an' yo'd bin a bigger and a younger mon. But theer! yo'm sic a scrappety bit. Noo, rin whoam." And the little man slunk silently away.

For a time he appeared there no more. Then, one evening when it was almost dark, James Moore, going the round of the outbuildings, felt Owd Bob stiffen against his side.

"What's oop, lad?" he whispered, halting; and, dropping his hand on the old dog's neck, felt a ruff of rising hair beneath it.

"Steady, lad, steady," he whispered; "what is't?" He peered forward into the gloom; and at length discerned a little familiar figure huddled away in the crevice between two stacks.

"It's yo', is it, M'Adam?" he said, and, bending, seized a wisp of Owd Bob's coat in a grip like a vice.

Then, in a great voice, moved to rare anger: "Oot o' this afore I do ye a hurt, ye meeserable spyin' creetur!" he roared. "Yo' mun wait till dark cooms to hide yo', yo' coward, afore yo' daur coom crawlin' about ma hoose, frightenin' the women-folk and up to yer devilments. If yo've owt to say to me, coom like a mon in the open day. Noo git aff wi' yo', afore I lay hands to yo'!"

He stood there in the dusk, tall and mighty, a terrible figure, one hand pointing to the gate, the other still grasping the gray dog.

The little man scuttled away in the half-light, and out of the yard.

On the plank-bridge he turned and shook his fist at the darkening house.

"Curse ye, James Moore!" he sobbed, "I'll be even wi' ye yet."

CHAPTER XV

DEATH ON THE MARCHES.

On the top of this there followed an attempt to poison Th' Owd Un. At least there was no other accounting for the affair.

In the dead of a long-remembered night James Moore was waked by a low moaning beneath his room. He leapt out of bed and ran to the window to see his favorite dragging about the moonlit yard, the dark head down, the proud tail for once lowered, the lithe limbs wooden, heavy, unnatural—altogether pitiful.

In a moment he was downstairs and out to his friend's assistance. "Whatever is't, Owd Un?" he cried in anguish.

At the sound of that dear voice the old dog tried to struggle to him, could not, and fell, whimpering.

In a second the Master was with him, examining him tenderly, and crying for Sam'l, who slept above the stables.

There was every symptom of foul play: the tongue was swollen and almost black; the breathing labored; the body twitched horribly; and the soft grey eyes all bloodshot and straining in agony.

With the aid of Sam'l and Maggie, drenching first and stimulants after, the Master pulled him round for the moment. And soon Jim Mason and Parson Leggy, hurriedly summoned, came running hot-foot to the rescue.

Prompt and stringent measures saved the victim—but only just. For a time the best sheep-dog in the North was pawing at the Gate of Death. In the end, as the gray dawn broke, the danger passed.

The attempt to get at him, if attempt it was, aroused passionate indignation in the country-side. It seemed the culminating-point of the excitement long bubbling.

There were no traces of the culprit; not a vestige to lead to incrimination, so cunningly had the criminal accomplished his foul task. But as to the perpetrator, if there were no proofs there were yet fewer doubts.

At the Sylvester Arms Long Kirby

asked M'Adam point-blank for his explanation of the matter.

"Hoo do I count for it?" the little man cried. "I dinna count for it ava." "Then hoo did it happen?" asked Tammas with asperity.

"I dinna believe it did happen," the little man replied. "It's a lee o' James Moore's—a characteristic lee." Whereon they chucked him out incontinently; for the Terror for once was elsewhere.

Now that afternoon is to be remembered for threefold causes. Firstly, because, as has been said, M'Adam was alone. Secondly, because, a few minutes after his ejection, the window of the tap-room was thrown open from without, and the little man looked in. He spoke no words, but those dim, smouldering eyes of his wandered from face to face, resting for a second on each, as if to burn them on his memory. "I'll remember ye, gentlemen," he said at length quietly, shut the window, and was gone.

Thirdly, for a reason now to be told. Though ten days had elapsed since the attempt on him, the gray dog had never been his old self since. He had attacks of shivering; his vitality seemed sapped; he tired easily, and, great heart, would never own it. At length on this day, James Moore, leaving the old dog behind him, had gone over to Grammoch-town to consult Dingley, the vet. On his way home he met Jim Mason with Gyp, the faithful Betsy's unworthy successor, at the Dalesman's Daughter. Together they started for the long tramp home over the Marches. And that journey is marked with a red stone in this story.

All day long the hills had been bathed in impenetrable fog. Throughout there had been an accompanying drizzle; and in the distance the wind had moaned a storm-menace. To the darkness of the day was added the sombreness of falling night as the three began to ascend the Murk Muir Pass. By the time they emerged into the Devil's Bowl it was altogether black and blind. But the threat of wind had passed, leaving utter stillness; and they could hear the soft splash of an otter on the far side of the Lone Tarn as they skirted that gloomy water's edge. When at length the last steep rise on to the Marches had been topped, a breath of soft air smote them lightly, and the curtain of fog began drifting away.

The two men swung steadily through the heather with that reaching stride, the birthright of moor-men and highlanders. They talked but little, for such was their nature: a word or two on sheep and the approaching lambing-time; thence on to the coming Trials; the Shepherds' Trophy; Owd Bob and the attempt on him; and from that to M'Adam and the Tailless Tyke. "D'yo' reck'n M'Adam had a hand in't?" the postman was asking. "Nay; there's no proof." "Ceptin' he's mad to get shut o' Th' Owd Un afore Cup Day." "Im or me—it mak's no differ." For a dog is disqualified from competing for the Trophy who has changed hands during six months prior to the meeting. And this holds good though the change be only from father to son on the decease of the former.

Jim looked up enquiringly at his companion.

"D'yo' think it'll come to that?" he asked.

"What?"

"Why—murder."

"Not if I can help it," the other answered grimly.

The fog had cleared away by now, and the moon was up. To their right, on the crest of a rise some two hundred yards away, a low wood stood out black against the sky. As they passed it, a blackbird rose up screaming, and a brace of wood-pigeons winged noisily away.

"Hullo! hark to the vanmerin'!" muttered Jim, stopping; "and at this time o' night too!"

Some rabbits, playing in the moonlight on the outskirts of the wood, sat up, listened, and hopped back into security. At the same moment a big hill-fox slunk out of the covert. He stole a pace forward and halted, listening with one ear back and one pad raised; then cantered silently away.

Continued on page 99.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE DOG TOOK HER TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to you, but have often thought how much I should like to, when I have read the other children's letters, which I do just as soon as the ADVOCATE comes. My father took the paper when he first came to this country, so I have always seen it in our house. I am ten years old and have been going to school quite a time. I used to go on horseback when it was muddy, but my horse died in August, and now I have to walk.

I like drawing and painting best of my school work. I like writing too and am very fond of music and can play several hymns on the organ. Some time ago my mother and I were left all alone on the farm and we got short of hay for the horses, and we hitched up the big team and got some home in the wagon box. I can do anything around the horses, hitch them up single or double. When my horse was alive I used to go and get her from the pasture and harness her and hitch her up in the buggy and go three miles for the mail. I was so fond of my horse, I cried all day when I saw her dead.

I have a big dog—a wolf hound—named Peter, and an English pointer whose name is Belle. She goes for the chickens. I have four cats and a dear little kitten. I love all animals, especially horses. We lived in Winnipeg for a year, but I like the farm best

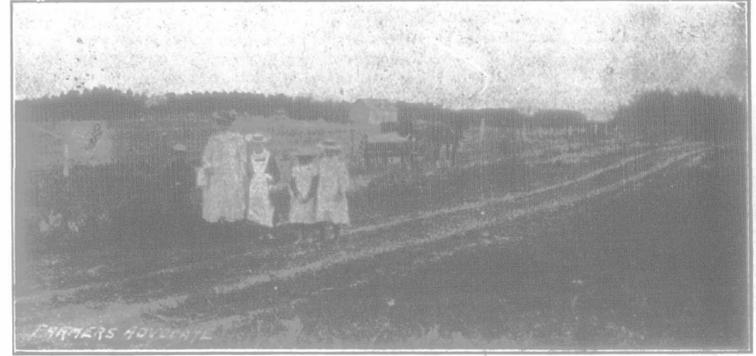
seems like an introduction to a new friend, and one cannot have too many friends. I learn a great deal about the writers from their letters, far more than they tell me in words.

I think your writing is splendid and your composition good, too. It was hard to believe that you are only ten years old. Your handwriting looks more like fifteen. Because it is so very good I am going to find a tiny fault in it, or rather give you a little warning. Don't let it develop into "back hand," as you seem the least inclined to do. It is too good to be spoiled that way. Be sure to write again, C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I've been reading the Children's Corner for some time and have been thinking to write one letter too. I go to school every day and am in the third reader. As I am rather a poor writer my teacher gives me an extra time to practice writing while others prepare their lessons.

Our school has quite a big library of books. Among others we have "Adventures of a Brownie," "Lobo, Rag and Vixen," "The book of National Myths," "The First Book of Birds," "Old World Wonder Stories," "Around the World." I liked "Lobo, Rag and Vixen" best because it tells about the wolves which we so often hear howling on the prairies or in the woods.

I have three sisters and two brothers of which I am the youngest. All of



CHILDREN COMING FROM SCHOOL.

Last winter I had a sleigh and a lovely collie dog who took me to school. Mother would put up his dinner just like she did mine, and I had a nice rug for him to lie on until I was ready to go home at four o'clock but he is gone away now out west. I think I must stop or you will think my letter too long. I always read the Children's Corner as soon as we get our mail, so I shall be very pleased if I see this in print. Do you think my writing is as good as other little girls my age (10)?

Do you ever get tired of reading our letters, dear Cousin Dorothy? I wish you a very happy Christmas and bright New Year.

DOROTHY A. WRIGHT.

(You must be Mother's "right-hand man" when it comes to helping outside. You must have a good time with your dogs and horses. It is hard to understand how any one can treat animals cruelly. King Edward insists upon a rule in his stables which will commend him to the good will of every one who is fond of horses. It is that no carriage or draft horse which has been in his service and has passed the margin of utility shall leave the royal stables except through the kingly gate of death. He declines to allow these horses to be disposed of in a manner which would leave their future treatment a matter of uncertainty. When they are no longer fit for their duties they are put out of existence in the most kindly and expeditious manner possible. A specially constructed mask is adjusted and by means of it a powerful dose of chloroform is administered, the animal expiring in a few minutes quite painlessly.

No, I do not get tired of reading the children's letters. Every letter

us go to school, except my oldest brother, who helps my father on the farm. Father has sixty-five head of cattle. He lost six yearlings and calves this fall. Father has seventy sheep, and I have two myself. We have ninety-five chickens; and cleaning the chicken-house is my job every Saturday for my grandmother.

JULIUS GRIMSON.

(Age 8 yrs.) I think for an eight-year-old you write very well, and with the extra practice you will soon write a good hand. Keep on trying, anyway. That school library is a fine thing, isn't it? Such a help on stormy days when you can't get out at recess and noon. C. D.)

FAY HAS ALREADY WRITTEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was pleased to see my last story in print and thought I would send another one. If it does not squeeze out too many letters and if you think it is good enough, will you please print it in the Children's Corner?

Perhaps you will be getting tired of Annie Rooney, so next time I will have to try and write about something else.

Why doesn't Fay Bellaire send her story? I, for one, would like to read it.

GEORGINA H. THOMSON.

(Glad to get your story and will find a place for it some day soon, without "squeezing" out any letters. C. D.)

A CLEVER CAT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about six months, and I saw the letters so I thought I would write one. We live on a farm thirty-six miles from Saskatoon and papa owns 320 acres of land. We have six horses; their names are Bill, Frank,

Fred, Trim, Jess and Dick. I have one brother and one sister, and we all go to school and drive Dick. It is two and a half miles to our school. We have three cows and six calves, sixteen pigs, five cats and a dog. One cat will roll over. He is a yellow one. I am going to school right along. I am in the fourth reader. My teacher's name is Miss A. and we like her well. I am twelve years old and my birthday is on the 7th of November.

GLADYS I. BOOMHOWER.

A SCHOOL CONCERT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I have two brothers and four sisters. We

drive to school five miles. We have fifteen horses, four cows, twenty-one pigs, and three cats and about ninety chickens.

Now I will tell you about the school concert. Crescent school closed on the second of November. We had five dialogues and one reading. The concert began at eight o'clock and ended up at twelve.

My father put up a large barn this year, and at nights my cousin's pigeons often come and stay in there. I have already written to Santa Claus. There is a wedding on the fifth of December and my oldest sister is to be bridesmaid. (Age 8 yrs.) HETTY PARTRIDGE.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

BAND MUSIC—COOK BOOKS.

Dear Chatterers:—A treat came my way a short time ago that I wished could be shared with every one of you, but particularly with all our members who came from Lancashire. They will think "treat" very mild language to describe the hearing of the "Besses o' th' Barn Band." A brass band always appeals to me in a way no other music can. The common garden variety found in little country towns can give me all sorts of thrills; but the mellow instruments and perfect harmony of this body of musicians is beyond all praise. After each selection, I heaved a sigh of satisfaction, and thought "Well, nothing can be better than that," but the next one always was. And the climax for me was reached when they played, oh, so softly (How could brass give forth such tones?) "Unto the hills around do I lift up My longing eyes."

And I came away hoping that, though harps are the musical instruments connected in our minds with the next world, there will be there the glorified essence of the brass band. Does that sound irreverent? I do not mean it so.

I must thank J. M. very heartily for her kindness in sending for examination her copy of Mrs. Beeton's "Every Day Cooking Book." It seems to be just what I wanted and worthy of all the good words so many of you have spoken of it. The opening chapters can be read by Canadian housewives with rueful amusement tinged with envy. Advice as to maids and their duties is so sadly unnecessary here, where it is almost impossible to get household help of any kind for love or money. But that is our misfortune.

SPECKS IN THE BUTTER

Dear Dame Durden:—As I take much interest in reading the Ingle Nook Chats I thought that it was my turn to write to it.

I am but a young girl started in a home for myself. I gained much information from the recipes and advice which you all gave, and I think it's my duty to thank you all for your help in this matter. I should like to ask one question about butter-making. For the past two weeks when I churn I find little white specks in the butter. They seem like thick buttermilk. In carefully washing they all come out and the butter is all right.

Well, as this is my first attempt I will draw my letter to a close in wishing all of the writers a happy and prosperous New Year.

ETHEL MAY.

(To get rid of these buttermilk specks care must be taken in churning as well as washing. The churning, which should be done if possible at a temperature of 50° to 55° F., should be stopped when the granules are about the size of rice grains. After the buttermilk is drawn off put in an equal amount of water at 35° to 45° F., and rotate the churn a few times; draw off the water. Repeat this process, and then carry out the salting and working in the usual way. We hope you will find the Ingle Nook so helpful that you will come often bringing your difficulties and any "wrinkles" that you discover in your housekeeping. D. D.)

RECIPES.

Fruit Cake.—Four eggs, two cups of raw sugar, one cup of lard or butter

mixed, one and a half cups of sour cream, one tablespoonful of mixed spice, one package of seeded raisins (dried), one pound of currants (well washed and dried, then dredged with flour), one teaspoonful of soda (sifted with the flour) 1 quarter of a pound of shelled almonds, ten cents worth of lemon and orange peel, flour enough to make a rather stiff batter; bake in a slow oven. This will make two medium-sized cakes.

Orange Marmalade.—(as made in Dundee, Scotland):—Scrub twelve oranges and six lemons in warm water with a stiff brush, then wipe dry. With a very sharp knife cut each one crosswise in the thinnest flakes possible. Do not use the end pieces. Pick out the seeds, put them in a bowl, and cover with a pint of warm water. Pour six quarts of cold water over the sliced fruit, and let everything soak for thirty-six hours. Then put the sliced fruit and water into a preserving kettle, also the water which has been drained off the seeds, and allow it to simmer for two hours. Add ten pounds of sugar which has been warmed in the oven, and boil till the preserve jellies, which ought to be in an hour or so. Stir it frequently after the sugar goes in. Pour the marmalade into tumblers or jam jars, cover with gummed paper and keep in a cool, dry place. This marmalade, if properly made, will be like an amber jelly.

Roast Rabbit.—Clean, wash and soak the rabbit in slightly salted water for an hour and a half, changing the water once. Parboil the heart and liver, chop fine and mix with a slice of fat pork, also minced. Make a force-meat of bread crumbs, well seasoned and quite moist, using the water in which the giblets were boiled, and working in the minced meat. Stuff the body with this and sew it up. Rub with butter and roast, basting with butter and water until the gravy flows freely. It should be done in an hour. Dredge with flour a few minutes before taking it up. Lay it on a hot dish. Add to gravy a little lemon juice, a young chopped onion, a tablespoonful of butter, and thicken with flour. Let it boil up and then serve in a tureen or boat. Garnish the rabbit with sliced lemon and put a dot of currant or cranberry jelly in the center of each slice.

Banana Custard.—Two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch mixed smooth in a little cold water, one cupful of granulated sugar, one-third of a cup of butter. Stir together in a stewpan, pour in one quart of boiling water, add the yolks of three eggs, beaten light, and stir over the fire until thick. When cold add three or four bananas, minced fine. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, add the juice of half a lemon and heap on top of the custard.

This custard is good made with berries, sliced peaches or stewed apples and has the advantage over milk custards in that it does not curdle. Flavored with lemon or orange and baked in puff paste this custard makes a delicious pie.

Candied Orange or Lemon Peel.—Let the peel, removed in halves or quarters, stand over night in salted water. After washing the peel thoroughly boil it until it is tender, changing the water several times. If the peel does not taste salty the water need not be changed. When the peel is tender remove such parts of the bitter white portion as are not desired. Leave the sections

whole, or cut into narrow strips or shreds. Make a syrup of a pint of water and a pound of sugar, skim, and then put into it a pound of cooked peel. Let simmer until the syrup is nearly absorbed; then boil rapidly and stir until well coated with sugar. Let dry in a warming oven; then store in a closed receptacle. The strips may be woven into baskets or nests while still hot and pliable.

Chelsea Bun.—This is sometimes called Kensington bun, and is made in this way: Melt one pound of fresh butter, and mix it with four pounds of flour. Add the yolks of four well beaten eggs and the whites of two eggs, six tablespoonfuls of cream, and the same quantity of fresh yeast, all mixed together; cover and let it rise for twenty-five minutes; then shake in half a pound of caraway comfits; form into buns and bake upon a buttered tin in moderate oven.

Rice Stew.—Chopped cold meat well seasoned, wet with gravy if convenient, put on a platter; then take cold rice made moist with milk, and one egg; season with pepper and salt. If not sufficient rice, add powdered bread crumbs. Place this around the platter quite thick; set in oven to heat and brown.

Citron Cake.—Cream a cupful of butter with three cupfuls of sugar. Add a cupful of milk and four cupfuls of flour which has been sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder and the well beaten whites of ten eggs. Flavor with rose water, and stir in two cupfuls of shredded citron, plentifully dredged with flour. Bake in an oven not too hot for two hours.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am almost ashamed to come again, after your having sent me those nice candy recipes. They were fine, for I tried some of them. I thank you and "Aberdeen" very much indeed.

By the way, we are just going to make some bread like you suggested in the Dec. 5th ADVOCATE. I will write and let you know how good it will be. I wish I might send you a piece.

Can any one of the chatterers give me some nice fruit cake recipes through this valuable corner? I should be ever so pleased, and will promise not to delay so long again. Here is a steamed pudding recipe that we like and that gives good results:—One-fourth pound of figs, chopped fine; two cups of bread crumbs; one brown sugar; one fourth lb. suet, chopped fine; two eggs; the grated rind and juice of one lemon; one dessert-spoonful of molasses; half a grated nutmeg; one tablespoonful of flour. Steam three hours, and serve with the following sauce, flavored with lemon: Sauce for Steamed Pudding.—One tablespoonful flour; one cup sugar; one half cup butter; a little grated nutmeg; juice of one lemon; one cup of boiling water.

Icing for Cake.—Two cups light brown sugar; three-quarters cup of milk; two dessertspoons of butter added after the sugar and milk have come to a boil. Cook until it threads from a spoon; flavor with vanilla and beat until cool.

I hope I have not stayed too long.

AUTUMN.

(I hope you won't forget your promise to tell how the bread turned out. D. D.)

SISTERS IN A NEW LAND.

Dear Dame Durden:—I see in your paper a lot of letters from English women, and one in particular last week from an English woman called "Nellie". I think it would be nice if some of them could be brought together in a strange country through your paper. The letter that I refer to says that the writer comes from near Manchester. I think from reading it that she comes from Oldham. I myself come from a place twelve miles from Manchester, and know it well. I have been out here two and a half years, but can remember the time when I sat around the bonfire on Guy Fawkes' Day and ate toffee and parkin.

DERBYSHIRE.

(I have not "Nellie's" full address, so that your name cannot be sent to her nor hers to you just at present. But I have enquired for her, and as soon as the information comes, will send you word. But don't keep all your good things for the private letters and leave Dame Durden out in the cold. D. D.)

The Literary Society.

A MESSAGE FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon, of St. Stephen's church, Winnipeg) presented to the members of his congregation the following message, beautifully printed and autographed:—

A NEW YEAR'S DESIRE.

"To live with my window open toward Heaven; to listen for Heaven's music and to look for Heaven's light; to catch a breath of Heaven's air, and to delight in His companionship who is Heaven's glory and Heaven's Lord; and to count it an honor to be granted some small part in the bringing on of Heaven's Kingdom in this, His world."

MORE TIME ALLOWED.

Owing to the storms which have blocked the railroads and delayed the mails, the date set for each of the three contests already given in our Literary Society columns will be extended ten days, so that all matter will have a chance to arrive before the essays are judged. Let every member make use of the extended time to take part in one or all of these competitions.

TWO PROBLEMS SOLVED.

THE EDITOR OF LITERARY SOCIETY:
I read the article on "Robert Browning" in a former issue (November 28, 1906) in which the author remarks "that it is only when alone that one really thinks." This made me wonder whether I could derive any profit or amusement from really thinking, for up till the present my thoughts have been only very superficial, although I am in ideal surroundings, being one of those confirmed bachelors and living entirely by myself.

Being cautious, I did not dare to start on too deep a subject all at once, so I turned up the children's column, edited by Cousin Dorothy, read those interesting little epistles sent by her young correspondents. Having done this, two questions were presented to my mind, worthy material for my mighty brain to cogitate upon.

(1) Why were the children so scared of the waste paper basket?

(2) Why did the young lady correspondents outnumber the boys by so large a percentage?

The first question still remains absolutely unanswerable by me. Surely they can't expect their literary cousin to surround their journalistic efforts with a gilt frame and decorate her rooms with same, for in that case wall space would soon be at a premium and then she would have to seek elsewhere for hanging room. No! I am afraid that the W. P. B. is the last and natural home for all journalistic inspirations—good, bad, or indifferent—even if they obtain the glory and renown of first being printed.

Why do the girls write more than the boys, which same holds good when they are grown up, judging by the letters in the Literary Column?

It cannot be because women have more time than men. Are not the farmers' wives just now trying to impress upon their sisters in the Old Country what a brutal slave driving lot the farmers are to their wives in this country? Though one must admit that they seem to thrive very well under this treatment. And their daughters—well the girls cannot be anything but nice; even Blue Beard couldn't spoil them, that is till he took off their heads, an operation which must have had a decidedly injurious effect upon the complexion.

When we were kids we all got about the same education, although the school ma'am was certainly more liberal to the boys when it came to lickings. No, I think the solution must lie in the fact that women have learnt how to serve two or three masters at one and the same time. It is an every day occurrence for women to be mending the old man's socks, minding the baby, plaiting sissie's hair ready for bed, reading a book and probably thinking what she will write to Dame Durden—all at once. No wonder we men have to take a back seat and say "Ladies first please."

AHA! JOHN W. GALLENHAMP.
[You mistake. Some one else was trying to impress upon the farmers' wives the fact that they were an oppressed people. The effort was manifestly a failure. Ed.]

Society.

NEW YEAR. W. Gordon, Winnipeg) of his con- age, beauti- ed:—

IRE. ndow open r Heaven's ven's light, 1's air, and nship who zen's Lord; be granted ging on of is world."

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THE DAUGHTER.

It's not meself I'm grieving for, it's not that I'm complaining. (He's a good man, is Michael, and I've never felt his frown) But there's sorrow beating on me like a long day's raining For the little wrinkled face of her I left in Kerrydown.

It's just Herself I'm longing for, Her- self and no other— Do you mind the morns we walked to Mass when all the fields were green?— 'Twas I that pinned your kerchief, oh, me mother, mother, mother! The wide seas, the cruel seas and half the world between.

It's the man's part to say the word, the wife's to up and follow— (It's a fair land we've come to, and there's plenty here for all) It's not the homesick longing that lures me like a swallow But the one voice across the world that draws me to its call.

It's just Herself I'm longing for, Her- self and no other— Do you mind the tales you told me when the turf was blazing bright? Me head upon your shoulder, oh, me mother, mother, mother, The broad seas between us and your- self alone to-night!

There's decent neighbors all about, there's coming and there's going; It's kind souls will be about me when the little one is here; But it's her word that I'm wanting, her comfort I'd be knowing, And her blessing on the two of us to drive away the fear.

It's just Herself I'm longing for, Her- self and no other— Do you mind the soft spring morn- ings when you stitched the wedding-gown?— The little careful stitches, oh, me mother, mother, mother. Meself beyond the broad seas and you in Kerrydown! —THEODOSIA GARRISON in McClure's.

THE OWNERS OF THE SOIL.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that, by the law of the land in which he lives, he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, feels more strongly than another the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by His power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is his—his from the center to the sky! It is the space on which the generation before moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home.

Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit-tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from the window the voice of the Sab- bath-bell, which called his fathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents lay down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children.

These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the very life-springs of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character.

—EDWARD EVERETT.

"Don't you ever expect to get married?" she asked. "Well," replied the old bachelor, "I may some day. But I have been reading up on the subject and the scientists agree that if a man takes proper care of himself there is no reason why his mind should begin to fail before he is eighty at least."

Trade Notes.

WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF our friends to the announcement on another page of the sales at the Great Midway Horse Market, St. Paul, Minn. The first auction of the season is on Wednesday, the 23rd, and every week thereafter. All those desiring to secure horses could not do better than attend these sales. Certainly there will be a large number to select from and an excellent chance to secure anything desired.

We wish to call the attention of our many readers throughout the province of British Columbia to the ad. of M. J. Henry, Nurseryman and Seedsman, Vancouver, B. C. This company make a specialty of growing the finest Pacific Coast roses, shrubs and seeds and are also importers of Chinese, Japanese, French and Holland bulbs. They have extensive greenhouses at 3010 Westminster Road and a branch nursery in South Vancouver. Their catalog is free. Write for it.

IN THIS ISSUE appears the ad. of the Iowa Seed Co. Their catalog is a good one. It lists and illustrates a great many vegetables and floral novelties for 1907 (among which are Luther Burbank's famous creations), as well as all of the best standard varieties of field, garden and flower seeds, nursery stock, etc.

Full cultural directions for all seeds and plants are given at the head of each department, so that the veriest tyro is enabled to succeed when using these seeds and following directions. All descriptions are complete and unex- aggerated. In fact, this firm has tried to make their book a complete farmer's and gardener's guide. Look up their ad. on another page.

GOSSIP.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' annual meeting will be held in Toronto on Wednesday, February 6.

PREFERMENT IN THE C. P. R.

Mr. Charles E. E. Ussher of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, has just been appointed Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, with head- quarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Ussher is one of the foremost railway men of our times, and it is a fitting recognition of his energy and ability that he is appointed to such an important position. Mr. Ussher will find a hearty welcome awaiting him when he takes up his work in the West.

CANADIAN HEREFORD BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Guelph on December 12, President R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, in the chair.

On opening the meeting, President R. J. Mackie said he was glad to know the members of the Hereford Association were enthusiastic on behalf of their breed. Herefords had again beaten all the other beef breeds at the Inter- national Show, Chicago, for the grand championship. Mr. Mackie stated the time had now come when Hereford breeders in this country had to depend on their home market for trade. There was a time when the breeders here did not care whether Canadians came to see their stock or not, but times had changed, and the breeders now had to look to the markets of the great Canadian West for business, and if bulls could be placed here and there in Canada it would be doing a great good in this country to the Hereford interests. In concluding he said he would like to see Hereford breeders in this country raise some steers for show purposes, and said if they would only do so that they could knock out any other breed in the show-ring.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report and statement showed a balance on hand of \$409.07.

The Registrar's report was also pre- sented, and on motion of J. A. Goven-



Eminent Physicians Say:

"The only harmful ingredient [in coffee] is the 'chaff,' or light colored inner [fibre of the coffee berry. This 'chaff' is worthless as a beverage—bitter to the taste—and hinders digestion, because it contains a large percentage of tannin."

The most Healthful Coffee to Drink is

GOLD STANDARD JAVA & MOCHA

"The Chaffless Coffee"

Because every particle of "chaff" is re- moved from it by a special process. It's cheaper too, because in buying other coffees you pay for "chaff" as coffee, but in GOLD STANDARD you get all you pay for—16 ozs. good, pure, rich coffee to the pound.

FRESH ROASTED DAILY

POUND TINS 40c 2-POUND TINS 75c

Get it from your grocer

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WEARS LONGEST

as well as skims cleanest. Time has proved the simple, strong construction of the U. S. is more durable than any other separator.

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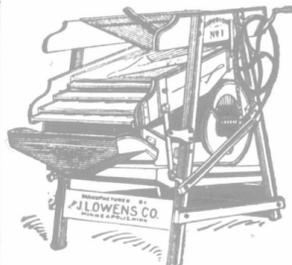
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 8, 1906. To whom it may concern: I have used one of your U. S. Sepa- rators for the past fourteen years and it has given the very best satisfaction. I have paid 75 cents for extras since get- ting the machine. I cannot recommend the U. S. too highly. J. BALSON.

27 pictures with plain, easy-to-under- stand explanations in our new catalogue, make the construction and operation of the U. S. as plain as though the machine was before you. Let us send you a free copy. Just write: "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110". Write today. Don't buy a Cream Separator before you see this book.

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is strongly constructed, is low down making As to the cleaning, we know it can't be beat, but we leave that for YOU TO JUDGE. Before buying any mill see the SUPERIOR and what it will do. It will pay you. Made in two sizes, with or without double bagger. Write for special introductory prices and catalogue.

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British Columbia

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It is the most conveniently situated farm to good markets in British Columbia; is only twenty-five minutes drive from the City of Vancouver, one mile from Electric Railway to Vancouver; has Freight and Passenger Steam Boat Connection, with Vancouver and New Westminster. Another Electric Road is surveyed very near to it and is shortly to be built.

It is EMINENTLY WELL SUITED for DAIRYING and MARKET GARDENING, both on account of its location and its soil being the richest and most fertile in British Columbia.

For vegetables and root crops it is ABSOLUTELY UNSURPASSED. Strawberries can easily be made to produce \$500.00 PER ACRE.

There is an excellent barn, and house, and full bearing orchard on the property, and as the whole of it is thoroughly cultivated you can go right ahead and MAKE MONEY AT ONCE.

REMEMBER, NO CLEARING OR UNDERDRAINING TO DO. That is all done for you; a market is right at your door for everything you can raise or grow on the land.

REMEMBER, NO BLIZZARDS OR ZERO WEATHER. MILD WINTERS. STOCK CAN RUN OUT ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

This is without doubt the finest farm ever put on the market in small tracts.

Write us and we will be pleased to send maps, prices and full particulars. Easy terms of payment.

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R. KERR HOULGATE, Manager

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Vancouver, B.C.

lock, seconded by Henry Reed, it was resolved: "That the fee for bringing in American ancestors for Canadian breeders be 25c. for each entry, and the fee for bringing in ancestors into the Canadian book for American breeders be 75c. each."

On motion of Alf. Stone, seconded by J. A. Govenlock, it was resolved: "That it is the opinion of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, in annual meeting assembled, that all animals for breeding purposes for free entry into Canada should be recorded in the Canadian Hereford Herdbook; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, in order that they might bring the matter before the proper authorities."

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1907.

President, J. A. McDermid, Stayner, Ont.; Vice-President, J. A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont.; Secretary, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; Manitoba, Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Quebec, L. L. Bennett, Bennett, Que.; Alberta, C. Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.; Saskatchewan, R. Sinton, Regina, Sask.; Nova Scotia, W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Gagetown, N. B.; British Columbia, J. L. McKay, Sinclair, B. C. Directors—W. H. Hammill, Beeton, Ont.; A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont.; A. Wernica, Painswick, Ont.; R. W. Stutt, Forest, Ont.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; F. M. Copland, Harriston, Ont.; A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont.; John Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; Jas. Tough, Edmonton, Alta.; A. S. Philip, Brandon, Man.; Alf. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; R. J. Penhall, Nober, Ont. Delegates to exhibitions—Winnipeg Exhibition, John Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Ottawa Exhibition, L. L. Bennett, Bennett, Que., and J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa; Winter Fair, Guelph, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, and Alf. Stone, Guelph; Maritime Winter Fair, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; London Exhibition, A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont., and R. W. Stutt, Forest, Ont.; Toronto Exhibition, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.; Calgary Exhibition, J. T. Parker, Lethbridge, Alta. Executive and National Record Committee—R. J. Mackie, W. H. Hunter, and W. H. Hammill.

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Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

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Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

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Planet Jr 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer is invaluable to berry-growers and market gardeners and wherever fine, close work is needed. Saves many times its cost.

A Planet Jr farm and garden tool for every need—Hill- and Drill-Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, One- and Two-Horse Riding Cultivators, Harrows, and Orchard- and Beet-Cultivators—45 kinds in all.

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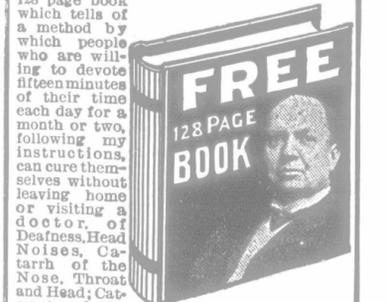
WELL DONE, BOYS!

Steele Briggs of Winnipeg inaugurated a lively contest among the school boys last season. \$75.00 (\$25.00 to each province) was offered in cash prizes for growing the heaviest 6 onions of a select early hardy variety for the West. The boys jumped at it and the contest was very lively. The following are the results:—

MANITOBA.	Weight	Price
1st, Harry McDowell, Ritcho	7 3/4	\$10.00
2nd, Chester Saragant, Wheatlands	5 1/2	6.00
3rd, John Edward Ek, Makinak	4 1/4	4.00
4th, George P. Hassard, Valley River	4 1/8	3.00
5th, Ernest Kohler, Miami	4 1/4	2.00
SASKATCHEWAN.		
1st, Archie Park, Riversdale	4 1/2	10.00
2nd, Edgar Dixon, Chickney	4 1/4	6.00
3rd, L. Roy Hall, Fairmeade	4 1/4	4.00
4th, Enoch Mitchell, Grenfell	4 1/4	2.50
5th, Arthur Haywood, Borden.	4 1/4	2.50
ALBERTA.		
1st, Levi Johnson, Sulphur	4 1/2	10.00
2nd, Ward W. Whilkans, Tonfield.	4 1/4	6.00
3rd, Wesley McEwan, Glenfield.	4 1/4	4.00
4th, Horace H. Vosburgh, Leavings.	4 1/4	3.00
5th, John D. McPherson, Spruce Grove.	3 3/4	2.00

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I have published a new 128 page book which tells of a method by which people who are willing to devote fifteen minutes of their time each day for a month or two, following my instructions, can cure themselves without leaving home or visiting a doctor. of Deafness, Head Noises, Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Head; Catarracts of the eyes, Granulated lids, Sore eyes, Pterygiums, Films, Wild Hairs, Eye Strains or any weakness or disease of the eye, ear, nose or throat. This book gives the causes and symptoms of each disease. It tells you not only how to cure these diseases, but how to prevent blindness and deafness.

I want to place one of these books in every home in the United States. Write me a letter or a postal card and tell me your disease and you will receive this grand book and my opinion free of charge, and learn how people from every state in the United States are restoring their sight and hearing at home by this new method.

I want no money for this neither does it place you under any obligations to me whatever. I simply desire to show and prove to you how easy it is to get perfect sight and hearing by my method. Write to me today.

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Relieve **FEVERISH HEAT.**
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Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of **TEETHING.**

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Don't take medicine for Rheumatism, but send to Jackson to-day for a trial pair of the new Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan external remedy for Rheumatism—chronic or acute—muscular, sciatic, lumbago, gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. The Drafts will come by return mail, free and prepaid. Try them. Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not, you have only to say so. You decide.

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Don't you want to try a pair on this free trial offer? Then send your address to Magic Foot Draft Co., ZR3 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. A valuable book (in colors) on Rheumatism comes free with the Drafts. Send no money—only your name. Write to-day.

Field Corn for Fodder (North Dakota Flint Compton's Early Longfellow)

Why not give them a trial?

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

WANTED

Information regarding good farm that is for sale and which can be bought of owner. **NO AGENTS NEED ANSWER.** Please write full particulars if your place is in section where good crops are sure. Give lowest price and description and state when possession can be had. Kindly state reason for selling. **Wish to hear from owner only who is willing to close his own deal and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent.**

Address Information Dept.
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\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5

Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashion-makers' prices. Dept. 14 London, Can. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 14 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use

We commend competitions of this kind. The gardens would get more attention, the boys would learn a lot and the country is advertised right by such splendid results.

MEDICINE HAT'S STOCK TRADE.

During the year ended December 10, 1906, there were shipped from Medicine Hat district 3,521 head of horses, 13,596 of cattle, 12,171 of sheep, and 232,250 pounds of wool. The shipments of horses and cattle exceeded those of last year considerably, especially of the former, and there would easily have been 1,500 more cattle shipped but for the shortage in cars. In 1905 the shipments were, horses 2,720, cattle 13,025, sheep 13,424, and wool 252,823 pounds.

This year's imports were, horses 1,067, cattle 549, and sheep 441.

The detailed statements of the shipments from the different points in the district, as prepared for the government by Inspector J. H. G. Bray will be found appended:—

Imports

Medicine Hat: Horses 751, cattle 335, sheep 115.

Dunmore Junction: Horses 124, cattle 186.

Irvine: Horses 103.

Walsh: Horses 89, cattle 28, sheep 326.

Total: horses 1,067, cattle 549, sheep 441.

Exports.

Suffield: Horses 101, cattle 948.

Bowell: Horses 45.

Stair: Horses 104, cattle 410.

Medicine Hat: Horses 2,390, cattle 379, sheep 200.

Dunmore Junction: Horses 198, cattle 8,772, sheep 2,575, lbs. of wool 79,150.

Irvine: Horses 520, cattle 455, sheep 3,357, lbs. of wool 73,100.

Walsh: Horses 163, cattle 2,614, sheep 6,039, lbs. of wool 80,000.

Total horses 3,521, cattle 13,596, sheep 12,171, lbs. of wool 232,250.

THE U. S. LIVE STOCK TRADE FOR 1906.

The various stockyards authorities of the Windy City are agreed that taken all around it has been a good year for the U. S. meat producer, although they admit the damage done by the packing house exposures, and hope for increased business as a result of the general clean-up and stricter inspection.

Good corn-fed beef cattle have brought the highest prices, taking an average for the year since 1902, and with the exception of that year the highest in twenty-five years. The average price for good beef steers last year was \$5.30, against \$5.05 in 1905 and \$5.10 in 1904.

Western range cattle also sold at the best prices since 1902, a steer average for the year of \$4.40 being made, a gain of 60 cents over 1905. Cows and heifers averaged only a trifle higher. Receipt of western rangers for the year were 360,000, as compared with 389,000 the previous year, while receipts of Texas cattle footed up only 57,000. Quality of the western grasses was on the whole much above the average.

Over \$114,000,000 worth of hogs were marketed at Chicago last year and prices averaged the highest in many years. Never in the history of the trade has there been so broad and urgent demand both on home and foreign account for hog product, and as a result prices have been remarkably stable. The \$7.00 mark was reached in July, but comparatively few hogs brought that figure. The highest monthly average of the year was also for that month, \$6.65, the lowest being right at the start of the year, the January average standing at \$5.40. The year closed with a December average of close to \$6.25, or about \$1.35 above December of 1905. Broadly speaking, it may be said that hog raisers received \$1.00 per cwt. more last year than during 1905.

It has been a very good year for sheep and lamb feeders, notwithstanding the largest marketing on record, a total of 4,805,449 head. The increased demand for mutton has been sufficient to absorb this enormous supply at the highest range of prices on record. The average price for sheep for the year was \$5.20, a gain of 20 cents over last year, which was the highest to that time.

It is what **DE LAVAL** has made

Cream Separators Stand For

which creates a market for inferior machines.

MECHANICAL PERFECTION **EFFICIENCY**
PROFITABLE DAIRYING **A LIFETIME OF SERVICE**

Get a De Laval—it pays to-day and after the inferior machine is on the scrap heap.

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"Rapid-Easy" Grinders

Are all their name implies. *Rapid Work. Least Power.* They do more work with same power than others. Made in sizes to suit any power. Prices no greater than those of inferior machines.

"It works well. I think it is the best grinder made."
W. W. Jackson, Barle, Que.

"Your 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder is a peach. Some of our customers have grinders of their own, but they are not fit to compare with your 'Rapid-Easy.' We would not exchange for any other make."
John Stratton & Son, Grand Bend.

PROVINCIAL AGENTS
J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.
Regina and Calgary.
J. T. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B. C. The Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.
A fine lithograph hanger and any information you ask.

J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont.
Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris

Has your Horse an old Strain or Swelling?

Here's the way to cure it.
Rub three teaspoonfuls of Fellows' Leeming's Essence in the sore place, and repeat the rubbing in 24 hours if a sweat or running does not appear.

This running turns to a scurf and forms a firm bandage on the part. So long as it stays over the strain or swelling, the effect of the dressing holds good. In 14 to 16 days, the scurf falls off and the horse is well.

And you can work the horse all the time Fellows' Leeming's Essence is curing it.

Try it on your horse. Get

Fellows' Leeming's Essence
for Lameness in Horses. 14

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Farm Horses For Sale

THE GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET WILL HOLD ITS FIRST AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd
Regulars auction sales every Wednesday thereafter.

1,000 Head will be sold, including big draft horses, logging horses, wagon horses, feeding horses, farm chunks, farm mares and mules.

Every horse will be sold strictly on its merits. We stand for a square deal between buyer and seller. FARMERS, if you want to get the most horse value for your money, then be sure to attend this auction. Efforts will be made to please you whether you buy one horse, a team, or a carload. Remember the date. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Take interurban car from either city.

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET
ST. PAUL, MINN.

yes, Ptery-
3 Strains or
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Write me &
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WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—Three Hereford Bulls, registered pedigrees, aged 8 months, 10 months and 2 years. Apply Isaac Saunders, Morden, Man. 16-1

FOR SALE—A bargain, 480 acres, near one of the best towns on Calgary and Edmonton line for \$12 an acre. Write Box 1127, Calgary, Alberta. 16-1

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

WOOD FOR SALE—3,000 cords seasoned white poplar cordwood at Berton Siding, C. N. R., Shipping now. Address John D. Hunt, Carberry, Man. 16-1

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

WANTED—To rent on shares, or buy on crop payments, good half section, with implements, and one team if possible, am thoroughly experienced man. Apply H. Guildford, Regina Sask. 16-1

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

ONLY 25c. postpaid. Wonderful new polish for gold, silver and all polished metals. No horn complete without it. Order quick. J. Saunders, Meaford, Ont. 16-1

WANTED—Man for general farm work, good milker and horseman, sober. Steady job. Wages thirty dollars per month. Alex Lochore, Rosebank Farm, Lytton, B. C. 16-1

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

FOR SALE—Three quarter section of good wheat land, with large frame house and barns, about 125 acres cultivated, another 150 acres cleared for breaking, 200 tons of hay could be cut. Stock and implements if required. Price \$15 per acre. H. B. Swan River, Man. 16-1

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Are you prepared for it? Don't be burnt out. Protect your wife, family and property. Write to-day for particulars of the best and cheapest extinguisher invented. Always ready, always sure. Only \$3.00 Frank Sheppard, Edmonton, Alta. 16-1

FOR SALE—Dairy Farm of 320 acres with Milk and Cream business in thriving western town on C. N. R. main line. No competition. Would dispose of milk wagon and dairy utensils, all farming implements, 50 head high grade dairy cattle, and 9 horses. Good buildings, corrals, etc. About 125 acres fenced in for pasture. Adjoining half section with about 275 acres fenced, can also be rented if wanted. Address Milkman, care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 16-1

WANTED—Reliable agents during the fall and winter months to sell a selected list of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, forest seedlings, small fruit bushes, etc. We offer hardy, tested varieties approved by Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, and grown expressly for our Western business. A good opportunity for farmers and other reliable parties wishing permanent or part time employment. For terms write the Palham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 16-1

NOTICE to Farmers, and others desiring help for the ensuing spring, either male or female, experienced or inexperienced, domestic servants or married couples are requested to apply for an application form which will be sent immediately on receipt of letter or card. Do not delay, as the demand for hired help will be greater next spring than ever it has been, and you will experience great difficulty in obtaining your hired help if you leave it to the last moment. Now is the time to plan your spring and summer's work. Don't be left this coming spring, but apply for your wants right now. There is no time to be lost. Write at once for application form to Charles Gunnell, Miami, Man., Representative of the Employment and Emigration Agency, London, England. 16-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

SITUATION wanted on farm, life experience, four years in Canada, could take sole management if required. G. Hulbert, P. O. Grenfell, Sask. 16-1

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

OKANAGAN ORCHARD comprising 20 acres. Fifteen acres of young orchard. All first-class land, particularly adapted for Fruit growing. All irrigated. Domestic water supply. Price \$3,500. Apply Collins & Hewetson, Kelowna, B. C. 16-1

There is a great demand
for Seed Grain.

Have you any for Sale?

Advertise in our
WANTS AND FOR SALE
COLUMN

Do it Now

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Twenty choice cockerels from A. 1. stock, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for quick sales. Tucker's Poultry Yards, Pincher Creek, Alta. 16-1

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

NOTICE

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the **Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.** will be held in the City Hall, in Brandon, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1907, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS

The submitting of financial and general statement by the Provisional Directors. Consideration of old and new by-laws and future policy of the Company. Election of Permanent Directors to serve until the Annual Meeting, which will probably be held about August first.

A numerous attendance of shareholders is earnestly requested.

By order,
JOHN SPENCER, Sec.-Treas.

Breeders' Directory

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

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

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price.

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

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorcas and White Wyandotte poultry.

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

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 135 Pense Sask.

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

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

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

O. KING, Wawanessa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. 1. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

The increase on lambs was not so marked, the year's average price standing at \$6.85, against \$6.80 for 1905. Native lambs touched \$8.50 in July, against \$8.25 as the previous high point in season as high as \$8.40, or 10 cts. better than top for the preceding year. Early spring lambs for the special Easter trade sold as high as \$12.50. Total valuation of sheep and lambs marketed at Chicago during 1906 was \$23,787,813, an increase of \$599,520 over last year.

DEFENDS DUROC JERSEYS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was well pleased with the results of my "ad." which ran several months ago; but I was not satisfied with the way you discriminated against a breed of hogs I have raised for a good many years and found second to none. There is very little known of this breed (Duroc Jerseys) in Canada, and as I have just lately come here and am starting with a few head I want to introduce the breed here. I am sold out now of males, and two out of my first three customers said they got a perfect pig from me. My customers were mostly

men that came from the States in recent years and knew what the Duroc Jersey hogs had done there.

When first I noticed the breed I did not like them, but later on I started to raise them, getting some full bloods and raised hogs to sell for breeding purposes. Before I left Gresham, Neb., man after man that had fought the breed came to me and purchased a few head to start breeding. The last three years I lived in Nebraska about fifty per cent. of all the hogs shown at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fair were Duroc Jerseys.

Valley City, Alta. JOHN MAURER.

[We do not wish to unjustly discriminate against a breed, but there are times when we are asked to give a personal opinion about such matters, and we have to say what we think. Perhaps our correspondent would tell us wherein the Duroc Jerseys are so superior. Is it because of their early maturing easy feeding qualities, or because they raise large litters; or do they combine all these characteristics? If so he has a remarkably good strain and much better than the average. Ed.]

FIGURES TO DECIDE WHETHER YOU ARE SICK OR WELL.

What has been recently heralded as a new discovery is that embraced under the opsonic theory, by which can be figured out your mathematical chances of fighting off a disease. Up-to-date the phagocytic theory may be said to have held sway, which in effect was, that the blood, as is well known is made up of fluid and solids, serum and corpuscles, and of the latter there are two kinds, red and white, the white being termed, phagocytes or policemen of the blood. When a bacterial (germ) disease makes an onslaught on a person, the little white chaps rush to the front and endeavor to kill the invader, and either digest their antagonist, when recovery may take place, or themselves fall victims, their bodies being thrown out in the form of matter (pus).

The new theory is an advance along these lines, and is known as the "opsonic theory." It is the discovery of Sir Almroth Edward Wright of St. Mary's Hospital, London, Eng., who was recently in Toronto, and who made it the subject of his address at the opening of the present term of the medical faculty of the University of Toronto. It bids fair to practically revolutionize the theory and practice of medicine in so far as it relates to bacterial diseases. If the germ of any disease can be found, then by an almost mathematically exact method of increasing the patient's ability to digest or kill off the attacking microbes, his complete recovery is made possible.

That, in a word, is what this new discovery promises to do for the sick. It reduces the curing of ills almost to an exact science, and, according to the superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, is the most important step in advance taken by medical science since Lister's discoveries in regard to anaesthesia.

It was found that in the case of a patient afflicted with bacterial disease, the blood serum was much less active in preparing bacteria for digestion by the white blood corpuscles than was the

Central Business College
WINNIPEG, MAN.
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F. A. WOOD W.M. HAWKINS
Principals

Beautiful Magazine Free

Those who wish Free our elegant "Locator Magazine" write quick. It is full of choice stories, fine pictures, building plans and many other up-to-date features. It also contains a bargain list of farms, and rural properties which you can buy by owner direct and save agent's commission.

This beautiful magazine we send absolutely free one year to anyone who writes us they wish to buy a farm or business. Be sure to mention in what State and county you are thinking of buying, and about number of acres wanted.

We only send the Magazine free to those who mention in what state or county they wish to buy a farm or business. This offer is limited to those who write now.

Address
Locator Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.



Nothing is too Good for a Good Wife

Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

THE NEW CENTURY WASHER does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them, and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. Most dealers sell at \$8.50. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

Hardest Trees & Plants
We Grow All Kinds and Sell Direct at Right Prices
CATALOG FREE.
STRAND'S NURSERY
R.F.D. 21 Taylors Falls, Minn.

Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants
Home grown. No fumigation. Catalog free.
Address—**M. J. HENRY**
Greenhouses, Seedhouse and Nurseries.
3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B. C.

Trappers
One made \$90 in few days. How? Read January "Hunter-Trader-Trapper," 176 pages, 10c.
Harding Pub. Co., Box 589 Columbus, Ohio

blood serum of a healthy person. The relative activity of normal serum for phagocytosis or "digestion" of bacteria, to the abnormal activity of the patient's serum, was called the opsonic index, and by an ingenious technique this opsonic index can be accurately determined in every instance. In other words, Dr.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
This medicine discontinued the use of any other medicine. The public may buy any of the numerous imitations. Sold only in boxes.

Wright obtained an exact mathematical gauge of the patient's ability to resist his disease. He could say definitely that a patient with a low opsonic index was at least a candidate for infection by a particular microbe. The importance of the application of this general fact to particular patients may be readily comprehended.

FINDING THE CURE.

After determining the power of the patient to overcome bacteria, the next problem was as to what could be done in the way of increasing the patient's resisting power to the particular microbe that affected him. In the solution of this problem the principle of vaccine was employed. Cultures of the infecting bacteria were made and devitalized at a comparatively low temperature, so low that, though life was rendered extinct, the chemical constitution of their protoplasm was not greatly altered. The patient was inoculated with this vaccine, and it was found that the opsonic index was in a few days considerably increased, or in other words, the white blood corpuscles of the patient digested much more rapidly the infecting bacteria. Thus his progress towards recovery was accelerated in proportion as the opsonic index was raised. The raising of the opsonic index was found to depend upon the quantity of vaccine with which the patient was successively inoculated, and final recovery depended upon keeping the resistance of the patient's blood as high as possible during the whole course of inoculation.

The solution of the problem of the cure of bacterial diseases seems, therefore, to resolve itself into, first, the determining of the specific germ which causes the disease; secondly, the finding of the patient's opsonic index, or exact relative power of resistance to the disease as compared with that of the normal healthy person; and, finally, the inoculation of the patient with the proper vaccine, thereby increasing his power of resistance. Thus the new treatment proceeds along definite lines in each case. There is no guesswork as to diagnosis or remedy. Mathematics and bacteriology go hand-in-hand as the medical practitioner's chief weapons against disease. A new type of practitioner appears. He says to the patient, "You are infected with a particular microbe and my business is to find out the microbe, your power of resistance to it, make a vaccine from it and inoculate you and bring up the resisting power of your blood."

WHERE GREAT BRITAIN GETS ITS WHEAT FROM.

England's wheat importation for 1905 amounted to 97,622,752 hundredweight. Russia supplied a fraction more than one-quarter of this (24,703,200), Argentina a little less than another quarter (23,236,400), and the British East Indies a little less than a third quarter (22,807,422). Australia supplied 10,004,700 hundredweight, the United States 6,634,700, and Canada 6,522,030. The imports of 1904 were approximately the same as those of 1905.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A.B.A.

The annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15-18. The second annual report is out, and will be sent to all paid-up members. The dues are one dollar per annum. The secretary is W. M. Hayes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THERE IS SUCH A THING AS THE DUAL-PURPOSE COW.

Prof. Munford has at the Illinois Experiment Station done considerable to throw light on beef production and the profitable handling of cattle. On that great question of the dual purpose cow he has made the following statements:—

"The dual purpose cow is an established fact. It is not claimed that the type has reached permanency or that it has acquired a high degree of excellence. Numerically, from the viewpoint of the breeder of pedigreed cattle, her race is relatively insignificant. Speaking in general, she exists on many

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto
Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US

ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A RECENT APPLICATION FOR \$25,000

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

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

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

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

THE LARGEST AND BEST-ESTABLISHED CALENDAR HOUSE IN CANADA

The London Printing & Lithographing Company's Calendars

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

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

NURSERY CATALOG

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

Field Peas	Black Eyed Marrowfat White " Golden Vine Prussian Blue
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FLEMING'S SEED STORE
Send for 1907 Catalogue BRANDON, Man.

Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad

Six Extra Sale Specials in Petticoats



5670
\$4.50

5670 This dressy style of Petticoat is made of good quality **Black Taffeta Silk**; has accordion pleated flounce trimmed with gathered frill around bottom finished with hemstitching. It has underpiece and dust ruffle of percaline, which protects the flounce and prolongs its life. Excellent value.

Sale Price 4.50



5671
\$1.20

5671 This popular style of Petticoat is made of extra quality fine **Black Mercerized Sateen**; has deep flounce trimmed with knife pleated frill and gathered frill around bottom and is finished with five rows of strapping; also has deep underpiece to protect the flounce; made to fit neatly round the hips.

Sale Price 1.20



5664
65¢

5664 This serviceable style Petticoat is made of good quality **Lustrous Black Sateen**; flounce is trimmed with four rows of strapping and finished with two-piece frill; all seams are turned and double stitched, leaving no raw edges on the inside.

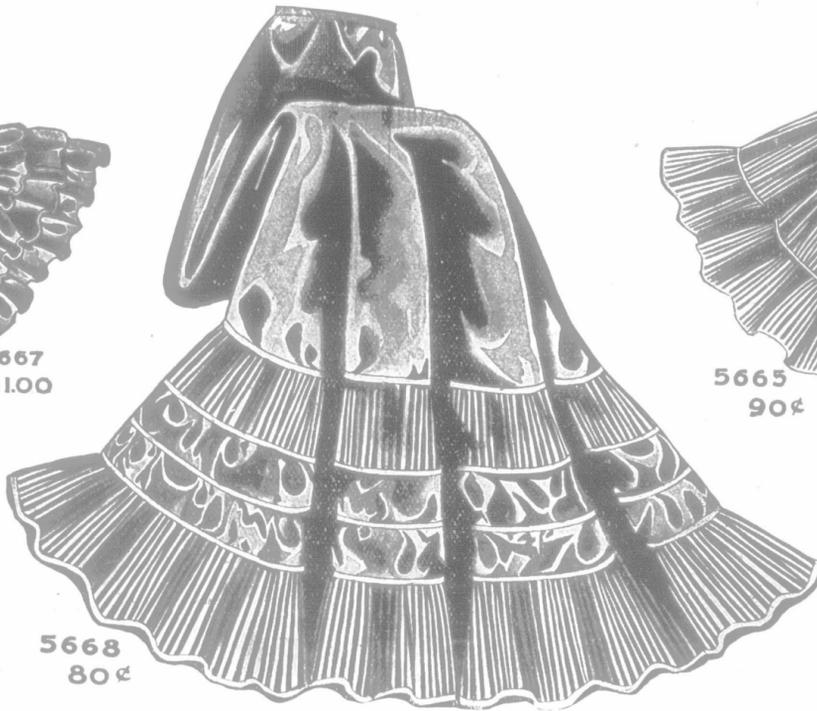
Sale Price .65



5667
\$1.00

5667 Petticoat, made of standard quality **Black Mercerized Sateen**; has deep flounce finished with three frills headed with strapping; all seams are turned and double stitched leaving no raw edges on the inside. This style of petticoat has always been a great favorite.

Sale Price 1.00



5668
80¢

5668 Petticoat, made of good quality **Lustrous Black Sateen**, has deep three-piece flounce finished with crimping and five rows of strapping; body of skirt is cut in five gores, making a neat fit over the hips.

Sale Price .80



5665
90¢

5665 Petticoat, made of good quality **Lustrous Black Sateen**; has deep crimped flounce finished with crimped frill and two rows of strapping; also has under frill; fits neatly and well finished throughout.

Sale Price .90

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

American farms as a grade of mixed lineage, but usually showing a predominance of Shorthorn blood. That the dual purpose type is of late becoming more popular is believed by many who are in a position to feel the pulse of agricultural sentiment. It is not the purpose of the writer to champion the cause of the dual purpose cow. She exists in this country, and judging from her long continued popularity in Great Britain, she will continue to figure as a factor in American cattledom for generations to come. A partial excuse for her existence, if one is needed, is that not only she but her offspring have the capacity for making beef. The dual purpose cow bears, then, at the present time and is likely to for some years to come, a very direct relation to the beef producing industry of the United States. The writer will not long hesitate to advocate the general adoption of the dual purpose type by the beef producers outside the range country, if thorough investigation prove this the most profitable type. Certain it is that the abandonment of beef cattle breeding and eventually of cattle breeding over a large area of the States, is a problem that this generation must meet unless some practicable solution is soon found that will render the business more financially attractive. Other conditions surrounding the industry may change in such a way as to relieve the necessity for change in the type of cattle producing our beef supplies.

"It is because of the repeated statements of experienced beef producers and breeders of beef cattle that the future supply of beef cattle must be bred from cows that are milked, that the writer deemed it essential to consider briefly the subject of this discussion, leaving the reader to adapt the facts presented to local conditions.

"Some of the pertinent points for consideration are:—

1. Can cows be found that will produce an ample milk flow, ample to throw them into the class of profitable dairy cows, and at the same time when bred to bulls of beef breeding, produce steers that will make, when properly fattened, a satisfactory grade of beef?
 2. What average capacity for production of milk and butter fat may be reasonably expected of such cows, and the value of such products?
 3. The standard of excellence possible in the steers bred from such cows, and the value of the calves produced on supplemented skim milk?
 4. Knowing approximately present possibilities of production, what is the probable expense including feed and labor, of accomplishing certain dual results?
 5. Lastly, what are the possibilities of improvement in performance and economy of production in dual purpose types? There is, of course some limit to the development of the dual capacity. If that limit has been reached in this country, it must be admitted that it has been reached quickly and without much concerted action upon the part of any large number of breeders.
- Definite data bearing directly upon the possibilities of profit in handling of the dual purpose type of cattle are scarce.
1. In the introduction the writer has declared that individual animals of the dual purpose type, the desirable characteristics of which are generally understood, exist.
- Performance of grade and registered Shorthorns at the Michigan Experimental Station, grade Shorthorns at the Wisconsin station, and again registered Shorthorns at the Nebraska station, to say nothing of numerous breeders and farmers throughout the country, should be sufficient to prove the possibility of dairy excellence in cows of somewhat pronounced beef type. The Iowa station, as well as breeders and farmers, have fattened and marketed steers from such cows, in some instances the produce of cows with which satisfactory dairy records have been made, that have sold well up to the top of the market. While 'topping the market' is not necessarily an index of the highest quality, it usually accompanies the sale of bullocks very satisfactory to the slaughterer.
2. Daily performance.—The Kansas station has shown that a herd of grade cows produced in one year an average of 6,288.58 pounds milk containing 251.24 pounds butter fat per

cow. The Michigan station published the dairy performance of a herd of twenty-seven grade cows, the average production of which was 7,009 pounds of milk, containing 259.91 pounds butter fat.

The writer is familiar with the type of cows used in this latter demonstration test, and they were, with a possible few exceptions, such as would produce a good to choice grade of feeding cattle when mated with beef bred bulls of merit. Butter fat is commonly worth at least 20 cents per pound and skim milk 15 cents per cwt.

3. The Michigan station has shown that the calf from such cows may be made to weigh 380 pounds at six months of age, when fed upon a ration of skim milk valued at 20 cents per cwt. and corn bran oats, and oil meal at prevailing prices, used as supplements to the skim milk and at a cost of \$3.42 per cwt., not counting labor.

"The items of labor and feed in caring for the cow, including milking and calf, will vary widely in different sections. The labor involved would amount approximately to \$25. The feed for the cow twelve months and the calf six, from \$45 to \$50.

"In the above statements no account is taken of the fertilizer produced by the cow and calf, and this is by no means an inconsiderable item. Nor is any interest on the investment charged. It must, be admitted that in the light of available definite experimental data on the subject under discussion it is impossible to present a very satisfactory statement and it is not claimed that the one outlined is more than approximately correct. It will be noted that a very large item in the above expense account is for labor. This must, necessarily, be true when the cows are milked and the calves fed by hand.

"There are those who have settled to their own satisfaction that the dual purpose cow must yearly become a more important factor in the beef producing industry."

Bob, Son of Battle.

in the gloom, passing close to the two men and yet not observing them.

"What's up, I wonder?" mused the postman.

"The fox set 'em clackerin', I reck'n," said the Master.

"No he; he was scared 'maist oot o' his skin," the other answered. Then in tones of suppressed excitement, with his hand on James Moore's arm: "And, look 'ee, theer's ma Gyp a-beckonin' on us!"

There, indeed, on the crest of the rise beside the wood, was the little lurcher, now looking back at his master, now creeping stealthily forward.

"Ma word! theer's summat wrong yonder!" cried Jim, and jerked the post-bags off his shoulder. "Coom on, Master!"—and he set off running toward the dog; while James Moore, himself excited now, followed with an agility that belied his years.

Some score yards from the lower edge of the spinney, upon the farther side of the ridge, a tiny beck babbled through its bed of peat. The two men as they topped the rise, noticed a flock of black-faced mountain-sheep clustered in the dip 'twixt wood and stream. They stood marshalled in close array, facing half toward the wood, half toward the newcomers, heads up, eyes glaring, handsome as sheep only look when scared.

On the crest of the ridge the two men halted beside Gyp. The postman stood with his head a little forward, listening intently. Then he dropped in the heather like a dead man, pulling the other with him.

"Doon, mon!" he whispered, clutching at Gyp with his spare hand.

"What is't Jim?" asked the Master, now thoroughly roused.

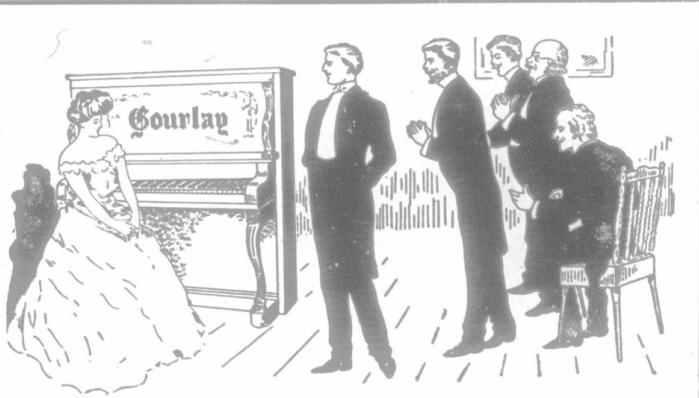
"Summat movin' i' th' wood," the other whispered, listening weasel-eared.

So they lay motionless for a while; but there came no sound from the copse.

"'Appen 'twas nowt," the postman at length allowed, peering cautiously about. "And yet I thowt—I dunno rectly what I thowt."

Then, starting to his knees with a hoarse cry of terror: "Save us! what's yon thier?"

Then for the first time the Master



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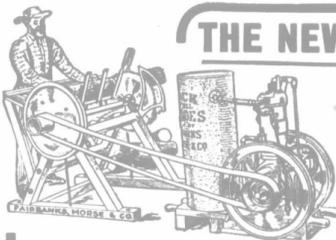
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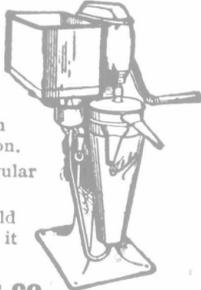
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raised his head and noticed, lying in the gloom between them and the array of sheep, a still, white heap.

James Moore was a man of deeds not words.

"It's past waitin'!" he said, and sprang forward, his heart in his mouth. The sheep stamped and shuffled as he came, and yet did not break.

"Ah, thanks be!" he cried, dropping beside the motionless body; "it's nob-but a sheep." As he spoke his hands wandered deftly over the carcass. "But what's this?" he called. "Stout* she was as me. Look at her fleece—crisp, close, strong; feel the flesh—firm as a rock. And ne'er a bone broke, ne'er a scrat on her body a pin could mak'. As healthy as a mon—and yet dead as mutton!"

Jim, still trembling from the horror of his fear, came up, and knelt by his friend. "Ah, but there's bin devilry in this!" he said; "I reck'ned they sheep had bin badly skaired, and not so long agone."

"Sheep-murder, sure enough!" the other answered. "No fox's doin'—a girt-grown two-shear as could maist knock a h'ox."

Jim's hands travelled from the body to the dead creature's throat. He screamed.

"By gob, Master! look 'ee theer!" He held his hand up in the moonlight, and it dripped red. "And warm yet! warm!"

"Tear some bracken, Jim!" ordered the other "and set a light. We mun see to this."

The postman did as bid. For a moment the fern smouldered and smoked, then the flame ran crackling along and shot up in the darkness, weirdly lighting the scene: to the right the low wood, a block of solid blackness against the sky; in front the wall of sheep, staring out of the gloom with bright eyes; and as center-piece that still, white body, with the kneeling men and lurcher sniffing tentatively round.

The victim was subjected to a critical examination. The throat, and that only, had been hideously mauled; from the raw wounds the flesh hung in horrid shreds; on the ground all about were little pitiful dabs of wool, wrenched off apparently in a struggle; and, crawling among the fern-roots, a snake-like track of red led down to the stream.

"A dog's doin', and no mistakin' thot," said Jim at length, after a minute inspection.

"Ay," declared the Master with slow emphasis, "and a sheep-dog's too, and an old un's, or I'm no shepherd."

The postman looked up.

"Why thot?" he asked, puzzled.

"Becos," the Master answered, "im as did this killed for blood—and for blood only. If had bin ony other dog—greyhound, bull, tarrier, or even a young sheep-dog—d'yo' think he'd ha' stopped wi' the one? Not he; he'd ha' gone through 'em, and be runnin' 'em as like as not yet, nippin' 'em, pullin' 'em down, till he'd maybe killed the half. But 'im as did this killed for blood, I say. He got it—killed just the one, and nary touched the others, d'yo' see, Jim?"

The postman whistled, long and low.

"It's just what owd Wrottesley'd tell on," he said. "I never nob-but half-believed him then—I do now though. D'yo' mind what th' owd lad'd tell, Master?"

James Moore nodded.

"Thot's it. I've never seen the like afore myself, but I've heard ma granddad speak o't mony's the time. An owd dog'll git the cravin' for sheep's blood on him, just the same as a mon does for the drink; he creeps oot o' nights, gallops afar, hunts his sheep, downs 'er and satisfies the cravin'. And he nary kills but the one, they say, ofr he knows the vaille o' sheep same as you and me. He has his gallop, quenches the thirst, and then he's for home, maybe a score mile away, and no one the wiser i' th' mornin'. And so on, till he cooms to a bloody death, the murderin' traitor."

"If he does!" said Jim.

"And he does, they say, nigh always. For he gets bolder and bolder wi' not bein' caught, until one fine night a bullet lets light into him. And some

*Stout—hearty.

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mon gets knocked nigh endways when they bring his best tyke home i' th' mornin', dead, wi' the sheep's wool yet stickin' in his mouth."

The postman whistled again.

"It's what owd Wrottesley'd tell on to a tick. And he'd say, if ye mind, Master, as hoo the dog'd niver kill his master's sheep—kind o' conscience-like."

"Ay, I've heard that," said the Master. "Queer too, and 'im bein' such a bad un!"

Jim Mason rose slowly from his knees.

"Ma word," he said, "I wish Th' Owd Un was here. He'd 'appen show us summat!"

"I nob'but wish he was, pore owd lad!" said the Master.

As he spoke there was a crash in the wood above them; a sound as of some big body bursting furiously through brushwood.

The two men rushed to the top of the rise. In the darkness they could see nothing; only, standing still and holding their breaths, they could hear the faint sound, ever growing fainter, of some creature splashing in a hasty gallop over the wet moors. "Yon's him! Yon's no fox, I'll tak' oath. And a main big un, too, hark to him!" cried Jim. Then to Gyp, who had rushed off in hot pursuit: "Coom back, chunk-head. What's use o' you agin a gallopin' 'potamus?"

Gradually the sounds died away and away, and were no more.

"Thot's 'im, the devil!" said the Master at length.

"Nay; the devil has a tail, they do say," replied Jim thoughtfully. For already the light of suspicion was focusing its red glare.

"Noo I reck'n we're in for bloody times among the sheep for a while," said the Master, as Jim picked up his bags.

"Better a sheep nor a mon," answered the postman, still harping on the old theme.

(Continued.)

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

ALBERTA. ESTRAYS.

STRATHCONA—Horse, brown, four legs white, about 10 years old, weight about 1,200 lbs., unbranded. Gottleib Zelman (13-51-25 w 4).

PINE LAKE—Since September, 1905, one steer, red, three years old, horned, no visible brand. Since September, 1906, one steer, red and white, two years old, horned, branded L inverted L quarter circle over on right hip, and inverted V, V, half diamond over on left side. M. H. McWhinney. (10-36-25).

SPRING LAKE—Since May last, yearling heifer, roan, no visible brand. John H. Brann (N. E. 4-44-16 w 4).

DAYSLAND—One mile northeast of Daysland, one yearling heifer, red, no visible brand; one yearling steer, black and white, no visible brand. Evan Rubley.

HARMATTAN—Two red heifers: one dark red and white heifer; one black and white heifer; one dun colored heifer. All about two years old and without horns, no visible brands. L. W. Tiffeld (34-32-3-5).

SUNNY SLOPE—One red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, no visible brand. J. J. Falk (26-31-26 w 4).

BAWLIF—Ten head of steers, branded M U half diamond over on right hip. G. E. Hitchcock (22-46-18 w 4).

VERMILION—Since on or about Aug 1, one red and white cow, white head, indistinct brand on left ribs. Wm. Hill (S. W. 6-51-5 w 5).

ISLAND LAKE—Ox or steer, 3 or 4 years old, red, no visible brand. W. N. Trimble (10-52-4 w 4).

RANFURLY—Since November 14 last, one roan cow, about 3 years old, red calf at side, both branded Y N 6 on left ribs. Riley Oyster (16-50-12 w 4).

BAWLIF—One yearling steer, spotted red and white, small horns, no visible brand. Mrs. Strossow (S. E. 1-414-45-18 w 4).

SETTLER—About thirty miles southeast of Settler, since October 31 last, bay filly front feet black, hind feet white, white spot on nose, weight about 700 lbs., no visible brand. Joel H. Duncan (S. W. 1-428-36-16).

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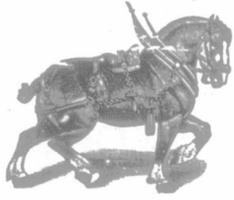
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1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
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1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon	"ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1900
1904—1st Aged Class, Winnipeg	"PIRGIM"
1901—1st at Winnipeg	"BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan-American
1901—1st and Cup at Brandon.....	"BURNBRAE"
1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg	
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon	
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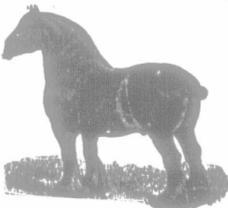
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CONTENT—One dark brindle steer, 2 years old, dehorned, white on forehead, under throat, and under belly, white tail, no visible brand. One roan cow, four years old, small horns, white on forehead with brown spot in middle of it, white tail, no visible brand. Ernest O. Brooker (S. E. 1-4 19-38-22 w 4).

CAMROSE—Since November 27, two spring calves, one a heifer, the other a steer. Two two-year-old steers, one white and one grey. No visible brand on any of them. S. Banack (30-47-19).

MOLSTAD—Since October last, steer, red, with a few white hairs, 12 years old branded M U half diamond over. Ole R. Olsen (7-46-17 w 4).

SPRING LAKE—One black cow with few white spots, black steer calf at side, no visible brands. One roan cow, with short broken horns, roan steer calf at side, no visible brands. Frank E. Baker.

VERMILION VALLEY—Since on or about November 20, 1906, one yearling red and white steer, white face, no visible brand. One three-year-old muley steer, branded inverted U on left hip. One two-year-old steer, horned, branded inverted U on left hip. One brindle two-year-old muley, branded inverted U on left hip. Geo. I. Story (15-49-16 w 4).

BARDO—Since August 24, 1906, one black gelding, about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 lbs., rope around neck, no visible brand. P. Scranstave (20-49-19-4).

CAMROSE—Since May last, one red steer, 2 years old, no visible brand. Peter Munson (19-47-20 w 4).

CAMROSE—Since latter part of June, one heifer calf, yearling, red with some white on belly, no visible brand. H. E. Wagner (35-46-17).

OHATON—Three and a half miles north of Chaton since about October 1, two steer calves, red, one with a few white spots, both white under belly and white spot in forehead. A. W. Hardy (36-46-19).

OHATON—Since or about May 15, one red and white spotted heifer and calf, no visible brands. M. B. Kidder (N. W. 2-45-19).

PRETTY HILL—One red steer, white streak on belly, about 3 years old, branded 7 T inverted J behind left shoulder. O. H. Skogman (16-48-20).

SKAFSE—Three and a half miles S. E. of Skafse, since the fore part of November, one red steer, 3 or 4 years old, left horn broken off close to head, no visible brand. W. S. Carter (56-45-20).

LAKE DEMAY—Since May last, one red heifer calf, about six months old, white on half of tail, forehead and two fore legs white, no visible brand. Joseph Litki (20-47-18).

ROUND HILL—One heifer, red with white spots on back and flanks, branded on left hip, about 12 years old. Thomas Law (S. W. 1-4 34-48-18).

SEDEWICK—One grey gelding, branded M quarter circle over on left jaw, 3 over C vertical bar lazy bracket on left hip. W. I. Sharpe (S. W. 1-4 6-44-12 w 4).

SUNNY SLOPE—Grey pony gelding, about five years old, branded L 3 on left hip. Z. Mc Ilmoyle.

DIDSBURY—Since last November, one cow, black muley, white spot on belly. One red and white spotted calf. One cow, white, small horns, brisket cut. Four yearling steers, two muleys, red, one with tin in nose to prevent sucking, one red with horns, one Hereford. Two two-year-old heifers, red, one with white spot on right shoulder, other with star in face, and white belly. Two yearling heifers, one red and one white. No visible brands. J. G. Reed (28-31-1 w 5).

BOWDEN—One black steer calf, white underlined and white on tip of tail. one red steer calf; one red heifer calf, white underlined and white on tip of tail. one black heifer calf, ears marked under slope; one red heifer calf; one red yearling heifer, white underlined, white on tip of tail, white spot on forehead; one red steer calf. T. A. Van Arsdale (S. 1-2 9-35-1).

NEAPOLIS—Eighteen miles east of Didsbury, one black steer, two years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder looks like C V bar over, white tips on hind feet, no horns, a large lump on right jaw. Black cow, two or three years old, black bull calf at foot, no visible brand. W. F. Sick (S. W. 1-4 14-31-27 w 4).

WETASKIWIN—Bay mare, branded B quarters circle over on left hip, white face, two white hind feet, left front foot white, weight about 900 lbs. R.N.W.M.P. Barracks.

DIDSBURY—Since about November 1 last, one red and white cow, no visible brand, calf at side, 5 or 6 months old, red and white. W. G. DeWeese (S. E. 1-2 16-31-1 w 5).

YOUNGSTOWN—Since November 1905, one two-year old, steer dark red, white star in forehead, branded S quarter circle over on right ribs. Harold Armstrong (24-45-14).

WOSTOK—Last winter and again this winter steer, red and white muley, branded 8 3 0 on left side. Heifer, red and white, muley, branded 8 3 0 on left side. Leon Procinzsky (S. W. 34-55-18-4).

PENHOLD—Steer, 2 years old, dark red with white under belly, indistinct brand on left hip. John Farrar.

CALGARY—Since last summer, small chestnut mare, aged, branded running inverted V on left shoulder, young colt at foot. J. W. Corcoran.

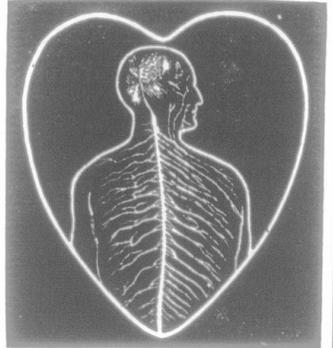
INNISFAIL—Since May last, heifer, about 3 years old, red with a little white, branded on left hip looks like J reversed L quarter circle under. Geo. Duncan (27-36-1 w 5).

MARTINS—Since November 1, 1906, two calves, about 4 months old, one a red steer, and the other a red and white heifer. S. J. Langan (4-50-15 w 4).

WOSTOK—Since last summer, mare, blue roan, white star on forehead, both hind feet white. Mike Bryks (21-56-18 w 4).

STAVELY—One cream colored mare pony, branded X, 6 inches each way on right hip, weight 900 lbs., been in service about three months. Frank Cooper (16-23-41) Lond Coulee Albert.

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Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

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BAWL—Heifer, dark roan, one and a half years old, no visible brand. Joseph and Ed. Smolik (17-45-8 w 4).

SEDGEWICK—One grey gelding, one black gelding, one bay gelding colt, three bay mares, all branded with curb bit. A. M. Badger (N. W. 1-4 20-20-12).

LACOMBE—Since December, 10, 1906, one three-year-old steer, light red, left horn turned up and right horn turned down, no visible brand. Albert Boyd (N. 1-2 28-38-26).

PINCHER CREEK—Since about November 1, one red cow, branded 6 0 circle under on right side. One red heifer, branded reversed 3, Y bar on left side. One red spring calf, branded inverted Y bar Y on right shoulder. One black mare, indistinct brand, star in forehead, one white hind foot, weight about 1,200 lbs. Earl G. Cook.

MARKERVILLE—One light roan yearling heifer. One red and white yearling heifer, no visible brands. T. M. Westbrook (S. E. 1-4 24-37-2 w 5).

OKOTOKS—For the last year or more, two three-year-old steers and one four-year-old steer, branded V C bar on left sides. W. Westbrook (20-1-25 w 5).

ARTHURVALE—Since October 1 last, spotted red and white steer about 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder. S. Peacock (S. W. 2-35-25 w 4).

LEAVINGS—Bay filly foal, about one year old, white circle on forehead, no brand visible, wire cut on breast, cut on front leg. W. J. Holding (N. E. 1-4 6-11-27 w 4).

FOUNTAINSTOWN—Steer, red and white, 3 years old, branded N and a blotched letter or figure with bar underneath on right hip. James Rice.

WHITE BRUSH—Since the fall of 1904, one roan steer, 2 years old, branded V reversed L bar over on right hip, and 3 T bar under on right ribs. Soren Waggeber.

VERMILION—Since November 1, 1906, red and white steer, about 4 years old, horned, no visible brand. E. Potvin (S. E. 1-4 36-50-6).

STETTLER—One red cow, branded half circle horizontal bar on right hip, 4 years old, rope on neck, white spot on forehead. Martin Alover (N. E. 1-4 20-27-19 w 4).

MANNVILLE—Dark muley brindle cow and brindle bull calf, both branded bar 3 reversed 3 on left ribs. H. Hind (N. W. 1-4 36-48-8 w 4).

CLARESHOLM—For about two months, one chestnut horse, weight about 1,100 lbs., about 8 years old, branded heart under half circle on right shoulder and same brand on right hip. J. L. Beaubier (27-14-22).

LEDUC—For about two years, one bay cayuse mare, about 7 years old, face and feet white, indistinct brand on right shoulder. Jane Taylor (N. E. 1-4 24-50-25).

ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

FERRY POINT—Since on or about November 5, one red and white bull, about 5 years old, ring in nose, no visible brand. Julius Olson (2-44-19).

BAWL—One roan bull, with broken horn, no brand. E. Ness (34-45-18).

DE WINTON—Since October 1 last, one dark red bull, branded F O lower half circle over on left ribs. E. H. Young (S. W. 1-2 28-21-29 w 4).

IMPOUNDED.

WETASKIWIN—Since December 9, one steer, red, white face, about 2 years old, horned, left ear cut, indistinct brand on right hip. Since December 9, one steer, red, about one year old, muley, no visible brand. A. W. Anderson.

RAYMOND—Cow, about 5 years old, red, branded J. S. on left hip. J. B. Wasden.

LOST.

MAYVILLE—Strayed since September 4, 1905, buckskin mare, branded lazy E B left shoulder, black mane and tail, little lame on left hind leg, was seen last spring down on Red Deer River. Ten dollars reward for information leading to recovery. C. Effenberger.

RED WILLOW—Since July 1, 1906, one dark bay (nearly black) gelding, about 7 years old. One sorrel gelding, about 5 years old, both branded cross and bar on right shoulder. Reward paid for information leading to recovery. A. Scott, care of Brownfield & Co. 10-39-9-4.

WARWICK—Strayed here since about May 19, last, large white and red cow, dehorned, branded hand bell. May have calf at side. A liberal reward will be given for recovery. John Szowkoples. 14-54-15.

WAYEY LAKE—Bay gelding, about nine hundred and fifty pounds, white star on forehead, branded E inside of diamond on left thigh, small rupture on right side, had on when lost saddle by Porter, Texas, and picket rope. Five dollars reward on notifying B. Marriage.

Your ruling that no one can travel the expropriated road till owner is settled with seems to have no support from Ordinance. The Dominion Land Surveyor having placed mounds as per his survey. The actual settlement can be made direct or by arbitration, but the public I consider can travel without waiting for this, otherwise settlers must be indefinitely obliged to travel miles round till some imaginary objection is withdrawn. If you maintain your statement is correct kindly mention authority.

Ans.—The question referred to was in answer to an inquiry purporting to be from a Council of a Local Improvement District. It is too true that a Municipality organized under the Municipal Ordinance has the power to expropriate, but the Council has no right to use the land or improve it until it is paid for. The price fixed either to be arbitrated or mutually agreed upon. Referring to your inquiry as to the use of the land, you use the term expropriate, but the land is not expropriated, and it has not become the property of the Council until it is paid for. The power given to the Dominion Land Surveyor to survey the land does not make the conveyance of it.

Veterinary

FITS POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS.

A farrow cow 8 years old started a month ago to take fits. Had from one to two a day. She would fall backward, put her head up in the air and act as if she were choking. Had violent contractions of the muscles. Appetite seemed good, drank well. When in a fit would breathe one short breath in the time of three. Has had a short dry cough for some months. Was fed well on barley meal, good prairie hay and watered twice a day.

Ans.—Fits are usually symptomatic of an abnormal condition of the brain, if of a chronic nature are most likely incurable. The cow having had a cough for so long a time would lead us to suspect that she is affected with tuberculosis, a disease which sometimes attacks the brain as well as the lungs and other internal organs. There is a good veterinary surgeon in Roland. Why not consult him?

LOOKS LIKE CONTAGIOUS OPHTHALMIA.

A disease of the eyes has attacked my bunch of calves. In the early stages the eyes discharge profusely and later become blurred and swollen and turn a blueish color, ending in blindness. Sometimes both eyes are attacked, but generally it is confined to one. It is certainly contagious, as in my bunch it is spreading rapidly.

Ans.—Your calves are suffering from ophthalmia, but whether of the simple or specific form, we are, without personal examination, unable to determine. Cattle are not liable to be attacked by either form of this disease, but there are cases on record where, in certain localities, it has appeared in an epizootic form. The causes have been generally attributed to atmospheric influence. The conjunctival or simple form usually arises from exposure to cold winds in bleak situations, or to the opposite condition, undue exposure to the bright and hot rays of the sun, with the additional irritation of flies and other insects. If your calves are huddled together at night in a dairy, dirty and ill ventilated place, as, for lack of sufficient room, is sometimes the case, and are turned out during the day, or part of the day, where they are exposed to the cold winds, the storms, or bright glare of the sun on the snow, these conditions would probably be a sufficient cause for the affection of the eyes, which you have mentioned. If the sanitary conditions to which your calves are exposed are right, we should advise you to apply to the eyeball, morning and evening, with a camel's hair brush, a little of the following wash: Sulphate of zinc, 1 dram; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 ounce; distilled water, 1 pint. Give to each calf, once daily, for one week; Epsom salts, 1 table-spoonful; nitrate of potash, 1 small tea-spoonful.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

ROAD AROUND SLOUGH.

Re making road around slough. On page 1846 Nov. 28th issue you undertake to reply to a question re above. I claim your answer is incorrect in that you state "The Council has no power to expropriate but may recommend." As there are only two rural municipalities in Saskatchewan and I have filled the position of Reeve of South Qu'Appelle Municipality for the last two years, I may perhaps be permitted to criticize your statement. Possibly you quote from Local Improvement Act, not Municipal Ordinance which in Sec. 35, Clause 12, distinctly gives this power

Bog Spavin

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

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

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offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara
- 1 Crimson Flower and One Daisy

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

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Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.

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4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

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A few good young females for sale.

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We now offer for sale two imported Yorkshire boars: Seven Yorkshire sows ready to be bred or already bred, and a few younger ones. Several pure-bred Berkshire boars and sows: A number of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers of all ages and of good quality. Also Barred Rock and Single Comb white Leghorn Cockerels from prize-winning stock. All at reduced prices to make room.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
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High-Class Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
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W C EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address:
B H BULL & SON,
Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68. om

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd grandson of Flying Fox, headed by Willard F, a B. Herd. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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The Beef and Dairy Breed

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YORKSHIRE HOGS
Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.

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The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---s8898---and General---s8999---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

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You can positively make hens lay the year around if you will give Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a with the regular feed. During this season of the year many valuable layers are idle. In other words, the egg factories are closed down on account of impaired machinery. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains the best tonics known to medicine for increasing digestion, which is the all important function in egg production. This superior poultry tonic supplies iron for the blood, cleanses the liver, arouses the egg producing organs, reddens the comb and brightens the feathers.

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is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and in addition to increasing egg production, it cures cholera rump, indigestion and many other poultry diseases due to digestive difficulties and infection. It has a property peculiar to itself—that of destroying bacteria, the cause of so much poultry disease, and throwing off impurities through the skin. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents;
12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

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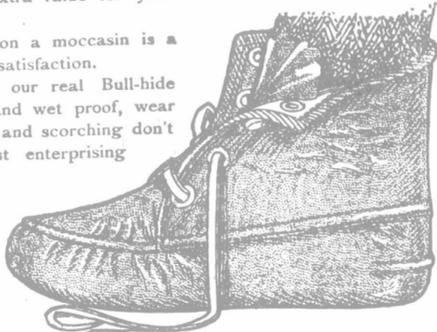
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Try a pair of our real Bull-hide Moccasins. Heat and wet proof, wear like iron. Scalding and scorching don't harden them. Most enterprising dealers have them.

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LIMITED
Toronto, Canada



BIG LEG (LYMPHANGITIS).

Mare took a chill one morning after a drink of water last June. I thought it was congestion or inflammation of the kidneys, so I treated her for that and brought her around all right. But within the first twelve hours after she took sick her hind leg had swollen from the fetlock up to her body, and was sore to the touch. I managed to partially reduce the swelling by the use of hot appliances and liniments, but in about one month the swelling returned and I have not managed to bring it down to normal size again. She always had a touch of the scratches, but this foot is now a little scaly and greasy. I suppose from the inflammation it swells worse when not given proper exercise. I sometimes think it is Lymphangitis, but she has never been over-fed or fed on strong feed. What treatment would you advise for this case?
Sask.

D. R. M. D.

Ans.—Your mare did not have inflammation of the kidneys, but she has, evidently, had two attacks of lymphangitis, which have left the leg chronically enlarged, and it is not likely to regain its normal size and condition. If the mare is not pregnant, we should advise you to prepare her for physic, in the manner so often mentioned in the *ADVOCATE*, and then administer the following purgative dose: Barbadoes aloes, 8 drams; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. When the physic has operated, give every morning, in food, for two weeks, two tablespoonfuls of the following: Iodide of potass, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint; mix. At the same time, give every evening, in bran mash, one of the following powders: nitrate of potass, 3 ounces; bicarbonate of soda and powdered gentian, of each, 2 ounces; mix and divide into 14 powders. Hand rub the leg frequently for fifteen minutes and apply a bandage. Give regular, but not severe, exercise.

RINGWORM.

One of my cows got on one side, some white spots, about from one to two inches in diameter. The hair falls off, and it looks scaly or scabby, and it seems to peel off, but it seems to spread and get bigger. She has had it for about two months. She seems to feel well otherwise. Please let me know what to do.
Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your cow is evidently affected with ringworm. Scrub the affected parts with warm soft water and soap, dry off, and then paint parts with tincture of iodine. Apply the iodine every alternate day until a cure is accomplished.

ITCHY LEGS.

Horse 4 years old, has a swelling in left hind leg, stamps foot when in stable, and when loose he bites the hair off his leg. In fair condition and good health otherwise.
Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The leg is affected with a parasitic disease known as "leg mange." Cleanse the leg well with the following, using a scrubbing brush for the purpose: Warm soft water, 6 quarts; English soft soap, 4 ounces; strong liquor ammonia, 3 ounces; mix well. Dry the leg off with a coarse cloth, and apply immediately, by light friction with the hand, the following preparation: Raw linseed oil, 10 ounces; turpentine, 4 ounces; sulphur, 6 ounces; mix and shake well when using. Give internally in food, morning and evening for ten days: Sulphate of magnesia, two tablespoonfuls.

SWELLING UNDER THE JAW.

I have a pig a month old that has a swelling under the lower jaw. It is quite soft, and has been there for about ten days.
Sask.

W. C. D.

Ans.—It may be an abscess containing pus or serum, the result of an injury. Would advise you to take a sharp pointed knife and open it, and, if it escapes, syringe the cavity with carbolic acid lotion; carbolic 1 part to 20 parts of water.

Miscellaneous.

SCHOOL TAX ON HOMESTEAD.

Village on N. W. 20—15. Homestead on S. W. 6—16, homestead assessed in village School District, taxes amount to over \$9.00 for first year, but not yet paid. Now in receipt of notice saying that six per cent interest will be charged after Dec 1st.

1. Are trustees entitled to take said homestead into school district?
2. Is there no restriction as to amount of taxes to be levied yearly?
3. Are trustees empowered to charge interest?

4. What is basis of assessment?

When notice was first received would gladly have sold out for amount of assessment, but only having entered for homestead one year before, had no title to the place. Why then should a person be taxed for property to which he has no title?
Sask.

"OMSTEAD."

Ans.—1. Trustees may include Homestead in school district.

2. In a rural district where the land only is taxed, the taxes are limited to 10 cents per acre and in a District including village and farm property the assessment is supposed to be the actual value of the property on which a rate on the dollar will be charged.

3. Trustees may charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent after taxes are due.

4. The basis of assessment is the value of the property, or in purely rural districts with a land tax of 10 cents per acre.

5. The occupant of land is assessed whether he has the title or not.

PARCEL LOST.

The Hudson's Bay Co. consigned to me two cases of glass, value \$16.00, on which I paid \$4.50 express, prepaid. They tell me that they were put off at Mannerville St., C. N. R., and were either stolen, lost or gone astray. I since find out that there was no Station Agent at Mannerville at the time. Can I claim the amount in damages from the Express Co.?
Alta.

A. S. P.

Ans.—If the parcel sent by Express has been lost in transit the Express Co. are responsible, and if you will write to them giving description of the goods and value they would pay for it.

THRESHING RULES.

Under what law are threshers to thresh in Alberta, by weight or measure, and can I compel a man to thresh under law?
Alta.

J. K.

Ans.—There is no law in Alberta compelling a thresher to thresh by weight or measure, but the custom is to thresh by measure, and that might be arrived at by mutual consent, either by counting the bags or measurement in a wagon box or granary, or sometimes being delivered immediately to an elevator, the elevator weight being taken. It is purely a matter to be arranged between the farmer and the thresher.

THE WIDOW'S SHARE.

If a man died without making a will the wife can claim one-third and the children the other two-thirds of the profits of the estate.

1. Can she do this without taking out letters of administration?

2. If she marry again is she still entitled to the third?

3. Can the second husband claim anything of the estate?

4. If she gives her note for anything while a widow, has it to be renewed if she gets married again?
Man.

J. B.

Ans.—1. If the wife and the children can divide up the property amongst themselves privately, it is not absolutely necessary to take out letters of administration. If the estate of the deceased owes any debts, however, or his estate is in any way complicated, or the wife and children cannot settle amongst themselves, then the estate should be administered.

2. Yes.

3. Absolutely nothing. The one-third is the wife's separate property.

4. No, her note is good after her marriage.

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A Cold Finds

Your Weak Spot

THE BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS ARE PROTECTED AGAINST THE EVIL EFFECTS OF COLDS BY

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

You can never tell just what form a cold will take, but you may be sure it will search out your weakest organ. With some it assumes a catarrhal nature and effects the head principally; with others it becomes bronchitis and there sets in a hard cough and severe chest pains. Then, again, it often leads to inflammation of the lungs, consumption, pneumonia or may settle on the kidneys or bowels.

Because colds do not always prove serious some people take chances with them, but the risk is great. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is intended for people who want assurance against serious results from colds.

This great medicine has absolutely proven its extraordinary control over coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough asthma and all such ailments, and for this reason has a place in the great majority of homes.

Mr. John Clark, coachman, Port Hope, Ont., writes: "Being exposed to all sorts of weather, I frequently catch cold. Last winter I was so bad with a cold that I could not speak above a whisper, and had great pains in the chest. At last I feared it would develop into consumption if I did not succeed in getting proper treatment. A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and I began to improve before I had taken half a bottle. One bottle cured my cold, which I believe would have proven very serious if I had not used this medicine."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author are on every bottle.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diptheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags. BERMAN BROS., 319 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four-year-old ox has several small lumps on his jaw, (about half the size of a hen's egg) some of which broke and discharged matter this spring. They are closed now, but the lumps are still there and don't seem to be painful to touch. He also coughs quite a lot, and he got very poor during the summer. He has been running all fall and has picked up a little. Could you advise me a treatment? Sask.

D. A. B. C. Ans.—The symptoms are strongly indicative of tuberculosis, and if the ox is suffering from this disease, the sooner you kill him, and destroy or deeply bury the carcass, the more safe and profitable it will be for yourself. No medical or sanitary treatment would be at all likely to check the disease. If, however, you are within reach of a qualified veterinary surgeon you should get him to personally examine the animal.

EARNING PUBLIC MONEY.

Is it legal for the sect.-treas. of a School District to do work in connection with the school; bid on tenders for said school and draw his pay from the school treasury? Man.

W. J. W. Ans.—There is nothing illegal in the secretary-treasurer of a School District doing work in connection with the school, but a majority of the Trustees should authorize the work to be done, and tenders should be regularly called for. There is nothing, however, to prevent the secretary-treasurer tendering, and his tender should be accepted if it is the lowest. If the work be done, the secretary-treasurer ought to obtain written authority from the Trustees to draw his pay from the School Treasury. Of course the secretary-treasurer cannot go on and do whatever work he pleases and pay himself whatever amount he pleases for doing the work. Everything should be done subject to the authority of the Trustees, and is only legal when so done.

WORMS.

Have a horse which is full of worms. I kept food from the horse for 24 hours; then I gave him half a cup of turpentine mixed with one cupful of milk; ten hours after the dose of turpentine I gave him one quart of raw linseed oil, and it did not kill the worms and would not physic the horse. Kindly give me a remedy to kill the worms and to make the horse physic. Sask.

A. R. H. Ans.—Give the horse a small bran mash at night, but give no hay or other fodder. Then in the morning, give on an empty stomach, the following purgative dose: Barbadoes aloes, 1 ounce; calumel, 1 dram; ground ginger 2 ounces; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Give an exclusive bran mash diet until the physic has ceased to operate. After this, give morning and evening in food or by placing well back on tongue with a tablespoon, one of the following powders: Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; bicarbonate of potash, 4 ounces; nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered annise seed, 3 ounces; mix and divide into 24 powders.

COLLECTING WAGES.

A was making \$1.25 a day and board, when B came for him to work with him, as his man was sick. A worked 50 days with B, at the end of that time B said he would get the money when he went to town, A said that was alright as he was in no hurry. At last A was leaving and went to B who said he would send it on the first of Nov., 1906; at the same time A knew he had it. A is in Calgary now and has written twice, but has received no answer. What can A do about it? The night he left B agreed to pay \$50; that was two months ago. If put in the hands of a lawyer who is supposed to pay expenses? Alta.

F. McF. Ans.—Go to a lawyer, instruct him to write a letter to B, claiming \$52.50, being \$1.25 a day for 50 days. If B will settle for \$52.50 take it and do not go to law. The lawyer will deduct 10 per cent., namely \$5.00, from this

amount and give you \$45.00. It will be better for you to settle in this way than to go to law. If B will not settle in this way, have the lawyer sue for the whole amount; namely \$62.50. If you prove your claim at the trial B will have to pay all costs and expenses except your own lawyer's counsel fee which will probably amount to \$10.00.

WOLF BOUNTY—TANNING SKINS.

1. Is there any bounty on coyotes in the province of Saskatchewan, and how much?

2. Will you please give me a good recipe for tanning hides, such as bears', wolves', foxes', etc.? Sask.

A. H. L. Ans.—1. The provincial government has made no provision for paying bounties on coyotes, but under the old Northwest Territories government a bounty of \$15 on adult wolves and \$5 on pups was paid through the Western Stock Growers' Association, an organization whose interests are in the ranching country.

2. Our advice is to send large skins of this kind to the tannery or get the Indians to do the work. Scraping, cleaning and tanning, is not at all pleasant, and different skins require different treatment. The following directions may be followed where the work is home done: If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clean water for twenty four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time, until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may have adhered to it.

If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Now prepare the following mixture: Alum very finely powdered, five pounds; salt well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a large stoneware basin or wooden bucket and add gradually sufficient sour milk or buttermilk to bring it to the constituency of cream.

Having previously allowed the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has evaporated, lay it on a table with the hair underneath, and taking some of the above mixture, rub it thoroughly into every part of the flesh side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible, so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin.

Much of the success of the operation depends upon giving the skin as much rubbing and handling as possible. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the composition about an eighth inch thick; fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside and lay it aside in a cool place. Next day open out the skin, add more of the mixture, rub thoroughly, fold up as before. Repeat daily for two days more. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition; hang up to drain and when half dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now wash thoroughly in clean water, repeatedly changed. Make a strong solution of alum without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun if possible. Apply the alum solution to the flesh side and let it dry, working it thoroughly all over. The more the skin is worked the softer it will be.

ORGANIZING BOARD OF TRADE.

In organizing a Board of Trade in a small town is it absolutely necessary to have the organization incorporated or not? If not absolutely necessary then what advantage can be gained by having it incorporated? Please give general information regarding the rules by which the organization should be governed, the membership, membership fees, officers, etc. What will it cost to have organization incorporated? Sask.

J. F. W. Ans.—The Dominion Statutes provide for the organization of Boards of Trade by which they become corporate bodies being affiliated with the provincial or Dominion Board of Trade. There is usually a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and a Council of three or more

Minister Speaks to Mothers

Tells His Wife's Experience for the Sake of Other Sufferers.

The following letter has been sent to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., for publication.

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited:—Dear Sirs: Within the last two years my wife (who is of a delicate constitution) has had two severe attacks of la grippe, both of which have been speedily corrected by the use of Psychine. We have such faith in the efficiency of your remedies that as a family we use no other. For toning up a debilitated system, however run down, restoring to healthy action the heart and lungs, and as a specific for all wasting diseases, your Psychine and Oxomulston are simply peerless. Yours sincerely, Rev. J. J. Rice, 51 Walker Avenue, Toronto.

PSYCHINE, Pronounced Si-keen, is a scientific preparation, having wonderful tonic properties acting directly upon the Stomach, Blood and weak organs of the body, quickly restoring them to strong and healthy action. It is especially adapted for people who are run down from any cause, especially Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Consumption and all stomach or organic troubles. It has no substitute.

PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

is for sale at all dealers, at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle, or write direct to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King St. W., Toronto.

There is no other remedy "Just as Good" as PSYCHINE.

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

Bone Spavin

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

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

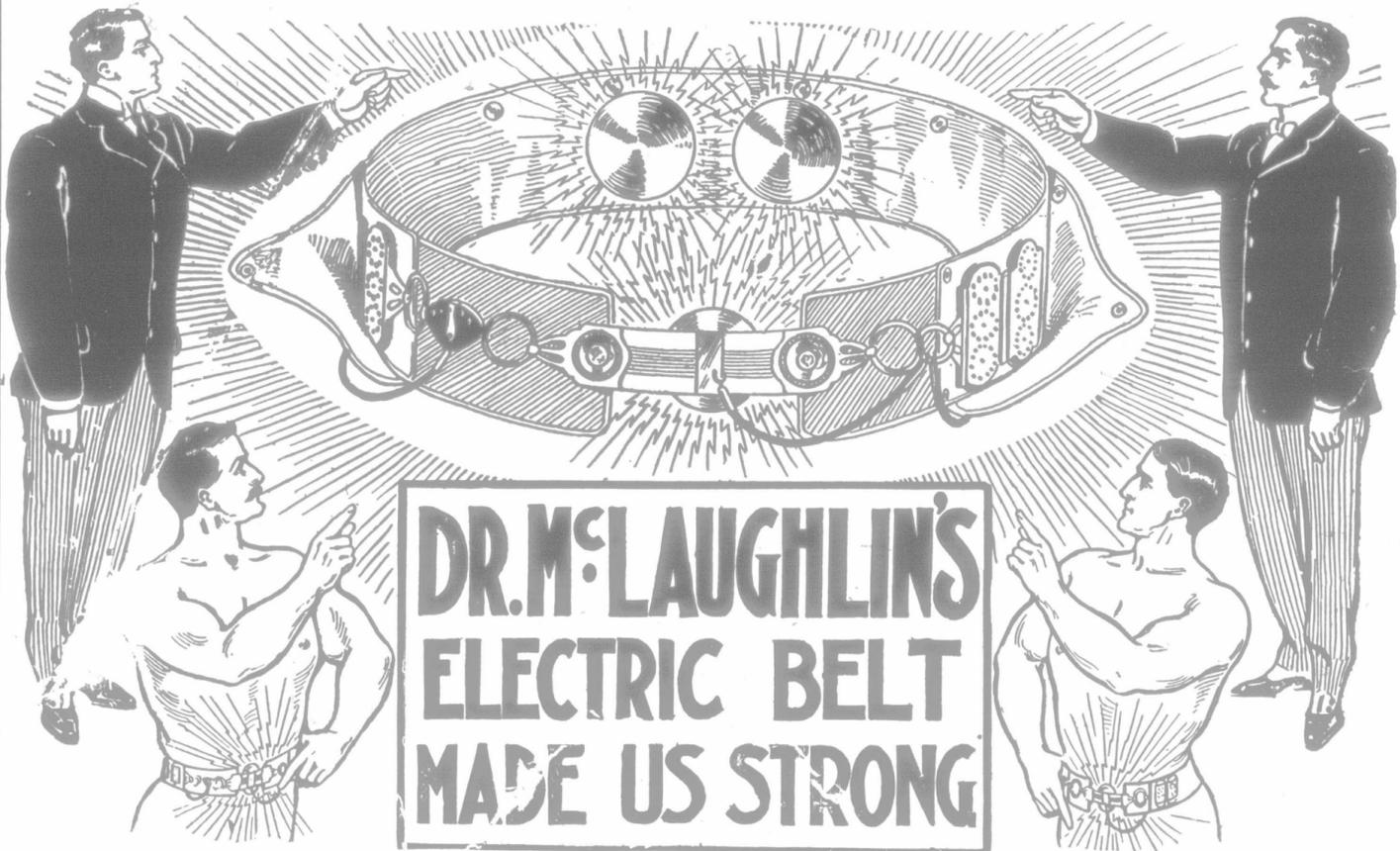
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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOKIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN'S
ELECTRIC BELT
MADE US STRONG**

AND WE DID NOT PAY FOR IT UNTIL WE WERE CURED

When you hear a lot of people praising a thing you begin to realize that it must be good. One man, or maybe two, in a community may be mistaken, but when a dozen people say that they have found Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt a good thing, you are forced to believe it.

When you meet a friend on the street and comment upon his improved appearance, and he tells you that Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has done it, even though you don't believe in electric belts yourself you can't help feeling glad that your friend imagines that it helped him.

It's hard to convince some people that there is so much good in a thing that is worn about the body only a few hours at a time; it looks impossible, but when a dozen people whom you know to be honest persist in saying that it made life worth living for them you are forced to take some stock in it.

That is why Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is so popular now. It has cured a lot of people, and they are praising it, they call it their best friend.

One man who had felt run down generally, who had no life in him, no ambition for the future, and was always groaning with some sort of a pain or ache, was cured by it, and he seemed to think a good deal of it, because he said there was not enough gold in the Dominion to buy it of him, if he could not get another like it.

The most noticeable thing about men who have been cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the way their views change as to their future; men who have looked for nothing but hard luck and discouragement seem to take a new grip on prosperity and aim higher from the day they begin using the Belt.

You know men who seem to think that they have no luck, nothing turns out right for them. They are men without nerve, with some sort of trouble that is holding them down; they are discouraged, and tired of the fight, they wake up in the morning with a pain in the back, a tired feeling and very little interest in the day before them; they go about their work without caring, and are glad when quitting time comes.

How can luck favor that kind of a man? If he does succeed, it is certainly luck for him, but fortune smiles mostly on the man who goes after her with a club, you've got to train your luck as the man found the shrew, by being master of it, and shaping it in your favor by your power to command.

Luck is generally nothing but energy turned to working for your success, comes to the hustler. Nobody can hit the who has not strength and vitality. Men who wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt are full of energy; they aim high; they bring success to themselves with the health and strength that the wonderful Belt gives them.

That is why men who wear this Belt are bright, happy and cheerful, they feel good, and show it.

The majority of cases which have been lately cured by the Dr. McLaughlin Belt are of men broken down by nervous strain, overwork, overeating and late hours. In them the old ambition seemed to have gone; self-confidence was lacking, and there was a tendency to premature old age. In such cases, Electricity is most effective, as its effect is to restore life to the nerves and all the vital organs. As examples of the influence of the Dr. McLaughlin Belt upon such cases note what Mr. Jos. Armstrong, 173 Rectory St., London, Ont., says:

"I am glad to say that I never felt better in all my life, and all the praise is due to you and your Belt, which I only wore for three weeks, and have it laid aside as good as new. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, every joint in my body and my back is working like a new clock. My work is no bother to me, and I thank you again for the cure of my back and stomach, and for my whole system. Do not be afraid of letting anyone see this, and if they are not satisfied with this, send them to me and I will prove it to them. After suffering for the most of four years, you and your Belt cured me. I came here from Scotland for that cure, and I am for stopping in this country now. I am here to witness all I have said. Wishing you all kinds of prosperity and sale for your good remedy."

Here is another. Mr. J. Harry Denton, Trenton, Ont., says:

"I used your Belt for nervous debility and rheumatism in 1903, and it cured me. I wrote at that time to this effect, and what I said then I can verify now. I am enjoying better health at the present time than I have done for many years. I would recommend the Belt to anyone suffering from rheumatism or from any form of nervousness."

Mr. A. Russell, Niagara Falls, Ont., writes:

"I am glad to tell you that I have not felt better in years. I have had no signs of lame back since I wore your Belt, and that is over a year ago. I think they are the best thing for a lame back that anyone could get. I could not have got along without one, and I will be pleased to recommend your Belt to anyone that is troubled with a lame back."

In cases of rheumatism, the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt has a specific action in quickly relieving the pain and freeing the blood of the Eric Acid deposits that cause the trouble. Among the recent cures we may mention Mr. Annie McDonald, No. 9 Bantz St., Brantford, Ont., who says:

"I came to Brantford a little over two years ago, crippled and with Rheumatism so bad I had to be carried into the house, and was bedfast for six months. I was treated by three different doctors. I went to the bath and took the baths, and received a lot of benefit from them. I then bought one of your Belts, and

at that time considered my case hopeless. I have improved steadily since wearing it, and have been able to resume my business as builder and contractor. I have recommended your Belt to many as a sure cure for Rheumatism, even in its worst form, as I was about as bad as anyone could be with it when I got your Belt, which has, I am glad to say, completely cured me. The Rheumatism had affected my heart, and it has greatly improved me in that respect."

Mr. Robert, Arcola, Sask., is another man cured of rheumatism two years ago. Here's what he says:

"Dear Sir,—I wore your Belt two years ago for rheumatism and it cured me completely, and I can now say that I consider it a permanent cure, as I have no return of it since. I thank you very much for urging me to take your Belt at that time. I feel stronger and younger than I have for years, and I would advise anyone suffering from rheumatism to try your Belt, as I do not think they could find a better remedy."

The man or woman whose stomach seems to be "knocked out" can practically get a new stomach by using the Dr. McLaughlin Belt. The reason for this is that the stomach when in healthy condition is an electric battery in itself. It furnishes power and strength to every organ of the body. When it is weak, it is a sign that the natural Electricity is below the normal. It is useless to take drugs to refill the human electric battery with the element that is so necessary for its health. They can't do it. How the stomach is re-energized by the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is told by Mrs. Bertha Hamilton, of Erin, Ont., who writes as follows:

"Since calling at your office on June 22nd, I must tell you that I am speechless with the Electric Belt that has helped me. I know that I would not have lived if I had not got it when I did, and I cannot be too thankful to you. After five years of agony that I endured, it is like having a new lease of life now. I am gaining two pounds of flesh a week, and am eating solid food. I have even taken it and food a month nearly, and solid food for three weeks. The people think my cure very rapid and wonderful. Many of them said I would never see again. I am certain that you cannot advertise your Electric Belt enough. The only trouble is that there are those sold that are not good. We do not think anything of the money we pay for the Belt. I have to resort to the mail order, and over many every day to be sure to get as everyone wants to hear how you cured my cure. I never felt better in my life. On coming to my mother's home, I began to use the Belt, and in a few days I was able to eat solid food. I was very weak and of wasted strength, who was unable to do anything for myself. I am now able to do all for myself, and they are all about me, thinking and praising you."

every day, with plenty of food about me. I cannot speak too highly of your Electric Belt, for it is a perfect fit, and is doing just what you said it would do, and in so short a time, I never expected the cure so quickly. It was a surprise to me, and I can hardly believe it. I now look very well. You would hardly recognize me as the woman who called at your office on June 22nd. I think my doctor here is as delighted over my recovery as anyone can be. With best wishes for your continued success."

Here's a man cured of stomach and kidney trouble and diarrhoea. A. P. Hickling, of St. James, Man., says:

"My indigestion has quite disappeared and my kidneys are free from pain. I no longer feel any weakness in my spine, and my appetite has returned, so that I can enjoy as good a meal as any man my size. I have gained five pounds in weight, yet the neighbors say that I do not look as fat as I did. I am also free from diarrhoea, which was severe during the summer months. I am most thankful to say that the Belt has about cured me of other weaknesses. I believe your Electric Belt is a genuine success."

We could fill pages of this paper with letters of praise from those who have been cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, but those given above are certainly enough to suggest to the reader that he may also find relief from his ailments by using electricity. If I don't cure you, it costs you nothing. All I ask is reasonable security and you can pay when cured.

If you are suffering from Nervousness, Back Ache, Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, or any ailment which drugs fail to cure call to-day for Free Book. This Book should be read by every man. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't, send coupon for our beautifully illustrated 81-page Free Book.

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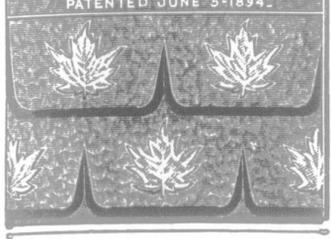
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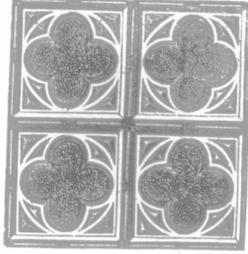
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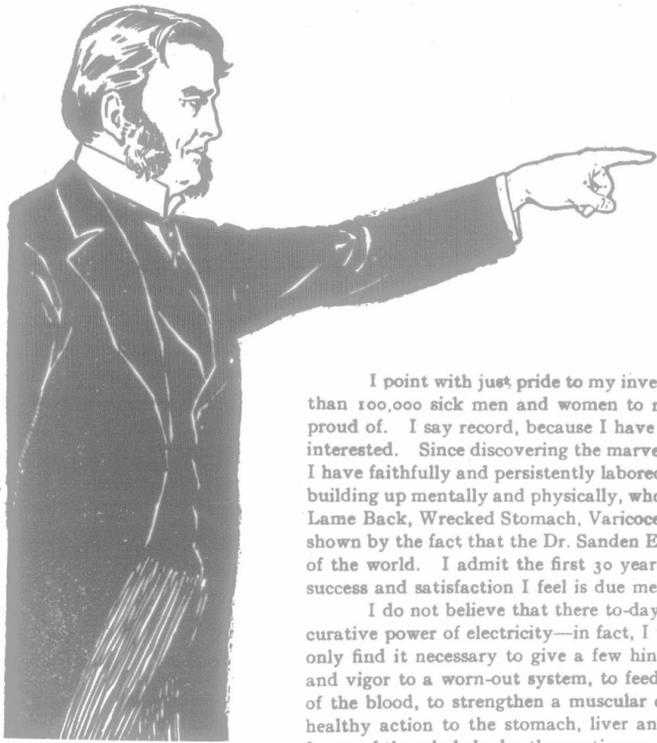


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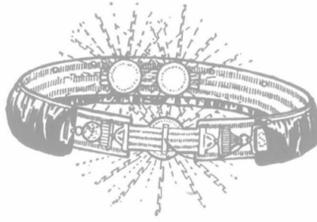
Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

Pay me when Cured



My World-famed Remedy
Given on Free Trial
Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lamé back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in

a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

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As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

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Humorous

REVIVAL OF WHISKERS.

The *Daily Mail* has terrified the public by suggesting that whiskers may be revived.

Therefore, in the interests of Social Science, I have attempted to interview a hundred whiskered men with the view of ascertaining for what purpose they wear these fittings. I have not hesitated to approach the owners of cutlets, sideboards, face-fins, mutton-chops, fungi, ear-muffs, weepers, holdalls, Clarkelets, let-us-prays, quasi-Dundrearies, ear-guards, whiskerettes and book-markers, in order to solve the problem. Here are the answers I obtained:

- 2 men to please their wives.
- (These men were singularly lucky in their wives. Their wives seemed to be easily pleased.)
- 3 men to please themselves.
- 12 men (French) because they were notaires
- 8 men to make their faces appear fatter.
- 2 men to make their faces appear thinner.
- 1 man because he had "always" done so.
- 2 men for the sake of their health.
- 1 man because his "father wore them."**
- 23 men because it didn't matter a tinker's curse to me.
- 5 men for the cryptic reason that the practice enabled me to mind my own business.
- 1 man because they increased his powers of kicking.
- This is where I went into hospital.
- * * * * *
- *I have never believed that any child has been born with a silver spoon in its mouth.

Therefore I do not credit this statement.
**Not, of course, the same set.—
F. R. in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Several ladies sat in their club a few evenings ago discussing the virtues of their husbands. "Mr. Bingleton," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks, and never swears—indeed, he has no bad habits." "Does he never smoke?" someone asked. "Yes; he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month." Some of her friends laughed, but she didn't seem to understand why.

In a Leipzig show-window there is on exhibition a clock made entirely of glass, with the exception of the springs. It took a man, who is now seventy-one years old, six years to make it. The clock is quite transparent, every movement of the component parts being clearly visible.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"What kind of wood do they use most in tanning?"
"Well, when I went to school, my boy, they used birch."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

After the railway accident: "Did you get compensation, Bill?" "Yus; five pounds me and five pounds the missus."
"Why, I didn't know a she wor' hurt."
"She wasn't, but I had the presence of mind to fetch her one on the head with me boot."—*Taller*.

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