

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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NOVEMBER 28, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 740

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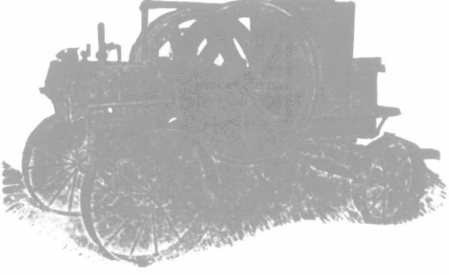
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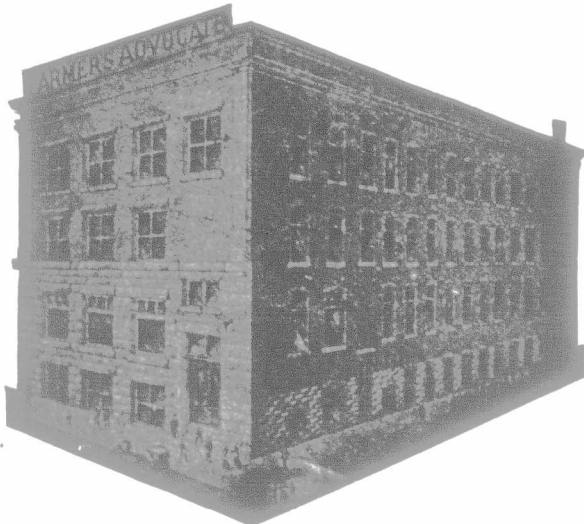


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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS. Pedro, the First Prize Two-year-old Shire Stallion at Winnipeg 1906... 1820 Hendrich... 1821 The Aged Ayrshire Class... 1822 Dairy Shorthorn Cow... 1823 Farm Home of Rev. Peter Rezier, Rosthern, Sask... 1824 Nellie Burns of Burnside... 1826 Robert Browing... 1830 Arkley Wind Mill... 1830 A Western Madonna... 1831 Worshippers at the Shrine... 1832 Poultry. Wants to Fatten Turkeys... 1824 Give the Hen a "Boost"... 1825 Horticulture and Forestry. British Columbia and Some More... 1825 Field Notes. A Buggy Trip East From Didsbury... 1825 Things to Remember... 1825 The Flag Order to School Boards... 1825 Common Terms in Market Pariance... 1826 Private Armed Forces... 1826 The Farmers' Memorial to the Dominion Government on the Tariff... 1826 Events of the World... 1827 Markets... 1827 Home Journal... 1828 Gossip. Agriculture Progress in Newfoundland... 1829 Average Yield of Oats and Days Maturing for Six Years at Brandon... 1831 The Story About Horse Breeding... 1841 Troubles... 1842 A Pointer for the Grain Commission... 1842 Applying Farm Yard Manure... 1842 Maple Shade Shorthorns and Shropshires... 1843 Questions and Answers. Worms in mare... 1844 Lame mare—scalp... 1845 Making road... 1846 Send the... 1847 Road... 1848

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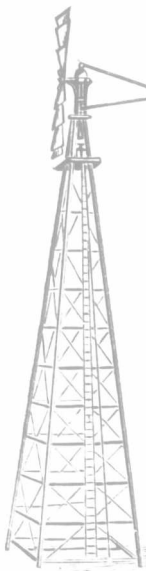
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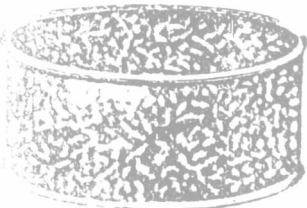
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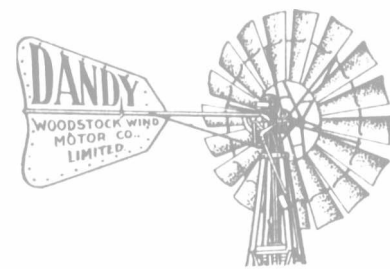
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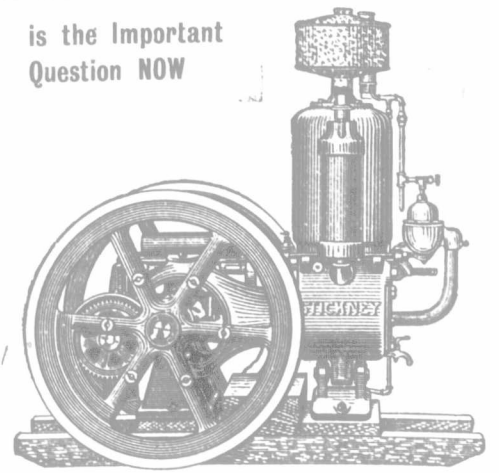
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TALKED TO THE FARMERS

(Special Correspondence)

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

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press

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

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

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

November 28, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 730

EDITORIAL

Does it not seem folly to expect an immature clover plant to do work as a soil renovator?

If corn and clover are allowed to follow close behind wheat, there will be little danger of declining yields.

In view of the illiteracy in some sections of Canada all sensible persons will unite in the demand for a compulsory education law.

Clover seems to take hold well in the Red River valley lands. It is not due to the greater drought resisting properties of those soils?

If you have a neighbor with a number of young cattle, apparently healthy, that die off suddenly it will be a good thing to suspect blackleg, and consult your veterinarian about vaccination.

Meat inspection demands a pathological training to enable the inspector to approach his duties equipped with knowledge to discriminate between the sound and diseased carcass.—*Farmer and Stockbreeder.*

Be on your guard against stables in which distemper has been said to be present for a year, and of aged horses said to be affected with distemper (strangles), investigation generally reveals glanders as the cause for the nasal discharge.

The farm boy is not really the superior of the town boy in brains, or other personal attributes, but he starts life with an advantage, viz., his environment. Fortunately for the farm boys and girls they have some task to do at home out of school hours, whereas the youth of the towns are permitted to run the streets, before and after dark, to which can be attributed the fall of many a young person early in life.

One Solution of the Farm Labor Question.

A writer in *World's Work* for November has studied the causes for the tendency of the best labor to go from the country to the town, and has arrived at the conclusion that the reason for it is not so much the inclination of persons to live in towns, so much as that the conditions existing in the country render it impossible for them to live there. From time to time the opinion has been advanced that the married laborer is desirable, but in order to get that labor farmers must erect cottages for married laborers, with a few acres for the use of each, as the writer tersely puts it "farm labor is manifestly the monopoly of single males; all who leave the single state are barred from the country and must be content to remain in the cities." That this conclusion is the correct one and a partial cause for the difficulty of getting laborers is seen to be true by the fact, that the same shortage exists in Great Britain where there are no free lands as incentives for men to start on their own account. The fact also seems to have been quite generally overlooked, that there are many men who prefer to be under the guidance of another and with assured pay, rather than strike out for themselves and assume all the risks attached thereto. If these men were provided with houses there would be more of them available for working on the land. In Great Britain one constantly hears the complaint that the landlords are destroying the chances of securing farm laborers, by their refusal to repair the cottages and by throwing the smaller farms or farms together into large farms.

If say four farmers at the point where each of

their four sections cornered, if possible on the best travelled road, were to erect small, comfortable cottages with a garden of two or three or even five acres attached and have the post-office, schoolhouse etc., located there it would tend much to overcome the problem and would remove the desolate appearance in many of the prairie districts.

In fact, if a few of our wealthy farmers were thus to club together and build, and import a few married farm laborers from the eastern counties of England, they would undoubtedly be able to solve the problem for themselves and lessen labor for their wives by having a source of supply from which to obtain female help when occasion arose. The old objection to these little villages away from a railroad would be largely overcome by reason of the telephone. There are many first class farm laborers, married men who would be glad to cross the water, but are debarred by reason of the cost of doing so and the uncertainty of a location on arrival. We believe the project is worthy of more than a passing thought by those farmers lacking families of their own or who are working a section or more of land.

The Expense of Credit.

Ever and anon we meet a commercial traveller who complains that credits are in an alarming condition in the older settled districts. The situation absorbed considerable attention from the "trade" last year but has not been so frequently discussed this season. We supposed the good crops of last year had relieved the distress but our "drummers" usually have the figures with them which go to show that local store keepers are something of benefactors so far as giving credit is concerned. Of course, there is the other side of the sheet where the profit is estimated. No one can deny that prices at most country stores are high and that there is not sufficient inducement to pay cash. There are too many stores that invite long credits. The system is extravagant and costly both for the merchant and buyer. If they would get together and endeavor to arrange a premium on cash transactions an advantage would accrue to each. Naturally the largest blame for the existence of outstanding accounts is laid to the railway companies for not furnishing cars. Some one, however, might suggest to those who are inclined to buy upon the expectation of having money from the wheat crop, as soon as it is threshed, that some untoward circumstance is liable to arise at any time, and that it would be the part of wisdom to have, as few bills as possible fall due during October and November.

Cultivate the Student Habit.

People generally may be divided into two classes, readers and non-readers, which may also be termed natural divisions, being decided by the inclinations of the persons so classed. On the other hand, by cultivation the disposition can be so moulded as to put the non-reader into the section of readers. The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* is continually and consistently endeavoring to further this change by means of its columns, and the books it recommends from time to time. The reading person is the one most likely to be up-to-date in agricultural knowledge as well as general knowledge and is less likely to be cornered when asked a question, than is the person who does not read.

The various colleges owe their existence pretty largely to the idea that young people need instruction in how and what to read so as to further them in their pursuit of knowledge. And also, to the fact that the significance of certain ideas is more quickly and thoroughly grasped when imparted from the lips of another person as a lecturer or at his hands as a demonstrator. While therefore the college training is useful, and the associations are broadening,

the person unable to enjoy such advantages should not despair, but should endeavor by means of good books and periodicals to supplement his store of knowledge during the long winter evenings. In reading, it is a good plan to have convenient a pencil, with which to make notes in a note book, or marginal references, or to underline or score special sentences or phrases. It is capital practice especially when studying a work on a technical subject to make annotations as suggested above, for by so doing, the subject is impressed more indelibly upon the reader's mind. It is also well when reading to be absolutely sure you understand one sentence or paragraph before proceeding to the following one, even if such necessitates reading the doubtful paragraphs two or more times.

Many of the standard authors are noted for length of sentence or paragraph, take for instance Carlyle, Macaulay or Eliot, disappointment is bound to ensue if books are skimmed in place of read. As a help to self-improvement by study under the evening lamp, a list has been prepared which will be found on the page devoted to Life, Literature and Education. This list includes books dealing with many and varied subjects.

Fighting the Grain Octopus.

If the farmer had nothing more to worry him than the production of the various articles of the farm, easy would be his lot, but the development of markets far from the source of production has brought into existence a vast horde, generally termed 'middlemen.' These have a place in the community but have to be continually watched, or producers and consumers will suffer from the middleman's handling either of the products or the proceeds from the sales of those products. It would seem that the farmers south of the international boundary are in much the same predicament as the farmers of Western Canada, and therefore the experience of each in their efforts to avoid the tentacles of the octopus will be helpful to the others. Government intervention can and has done much to aid the farmers of Western Canada, e.g. the Grain Act, but it will yet need to be called upon to do further work for the benefit of agriculture. The words of Uncle Henry Wallace quoted below, a man who has been for years fighting the battles of Iowa farmers at no little cost to himself will be read with interest at this time:

"For the last twenty or thirty years, and especially the last ten, farmers have been bending all their energies to the production of larger crops. They have given comparatively little attention to the question of marketing, except in the way of obtaining reductions in railroad rates. The country has now reached the stage of development when it is important not merely to grow crops, but to get the best prices; in other words, to get their full value.

This result cannot be reached by any such chimerical scheme as "pooling" the crop, or in other words, forming a farmers' trust. Such a trust to be successful must be more than state-wide, more than nation-wide. It would necessarily have to embrace farmers in all the great producing countries, especially the United States, Canada, and Argentina.

Nor can it be accomplished by holding back crops. The interests of farmers are too diversified and too widely scattered to ever permit of that. Even if crops were held back, they would still exert their influence on the markets. For whenever a crop becomes visible—that is, whenever grain of any kind is put in the elevator—it becomes part of the visible supply to be considered by dealers in the market.

One of the ways by which the farmer will get increased cash for his crops is by eliminating as far as possible the middleman, and dealing as directly as possible with the ultimate consumer. The middleman cannot be entirely eliminated.

but by co-operation we can eliminate a considerable percentage. For example, we see no reason why farmers in all these grain growing states should not market their grain to a considerably greater advantage by dispensing altogether with the elevator people. Elevators we must have, with their improved appliances for handling grain; but there is no reason why farmers should not own their own elevators. The fact that there is such a strong movement toward farmers' elevators, and that they have been reasonably successful even under the management of farmers inexperienced in conducting them, shows conclusively that the line elevators have been charging too much for the service they have rendered.

In the recent hearing in Des Moines the manager of the Neola Elevator Company, which is another name for the Armour Elevator Company, along the line of the Milwaukee railroad, stated that when the farmers wanted to organize a company along their lines their elevators were for sale; that he regarded the opposition of the farmers' elevator companies as the hardest possible opposition to meet; that in the last few months they had offered four elevators to co-operative farmers' associations; that they had purchased three of them, and that they were wise in not purchasing the other, as it was of little value.

Here is an opportunity for the farmers along the entire Milwaukee system to take complete possession of the elevator business. There is not a community along that line where a considerable amount of grain is grown in which farmers cannot organize co-operative companies and offer a fair price for the line elevators, or building for themselves.

We do not think it wise for farmers with no experience in handling grain to undertake to learn a new business. Quite a number of the witnesses at the recent hearing had been in the employ of the line elevators, and the farmers had wisely hired them to conduct co-operative elevators.

Nor would we advise farmers' companies to go into speculation in grain. Let them do as some of them are now doing—ship grain for so much a bushel. Where the farmer has a car load lot he gets all there is in it. An intelligent operator will fill the car with grain of the same grade throughout, and thus get the same advantage for the man who has less than a car load as for car load lots. Let our co-operative friends think this matter over. After hearing the testimony given before the interstate commerce commissioners we are satisfied that this is the cheap, easy, and profitable way out.

The charge has been made frequently that the coming of men from the South into our grain markets has been detrimental to Canadian business life, as such men have introduced the worst features of the pit. Whether that is the case or not, the grain business must be a profitable one judged by the numbers that flock into it and are apparently thriving. The act of taking toll is an easy one, but the government should legislate so as to regulate the amount of that toll upon the farmer's labor or the products of his labor, that such may be the smallest amount possible, consistent with the proper marketing of those products.

European Millers Want Samples.

A report from Liverpool indicates that there is a strong movement on among milling interest in Europe to have the Canadian system of sales of grain on the inspection certificate basis abolished. The text of the Liverpool dispatch is as follows:

"On Thursday there met in London representatives from the following associations: London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Leith, Glasgow, Paris, Lille, Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, Genoa, Hamburg, Cologne, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Rijswijk, Copenhagen, Aarhus, Mannheim, and Millers' Association. There were also merchants from Belfast, Ipswich, Dublin, Cork, Sligo, etc.

"This meeting resolved that the present system for certifying grain is unsatisfactory, and pledged itself to obtain alterations in the method to secure proper protection to European buyers. Furthermore, it was resolved to ask America and Canada to supply a copy of the regulations concerning inspection. Again representatives of the Millers' and German Associations resolved that the finality of certificates be abolished. The commission appointed several British and several continental members to negotiate with the United States and Canada concerning the above-mentioned resolutions."

The British habit of wanting to see and handle goods before buying adheres with tenacious persistency. Occasionally a British buyer will be a loser through carelessness on the part of

transportation companies or elevator operators delivering wheat that is not identical with the grade under which it was stored, and a few losses like these naturally destroys confidence in the grade certificate system of dealing. But in such cases there is redress, although the party responsible for the error may not always be located. If the European buyers ever expect to get better value for their money by buying on actual sample than they do from buying on certificate of grade they are certainly mistaken, besides there would be the delay and hampering of trade incident to so antiquated a system of dealing as that of buying on sample. Somehow the agitation adds fuel to the suspicion that in our inspection department and storage elevators there is more carelessness rampant than should characterize so expensive and well equipped institutions.

The Coal Situation in Western Canada.

The shortage of fuel, due to strikes at the mines and other causes is something that the Federal government might well look into, and is something the Grain Growers might devote a little more attention to, especially in ferreting out how far the transportation companies are responsible for the shortage. One feature hitherto overlooked is that one of the railroad companies owns coal mines and can practically force the coal retailer to take part of his coal from them, or else wait their convenience before getting coal from competing (!) mines. It would also seem that sufficient foresight is not shown in stocking up with this staple article early enough in the fall. It would be well, as already hinted, if the Grain Growers investigated the railroads' control of the coal business, and once they have the evidence memorialize the Railway Commission and the House of Commons through their members on this subject. Among other things the government should put coal on the free list.

It was a national mistake to allow individuals or corporations to secure control of the coal mines, as well as other public utilities, such as the telegraph, telephone, the forests, the waterfronts at the different ports, etc.

Typhoid Prevention in a Nutshell.

The great international authority, Dr. Osler, says that "with a clean soil and pure water typhoid fever disappears." Typhoid fever, is the sanitary index in a community. "That imperfect drainage and an impure water supply mean a high mortality rate from typhoid fever is the very alphabet of sanitary science."

"We all of us complain of the shortness of time and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing that we ought to do; we are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them."—Seneca.

HORSE

There are a lot of young horses, and old ones too, going into winter quarters that stand a good chance of coming out in the spring looking worse than they do now. The grass and feed a colt picks up during the last few weeks of fall is usually very much lacking in succulency. The colt's skin becomes dry, his coat harsh, and his digestion sluggish. To help him recover from this constitutional depression give him a good bran mash and some flax seed and, if necessary, a "bracer" for his digestion. See that his feed is not too dry at any time. Give him bran frequently if it cannot be fed continuously.

* * *

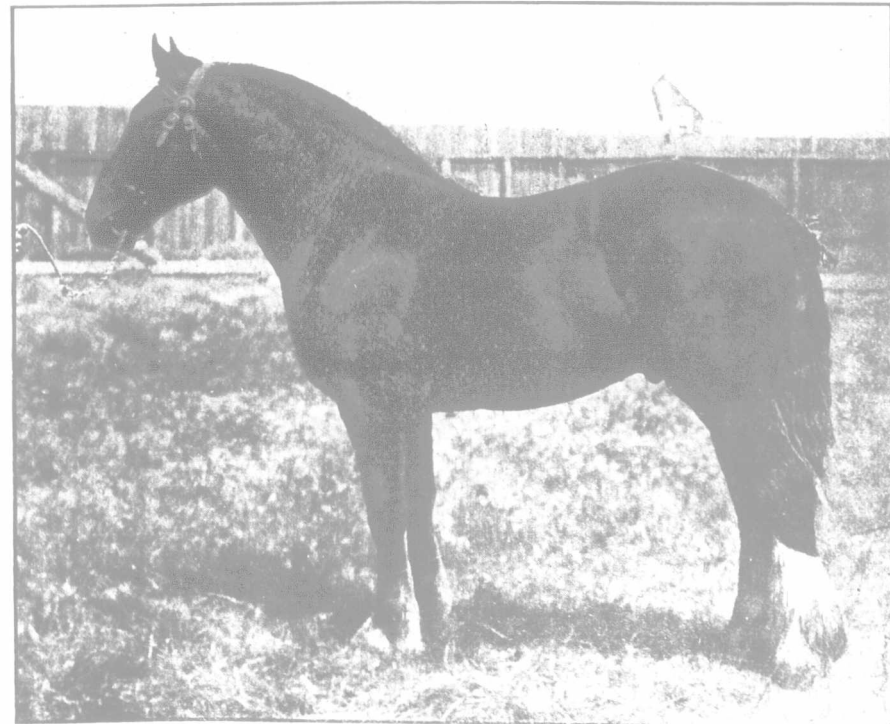
A correspondent signing himself "Coachman" writes from Sparwood, B. C., commenting upon an article which appeared in these columns a short time ago entitled "The Clipping Season for Horses". He says, "I should like to give my opinion on 'mud fever'. I think it is mostly caused by carelessness or laziness. I have been among harness horses and hunters all my life, until a few months ago, and I never had a case of mud fever in my stable. Some think it is caused by washing the legs. Although I am not in favor of the practice, if the horses' legs are properly washed and thoroughly dried, it will not affect the horse in any way. I like the way 'Outspoken' has for preventing saddle galls."

The Late David Fenton.

The horse breeding fraternity of Alberta has suffered the loss of one of its best known members in Mr. David Fenton of Medicine Hat district, Woolchester post office. Mr. Fenton succumbed to pleurisy and pneumonia early in the month. He was a most enthusiastic breeder and exhibitor of Clydesdales and was well known in the district.

The Army Horse Problem.

The British Government thinks it believes in encouraging horse breeding, and, so far as its conception of the industry goes, perhaps it does. At any rate premiums are given to certain stallions in order that their services may be secured to a given district without too large a fee being charged. To us it seems curious that these government, or to be exact, king's premiums should be confined to light horses. (Thoroughbreds) while the more important branch of the industry, from a purely commercial standpoint, heavy horse breeding should be neglected. The British Government's idea of the value of a horse seems to depend altogether upon his fitness for purposes of war, capacity for performing the essential work of commerce or industry apparently not being considered a desirable attribute of the equine species. The expense of providing horses for the army is a very present evil with the British Government. This is not so much a problem of developing and encouraging a profitable branch of farm work as of reducing



PEDRO, THE FIRST PRIZE TWO-YEAR-OLD, SIRE, SEATTLE AT WINNIPEG, 1906.
Owned by J. H. Stone, Winnipeg, Man.

the cost to the nation of the army, consequently when a minister thinks of the horse-breeding problem his mind naturally reverts to the question of securing mounts at reasonable prices. Army horses are becoming more scarce and consequently higher priced. Other classes of horses have experienced the same conditions but trade is more elastic than government. In the government there is a fixed standard of so

grease, cheese, and exiled dishrags. It is sour and sweet, wholesome and toothsome. "In Texas they have the razor-back hog. He is made up after Swiss cottage architecture. The highest peak of his corrugated back is six inches above his tail. His tail hangs like a dishrag from a back window. He leaves the impression of a man starting late to his office in the morning. He lives on roots and peanuts. He will help his neighbor gather the crop by crawling under the fence at night. Crossing him with blue blood

of the best veterinary authorities on this subject, we quote:

"As a rule only the cattle between the ages of three months and four years become affected. Calves under three months, and indigenous cattle over four years are rarely attacked. The reason of this perhaps is that the former are not exposed to the infection, on account of their food being restricted to milk; and that the latter are mostly immune from having had the disease. (Arloing) Moreover, calves are much less susceptible to the artificial inoculation of the disease than full-grown animals. For instance they can bear with impunity an amount of inoculation material which would certainly kill mature cattle.

"Blackleg or quarter-ill is a wound infection disease, that is to say, an infective disease due to the absorption of the bacilli of quarter-ill into the body by injuries of the skin or mucous membrane. These injuries in order to afford the bacilli entrance into the body, must penetrate into the subcutaneous connective tissue or submucosa; for mere penetration of the skin or mucous membrane is insufficient. It is supposed that such injuries are inflicted especially on the legs and mouth, while the animal is grazing and that they come in contact with the contagium which is present in the soil. Hess found injuries of the skin of the pasterns and cannon bones in animals suffering from quarter-ill, and is of the opinion that the infection of the injured oral mucous membrane takes place when grazing chiefly when the milk teeth are being shed. Hafner states that the oral and pharyngeal cavities form a frequent gate of entrance for the bacilli, particularly in stall-fed animals. The calves of cows which have had quarter-ill, seem to be immune. Inoculation experiments have shown that the period of incubation averages two days, with a minimum of one day and a maximum of from three to five days.

"Blackleg or quarter-ill has a very rapid course, which with few exceptions, ends fatally in from one and a half to three days. It is characterized by a rapidly increasing swelling of the skin, which crackles on being touched; high temperature; secondary swelling of the lymph glands of the skin; and secondary motor-disturbances. Quarter-ill is clinically distinguished from anthrax by its characteristic crackling, and gas-containing swellings (tumors), which never occur in anthrax; by its non-contagious nature, and by the greater severity of its course. Quarter-ill is such a malignant disease, and its course is so very acute, that treatment is generally out of the question." The chief means of prevention are if practicable, to avoid those pastures which have been known to have produced the disease, and most important, use a vaccine properly prepared and of a standard grade. The local veterinarian can usually perform the necessary vaccinations; municipal councils cannot and should not be expected to provide preventive treatment for blackleg.



HENDRICH.

Shire Stallion, first at Beth and West and champion at the Royal counties show, 1906. Owned by Sir P. A. Muntz.

many pounds. Horse breeders prefer to cater to a demand that responds rapidly to influences which insure better prices and so the British government, if it is to secure horses for the price it has decided it can afford to pay, must consider the question of establishing government studs. All nations have the same problem to solve. The quickest, best and cheapest method would be to consider war neither righteous nor wicked, but absurd, and then there would be no need of army horses.

gives little improvement. The only effective way to cross him is with a railroad train. He can hide himself in a haystack where the hay-knife has been rammed in and pulled out. His side meat is sometimes used for window glass. He is imperishable and can be used for a posthole digger.

"One enthusiast says that the pig would be a better emblem of our nation than the eagle. The pig is thrifty, peaceful, far more representative of American character than the rapacious eagle whose beak and talons signalize nothing but war. "Napoleon lost at Waterloo because his army had soup and the English had bacon. Ingalls would have gone back to the senate if he had not subsisted on oatmeal and baked apples. If you wish to rise to the glory of poetry and song, feed the fodder to the cattle and eat the beef and pork yourself.

"The hog is found highly developed among a highclass people. He is impossible among low people. In good environment the hog and his twin, the steer, are the chief alchemists of fortune. He makes iron nerves, cool brains and brave hearts. He put courage into the men at Manila bay; he cooled the heads of heroes in the Chinese occupation and he warmed the bellies of our gold hunters in the frozen North."—F. D. COBURN to the Knife and Fork Club, Kansas City.

Vaccinate Against Blackleg.

From time to time reports come to this office that a farmer has lost by sudden death, a number of young cattle from one month up to three or four years old, and many and various are the surmises as to the cause of death. Occasionally the advice of a veterinarian is had, which is not always as illuminating as it might be, due to that person's use of technical terms, only partially understood by himself and totally confusing to a layman. Especially is this confusion seen with respect to two cattle diseases, blackleg and anthrax, totally different, but regarding which the profession is altogether to blame, because of the senseless clinging to an old and practically obsolete name for blackleg. Anthrax is a dangerous disease to human beings and, we might say, very very rarely seen in Western Canada, whereas blackleg is comparatively common in certain localities and may be controlled by the use of properly prepared vaccines which can be administered by the private veterinarian. One

Corn Not Necessary to Produce the Best Beef.

Eugene Grubb, a noted rancher of Colorado, is thus quoted:

"Many eastern cattle and sheep feeders assert and reiterate again and again that we cannot produce choice meats without feeding corn. In this assertion we believe they are greatly mistaken. Three years ago it was my pleasure to visit Great Britain, the original home of all meat producing classes of animals. I made my trip to that great live stock country with the object of studying conditions there and the practice of the breeders of that country in the production of high class animals, and the meats for which they are so justly noted. It was a great surprise to me as an American to learn that the quality of the meats as produced in Britain was far superior to anything to be found on this side of the water, and that these meats were produced by feeding roots and grains other than corn.

"The lean meat found in the English market is much more tender, juicy, and better flavored and the fat distributed much more intimately with the lean meat, giving it that fine marbled appearance so much to be desired but never found in the meat of an animal finished largely on corn. Then too, the fat is of different character—fine flavored, soft and edible—in striking contrast to the hard tallowy fat distributed largely on the outside of the carcasses of corn-fed beef in this country. When an attempt is made to eat the fat of beef in this country it rapidly hardens and forms a layer in the roof of the mouth which is very disagreeable."

STOCK

A Worthy Tribute to the Pig.

"No reflection, hygienic or sanitary, is cast upon your city when I say that, for the hog, it is the most unhealthful in the world. I can count back 64,000,000 of him that have come to Kansas City and the records show all dead. Therefore, as his next friend, and of his family, I come to make a few remarks and introduce resolutions.

"From antiquity, through the long progress of years, he has become civilized, is a debt-payer a mortgage-remover, and a buttress of prosperity. He yields great luxury. He must be reckoned with by the luckless explorer of the Yukon. He is an automatic reducer of the corn supply and a raiser of the price. He is a bucolic bond, whose coupons are large litters of pigs.

"He is a patent pig, a condenser of ham, head cheese, glue, bristles, buttons, fertilizer, saddle covers and sausage. He is a mint and the yellow corn is the bullion which he transmutes into coin. In all homes he is on the tables, highborn, rich and poor. He is with the soldier in the camp and the sailor on the deep.

"At \$2.25 per cwt. he is a plebeian and we won't speak to him when we meet him on the street. At \$7.25 per cwt. he is a gentleman and a scholar and stops associating with the country people. He comes to town and becomes an aristocrat, but gets it in the neck at the packing houses, is bled to death, becomes the commerce of the nation, the fat of the land.

"The pig gets one luxury—dishwater. Dishwater contains preserves, molasses, pepper, tomatoes, milk, onions, steak, gravy, pickles,

Brandon Fair Board in Flourishing Condition.

The annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association recently held was attended by a very fair representation of the shareholders. The auditors' report showed that during the past year \$10,000 was spent on new buildings and grounds. The assets of the association are estimated at \$63,554.42, which is a very conservative estimate. The fair grounds comprises seventy-two acres, which according to surrounding values is easily worth \$250,000, but which has been taken in at an estimate of only \$58,687.36, the amount paid for the land years ago. The liabilities of the association are placed at \$23,099.66, which gives assets over and above liabilities of \$40,454.76.

The caretaker's report showed that many trees and shrubs were planted during the past year and much other work done towards improvement. The directors report stated that the attendance at the fair this year was very gratifying, being larger than in any previous year.

The receipts were \$26,817.79 from the exhibition proper, with an expenditure of \$19,570.40, showing a credit balance of \$7,247.39.

The following directors were elected: James Gibson, W. Anderson, R. M. Matheson, P. Payne, W. J. Lindsay, A. McPhail, A. D. Gamley, S. A. Cox, William Nichol, S. W. McInnis, J. P. Brisbin, L. J. Clement, C. Whitehead, John Hanbury and W. McKelvie.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. Payne; first vice-pres., A. McPhail; second vice-pres., W. Anderson. Messrs. D. Shirriff and James Rigg were appointed auditors for the year 1907. A committee was appointed to make arrangements with the Transfer railway company so that stock coming in on the different railways may be unloaded at the grounds instead of, as now, down town.

Why Milk and Meat Inspection are Needed.

Principal Mettam, of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, is reported in the *Farmer's Gazette* as giving the following address which will be found to contain good and sufficient reasons for the inspection of meat and milk intended for human consumption. The professor dealt mainly with tuberculosis and said in part:

"The danger from the consumption of flesh obtained from animals suffering from tuberculosis was not great, though it existed, because they cooked their flesh food more or less thoroughly. The danger lay mainly in the consumption of uncooked food, such as milk. The great milk drinkers were children and invalids. During early life milk formed the staple food of children, at the time when, as Von Behring stated, the intestinal tract was particularly vulnerable. Invalids were often enough placed upon a milk diet or upon preparations into which milk entered largely. If children and invalids, nay, even healthy adults, were fed upon milk containing tubercle bacilli there was grave reason to believe that serious risk was run of tuberculosis infection. Fortunately, the number of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder was not great—possibly 4 per cent was an excessive estimate—but still a cow with tuberculosis of the udder was a serious menace to the public health. Dogs and cats both suffered from tuberculosis, and the presence of a tuberculosis dog or cat in a house was positively dangerous. Many cases of tuberculosis in dogs and cats were of undoubted human origin, and this fact was all the more serious if they held that the human bacillus was more infective for man than that from the ox. He was a strong supporter of the belief that tuberculosis, whether of the throacic or abdominal viscera, was of intestinal origin. Because gross lesions were observed in the lungs it had been maintained infection had occurred along the respiratory tract. Yet experiments made by causing animals to breathe an atmosphere loaded with tubercle bacilli, containing many times more tubercle bacilli than was ever possible in nature, had failed to give serious lung lesions. In glanders, a particularly virulent disease of the horse communicable to man, it was believed until recently that the disease originated in the respiratory tract by inhalation of the virus. Now, however, they know that the lesions in the lungs followed ingestion of glanders bacilli. And so in tuberculosis—the lesions in the lungs arose from the presence of tubercle bacilli brought to the lungs by the intestine. Experiment and the post mortem records showed that in tuberculosis, save in those forms following inoculation and direct injection, ment to the central receiving station, was to require every dairyman to be licensed, and that all his cows be registered, and that the cows be regularly inspected by a qualified veterinary surgeon. It should be made incumbent upon an owner of cows providing milk for the market that he should notify any disease in the herd, and also any ailment among his assistants. Milk was a perfect food, not only for man and animals, but also for bacteria. It was readily contaminated, and becoming contaminated might be the medium for extensive outbreaks of disease. It is, therefore, very necessary that herds of cows providing milk for human consumption should be examined periodically by persons cognisant of disease, and as much for the owners of herds as for the consumers of milk.

"Animals intended for food should be inspected before and after death. Inspection of the viscera

should be done in every case. A system of marking flesh should be adopted, so that the purchaser might know that it had been under the eye of the inspector. Some flesh it might be necessary to sterilize, and arrangements should be made at the abattoir or adjacent thereto for such sterilization. This flesh after treatment, could be sold cheap, which was certainly preferable to condemnation of flesh perfectly wholesome, but perhaps not marketable. The inspection, both living and dead, must be in the hands of a veterinary surgeon.

"If inspection were carried out along the lines he had indicated there would be little or no risk of tuberculosis infection from flesh. And now as to milk. In the city the cows should be examined periodically by the city veterinary inspector, who should have access to the cow stable at all reasonable times. He should have the power to take samples of milk for bacteriological examination, to examine a suspected cow in any manner he thought fit, as, say, apply the tuberculin test, and he should be empowered to remove any cow he thought diseased. A better method and a supple- infection occurred through the alimentary tract. If this was so and there was little use of denying that evidence was strongly in favor of such a belief, what was to be done to protect man from infection coming from the domestic animals? There was only one answer, and that was that the source of food of man must be subjected to rigid inspection by men trained for the purpose and employed for the purpose. Cows kept for production of milk for large towns must be under veterinary supervision, and it should be incumbent upon the owner to report the illness of his cows, especially affections of the udder. It might be that powers might be required to enforce this inspection, and it might be difficult to examine cows many miles from the city supplied with milk, but powers could be obtained without much difficulty, and the second obstacle to complete inspection could be overcome either by employing local veterinary surgeons or, better still, utilising the services of professional men attached to some central authority."

FARM

The Short Selling Evil.

Strange, no one has yet commented upon the question raised a few weeks ago by Mr. McCollom in an article to this paper on the short selling of wheat. Probably our readers have never given the subject very serious thought leaving such matters to the discretion of the grain exchange or, as this is a country where personal liberty is one of the most sacred of principles, it is possible that no one has cared to raise his voice in protest against the conduct of others. Those who have thought seriously upon the subject are of two minds. In certain cases where a man wishes to get his wheat off his hands, but does not want to take the prevailing prices, he is justified in selling for cash and buying for future delivery. This is nothing more than a simplified method of facilitating trade provided the man is firm enough not to be stampeded by the fluctuations of the market.

But the evil, both moral and material of the practice of short selling lies in the fact that people engage in it solely for gambling purposes and the whole object of those manipulating the deal is to depress the price no matter what it may be. It is this aspect of the practice that concerns the producer. Short selling where contracts are made for actual wheat can scarcely be regulated even if it were condemned. But there must be some scheme in the ingenuity of man to regulate a practice, the votaries of which subsist wholly as parasites upon the producing element of the community. The attention of

the grain commission has been called to Mr. McCollom's letter and before the enquiry is completed he will present the case for the restriction of short selling to the commission. In the meantime, if others have pronounced opinions upon the subject they are invited to make them public.

Good Tillage Essential.

The farmer should grow clover because it is the easiest and best way in which he can maintain the physical condition of the soil necessary for the growing of first-class crops.

At least one-half of the value of barn yard manure lies in the fact that it puts the soil in proper physical condition. It is utterly impossible for plants to utilize the potash and phosphorus in the soil unless a proper physical condition is maintained. In fact, many soils that are supposed to be exhausted have been proved to be reasonably fertile, if in the first place they were treated to a dose of first-class farming, and in the second place reinforced with nitrogen by the growth of clover.

The chemist is helpful to the farmer in informing him of the different elements of fertility that exist or are lacking on his farm, but the physicist, who can advise him of the size and shape of different soil grains and the methods by which he can put it in the very best physical condition, is of far more value than the chemist possibly can be; for the chemist can find in the soils what the plant cannot find, but no matter what may be found there, or what may be lacking, the plant cannot find it except under conditions favorable to plant growth, and that is what is meant by the proper physical condition.

Study up on Clover During the Winter.

Farmers should grow clover to increase the amount of nitrogen in the soil, to increase the amount of humus in the land and also for the purpose of supplying the live stock with a flesh-forming food. Red clover is very valuable for such purposes although alfalfa is considerably better than red clover as feed for anything on the farm, except, possibly, horses. It contains more protein than red clover. The amount of protein, however, varies according to the locality in which the alfalfa is grown. Alfalfa grown in the drier regions of the west contains a higher percentage of protein than alfalfa grown in the humid regions. Red clover hay contains about 6.8 per cent protein; 35.8 per cent carbohydrates, and 1.7 per cent fat. Alfalfa hay contains 11 per cent protein, 30.6 per cent carbohydrates, and 1.2 per cent fat. These figures are taken from Professor Henry's "Feeds and Feeding." Analyses by different experiment stations give a higher protein content to alfalfa hay than indicated above. Some samples of alfalfa hay analyzed have shown a protein content of as high as 17 per cent. It is safe to say that alfalfa hay judging from the protein content, is worth from 66 to 100 per cent more as feed than red clover.

Some have tried growing alfalfa, others red clover with more or less success; the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* started some time ago a clover competition with a view to stimulate interest in the legume, and encourage better farming methods. It seems to us that little can be hoped for from attempts at clover growing on land badly run down, and although the plant is an undoubtedly valuable soil renovator, the plant itself must be grown and established before it can do its work. We believe that why clover fails to catch is either



FIG. 1. A herd of cattle, showing the effect of the winter months on the animals.

because of the extreme poverty of the soil or that the humus is so burned out that the soil dries out at a critical period in the life of the young clover plant—in July and August. We shall be glad to hear from our readers on this subject as to their observations on and experiences in clover growing.

Contents of Stacks.

Within the past few weeks several enquiries have reached us as to the rule for computing the weight of hay in a stack. Generally one must use his judgment as to the weight of a given measure of hay, taking into account the length of time the hay has been in the stack, the character of the hay and the size and shape of the stack. Prof. Ten Eyck of Kansas gives the following rules for measuring stacks. With prairie hay which has been stacked for thirty days, it is usual to compute an eight-foot cube, or 512 cubic feet as a ton. When the hay has been stacked five or six months, usually a 7½-ft. cube, or 422 cubic feet, is calculated for a ton. In old stacks which have been stacked for a year or more, a 7-ft. cube, or 343 cubic feet, is allowed for a ton.

"There are different methods of measuring stacks, depending on the shape of the stack and also upon its size. For a long stack or rick, the usual method is to throw a line over the stack,

Sandy Fraser's Advice.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Wad ye min' gie'in' me wee bit space in yer columns, to be used for the lastin' benefit o' yer farmer readers, and may happen their wives. Noo that I'll be havin' a wee spell frae the wark, I dinna' think I cud dae better than be exercisim' ma brain for the weelfare o' society in general, and the farmers in particular.

Sae noo, ma frien', gin ye'll listen tae me, I'll gie ye a few pointers in regard tae yer business that may no' be oot o' place at this time o' year, an' if I say onything that disna' agree wi' a' that I hae said in the past, ye maun just remember that a mon has aye the richt tae change his min'. Noo, in the first place, regarding oor occupation, gin we are tae keep up oor reputation, we should na' lose an opportunity at hame or awa' o' runnin doon the business an' grumblin' at oor bad luck, or the hardt times, or the hard wark. Ye can aye fin' something to fin' fault wi' if ye hae onything o' an imaginative min'. Ye ken the winters in this country are awfu' cauld an' snawy, or else they are sae warm that we hae na' eneuch snaw tae cover oor hayfields, and the frost kills it a'. Then, in the spring, which may happen along about the first o' June, if a' goes weel, ye are like to hae ony amount o' trouble

will be pittin' up sheds an' such like buildin's tae pit their machinery in, when they might juist as weel leave it oot in the yard where it will be makin' a gude roost for the hens maist likely, an' where ye can juist hitch tae it in the spring, or whenever ye want tae use it. I tell ye what, its mony the gude points ye can be gettin' frae these same men that get their wark done sae easy like. One o' them tauld me the ither day that he was gaein' tae saw wood for the auld wumman and her stove na' mair. "I tauld her," says he, "tae juist pit ane end o' the stick in the stove an' the ither on a chair, an' as the stick wad burn she cud move up the chair." An' she was daein' it, too, the auld wumman.

An' noo, my friens' I must close for the present, or ye will sure be knowin' as much as mysel' about hoo tae rin a farm "in the gude old-fashioned way," so wishin' ye all as much gude luck as yer common sense will bring ye. I am yours as ever,
SANDY FRASER.

The Dearth of Labor Comes Hard on the Farming Community.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You published not long since a letter where I made bold to call attention to the difficulties and hardships which the ever increasing dearth of labor is entailing on the farmers of the West. Since then the newspapers have placed before us an official report addressed to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa by the commercial agent at Yokohama, in favor of Japanese immigration. To quote from this report: "It is safe to say that the Japanese, when they emigrate, unlike others of the Oriental people, identify themselves with their adopted country; the charge that they take the money out of the country will not hold good against them. They are orderly, industrious and great workers; they have adaptability to situation and facility and resources in performing work; and there are plenty of them." In presence of this, and of all that we know concerning the Japs, their intelligence and steadfastness of purpose, if the Government had at heart the welfare of the western farmers they would say: Eureka! and would straightway organize Japanese immigration. I know full well that this idea will meet with opposition. It will be opposed by those who have no interest in common with the western farmer and possibly even by a few farmers sufficiently benighted to hate their fellowman because his complexion is a trifle sallow; but the only serious objection will be competition with Canadian labor. For the farmer of the West at the present time, there is practically no Canadian labor; he is doing the work himself with the members of his family. Boys ten to twelve years old, who should have been in school, were pitching bundles this fall, and women and girls as well. I heard last week from a farmer near Wetaskiwin, a man of wealth and standing, over fifty; he writes that for three months past he has been slaving from dawn till dusk and his wife has had to help him stack.

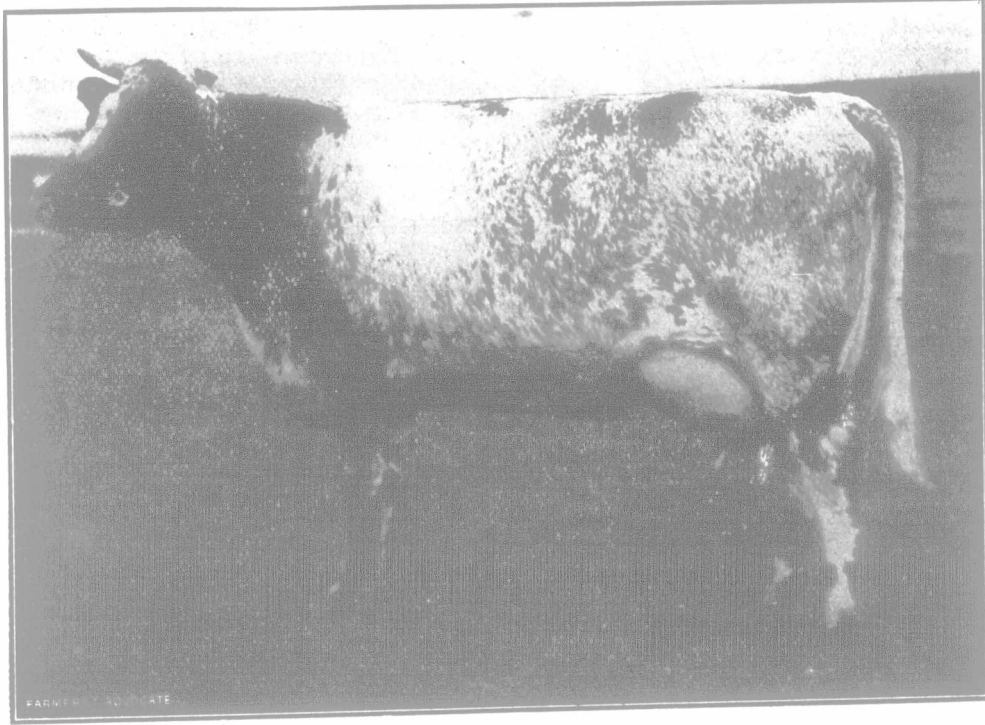
This is the sort of Canadian labor to be competed with, and the competition would be extremely welcome. Nor would the Japs unduly degrade the wage rate; they are far too clever for that. They would first reveal their "adaptability" by demanding from one to two dollars a day, the same as any other man, and that is just as much as the farmer can afford to pay. True that they are not Christians, but I make no doubt that when they came in contact with us and began to realize our superior moral standard, our truthfulness and purity, generosity and charity, and freedom from every form of corruption, they would aspire to embrace our faith and emulate our perfections.

HENRY DEBY.

[Our correspondent's cynicism in the last sentence might lead one to suspect lack of sincerity in the preceding sentences, a charge by the way, we do not make against him. Re the Japs, we have had no experience as an employer of either Japs or Chinese, but when a resident in British Columbia some two or three years since we were told by reliable men that the Chinaman was the better of the two, he was not such a liar as the Jap. Personally we believe a more active immigration campaign should be waged in the agricultural districts of England, even to the extent of assisted passages. The government has done too much in the way of pandering to the so called labor element in Canada in the past, there should be no obstacle raised to railroad contractors or manufacturers getting all the labor they can from Great Britain, at least of the unskilled type available for railroad building and agricultural laborers.]

Get Evidence Ready for the Grain Commission.

The following are the dates of future sittings of the Royal Commission on the grain business.
Neeipawa, Nov. 29, 2.30 p.m.
Dauphin, Dec. 3, 4 p.m.
Lacombe, Dec. 6, 2 p.m.
Edmonton, Dec. 8, 10 a.m.
Calgary, Dec. 11, 12 a.m.
Cochran, Dec. 12, 2 p.m.
Vancouver, Dec. 13, 2 p.m.
Pincher, Dec. 14, 2 p.m.



DAIRY SHORTHORN COW.
First Prize and 5 £ Cup Winner, Royal Lancaster Show, England, 1906.

from the bottom on one side to the bottom on the other; add to this the average width of the stack, divide this sum by four (which equals one side of the square), and multiply the quotient by itself, and this product by the length of the stack. This will give you the number of cubic feet in the stack, which may be divided by 512, 422 or 343, in order to find the number of tons. For small, low ricks, the rule is to subtract the width from the 'over', divide by two, multiply by the width, and multiply the product by the length, dividing the result by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

"There is no established rule for measuring round stacks, but this one will approximate the contents of a stack of the ordinary conical form: Find the circumference at or above the base of bulge, at a height that will average the base from there to the ground; find the vertical height of the measured circumference from the ground, and the slant height from the circumference to the top of the stack. Multiply the circumference by itself and divide by 300, and multiply by eight, then multiply the result by the height of the base plus one-third of the slant height of the top. The hay in a round stack is necessarily less compact than in a rectangular stack, hence a greater number of feet should be allowed for a ton—with well-settled hay, probably 512 cubic feet.

"The rules given may also be used for measuring any kind of hay, cane, or Kaffir fodder, in the stack. However, for cane or Kaffir fodder only approximate results can be secured by stack measurements, because the fodder is apt to vary greatly in weight, according to the moisture which it contains."

* * *

Consider the postage stamp, my son; its usefulness consists in stickin' to one thing till it gets there — JOSH BILLINGS.

wi' yer coos an' ither stock, if ye hae been as sparin' o' the fodder durin' the winter as ony savin' man should. I've kenned o' farmers havin' all their coos' tails polished like whipstocks, frae helpin' them to get up in the spring o' the year. Hooveer, this is naething, if ye save the feed and bring them through alive. If they dinna' gie vera much milk durin' the simmer, it will be sae much the less for yer auld wumman to carry frae the stable an' attend tae' for nae doot ye are gude tae the wumman. Ye should hae a care, hooveer, that ye dinna' tak' taw daein' her wark for her, such as milkin' an' churnin', for ye'll only mak' her lazy an' lose her respect. Wumman was made tae help mon, an' he is there tae see that she does it.

An' anither thing, ye dinna want tae be lettin' the wee weans be wastin' much o' their time at schule. Ye can use them tae better advantage at hame; an' if ye let them gae tae schule, it's vera likely they'll end up by bein' meenisters or lawyers, or go tae the bad in some w'y.

An' I want tae warn ye richt here aboot hae'in' ony papers o' any kind comin' intae the hoose, an' mair especially an agricultural paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for instance (beggin' yer pardon, Mr. Editor). These papers juist pit a handle o' foolish notions intae yer heid aboot buyin' new kinds o' coos an' pigs, an' sowin' new kinds o' seed, which does naething but tak' the bawbees out o' yer pocket. Its eneuch for ye tae read yer Bible, without a' these papers an' magazines; an' if ye dae that, ye'll see that oor father Adam pit himsel' oot o' a job juist by experimentin' wi' a new kin' o' apple. So tak' my advice, an' leave fancy farmin' to the fancy farmer wha has made his mery by the dearth o' an uncle, an' can afford tae lose it.

An' noo, anither thing I must draw tae yer attention: Why is it that sae mony farmers

DAIRY

Do Not Dawdle at the Milking Stool.

The importance of careful milking can hardly be too well emphasized, and the effect of clean milking in maintaining a good flow is conceded. But there is a worse kind of milker than he who leaves a few drops of strippings—the one that sits loiteringly stripping when he should be up and away. Cows should be milked gently, but fast. Slow milking is distasteful to them, and some soon fall into the way of holding up part of their flow. Many a good cow has been reduced in value by a dawdling milker. The proper way to milk is to take quickly all that can be got and then quit. Dilatoriness is "catching"; it is communicated from milker to cow, resulting in an annoying tendency on her part to hold up her milk, and in gradually lessening yield.

In this connection, the experience of Primrose McConnell may fit the case. According to the *London Dairy*, about a year ago he stated his belief that stripping was absolutely necessary; he now begs to take it all back, as, since then he has tried his cows the other way, with the most satisfactory results. They are now milked out at one sitting, and if a small quantity of milk be left in the udder, the professor argues, it does the cow no harm, but helps to swell the total yield at next milking time. If there is any possible gain, then, in stripping, he contends that it is discounted by the harm done to the cow by the stripper in starting her nervous force once more.

Of course, what Prof. McConnell means by stripping is going back to the cow and stripping her out at a second sitting. This we do not believe in at all, and are not surprised that he has discontinued it. Perhaps he now makes too light of the injury of leaving a little milk in the udder. In our opinion, every reasonable pains should be taken to milk the cow clean, but there is a difference between rapid, careful milking and tedious pulling at the teats.

Along with the cessation of stripping, another practice has been abandoned, viz., the changing round of the gang of milkers so that each cow is milked by each milker in rotation; every man

now sticks to his own lot of cows, and as one cow drops out and another comes in, the lots are kept as equal as possible. As far as the professor can see, the results to the cows, to the milkers, and to the milk yield are eminently satisfactory, and he, for one, will not go back to the old system. There is, of course, nothing new in this, for dairy farmers have practiced it for a long time, and it is worth the while for others to do likewise.

H. B. Gurler, Illinois, commenting on the above says: "I believe it is best to complete the milking at the first sitting. Nature's first effort is almost always the best, and when conditions require a repetition, after-efforts are not as vigorous as the first. Has not Professor McConnell good ground for his change of belief and practice as to stripping? We do not tolerate in our herds the practice of returning to the cow to strip out the little milk that accumulates after the first sitting. To do so is to invite carelessness on the part of the milker and to encourage the formation of a bad habit by the cow."

"Smell the Whole Family."

Mr. Boulder.—"Uncle Cy has changed his brand of smoking tobacco!" Mrs. Boulder.—"Indeed! You haven't seen Uncle Cyrus in three months!" "This Aunt Mandy's butter?" "Yes." "Keep the cream on the pantry shelf, don't they?" "Yes." "Door's always open, isn't it?" "Yes." "Uncle Cy sits there smoking. Aunt Mandy rocks and sniffs her camphor bottle—don't they?" "Yes." "Well," taking a whiff at the butter. "can't you smell the whole family?"—[Stolen.

Does Dairying Pay?

To prove that dairying pays when properly and systematically conducted, I will relate a simple experiment made last summer. The experiment was mainly to determine whether or not there is any money in the business and if any, how much. The results show not only that dairying is a profitable branch of farming, but that it may be carried on independently as a separate industry, and yield splendid returns on the capital invested.

The herd consisted of eight ordinary cows. The experiment began May 1st and continued for

six months, ending Nov. 1st. During this time no grain was fed, but the herd had the run of an eight-acre pasture. The work connected with the dairy occupied the time of one man about three hours daily. The cost of labor was \$48 for the summer, and the rent for pasture was \$16, the entire cost of producing the dairy products being, therefore, about \$64. The average amount realized out of the sale of the dairy products was \$32 per month, or \$192 for the entire summer of six months. Subtracting \$64 from \$192, leaves \$128 as the net profit of the business. The cows were worth about \$30 each, making \$240 as the capital invested. Figuring this in a businesslike way, the profits in the business were in the neighborhood of 50 per cent.

Minn.

A. C. SCHULZ, JR.

Fool Resolutions.

Despatches in the daily press report that at the annual meeting of the State Veterinary Association, of California, held at Los Angeles, in October, resolutions were adopted demanding that the California Legislature enact a law requiring dairymen to shave off their beards and moustaches and keep their faces smooth-shaven, and also have their hair trimmed once a week. The veterinarians defend this resolution on the theory that germs of different diseases have been carried in the beards. Immediately on learning of the resolution passed by the veterinarians, the executive committee of the Barbers' Association called a meeting, and passed similar resolutions. This is the limit.

POULTRY

Wants to Fatten Turkeys.

Writing from Bleakmore, Sask., Mrs. J. McK. says, "As I have a lot of turkeys to fatten I would like to know what kind of grain is best and if I should shut them in a dark place."

The best single grain for fattening turkeys or any other kind of stock is corn, but as that is not grown to any extent so far north one must use other foods. It may be laid down as a general rule that a mixture of grains give better results.

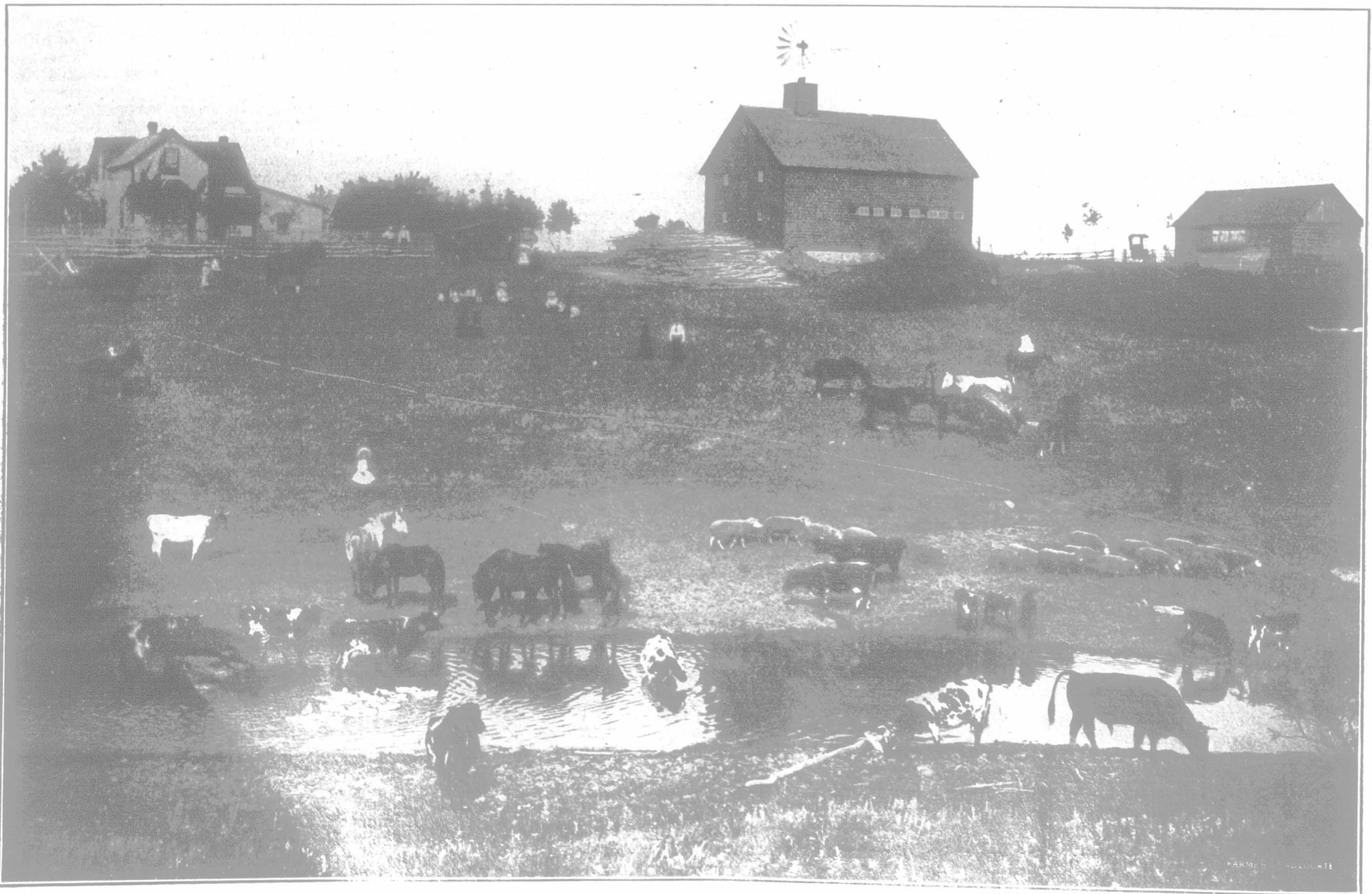


Photo by Friesen, Rosthern.

FARM HOME OF REV. PETER REGIER, ROSTHERN, SASK.

when used in judicious proportions, than any one of the several grains when fed alone. Our correspondent cannot do much better than to feed about three parts wheat and one part of oats and barley mixed. With this she might give some sort of green vegetable food such as potatoes or roots or kitchen seraps.

There is nothing gained by shutting turkeys in a dark room. Give them all they can eat and they will soon get lazy and so will not run off much flesh. If they can be kept in a building where there is plenty of sunlight and fresh air it would suit them but do not shut them in a pen where the air is close and warm. Let them have grit and pure water, and rather than house them in a close pen leave them to roost in a shed or bluff.

Give the Hen a "Boost."

The summary of a bulletin in our next issue, by Professor Graham, will again direct attention to the neglected state of the poultry industry of the West. The extent of this industry has frequently been noted, as, also, has the need for experimental work and public demonstrations with the object of extending it. The poultry men and farmers generally have got something to do to show the Dominion and Provincial governments that the poultry business deserves some legitimate "boosting".

It is not long now until legislatures will be sitting, and members should be importuned to exercise their influence for the purpose of securing a grant from the Dominion government to carry on demonstrations all over the West similar to those conducted down east; and to induce the provincial governments to direct their attention to fostering the industry as eastern provinces are doing. In these days of big things like the building and regulating of railways, the muzzling of the lion of the grain exchange, the direction of an immigration propaganda, and the fostering of the great industry of wheat growing, such minor affairs as poultry keeping are liable to be overlooked, but the real prosperity of the nation depends just as much upon the development of the occupations of lesser significance as upon the expansion of the larger.

Our agricultural bulwark is the foundation and superstructure of the country's wealth, and we cannot afford to build a honeycombed colossus by neglecting to dovetail the major and minor related industries of the farm. We elect men to parliaments to look after such things for us but we retain the right to look after our representatives ourselves, let them know by letters what is expected of them in all matters of agricultural development.

Horticulture and Forestry

British Columbia and Some More.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reading that valuable paper of yours, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I see so many interesting and instructive articles that there is a temptation to pass, without criticism, those articles which require it; but for a reader to do so would be an injustice to such a fair and just journal.

Now you, no doubt, wonder what is the matter. In looking over a recent issue I saw an article calling attention to the fact that "Burbanks" new and improved plants are only suitable for climates like California and unsuitable for the North West. This is, no doubt, true; but why leave British Columbia out in the cold?

All Burbank's discoveries are quite capable of being grown in British Columbia and more especially on Vancouver Island.

In the early part of July we canned peaches grown a mile from this city, which would put California to shame, and in the first week of August I had peaches in my window which turned the scale at about a pound each: ripe, rosy and luscious with a flavor beyond compare. These are grown in abundance on farms around this city. All kinds of most delicate and tender flowers abound in our gardens.

I feel that you devote too small a space to B. C. Why must your pages teem with advice to Manitoba and the North West, and B. C. have only an occasional corner? She needs advice and lots of it. She is, however, not greatly

interested in precautions against drought, extra hardy flowers and a host of articles of a similar nature, although these are all interesting for they serve to let British Columbians know what a glorious climate they have, but they do not serve to let the poor frozen people of Manitoba know that by living in British Columbia, they can have summer for nine months of the year, fresh butter, eggs, broilers and all other good things, only to had by cold storage in the North West.

JOHN STEWART,

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B. C.

[Of course Burbank's productions will grow in British Columbia if, indeed, one were justified in setting them out, but as a matter of fact, his work has been very much over-lauded by free lances of every description. But surely that is not the reason our correspondent wrote? He seems to be so loaded up with the beauties and opportunities (and incidently of the lands) of our great Pacific Province that he simply must make them known. It's a good plan too, for the climate and soil of British Columbia are unexcelled, and her fruits beyond compare. We had thought though that we had given them fair publicity, in fact no other paper outside the province has given anything like as much which only goes to show that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is early on the scene when there is agricultural news to be disseminated. British Columbia business men realize this also, for no other paper outside the province carries as much advertising of British Columbia's wealth as does the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The point of this statement is also obvious. But if our columns are devoted more to the affairs of the interior provinces than to British Columbia's our readers will understand that it is because the bulk of the circulation of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is in these provinces. It might be just as well while we are on the subject to remind our fellow citizen west and east that the climate of Manitoba is no hardship. People are seldom touched by frost and there is always the exhilarating influence of the continuous direct rays of the sun. The human body becomes accustomed to its environments.]

FIELD NOTES

A Buggy Trip East from Didsbury.

Ever since settling in the willow-brush region of Central Alberta, we have talked of taking a drive out east into the country where the old-timers tell us a drink of water could not be obtained in a dry year, but poor roads and other things have prevented it till last week. For ten miles west of Didsbury and going on east, the roads were fine and our buggy seemed to have rubber tires. About a mile out of town we cross the Rosebud creek, ribboning through a wide ravine, and from the bridge wind slowly up the side of the ridge on a splended grade. After reaching high ground, we go for miles over a rolling prairie where every evidence of prosperity exists, fine buildings, fields and grain stacks, creameries and schoolhouses.

For a few miles occasional patches of willow brush meet the eye, gradually growing less, until none is seen, except a few lone bushes by a pond or creek. Much of the threshing was done, October 12, but the straw-stacks and some fields of grain stacks give evidence of heavy yields of grain, and often we met loads of grain on the way to market.

Didsbury is fortunate in being surrounded by a class of energetic and scientific farmers. I was told when I first came into the country that if one wanted to be anybody, one must be a rancher,—a farmer was not considered anything. It was the beginning of the transition period in this part of Alberta. But while giving due honor to the rancher—he too has helped in the making of the West,—I must remark, that, with closer settlement, his day is past in this part of Alberta, and the scientific farmer has come to stay, as many of the farms east from Didsbury prove.

What most drew our attention, were the hay stacks, not only the great number of them, but the finely shaped stacks, showing that they were built by experienced hands, and also that the hay was hay, and not mixed with willow bush, as is the wild hay farther west. I counted 25 or 30 large stacks on some quarter sections, and they meet the eye in whatever direction one looks.

Instead of getting poorer as we went farther from town, I have never seen better roads in Alberta than we found twenty miles east of the railroad. They told us it was settled for forty and fifty miles farther east, which together with the coal mines farther on, accounted for the good roads, bridges, etc.

Having a gun along and having a liking for wild duck, we were pleased to find ourselves among lakes

of considerable size. The owners have not generally objected to any one's hunting on their land, but the owner of the first lake we came to had. Here we spied a fine bunch of mallards floating on its bosom, but a sign-board on the roadside—"No shooting allowed here,"—threatened certain penalties, which we did not care to bring on our devoted heads, and decided us to drive on. Afterwards we learned that the sign was posted because certain hunters from town, possibly with too much booze aboard, were insolent to the owners little girl and threatened to shoot her if she did not drive her cattle out of their way.

However, we found fine sport at lakes farther on. A little squall was on, which brought the waves rolling in like those on the sea, and made the ducks hug the shores.

Twenty miles east from the railroad the country becomes rougher, more hilly, with lakes among the hills. The trails keep to the level ground between the hills. We stayed with friends among the lakes and in the morning I took a couple of snap-shots near a lake which covered about ninety acres. At one side of the lake the rocks rose out of the water to a considerable height, and after climbing over the rocks in danger of slipping into the lake fifteen or twenty feet below, I succeeded in getting a picture of an eagle's nest, but without its inmates.

Some good spring wheat is being raised in this east country, oats are averaging fifty bushels per acre, and we heard of at least one farmer who got fifty six bushels per acre of fall wheat. Flax is also grown, as high as twenty bushels per acre being harvested.

At one place we saw quite a plantation of young trees set out. Some one will have a fine wind-break in the near future. When one sees the supply of water in the many and large lakes, one can scarcely imagine the country getting very badly dried up.

Such a trip has an educational value, and farmers should plan to take a trip thirty or forty miles from home at least once a year and see what others are doing, etc. Possibly they have not money to spare for a railroad trip, but they have horses in their stables and the best things cannot be seen from car windows.

Central Alberta scenery changes considerably in a trip forty miles either east or west. The inhabitant of the bare prairies should once in a while see our spruce and tamarac groves in the foothills, and vice versa.

ALAR.

Things to Remember.

- International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago Dec. 1-8
 - Fat Stock Show, Guelph Dec. 10-14
 - Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association, Toronto Feb.
 - Manitoba Live Stock Conventions, Fat Stock, Stallion Shows, Brandon Feb.
 - Saskatchewan Live Stock Conventions, Regina March
 - Alberta Live Stock Conventions, Calgary, April
- SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS.**
- Salteoats Nov. 23
 - Moosomin Dec. 4
 - Grenfell Dec. 6

The Flag Order to School Boards.

The following is the letter of instruction which has been sent out by the provincial department of education to all the public school boards throughout the province:

Department of Education,
Winnipeg, November 1, 1906.

To the Trustees:

Gentlemen,—In view of the ever increasing number of settlers coming to our province from foreign shores, and in consideration of the difficulties that confront us in blending these heterogeneous peoples into one common citizenship, the government, has decided that the surest means lies in the schools; and in future the schools must do their part in inculcating patriotism and a love for the flag. To this end the government has enacted as follows: "It shall be the duty of the trustees to cause to be erected and to keep in repair upon all public school buildings or within the school grounds surrounding such public school buildings which may be in their respective school districts, a flag staff or pole, together with all necessary adjustments, the said flag staff or flag pole to extend not less than fifteen feet above the ridge, if erected upon the public school building, and to extend not less than thirty five feet above the ground, if erected within the school grounds surrounding the public school building; and to provide a British national flag (union jack) of not less than 4 1/2 x 9 feet in size in rural school districts, and 6 x 12 feet in size for schools in cities towns and villages, which shall be floated from such flag staff or pole from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on each and every day that the school is in session; provided that the flag shall not be hoisted on any day when in the opinion of the teacher the weather would materially injure such flag."

It will be the duty of the teacher to attend to the hoisting and the hauling down of the flag each day, excepting in schools employing a regular caretaker. Any district failing to comply with these regulations will forfeit its grants. The regulations will be effective on and after January 1, 1907.

Each district will be supplied with a flag, free of cost, by the government before January 1 next; whenever it becomes necessary to replace the flag with a new one this must be done at the expense of the district. Where there is no flag staff or pole, such must be provided and put in place for use by January 1, 1907.

COLIN H. CAMPBELL,
For the Department of Education.

Common Terms in Market Parlance.

To facilitate the transaction of business of all sorts a number of terms have come to be used which are almost unintelligible to those not acquainted with them, and which are yet almost indispensable to those carrying on large transactions in the large markets of the country.

The following glossary of general terms will be of benefit to many readers:

Bulls and Bears.—A "bull" is one who wants the market to go higher; a "bear" wants it to go lower.

Longs and Shorts.—One is "long" of stock when he holds stock; he is usually a bull. A "short" is one who is short of stock; he wants the market to go down in order to buy. If you contract with a wholesale grocer to supply you with sugar for a certain length of time, at a certain price, and he has not yet bought the sugar, he is short the amount he has sold you. He wants the price to decline so that he can buy your supply at a lower figure; you want the market to advance so that you may sell at a higher. He is short and you long; he a bear and you a bull.

To arrive.—When one sells "to arrive," he sells goods not yet received; one buys to arrive, fearing the market may go up before the goods are "on spot," or laid down. "For future delivery" is a synonymous term.

F. O. B., "Free on Board."—This means that the goods purchased have to be placed on board the car at seller's expense, for the price stated.

On Track and in Store.—If the goods are bought "on track," the seller's responsibility as to charges ceases when the goods have been taken into the car, or when the car has been delivered at the point mentioned. "In store" cannot well be misunderstood, it being stated, when necessary, whether it is the buyer's or seller's store which is meant.

Certain trade terms are also used to describe different produce. These will be found under the headings of articles, as follows:

Eggs.—a "case" is frequently 30 dozen. "Candled" means the process of passing an egg between the eye and the light, in order to find if it is rotten. After this process, the eggs may be divided into Selects, No. 1, and No. 2 candled, but these, as well as eggs described as "fresh laid," etc., are indefinite terms, and mean one thing with some and another with others. Lined or pickled eggs are those put into vats containing a preserving solution and kept there till wanted. Cold-storage are those simply placed in a cool position to protect them against warm weather. When eggs are described as fifteen pound or sixteen-pound eggs, etc., it means that the weight is for ten dozen. "Straight receipts" means just as the eggs are received—no candling or picking to be done.

Grain.—Grain is referred to as of certain grades, known generally by numbers. These, to some extent, are self-descriptive, but, for more light, application had better be made to the nearest grain inspector. Grain is bought and sold mostly under these grades, and the Government inspector decides how any particular grain grades. In America, grain is quoted by the bushel; other countries have other methods. In the case of Manitoba wheat, official quotations on the Winnipeg exchange have reference to No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, meaning that the seller delivers the grain to Fort William, further freights to be paid by buyer.

Flour and Feed.—"In wood," means in barrels. Bags weigh 98 pounds, and a barrel is two bags, sometimes in bags and sometimes in wood. Feed is quoted by the ton, whether in bags of 100 pounds or in bulk is specified.

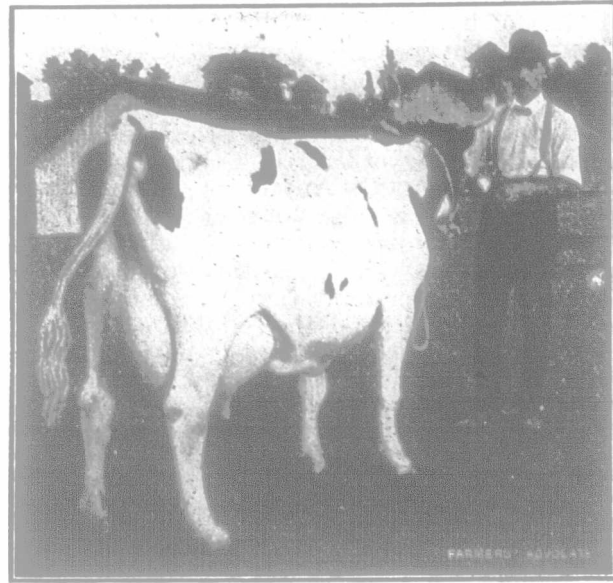
Live Stock.—Terms describing quality vary considerably. "Feeders" are cattle bought usually to be fed in the stall over winter. "Ranchers," usually applies to Western range cattle only; and "stall-fed" to those fed in the stall. Grass calves, or "grassers," are those put to pasture after weaning; others are fed and fattened on various feeds, and are superior.

Butter and Cheese.—In cheese the term "townships" refers to cheese made in what are known as the Eastern Townships—a fine cheese and probably the finest butter section in Canada. Cowansville, Huntingdon and Farnham are principal boards there. "Quebecs" applies to butter and cheese made outside the Townships, yet within the Province of Quebec. "Ontarios" are those made in Ontario, though frequently cheese made in the Ottawa River district and the eastern extremity of the Province is not included.

Wool.—"Pulled Lambs" wool is the wool pulled from the lamb skins. The farmer sells the lamb or sheep skin, it is shipped to the city, and the pulling is done by machinery and other methods. Sometimes this is well "brushed" and cleaned and sometimes not, and is valued accordingly. "Fleece" is shorn from the back of the sheep. Sometimes this is washed and cleaned in tubs before being sold. This makes it "tub-washed". Other times it is left in its dirty condition, or "in the grease," and is less valuable.

Private Armed Forces.

It is easy to blame workingmen for the riot at Buckingham. Let us look at the other side. First of all, we are struck by the fact that the mill management employed what to all intents and purposes is a private armed force. Of their little army, four or five were municipal police; thirteen were "detectives," paid, through the Montreal agency, by the mill management, and several were special constables, whose pay may or may not come from the funds of the municipality; a number of the ratepayers have repudiated responsibility for their employment. At least half of the guard were the company's armed employes, and were public officials only in the most technical and exiguous sense. Now, a duty so vitally important to our social system as the keeping of order should by no means be committed to the armed servants of a wealthy firm. No man, no corporation, should be allowed to keep up a private armed force. That privilege long ago was taken from feudal nobles; it must not be permitted to modern corporations. The State, and the State alone, must maintain armed forces and undertake the duty of preserving order. The pres-



NELLIE BURNS OF BURNSIDE.

1st prize dairy Ayrshire cow at Toronto. Sweepstakes at Dominion Show, Halifax. Owned by R. R. Ness, Howich Que.

ence of that armed guard of "private detectives" was as improper and vicious as the carrying of weapons by the rioters.

In the next place, the Riot Act was not read. That is an unpardonable offence. In this country there is only one kind of circumstance under which a man may legally be shot. The civil power must exhaust all ordinary means at its disposal, it must warn the misguided men who persist in using violence, the Riot Act must be read, and then, and only then, may the armed forces of the Crown fire a shot. A constable who has been overpowered and is in imminent danger may, as a last resort, use a weapon, but this action must be scrutinized even more closely than that of a private citizen who uses firearms when assaulted. The lot of police and soldiers charged with the repression of mob violence is most unpleasant, but the men upon whom is laid the duty of maintaining respect for law must be especially careful themselves to keep the law. It is a hard saying, but it is better for a servant of the law to suffer injury than to resort to a counter-violence which in itself is lawlessness.

This particular case is a very bad one. Far from reading the Riot Act, far from resorting to the ordinary and proper weapons of the police, the private armed force began firing when the crowd was ten yards away. For so small a party, and so brief an affray, they brought down a remarkably large number of the strikers. When pressed at close quarters they seem to have shown vindictive skill in shooting rather than the discipline and steadiness which is the special mark of good police.

As the Riot Act was not read the presumption is that the two dead rioters were murdered. The public interest demands the strictest investigation. It may be that the violence of the strikers' attack may reduce the case to manslaughter, but it is hard to see how homicides caused by instantaneous shooting at the very beginning of the conflict can be described as justifiable, whether committed by strikers or by "private detectives" and special constables.

We take a more serious view of the "detectives" side of this affray than of the other. The excesses of poor and ignorant workingmen can easily be put down. The employment of private

forces we view as exceedingly dangerous. The capitalist is hardly to be blamed, if, when the authorities do not give him adequate protection, he resorts to such means of defence as he can demand, and, accordingly, it becomes of special importance that the Government should make ample provision for the maintenance of order. *The News.*

The Farmers' Memorial to the Dominion Government on the Tariff.

"We, the Dominion Grange, Farmers' Association of Ontario, and Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, desire, in view of the approach of the tariff revision session of the Dominion parliament, to express through our executive officers, the views of organized agriculture in Canada on the question about to occupy the attention of the parliament of the Dominion.

"The farmers of Canada have become genuinely alarmed by the aggressive campaign carried on by the Manufacturers' Association during the past few years with a view of having the tariff made more protective than it is now. When protection was first asked for, we were assured that what was then requested would be required but a short time in order to allow our manufacturing industries to secure a fair footing.

"The request made was granted by the electors and the rate of taxation levied on dutiable goods, averaging 21½ per cent. in 1878, was increased to an average of 26 per cent. by 1880. To-day we have an average tariff on dutiable goods about one and one-half per cent. higher than it was when the protective tariff became effective. And yet, with the infants of that period grown to mammoth concerns of the twentieth century, we find the cry is still for more. The more there is given and the less the requirement for giving, the greater are the demands made. If a halt is not at once called we shall find conditions in this country similar to those prevailing in parts of Europe, with a small class of wealthy Barons at the top and serfs at the bottom—manufacturers being the barons and farmers the serfs.

"That agriculture, with a capital investment four times the investment in manufacturing, should be the first care of our legislators is self evident. That the effect of the tariff has been to foster and stimulate manufacturers at the expense of our basic industry can be easily demonstrated."

"In Manitoba where agriculture is preeminently the industry of the people, we find that rural population shows an increase for the ten years ending with 1900 of 5 per cent. less than the increase in urban population. In Ontario rural population decreased in the ten years by over 3½ per cent., while urban increased by 14½ per cent. In Canada as a whole the rural increase was 1½ per cent., while the increase in cities, towns and villages was 31½. And the same tendency is observable still, but in a more marked degree. The report of the bureau of industries shows a decline of 27,000 in rural population in Ontario between 1900 and 1904, while city and town population increased from 794,000 to 887,000. In Manitoba where population increased by 100,000 between 1900 and July last, about eight-tenths of the increase was in cities and towns.

"This aggrandizement of the urban at the expense of the rural sections is an effect of protection. The protection accorded by the tariff enables manufacturers of certain classes of agricultural implements to charge Canadian consumers 25 per cent. more than the value of the article manufactured. The same protective tariff permits an overcharge of 30 to nearly 50 per cent. on woollen goods and 50 per cent. on the cheaper lines of farm carriages. The average rate of taxation on dutiable goods in 1904 was 27½ per cent., and to that extent, speaking broadly, Canadian consumers on purchases made by those consumers. Farmers do not and cannot secure any compensation in return for all this by any tariff that can be devised. We have to-day, a surplus of \$120,000,000 of farm produce for export; that surplus is continually increasing and so long as these conditions continue, the foreign price must control the home price of farm products. While a protective tariff can and does limit our purchasing power, it cannot and does not enhance the price of articles we have to sell.

"We therefore ask, in the coming revision of the tariff, that the protective principle be entirely eliminated; that the principle of tariff for revenue only, and that revenue based on an honest and economical expenditure of the public funds, be adopted; and, as proof of our sincerity, we will, if this position is adopted by the government, gladly assent to the entire abolition of the whole list of duties on agricultural imports."

J. G. LETHBRIDGE,

Master Dominion Grange.

JAMES McEWING,

Pres. Ontario Farmers' Association.

D. W. McQUAIG,

Pres. Manitoba Grain Growers' Ass'n.

R. McKENZIE,

Sec. T. Man. Grain Growers' Ass'n.

[The above memorial ought to settle once for all the question of protective tariffs. The Saskatchewan grain growers have, in accord with the above memorial, adopted their convention, although the memorial itself does not appear.]

Devise Some Way to Clean Grain Before Shipping It.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A good deal of discontent is being caused among the farmers who have shipped their own grain, on account of dockage on the return of their out turn papers. There is no doubt, that a good many cars of wheat need considerable dockage when wild oats, foul seeds, or other kinds of grain are too conspicuous. I have heard it said, that wheat, which did not contain much foreign matter, is being docked, even after being run through the mill at the country elevator. Is it docked because too much small wheat is left in it. I think it was last year, or the year before. I sent a sample to a firm at Winnipeg, and enquired would it go a certain grade, No. 1 hard. They replied, yes, if it was well cleaned it would make No. 1 hard. I put it through the elevator and told the manager to clean it well. It was all wheat, but some was pretty small. I remember I did not get much screenings, sometimes only a bushel or bushel and a quarter. So far as I was concerned I would not have cared if it had been twice as much, as clean screenings are worth as much to me as good wheat when fed to stock. What I would like to know is this. Is the machinery employed at country elevators to do the cleaning at fault, or could proper sieves and mills be secured that would make pure wheat take the higher grades and go straight weight?

To those of us who follow mixed farming a few hundred weight of chopped wheat, or hen feed, would be a boon, in fact, we sorely need it, why then do we have to send it away, and besides losing the dockage, pay freight on same, and lower the grade of wheat the car contains. It may be said that we ought to clean our own with a hand mill. It would, no doubt, be the right way, but farmers are hard pressed to get their work done now in the fall of the year, and besides very few have accommodation in the matter of room. Where a business was made of cleaning, and the gasoline engine employed, we believe it could be done cheaper, as mills of large capacity could be handled. I have read of a contrivance being used in connection with a bagger on a threshing machine, which will clean the wheat ready for market. I see no reason why such might not be feasible, except that in windy weather the load might get chaff or straw blown in. Something on the principle of the revolving screen on the Jumbo cleaner might work alright. Have you any knowledge of the contrivance? It would be better if every farmer could have his seeds and small wheat left right at home.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.
P.S. I forgot to state that when the car of wheat I mentioned was sold it only graded No. 2, because it was not cleaned well enough.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN

Lord Strathcona has been nominated as president of the Caledonia Curling Association.

By order of John Mitchell the striking miners of Fernie, B. C., have returned to work.

Senator Alexander Vidal of Sarnia died at his home at the age of eighty-seven. He was a strong public advocate of prohibition.

The Dominion House opened the third session of its tenth parliament on Nov. 22nd. Some important bills will be introduced one dealing with children and one with the inspection of canned goods and patent medicines.

Charles Hyman, M.P., minister of public works in the Dominion legislature, has resigned his seat as a result of the disclosures made in the recent election investigation held in Toronto.

Mrs. Magdalene Turcotte, of St. Eustache, Man., is dead at her home at the age of eighty-eight. She was one of the first white persons born in the West and lived all her life in Manitoba.

Disorder on the streets, destruction of property and defiance of authority mark the street car strike in Hamilton, Ont. The riot was so violent that the militia were called out. No hope of an immediate settlement is held.

Lieutenant Peary has arrived home safely from the Arctic regions. He and his officers are not discouraged by their failure to get nearer than two hundred miles from the North Pole. All arrived at Sydney, C. B., in the best of health and spirits.

Toronto is now using power generated at Niagara Falls. Ten thousand horse power is being received and the experiment seems so far successful.

and the experiment seems so far successful.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The Shah of Persia is seriously ill.

A Japanese fleet will make a friendly visit to the United States in March, 1907.

Attempt has been made to exclude the Chinese from Great Britain. Thirty-two celestials from Hong Kong were refused permission to land at Gravesend on the allegation that they were lacking means of support.

While the great church of St. Peter at Rome was crowded with worshippers, a bomb placed by anarchists near the altar of St. Petronilla exploded. There was a panic but no one was injured either by the explosion or the crush.

Investigations are the order of the day. No investigation is stirring up more wide spread feeling than the inquiry into the disappearance of funds raised all over the continent for San Francisco relief. Money mailed to the Mayor, and other sums totalling a million sent by express have never reached the relief committee.

WHAT A NEW SUBSCRIBER SAYS.

I occasionally saw the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at a neighbors. After reading an article on "Smut" by D. E. Collinson and much other useful information, I thought the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was well worth its annual subscription in that one issue and sent forward my name. I have no desire to flatter but feel sure I state a sound fact.

WALTER M. GEORGE,
Regina, Sask.

MARKETS

The chief interest in the grain market during the past week centered about the inquiry of the grain commission into the conduct of business on the exchange and the influence of the Grain Dealers' Association upon current prices.

The evidence given the commission was voluminous and was very largely corroborative. The essential facts revealed, when the debris of charges, counter charges and various assertions was cleared away, were that it is practically impossible to conduct a successful grain business without the connection secured by a membership upon the grain exchange; that the grain exchange council insist upon its members strictly observing rules made by the majority; that one of these rules is that all persons who act as purchasing agents at country points must be paid straight salaries and must not be given commissions on their purchases in lieu of or in part payment of those salaries; that there must be a cent bushel commission in all wheat handled for farmers; and that connection with the grain exchange is very largely by grace of the council of the exchange. It was further disclosed in evidence, as every one knew from experience, that the Grain Dealers' Association wires a certain buyer on the local market what prices shall prevail on that market from late in the afternoon of one day until 9:30 the following morning and that local buyers are practically unable to give quotations during the most busy hours of the day. With this evidence in hand the commission will decide whether or not such actions on the part of organized bodies of men constitute combines in restraint of trade.

The market last week was steady and firm with a slight advance. The situation is one of waiting; buyers are trying to do with as little wheat as they can get along with in the hope that supplies will increase and they will be able to stock up without advancing the price, while sellers offer freely whenever these is a demand shown. This has been going on all season with the result that supplies in all the world's markets are much lower and wheat on passage much less than it was a year ago. In the States the visible was 18,000,000 bushels larger on September 1 this year than it was a year ago that date, but now this increase has been reduced to five and a half millions. The mills also are much lower in supplies of wheat than they should be at this season. In all markets there seems to be a disposition to await the harvesting of the Argentine crop, reports of which are of a very mixed character. The big storm about the middle of the month passed without any serious damage to lake cargoes but aggravated the car stringency in the country.

An interesting incident arose last week in connection with the grain trade of the north western States

when "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern announced that his company would contest the State inspection law in Wisconsin. Hill claims that State inspection of grain should be abolished and federal inspection established as in Canada.

Thompson, Sons & Co. report the prices on the Winnipeg exchange last week end as follows: 1 Nor 76½c, 2 Nor. 73½c, 3 Nor. 71c, spot or November delivery, on the option market; futures November 76½c, December 73½c, and May 77½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

CASH WHEAT.

	Thurs.	Wed.
1 Hard	77½	77½
1 Northern	76½	76½
2 Northern	73½	73½
3 Northern	71	71½
No. 4	68½	68½
Oats	34½	34½
Barley	42½	42½
Flax	1.24	1.22

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.

MILLFEED, net per ton—		
Bran	16	00
Shorts	18	00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Barley and oats	22	00
Barley	20	00
Oats	25	00
HAY, per ton (cars on track,		
Winnipeg)	9	00 @ 10 00
Loose loads	10	00 @ 12 00
POTATOES, farmers' loads, per bus.	55	
BUTTER, creamery bricks.....		
Second grade	27	
Boxes	27	
DAIRY fancy		
Second grade	25	
Tubs	23	@ 24
CHEESE, Manitoba		
Ontario	14½	@ 15
	15	@ 15½
POULTRY—		
Spring chickens f.o.b. here	10	@ 11
Spring ducks	10	
Fowl	6	@ 7
Old ducks	7	
Old Turkeys	13	
Young Turkeys	15	
Geese	9	

LIVE STOCK.

Season about over. * * *

The largest cattle season on record. * * *

By the end of the season there will have been 80,000 cattle exported. * * *

About 300 cattle from the Lethbridge country were consigned to D. Coughlin & Co. last week. * * *

H. A. Mullins expects about 700 head of butchers' cattle from the Knight company the first week in December. * * *

About 70 cars were loaded at Medicine Hat after the storm. There will be a 1000 head to come from that point yet. * * *

Bater and McLean finished the season up last week having handled 13,000 exporters, 3,000 butchers' and a considerable number of hogs and sheep. * * *

The receipts of stock at Winnipeg for the week ending November 19 were cattle 5,264 of which 4,139 were for export, hogs 1,175, and sheep 66. * * *

Quotations are not changed in any lines unless it be butchers' cattle for which from 2c. to 2½c per lb. or better for extra good is offered. Hogs are quoted at \$7.00 per cwt., sheep 4½ to 6c., lambs 5½ to 6c. * * *

A. Desbrisay, a Medicine Hat rancher, had an unfortunate experience this month which illustrates the loss incurred by the car shortage. After ordering his cars on the first of the month he proceeded to drive his cattle in seventy miles but on arriving at Medicine Hat no cars had arrived nor did arrive until the market weakened so the cattle had to be driven back the seventy miles and will have to be kept over until next season. * * *

TORONTO—No export cattle offered. Butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, choice, \$3.25 to \$3.60; common, \$2.75 to \$3; heavy feeders, \$3.60 to \$3.75; short keeps, \$3.80 to \$4; export sheep, \$3 to \$4.85; hogs \$5.75 to \$6. * * *

CHICAGO—Cattle, beefs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.60; westerners, \$3.90 to \$6.10. * * *

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6 to \$6.42½; good heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.45; light \$6 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.35. * * *

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A specimen of the first cent struck in the United States mint in 1793 was sold for \$82 at a sale of coins in New York. This cent has thirteen links in a circle on the reverse side.

A small twelve-page paper printed in the Cree language is edited by Rev. Leon Balter of Sacred Heart, Alberta. It is gotten up for the purpose of keeping its readers in touch with the events of the world.

J. Pierpont Morgan has brought to America the most complete set known of the original letters and manuscripts of Robert Burns. It has taken fifteen years and two hundred thousand dollars to accomplish.

A demonstration of the tele-harmonium has been given. This is an instrument invented by Dr. Thaddeus Cahill after fourteen years of effort. It supplies music by means of wires produced by alternating currents of electricity. The music can be sent over telephone or electric light wires and takes the tones of the organ, flute and violin.

The Plans and Designs Committee has approved of Mr. Walter S. Allward's work on the central figure of the South African memorial. It is of a young goddess holding a sceptre in her right hand and represents "Canada". Two figures of plainmen will be on either side, and a "Victory" will perch on the apex of the monument.

Henry Mills Alden, for thirty-five years editor of *Harper's Monthly*, has just celebrated his 70th anniversary. A large banquet was given in his honor, to which Mark Twain was invited but could not come. In the letter in which Mr. Clemens regretted his inability he says: Alden, dear ancient friend, it is a solemn moment. You have now reached the year of discretion, you have been a long time arriving. How often we recall with regret that Napoleon once shot at a magazine editor and missed him and killed the publisher. But we remember with charity that his intentions were good. You will reform now, Alden.

FLAG FLYING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British House of Commons recently Sir Howard Vincent asked Hon. Augustine Birrell, President of the Board of Education, if he would insert a clause in the education bill for the compulsory hoisting of the Union Jack over State schools, having regard to the adoption of such a provision in France and the United States and Manitoba. Mr. Birrell said he did not think patriotism in England and Wales needed to be manufactured, nor would it be promoted by compulsory conditions of any particular ritual in connection with flag raising. (Cheers and laughter.)

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

University education should make men civil servants and a little more—with a touch of imagination showing them a post in the civil service not as a safe livelihood to themselves but as part of the machinery of the State; it should make them business men and a little more—with some insight into what their activity as employers of labor means for good or ill to thousands of others; it should make them politicians and a little more—with a freedom from base interests and a definiteness of purpose that can come only from some vision of a Utopia.—*London Morning Post*.

REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA.

Macaulay in reference to revolutions in his essay on Milton wrote: "We deplore the outrages which accompany revolutions. But the more violent the outrages the more assured we feel that a revolution was necessary. The violence of those outrages will always be proportioned to the ferocity and ignorance of the people and the ferocity and ignorance of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which they have been accustomed to live." This seems to apply pretty closely to conditions in Russia to-day. And while the Czar sits in guarded seclusion, thinking of the possibility of death from bombs and of the retrograde policy of his government and its failure to grant larger measures of freedom, he might do worse than ponder another paragraph of Macaulay which states: "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces: and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day: he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos." That this may be the case in Russia is the prayer of the freed world to-day.

THE VICTIM IS PARTLY TO BLAME.

A city magistrate not long ago severely censured a man who had come in from the surrounding district and been robbed. The visitor had several hundred dollars when he entered the city limits, the proceeds from a sale of grain. He proceeded to get drunk as soon as he struck the pavements. He drank with a strange man, who recognizing that he had found a fool, called in his friends; and after they had filled him with adulterated whiskey they gathered in his hard-earned money and departed leaving him half dead. When he came to himself he bewailed his sad fate, and vowing vengeance called upon the police to find the thieves. They were found and punished and part of the money restored. It seemed a pity to give it back to him, for a man with no more brains than he has is not fit to be trusted with more than a dollar. He should give his money to his wife to look after. The magistrate's severity was not misplaced. Court proceedings are not carried on without cost and when a man's own deliberate idiocy brings him to the police court as defendant it would not seem unjust to make him pay a fine to partially cover the expenses. The country should not have to pay the bill for an individual's spree.

This is not an isolated case. An iron manufacturer says that every year scores of men from the country and from the outside towns come in to the city purposing to buy farm machinery. Before they can proceed to do business they must needs put the enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains. Arrived at the store of "feeling big" they come into the foundry's office, order any amount of goods, assent to a proposition presented and wave away the question of estimated cost with a drunken "Oh, that's all right. Come an' have a drink." The man agrees without realizing what the goods are. The wise dealer makes no attempt to fill the order and ship the goods until his customer

has had time to sober up, for, unless shame keeps him silent, there is almost sure to come a protest and a cancelling of the order when the temporary insanity is passed and "Richard is himself again."

No doubt many other manufacturers and dealers could tell a similar story. Not that all men coming to the city yield to its temptations and live to regret it—far from it. But the foolishness of the few brings them into a prominence so noticeable that they are observed, while the great majority who attend strictly to business and keep out of the police court are unknown. So the many are judged and have to suffer in reputation for the recklessness of the minority.

LET US EXAMINE OURSELVES.

Many Canadian papers copied and commented on the statements made by an Englishwoman in an English journal regarding the unenviable position of farmers' wives and farm house help in Canada. Still another woman, signing herself "An English Woman in Canada," writes to the *London Daily Mail* warning refined educated women not to become drudges in Canadian homes. She says the worst features are loneliness, mental starvation, lack of religious and social privileges. The people are inconsiderate and unsympathetic, and the idea of the lady of the house is that she need not work if she has a "lady help."

There is no reason to believe that these ladies are not honest in the expression of their opinions. It is consoling, however, to assure ourselves as Canadians that they were judging by a few scattered examples, and forming their impressions from isolated instances. Yet the presence of so much smoke argues the existence of some fire, and investigation rather than consolation may be what is needed. And though acknowledgement of our shortcomings to outsiders can hardly be expected, a severe inspection of them by ourselves is in order. If there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark" with regard to our social condition we ought to know it.

Some of the charges brought against us can scarcely with justice be laid to our account. For instance, it is easier and much less costly to obtain lands and homes in the new West now than it will be twenty years from now. Part of the cost is paid not in money, but in loneliness and lack of religious and social privileges for a few years. People who are not willing to pay the price should not come. Those "refined and educated" natures that want some one else to do the hard pioneer work in a new country and then reap the benefit are called by harsher adjectives in this country. As for "mental starvation"—there is little need for that, even if the owner of the mind cannot always get a daily paper telling him of the latest railway wreck or lynching. There are not many places in Canada that are beyond the reach of books, magazines and the weekly newspaper.

The other charge that the people of Canada are unsympathetic and inconsiderate is more serious, because, if we are, we can help it, and we ought to help it. The most careful consideration and sincerest sympathy should be extended to the strangers within our gates to whom everything is new and bewildering—climate, methods of work, manners and laws. If we are lacking in these it is because Mammon has blinded our eyes and hardened our hearts. The desire for wealth and the incessant rush to obtain it lies at the root of whatever selfishness and indifference has grown upon Americans. Industrial opportunity and prosperity is not an unadulterated blessing for it leads to that lack of sympathy and consideration of which the feminine critics complain.

At Eton near Northampton, England, is still to be seen the historical sign of "Ye World's End," which is said to have been painted by the great painter and presented to mine host of the inn as a mark of skill as a brewer of ye

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from issue of November 21.)

Past the group of Dalesmen and on all sides was a mass of bobbing heads—Scots, Northerners, Yorkshiremen, Taffies. To right and left a long array of carriages and carts, ranging from the squire's quiet landau and Viscount Birdsaye's gorgeous barouche to Liz Burton's three-legged moke-cart with little Mrs. Burton, the twins, young Jake (who should have walked), and Monkey (ditto) packed away inside. Beyond the Silver Lea the gaunt Scaur raised its craggy peak, and the Pass, trending along its side, shone white in the sunshine.

At the back of the carriages were booths, cocoanut-shies, Aunt Sallies, shows, book-makers' stools, and all the panoply of such a meeting. Here Master Launcelot Bilks and Jacky Sylvester were fighting; Cyril Gilbraith was offering to take on the boxing man; Long Kirby was snapping up the odds against Red Wull; and Liz Burton and young Ned Hoppin were being photographed together, while Melia Ross in the background was pretending she didn't care.

On the far bank of the stream was a little bevy of men and dogs, observed by all.

The Juvenile Stakes had been run and won; Londesley's Lassie had carried off the Locals; and the fighting for the Shepherd's Trophy was about to begin.

"Yo're not lookin' at me noo," whispered Maggie to the silent boy by her side.

"Nay; nor niver don't wush to agin," David answered roughly. His gaze was directed over the array of heads in front to where, beyond the Silver Lea, a group of shepherds and their dogs was clustered. While standing apart from the rest, in characteristic isolation, was the bent figure of his father, and beside him the Tailless Tyke.

"Does't o not want yo' feyther to win?" asked Maggie softly, following his gaze.

"I'm prayin' he'll be beat," the boy answered moodily.

"Eh, Davie, hoo can ye?" cried the girl, shocked.

"It's easy to say, 'Eh, David,'" he snapped. "But if yo' lived along o' them two"—he nodded toward the stream—"appen yo'd understand a bit. 'Eh, David,' indeed! I never did!"

"I know it lad," she said tenderly; and he was appeased.

"He'd give his right hand for his bless'd Wullie to win; I'd give me right arm to see him beat. . . . And oor Bob there all the while,"—he nodded to the far west of the line, where stood James Moore and Owd Bob, with Parson Leggy and the Squire.

When at length Red Wull came out to run his course, he worked with the savage dash that always characterised him. His method was his own; but the work was admirably done.

"Keeps right on the back of his sheep," said the parson, watching intently. "Strange thing they don't break!" But they didn't. There was no waiting, no coaxing; it was drive and devilry all through. He brought his sheep along at a terrific rate, never missing a turn, never faltering, never running out. And the crowd applauded, for the crowd loves a dashing display. While little M'Adam, hopping agilely about, his face ablaze with excitement, handled dog and sheep with a masterly precision that compelled the admiration even of his enemies.

"M'Adam wins!" roared the book-maker. "Twelve to one agin the field!"

"He wins, dang him!" said David.

"Wull wins!" said the parson, shutting his lips.

"And deserves too!" said James Moore.

"Wull wins!" softly cried the crowd.

"We don't!" said Sam'l gloomily.

And in the end Red Wull did win; and there were none save Tammas, the hert, and Long Kirby, who had lost a good deal of his wife's money and a bit of his own, to challenge the justice of the verdict.

The win had but a chilling reception.

At first there was faint cheering but it sounded like the echo of an echo, and soon died in inanition. To get up an ovation, there must be money at the back, or a few roaring fanatics to lead the dance. Here there was neither; ugly stories, disparaging remarks, on every hand. And the hundreds who did not know took their tone, as always from those who said they did.

M'Adam could not but remark the absence of enthusiasm as he pushed up through the throng toward the committee tent. No single voice hailed him victor; no friendly hand smote its congratulations. Broad backs were turned; contemptuous glances levelled; spiteful remarks shot. Only the foreign element looked curiously at the little bent figure with the glowing face, and shrank back at the size and savage aspect of the great dog at his heels.

But what cared he? His Wullie was acknowledged champion, the best sheep-dog of the year; and the little man was happy. They could turn their backs on him; but they could not alter that and he could afford to be indifferent. "They dinna like it, lad—he! he! But they'll e'en ha' to thole it. We've won it, Wullie—won it fair."

He elbowed through the press, making for the rope-guarded enclosure in front of the committee tent, round which the people were now packing. In the door of the tent stood the secretary, various stewards, and members of the committee. In front, alone in the roped-off space, was Lady Eleanor, fragile, dainty, graceful, waiting with a smile upon her face to receive the winner. And on a table beside her, naked and dignified, the Shepherd's Trophy.

There it stood, kingly and impressive; its fair white sides inscribed with many names; cradled in three shepherds' crooks; and no the top, as if to guard the Cup's contents, an exquisitely carved collie's head. The Shepherd's Trophy, the goal of his life's race, and many another man's.

He climbed over the rope, followed by Red Wull, and took off his hat with almost courtly deference to the fair lady before him.

As he walked up to the table on which the Cup stood, a shrill voice, easily recognizable, broke the silence.

"You'd like it better if 'twas full and yo' could swim in it, you and yer Wullie," it called. Whereat the crowd giggled, and Lady Eleanor looked indignant.

The little man turned.

"I'll mind drink yer health, Mr. Thornton, never fear, though I ken ye'd prefera to drink yer ain," he said. At which the crowd giggled afresh; and a gray head at the back, which had hoped itself unrecognized, disappeared suddenly.

The little man stood there in the stillness, sourly smiling, his face still wet from his exertions; while the Tailless Tyke at his side fronted defiantly the serried ring of onlookers, a white fence of teeth faintly visible between his lips.

Lady Eleanor looked uneasy. Usually the lucky winner was unable to hear her little speech, as she gave the cup away, so deafening was the applause. Now there was utter silence. She glanced up at the crowd, but there was no response to her unspoken appeal in that forest of hostile faces. And her gentle heart bled for the forlorn little man before her. To make it up she smiled on him so sweetly as to more than compensate him.

"I'm sure you deserve your success Mr. M'Adam," she said. "You and Red Wull there worked splendidly—everybody says so."

"I've heard naethin' o't," the little man answered dryly. At which some one in the crowd sniggered.

"And we all know what a grand dog he is; though"—with a reproving smile as she glanced at Red Wull's square, truncated, stern—"he's not very polite."

(Continued on page 1848.)

The Literary Society

THE LITERARY SOCIETY RE-APPEARS.

The threshing is the grand climax to the summer's work. "Early to bed and early to rise" has been the motto of the season, and there has been no breathing space in the busy days. Has everybody got health, wealth and wisdom out of adherence to the principle of early rising and retiring? Any way, whatever the results of the summer's work, the rush of it is over and there is time to think of something beyond one's physical necessities. As an introduction to the Society's columns for this winter, we are giving in this issue a few of the ideas and suggestion offered by members for the successful carrying-on of our winter's work. Next week we hope to have a feast of good things provided as a result of these suggestions from which every one can select something that suits his taste. These columns are free to every subscriber of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to discuss, criticize, or present any idea or subject. You are all heartily welcome.

LIKED THE QUOTATIONS.

"Shall we drop the literary talks and contests?" My sentiments are against it for they are very helpful and instructive to the wife and mother. "How best can we revive the interest?" I have thought of this question and fully realize how difficult the problem is. Your work so far has been very creditable. I feel, not having any experience in exactly this line before, that I am unable to offer any valuable suggestions, but you shall have my support if subjects appear such that I feel I have time and ability to write upon. I very much enjoyed the quotations that appeared some time ago and hunting up the authors of them.

LIBBIE W. HENINGER.

LIKES DISCUSSIONS BEST.

I found the contests very much like angels' visits, "few and far between" and, barring the first one, not absorbingly interesting. Owing to the rush of work on the farm, the contests have been a negligible quantity throughout the summer season. The question sought to be answered is, Shall they remain dropped? I would say yes, and that discussions be introduced for a change. Arrangements should be made with a member to prepare a short article on some live topic, relating to farm or home life, to be published the first number of each month, the subject to remain open the balance of the month for discussion from the other members. If the topics were well chosen and the right parties selected to lead off, I believe they could be made both interesting and instructive to the members, as well as readable to the average subscriber. Whatever you decide upon you may depend upon my help to the extent of my ability. Of course there would have to be rules laid down for the guidance of all the members. That work would devolve upon yourself.

A. W. McCLURE.

MANY HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

First of all I think it would be a good idea to have a President, the Editor of the page would make a good one. A secretary would be a good thing, as it would make it like an ordinary society. Don't you think that if two or three persons were appointed to write an article for the paper every issue, no matter how small, it would work well? Or if that would not do take turn about, so that one person would have to write every month? I think it would create an interest in the page; the people would be wanting to look at it first thing, (the way I do). Also I think the Literary Society would increase the subscription to the paper. I know quite a few people (non-subscribers) who are quite interested in the Society.

I have been thinking it would be a good idea to get up a debate say on, "Which has the most influence over the mind of man, gold or woman. Let the men contestants take one side and the ladies the other, and see which side is the strongest. Don't you think it would be a good thing to let each side have two papers for the one subject, say the men wrote first, then ladies, then men, and then ladies, or vice-versa? So I think by the time it would be finished the subject would be pretty well explained.

I think that each member should try and get a new subscriber for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, it would increase the circulation and strengthen the society. It would also spread the work among young people who do not know of it. I realize that I can not do much, but anything I can do, I will strain every effort to insure its success.

PEARLE A. STACEY.

WE CAN DEPEND ON THIS MEMBER.

This summer has been for me an exceptionally busy time, a sick neighbor and the rush of preparing meals for the "threshers" in my own and one or two other homes claiming all my attention. No one ought to accuse us members of the Literary Society of being useless bluestocking sort of people, as I have no doubt many of the other ladies have been similarly engaged. Then I know several people who watch the competitions eagerly, although they do not attempt to write themselves. Again, it seemed to me that our members were doing their work sufficiently well to deserve a little space. So we have plenty of reasons for deciding to go on. Besides, how else shall the Literary Society fulfil its early promise of becoming the best in Canada? I look forward to the time when there will be several competitions going on at the same time, some of them sufficiently extended in time so that the readers in Alaska and the Artic Circle generally can get in their papers, and others arranged to suit the impatient ones who are telling us that we are so long about it that they lose their interest.

There are many lonely readers in this country, and only those who have tried it know how the clouds lift when one gets ever so slightly in touch with the brighter spirits, if only through reading what they have written. Dame Durden and her Ingle Nook appeals strongly to the home loving natures. The Literary Society touches a different side of our nature, and appeals to different types of readers, including the stronger sex, who are creeping with their washing machines and coat making and patching into our Ingle Nook.

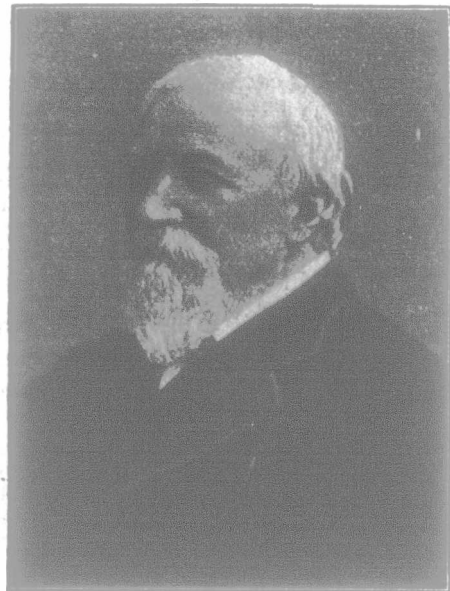
If you will pardon a suggestion of this kind I think small money rewards or prizes would prove an attraction to writers in out of the way places. Also free subscriptions to the paper. It would be a nice way for some people to get it sent to their friends in England or elsewhere. We can't have just what makes real Society meetings so very attractive—the faces and voices, figures and dress of those who attend. Neither can we have a circulation library, or discuss the subject with one another. The essay or letter is a reading out for mental touch where any other kind is out of the question. The difficulty is to choose a subject which all can study. We might fall back on some of the excellent articles on writers etc., given in former copies of the ADVOCATE, with one or two questions thereon suggested by yourself for a topic. The subject of "overworked women" might appeal, though I think that subject belongs to Dame Durden. Many interesting ideas have been thrown out by the editorials in the ADVOCATE lately. We might make use of those, and if any one competition takes well, let that suggest the next as long as the interest is maintained.

M. E.

ROBERT BROWNING.

The following extract from a paper on Robt. Browning read by Mr. Waddington before the Round-up-Club, a literary organization of Calgary, gives to our readers a few touches on the work of the most complex and at the same time one of the most beautiful of English poets: "Our poet startles the reader with his vast thoughts, vague touches of nature, phantoms as it were, of mental effort and exploration which at first sight seem foreign to the sphere of humanity, but which, as he forces his meaning upon our understanding, reveal the glories of a wider and nobler horizon."

"Man, with Browning, was a source of endless study and surmise. His



ROBERT BROWNING.

thoughts, his passions, his motives, his ideals and his morals all come to this wonderful thinker to be analysed and remoulded under his skilful and artistic hand. In this respect of his art Browning seems to bear a close sympathy with Ruskin. Ruskin takes some question in his mind, and arguing fiercely upon one side, convinces us that here we have at least found truth. Turning immediately he pulls his structure to pieces, rebuilds his edifice upon another site and leaves his second effort the equal of his first. Then he retires and the reader is left to make his choice. Browning in the same way shows us the various aspects of his case and we have to decide our own standpoint. In this manner does Browning consistently pursue his way,—compelling us to think and awakening in our minds all latent powers of reason and discrimination. And herein lies Browning's especial value.

"Now with all his lightning-like rapidity of thought, Browning never loses his grip on the sanity of his mind. He endeavors by showing us the complexity of our nature to impress upon us the limit of our individuality. The imagination is too liable to dwell upon the entity of a man. We say to ourselves "I do this, I feel this, I perceive this, as no one has done before me". The pride of intellect rides upon us. We feel more than we are. The body is swallowed up in the mind; the manhood is lost in the assumption of Divinity. Then a start, a quotation, a moment's reflection, and the fabric crumbles. We see ourselves the puny, insignificant creatures of a universal nature. The smallness of our mortality is even bitterly thrust upon us. And, though no writer is more convincingly hopeful, yet he never permits us to neglect the proper consideration of our frailties. It is so in all his work. For the great writers do not affect more than they feel.

"Lastly, let us read our Browning in the quiet hours of solitude. He demands in the same degree as Wordsworth that to understand him, we must light our lamps and seek his meaning, as we would ponder over, 'The stretched metre of an antique song.' It is in the silences that we think. With our fellowmen we are witty, sympathetic, superficial, but rarely thoughtful. Only when alone does the magic of the mind reveal itself—and, alas! to how many of us are these sacred thoughts fugitive and evanescent. We do not care to admit it, but our philosophy is momentary. We think as we act—on impulse. The guidance of our life is left to the circumstance of

the moment—perhaps because we do not trust ourselves sufficiently to place the burden and responsibility of action on the thought that is our own. Browning is not with us in this. He was a man of strong character; steadfast and unwavering throughout, deviating from the hewn paths of his truth, never, even in a little; appealing for no sympathy, seeking no reward; happy in the fulfilment of his fate; and paid in the coin of his own labor.

"To him we owe more than we acknowledge. The message of Carlyle was Work; of Keats, Beauty; of Wordsworth, Peace; of Shelley, Love. But though love is greater than faith, there was something which alone added to these could make them perfect and this message it was Browning's destiny to deliver. That message was Courage! As we read him we cannot fail to be made happy; there are practically no disturbing elements in his work; and we lay down his volume of poems on our table not with the delirium of passion, nor with the strain and disconnectedness of ecstasy,—but with the perfection of content.

"And so I love the poet, for his is that,
Which brings to tired hearts one hour of rest."

UNCLE'S CHRISTMAS STORY.

You want a story, chickens mine,—
a tale that must be true!
A tale of little children,—with a
Christmas flavor too?
My poor old brain will reel, I fear,
attempting deeds like this:
You would not like to see, I'm sure,
your uncle crazy, Miss.
You doubt my word—you saucy scamps!
Oh well, oh well, you'll see,
When prowling like a bear, I come, and
eat you up for tea.
"Don't fool so much! Be sensible!"
Come now I do like that;
If I've no sense in my old age, I'll eat
my Sunday hat!

I see there's no escape, so—in the good
old-fashioned way:
Once on a time—far, far from here, and
at a distant day,
I went—a missionary—to preach to
flocks so sparse and thin
It took me weeks to gather half my
congregation in.
My Sabbaths were expended.—nearly
all the livelong day—
In driving to my stations with my
span of ponies gray.
Jehu the son of Nimshi wasn't in it—
not at all,
When I my bronchos speeded like a
north wind in the fall.

A service short I held at ten—then off
to Holland's Bluff
To meet a congregation there of dia-
monds in the rough;
Then on, ten miles, and evening prayer
refreshed the heart like dew,
Sweethearts, a prairie preacher's lot
has compensations too.
Then pastoral calls at distant homes
filled up my busy week;
With here a word,—and there a prayer,
I tried to fitly speak.
I often think of that vast plain, whose
circle made me feel
The centre of the universe, the hub
of all the wheel.

One winter in my visiting (the story's
coming now)
I reached a dreary wind-swept hut,—
a jolly "bow-wow-wow"
Saluted me from friendly throats, while,
tumbling through the snow,
Two little tots came floundering as fast
as they could go,
But firstly let me tell you, dears, the
happy Christmas tide
Was coming soon to glad with gifts the
children far and wide;
Alas! this little prairie home, half-
buried in the snow,
Was poverty's own haunt,—so drear
and bare was it, you know.

But, Oh, how large the kindly hearts
beneath that homestead roof!
How sweet that gentle mother's voice
when raised in soft reproof—
Forgotten the best of little ones a mother
must subdue
When they upon the war-path go—a
desolate land of two!
I courted the doughty braves at last to
sit upon my knee;

And as you stare to-night, you scamps
just so they stared at me,
For stranger-people in that land a
luxury were deemed,
And like a Punch and Judy show to
them I doubtless seemed.
I told them all about the elves and
fairies I had known—
Of Giant-Killers great and tall,—of
Mother Hubbard's bone;
Of wondrous Bean-stalks growing up—
of Jacks so great and wise,
Who climbed those Bean-stalks in a
night—right up into the skies.
I told them all the tales I knew,—and
last the Bethlehem Star—
And how the wandering shepherds
heard the songs of heaven afar;
But when their sleepy eyelids fell,
beneath the dustman's arts,
We knelt—a humble roof-tree sheltering
happy, peaceful hearts.

Before the dawn I wakened, hearing
voices in the night,
My little friends were talking fast, but
hidden from my sight—
Not far from where I rested,—raising
cautiously my head
And drawing back the drapery, I saw
the moonlight shed
A radiance like silver over two small
saints in white,
Where quaintly kneeling side by side
they prayed with all their might:
"Please God, the preacher man what
comed, said you knew ever-thing,
And ownded all that's in the world—so
please sir won't you bring,
At Christmas time a drum fer Fred,—
fer favver nice mince pies—
A chiny-set fer muver—an' I'd like
a doll what cries;

An him what told us stories here, an's
sleepin' in our bed,
Say, can't you help him so's his hair
won't be so awful red?
Amen," "Hold on a bit," said Fred,
"I want to have a gun,"
The small maid said, "I guess He knows,
oh Freddie, ain't it fun?"
They cuddled down,—the moonlight
fair baptized each golden head;
The preacher man he laughed and
groaned because his hair was red.

I think that's nearly all. Oh, did the
children get their toys?
Dear me, how you do tease,—were ever
seen such girls and boys?
I think perhaps they did, you know,
for when I called once more
The babes came tumbling through the
snow just as they did before;
And I am sure Fred had a drum, and
my sweet maid a doll.
A gift had come for every one—Santa
remembered all.
And about my hair, a funny thing,—
yes, pets, now say good-night,
God answered that in years of pain, by
bleaching it snow white.
—EVELYN GUNNE in *The Silver Trail*

* * *

In a spirit of patriotic lamentation
The New York Haberdasher deploras the
fact that the people of the United
States borrow their fashions from this
country. "It is," says the paper,
"galling to our national pride to have
to admit that we tread on the heels of
England." *The Haberdasher* ought to
cheer up. After all, most of the heels
of England are made in America.—
London Tribune.

THE QUIET HOUR

THE SILENCE OF LOVE.

The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is
mighty; He will save;
He will rejoice over thee with joy; He
will be silent in His love,
He will joy over thee with singing.
—Zeph. iii. 17 (marginal reading).

Strange and often very hard to bear
is the silence of Divine Love. Some-
times, like Elijah, we can hear the still
small Voice speaking to our souls, but
there are dark hours in life when it
seems as though God paid no attention
to our prayers, when we cannot feel
His presence, and there is no outward
sign that the promise, "ask and ye shall
receive," can be depended on. Of

us, and yet it is still held steadily to the
shrinking lips. But such a silence,
though it may be hard to bear, can be
accepted as the silence of love; for pain
and sorrow, if trustfully endured, are
priceless gifts for the refining, beautify-
ing and strengthening of character.
But it is hard to accept our Lord's
strange words: "It is expedient for you
that I go away." It seems as though
it must be better for us to be able always
to realize His presence, and we can
hardly believe that He is silent "in His
love" when He hides His face from us
and all our prayers for light, and earnest
seeking after truth, meet with no re-
sponse. Though Christ—the Holy One
of God—passed sinlessly through that



ARKLEY WIND MILL.

course, this is often our own fault.
God has declared over and over again
that He will not answer the prayers of
those who are not trying to obey His
laws. He has also made the answering
of our prayers largely dependent on
our own faith. But, when a soul is con-
secrated to God's service, and asks
earnestly and faithfully for something
which is plainly according to His will,
only to be met by deep silence, it is very
hard to understand how God can be
silent "in His love." Sometimes we
try to escape from our prayers, plead-
ing that this or that is the reason

darkness, when He cried out in agony.
"My God, My God, why hast Thou
forsaken Me?" still it is not easy to
understand why—

"It is good now and again for you to
be without a taste of God,
That you be not puffed up in days
when all is fair,
And take some pleasure in yourself
that you are what you are not."

Perhaps it may be light for someone
that we are praying for. Surely
our prayers are well-pleasing to Him,
and He is continually making intercession

for us all. Why, then, are they often offered year after year in vain—or apparently in vain? It is mysterious, and yet we may learn to understand something of the mystery, and, for the rest, we can always trust, and grow strong in spirit through continuous trust. In the first place, let us never lose hold of the fact that such loving, faithful prayers are always heard and answered, though we may have to wait a long time before the answer is visible. If you planted a seed deep in the ground, and then prayed that it might take root and grow, the prayer would not be unanswered, even though you might have to wait a long time before the young plant appeared above ground. And the most enduring plants usually grow

and we can only strengthen faith by trusting God in silence and darkness. If we could always see his face, hear His voice and understand His dealings with us, there would be no room for trustful faith. Trust is such a beautiful thing, and surely there is gladness in the thought that God is trusting us to trust Him with a childlike faith that is sweetest when we cannot understand. Christ can rejoice over His Bride, and joy over her with singing, when she trustfully obeys Him in His absence, doing what she knows He would wish her to do, though He may appear to take no notice. Knowing that her Lord has proved His love by dying for her, and is the same LOVE yesterday, to-day and forever, she can read love



A WESTERN MADONNA.

slowly, sending down their roots deep into the ground—visible only to God—before they break through the crust and show themselves to men. And then there is another thing to be considered, a fact which makes the answering of prayer anything but a simple matter. If God gave us our Promised Land without effort on our part, it would be a worthless gift. If He gave us goodness without struggle, we should be willess machines, not human souls. And it is the same with faith, which, though it is a gift of God, is never forced on us. If our Lord had proved His Divinity—as Satan tempted Him to do—by casting himself down from the pinnacle of the Temple, upheld by angel hands, the crowds whose belief in Him would have been thus forced would have gained nothing by such effortless faith. If you, who are pleading day after day that the eyes of a friend may be opened to see Him who is invisible, were given power to work a miracle, and so to convince him of the truth, would you not gladly take advantage of the opportunity? And yet such a forced belief would be utterly worthless, and would only do harm, making real faith more difficult. If God gave us all the temporal gifts we asked for, without effort on our part, the result of such cruel kindness would be to make us more lazy and selfish and unhappy every day. But to give us spiritual gifts too easily would harm us far more. We ask for holiness, and, though it is a gift freely given by God, yet we must make it ours, not only by daily, constant prayer, but also by throwing all our energy into the struggle. We must work out our own salvation, St. Paul says, with fear and trembling, although it is God alone Who inspires us with the will to be holy, and gives us power to grow steadily more and more like Himself. Surely it is in His love that He keeps silence, refusing to change us into perfectly-working machines, incapable of going wrong, even as a father refuses to do all his child's lessons for him. We can only receive the gift of patient endurance our only by a real encounter with suffering,

in His silence as certainly as in His treasured messages. And if we look below the surface, we begin to see how the very silence is a proof of His love, strengthening our weak faith more than continual messages would do. It was when the bride—in the Song of Solomon—found that her beloved had "withdrawn himself" that she sought him persistently, reckless of wounds and insult. It was when she could not find him that she told over and over again his manifold perfections, realizing—as perhaps she would not have done if he had never left her—that he is the chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely. When God is silent because He loves us, very often the very pain of the silence drives us to search diligently for Him. Then, having known the desolation of loneliness, the seeking soul at last finds Him whose very Name is fragrant as ointment poured forth. Though the seeking time may seem long and dreary, there is all the more intensity in the joy of finding: "I found Him whom my soul loveth: I held Him and would not let Him go." It is our bounden duty, as well as our great privilege, to plead earnestly that God will make Himself known to those who are in darkness, and if our prayers are real we must also try to help their fulfillment. But let us keep up hope and courage, though the answer may be delayed, remembering that the very silence is a proof of God's love. One who, like Saul of Tarsus, is really though mistakenly seeking God, may have his eyes opened suddenly to the blinding glory of His face, but a real thirst for God must be aroused before it can be satisfied. Only those who hunger and thirst after His infinite holiness can be filled. The wonderful miracle of the resurrection of Lazarus only made some men more wicked, for they hardened themselves and determined to put him again to death in order to stop Christianity's victorious progress. God loves us and, therefore, instead of blinding us by miracles, He draws us secretly and silently by His marvelous beauty, then we run after Him more



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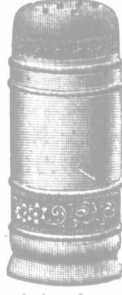
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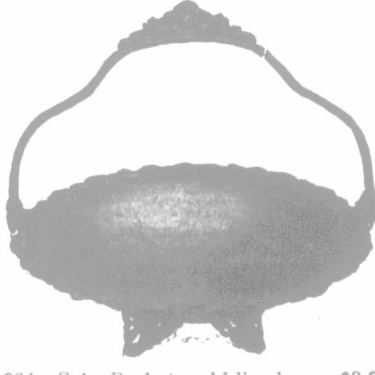
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- 1 Plum Pudding, 2 lbs.
- 1 Package Mince Meat.
- 1 lb. Fancy Table Figs.
- 3 Tins Tomatoes, Peas or Corn.
- 1 lb. New Table Raisins.
- 1 lb. New Mixed Nuts.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- 5 lbs. Table Apples.
- 1 Jar of English Barley Sugar.
- 1 Jar of C. & B. Marmalade.
- 1 lb. French Cream Candy.
- 1 lb. English Fancy Mixed Biscuits.
- 1 Tin Bowlby's Peas, 3 lbs. tin.
- 1 Jar C. & B. Strawberry Jam.
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Hamper No. A54 \$9.50

- 1 Turkey, 8 lbs.
- 2 lbs. Cambridge Sausages.
- 1 lb. Cape Cod Cranberries.
- 1 Pail Wetley's Mince Meat, 7 lbs.
- 1 Plum Pudding, 3 lbs.
- 3 Tins Tomatoes, Corn or Peas.
- 2 lbs. Fancy Table Raisins.
- 1 Jar of Goodwillie's Fruit.
- 1 lb. of Fancy Table Figs.
- 2 lbs. Fancy Mixed Nuts.
- 1 lb. Fancy Mixed Biscuits (English).
- 1 lb. Malaga Grapes.
- 1 lb. French Cream Candy.
- 1 Pot of C. & B. Raspberry Jam.
- 1 lb. Tetley's 40-cent Tea.
- 1 Box of Somebody's Luggage.
- 1 Bottle Finest Old Port.
- 1 Bottle Finest Old Brandy.

Hamper No. A55 \$11.50

- 1 Turkey, 9 lbs.
- 1 Plum Pudding, 2 lbs.
- 2 lbs. Cape Cod Cranberries.
- 1 Pail Wetley's Mince Meat, 7 lbs.
- 2 lbs. Fancy Table Raisins.
- 2 lbs. New Mixed Nuts.
- 1 lb. New Table Figs.
- 5 lbs. Apples.
- 1 Box of Fancy Confectionery.
- 2 Tins Tomatoes, Corn or Peas.
- 1 Dozen Oranges.
- 1 lb. Malaga Grapes.
- 1 Tin Bowlby's Peaches, 3 lbs.
- 1 Tin Bowlby's Peas, 3 lbs.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- 1 Jar McLaren's Cheese.
- 1 lb. Tetley's 50-cent Tea.
- 1 Bottle Finest Hudson's Bay Old Port.
- 1 Bottle Finest Hudson's Bay Old Sherry.
- 1 Bottle Finest Hudson's Bay Old Brandy.
- 1 Bottle Finest Hudson's Bay Old Scotch.
- 1 Bottle Finest Hudson's Bay Old St. Julien Claret.

SPECIAL HAMPERS WINES AND SPIRITS

Hamper No. A71 \$5.00

- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Sherry.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Special Native.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Black Cherry Wine.
- 1 bot. California Zinfandel.

6 bottles.

Hamper No. A72 \$4.00

- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Rye.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Scotch.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Pale Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Sherry.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay St. Julien.

6 bottles.

Hamper No. A73 \$5.50

- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Rye.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Pale Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Tom Gin.
- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay Native Port.
- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay Catawba.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Scotch.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Claret.
- 1 bot. California Wine.

12 bottles.

Hamper No. A74 \$6.50

- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Pale Brandy.
- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Rye.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Tom Gin.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Scotch.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Claret.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Niagara Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Niagara Catawba.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Malt Whiskey.
- 1 bot. Stone's British Wine—Raisin, Elder, Cowslip or Orange.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Demerara Rum.

12 bottles.

Hamper No. A75 \$7.00

- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay Special Highland Scotch.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay 7-year-old Rye.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Pale Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Old Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Old Sherry.
- 6 quarts Budweiser's Lager.

12 bottles.

Hamper No. A76 \$9.00

- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Jamaica Rum.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Special Native.
- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay 5-year-old Rye.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Scotch.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Malt Whiskey.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Sherry.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay St. Julien Claret.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Irish Whisky.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Pale or Dark Brandy.

12 bottles.

Hamper No. A77 \$11.00

- 1 Quart Bottle Champagne.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Pale Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Holland Gin.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Old Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Old Sherry.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Jamaica Rum.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay "F.O.B." Scotch Whisky.
- 2 bot. Hudson's Bay 7-year-old Rye Whisky.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Club Claret.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Cherry Whisky.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine.

12 bottles.

Hamper No. A78 \$13.00

- 1 quart Pommery.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Old Port.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Old Sherry.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay "F.O.B." Scotch
- 1 bot. Smith & Bruce Sloe Gin.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Irish Whisky.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Booth's Tom Gin.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Cherry Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Pale Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Finest Dark Brandy.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay Old Jamaica Rum.
- 1 bot. Hudson's Bay 7-year old Rye.

12 bottles.

ORDER AS EARLY as you can—we ship to any address. Enclose sufficient money to prepay if hamper is intended as a present. Balance of money left, after paying the charges, will be returned to you.

eagerly as desire is roused by denial, that so the delight of finding Him may be a true and lasting joy.

And I think that God's silence makes us listen more carefully for His voice—when we have heard that voice sometimes. If we could always feel the sweetness of His presence, we might not watch or listen so attentively as when we are afraid we may, by a moment's carelessness, miss the revelation He intends for us. It was good for the disciples to see their Master's glory on the mountain, but St. Peter was mistaken in thinking it would be good for them to stay there all the time. We cannot see the shining Vision of our Master's face, nor always hear the Voice from the cloud, which proclaims Him to be Divine, but we can always bear about with us the inspiring memory of such occasional revelations, and—just because they don't come very often—we learn to value them more and watch more eagerly for them.

The revelation of God can only come

If you are in the darkness of doubt look at St. Thomas and learn of him. For one terrible week he believed that the Light of the world had been extinguished, but why was he kept in darkness longer than the rest? Was it not his own fault? Study the record, and you will see that when the others were gathered together he stayed away. That first Easter Day, when the Lord appeared to the ten Apostles, he missed the revelation by absenting himself from public worship. The next Sunday he joined the little band of worshippers—doubter though he was—and his doubts were cleared away. If you don't hear the voice of God, it may be because you don't go where you are likely to hear it—you don't go to church, don't study your Bible, never try to pray, never read what others—others who have heard His voice in their souls—can tell you. God loves you too well to force conviction on you. He wants to win your love, and love can never be forced. Our life here is no child's



WORSHIPPERS AT THE SHRINE.

from Himself, as our Lord says: "No man can come to Me, except the Father which hath sent Me draw him." The risen Jesus "showed Himself" over and over again, but only when He chose, and only to "the disciples." Even they could not see Him whenever they wished. Though a seeking soul is sure to find Him, it is because God loves first, and delights to manifest Himself as soon as there is room made for Him in the heart. If we open the door, it is because He has long been knocking, saying, "Open to Me." He came down to live with us on earth that we might be drawn by love to live with Him in heaven.

Then what a world of living trust and sympathy is sometimes conveyed by silence. Some people can only understand our thoughts and feelings when we explain them—or try to explain them—in words. And such people never really understand us at all. But there are friends who, because they are perfectly in touch with us, do not need to speak. And it may be possible to walk with God in such a wonderful fellowship that our hearts burn within us, not only while He talks with us by the way, but also when He calls out our strongest trust by His silence. We may know He is beside us when we cannot feel His hand nor see His face. And if the path is often dark and difficult, the view will be all the grander when we climb above the clouds and can lift up our eyes to the glory still to be revealed.

"The more of doubt, the stronger faith, I say, If faith overcomes doubt. How I know it does? By life and man's free will, God gave for that! To mould life as we choose it, shows our choice: That's our one act, the previous work of His own."

play. Just because the following of Christ is the one thing in this world worth living for, it is, as Browning says, very hard for you and me to be a Christian.

"With even the moderate success Which commonly repays our strife To carry out the aims of life.

"Then, what if it be God's intent That labor to this one result Shall seem unduly difficult? Ah, that's a question in the dark; And the sole thing that I remark Upon the difficulty, this: We do not see it where it is, At the beginning of the race; As we proceed, it shifts its place, And where we looked for palms to fall, We find the tug's to come,—that's all."

If you want an easy comfortable existence—Don't choose Christ's service. HOPE.

Mark Twain was talking of war and of the hardships and privations of sieges. "A Frenchman," he said, "called one day on a woman who had two dogs. They were ugly little brutes and when they came near him the man pushed them out of the way with his foot.

"I perceive, sir," said the woman, coldly, "that you are not very fond of dogs."

"The man started in surprise. 'I'm not fond of dogs!' he exclaimed. 'Why, madam, I ate more than twenty of them during the siege of Paris.'"

"I can't make any thing out of that case," began the young doctor.

"What?" exclaimed his wife. "I don't be scared. I mean I don't understand it. Of course I'm making money out of it!"—Philadelphia Press.

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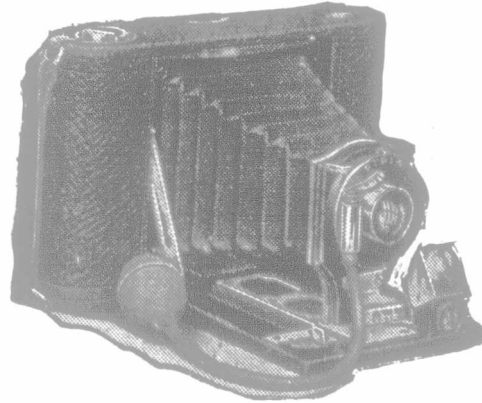


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Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.
All you need to do is to write for a free book of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write today for my free treatment.
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NOTICE FOREST TREE PLANTING

OVER 7,000,000 forest trees have been sent out within the past five years by the Department of the Interior to farmers on the prairie and planted according to instructions. Of these over 85 per cent. are living now.
The Department is prepared to further assist settlers in this work, but in order to do so it is necessary that application should be sent to the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa, as soon as possible by those desiring to have their land examined next season.
These applications will receive attention according to the date of their receipt, and all applications for inspection next year must be in by March 1st 1907.
Simply write a few lines without delay, stating that you wish to make application for trees, and giving your name and post office address; and regular forms of application will be sent you.
For further information apply to the undersigned at Ottawa.
E. STEWART,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Department of the Interior,
Forestry Branch, Ottawa,
November 10, 1906.

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A record of successful cures of people from every part of the Union and in every situation, about the body contained in a valuable free book, which will be sent to those interested. Write to-day. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Dear Boys and Girls:—Before we have a few more hints for Christmas I want to remind the new members of one or two rules in writing to the Children's Corner. Remember, to write only on *one* side of the paper. Be sure to put a two-cent stamp on your letter. Put numbers in words not figures and do not put the short form for "and". Give your name and address plainly. Make your letters as interesting as possible, and try not to have them like the other members'. Can you remember all that?

If your father shaves or you have a grown-up brother who does, why not make

A BALLOF SHAVING PAPER?

Get half-a dozen sheets of white tissue paper and the same number of yellow. They will cost you ten cents. Then get a yard of yellow baby ribbon which will cost not more than five cents. Cut your paper into squares about five inches to the side. Fold each square once across each way into quarters. Then with a needle and strong double white cotton, thread the papers on the string by putting the needle through the corner that marks the middle of the square, about a quarter of an inch down. Take a white paper then a yellow, then another white and so on until all are strung. Then push them as close together as possible on the string and tie the two ends tightly together. This will form the ball. Slip the ribbon through the string and tie its ends in a pretty bow so that the ball can be hung up by it. Then a paper can be pulled off every time one is needed.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

THREE DOLLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would get Mamma to write to you for I cannot write very plainly. We have two dogs and only one cat and three dolls. This is my first letter to you. I like to get Mamma to read them to me. I wish that I could see Cousin Dorothy's picture. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we like it very much.
KATHALEEN FREELOVE.

THRESHING ALL DONE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I have two sisters and four brothers. We drive to school every morning. The school is a mile and a half from our place. My brother and two sisters and myself go to school. I am in fifth grade. We have finished threshing. My father has a half section of land.
(Age 13 yrs.) JOHNINA JOHNSON.

STARTED MUSIC LESSONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Every week I take much pleasure in reading the letters in the Children's Corner. This is my first letter to it. I have three sisters and two brothers, two of my sisters are teaching school. We have a dog named Collie we got him when he was a little pup
I go a mile to school and am in grade VI. I have a brother and sister going to school too. My sister and I have started to take music lessons in Brandon from Miss K., we have taken three lessons.

We live six miles north-west of town. Last summer we built a large brick house and have been in it for a year.
RUTH KILFOYLE.

A NIECE NAMED DOROTHY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I was looking through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I saw the Children's Corner. I found it very interesting to read, so I thought I would write a letter to you too. Our farm is one and a half miles straight south from Red Deer Lake. I have to go one mile to school and I'm going to school every day. I've just reached the third reader now. We

have six large working horses and my brother has a pony and we also have quite a number of colts. I have five brothers and two sisters. Both my sisters are married, but none of my brothers. I have a niece who has the same name as you have. I saw so many nice letters in the Children's Corner but I suppose mine isn't so good because I'm not used to writing many letters, but I will try my best. Well I guess I will leave some room for some more to put their letters in.
(Age 12 yrs.) ELLEN JOHNSON.

[It is a fine letter and very nicely written. I wish all the girls and boys would send in as neat a page. C. D.]

A CANADIAN YANKEE BOY.

Dear Editor of the Children's Page:—I'm a little Yankee boy ten years old, I came from Illinois not far from Chicago. We like our new home. I have two sisters and we all go to school, though we have to walk three miles. We have a few chickens, cows, horses and a pig. We have a good home-stead twenty-two miles from town. Weyburn is a nice town growing very fast. It is only six years old and yet has a thousand inhabitants. We raise vegetables and small grain. I read the children's page and like it very much. I will close wishing you good luck.
EMORY STEARNS.

GOING FOR THE COWS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to the Children's Corner and I would like to see it in print. I have two cats and five kittens, and two dogs. The dogs' names are Budge and Collie. We have six horses, thirty cattle, and forty-three sheep. We have fifty pigs. We have sixty hens and about forty chickens, I have one brother and two sisters. I am going to school and I am in the third book. I have a little pony and go about a mile and a half after the cows in the summer time.
(Age 10 yrs.) CLAUDE GROGAN.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write to the Children's Corner as I enjoy reading the letters written by other boys and girls in it very much. I live in St. Andrews fourteen miles from Winnipeg; it is becoming quite city like, as we have the electric car running about six times daily between here and the city, also a daily mail. There are locks being built on the river below here about three miles. I walk one mile every day to school. I am in grade three. I have two sisters, one fifteen years old going to school in Winnipeg and one little one three years old. I like the farm very much. I have six pigeons, fifteen rabbits and one dog. My father has eleven horses, forty-five head of cattle, also pigs and hens.

I am fond of reading. This is my first letter to the ADVOCATE but I hope to write to it again.
(Age 9 yrs.) CLIFFORD F. SCOTT.

[Write some time soon and tell us about the books you have read and what you like or dislike about them, will you? C. D.]

LIVE PETS INSTEAD OF DOLLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I love to read the Children's Corner. My mother has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and likes it very much. I have seven sisters. My sister and I go to school, I am in the third reader and I like to go to school very much. We have three tame birds, and three pet rabbits. I have a dog I call him Dash. I have two dolls but do not play with them for fear they will break. My sisters are learning to play the organ.
ESTHER E. GARRET.

STUDIES PHYSIOLOGY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for

three years. I like to read the Children's Corner very much and I would like to see this letter in it. We live a mile from school. I go to school nearly every day. I am in the third book, and I take Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic and Physiology. My brother has a half section and has eighteen horses and twenty-one head of cattle.
(Age 10 yrs.) LARK KILFOYLE

CLARK'S

VEAL LOAF



CLARK'S
Ready Lunch
Veal Loaf

made from carefully selected veal, eggs and savoury herbs and then perfectly cooked—most appetizing—can be sliced thin as wafers for sandwiches.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
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Culture on the Farm



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

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

CHRISTMAS IDEAS.

A KEY RACK.

Take a dry cob of corn of medium size and with uniform rows of kernels, and remove two rows. Then with gold paint gild the whole cob. In the space where the kernels were removed put a row of three or four brass hooks. Hang by a loop of yellow ribbon fastened in a bow at each end.

A FASCINATOR.

Your friend in town or village will be charmed with one of these pretty head coverings to wear in place of a hat to concert or party. A yard of white point d'esprit or coarse Russian net, and three ounces of Shetland floss of any pretty shade will make three. For each fascinator take one-third of a yard of the net in width and a yard in length, and draw through the meshes, straight across, a double thread of Shetland floss, not too tight. Then cut the threads half way between each dot. When the whole surface has been covered put an edge all round with the floss in chain stitch or shell design.

DAME DURDEN.

RECIPES.

Nut Wafers.—Work two tablespoons butter to a cream, using if possible a wooden cake-spoon which has the slits.

Add gradually, while beating, a quarter of a cup of granulated sugar and one egg well beaten. Sift together twice half a cup of pastry flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one quarter teaspoon salt, and add to the liquid mixture. Then put into the batter two teaspoons milk, half a cup of finely chopped peanuts or walnuts and half a teaspoon of lemon juice. Drop from a teaspoon on an unbuttered tin sheet, one inch apart, putting half a peanut on top of each. This will make two dozen cookies. Bake in a slow oven for fifteen minutes. These are fine for the children's lunch, as nuts are very nutritious.

Crumb Griddle Cakes.—Brown a cup of fine breadcrumbs in a hot frying-pan with a little butter. Make a batter by adding to the crumbs two tablespoons flour, a saltspoon of salt and one of sugar, a teaspoon of baking powder and milk enough to make a thin batter. Bake on a hot griddle immediately after mixing.

Nut Cocoa Cake.—Cream one cup sugar with two-thirds cup butter and add yolks of three eggs well-beaten. Add little by little alternately one cup of milk and two and one-half cups of flour into which two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder have been sifted. Then stir in the whites of the eggs, beaten until stiff, one-quarter

cup of cocoa and one cup of chopped floured walnuts. Bake in a shallow pan.

HE CALLED ME BY MY NAME.

The children, sons and daughters, grown
All call me "Mother Dear"
I'm "Grandma" to my husband
And the country far and near.
But when, to visit us, to-day
A friend long absent came,
The tears welled up in my old eyes—
He called me by my name!

"And are you Nellie? Nellie Dean?
The sauciest girl in town;
I can recall like yesterday
Your frills and muslin gown.
Oh, Nell, you were a case," he laughed
With much pretence of blame.
And I? I smiled with quivering lips—
He called me by my name!

Seldom to me the old-time friends
Come knocking at my door;
And later friends, tho' good and true,
Are not like those of yore.
To them I am just "Mrs. Smith,"
An ancient proper dame,
Small wonder that my eyes were wet—
He called me by my name!

—EVELYN GUNNE.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Since you are so kind as to admit everybody to your circle I take it for granted that I am welcome also. May I ask a very few questions? Do you think you could find space in the Ingle Nook to answer them some time or other soon?

Here they are. 1. If an author has a story which he wishes to have published, where should it be sent? 2. Is money ever paid to the author for a good story? 3. If the author submits a story to a journal where it is published as a serial do other journals or newspapers copy, or is the author allowed to sell it a second time after the first has finished with it.

Hoping this will not be too much trouble, I thank you in advance for your kindness. SUNFLOWER.

You are right in taking the welcome for granted, and space for answers to your questions is always at your disposal.

If an author has a story he wishes published he should first have it type-written, then folded (not rolled) and put into a large envelope, enclosing also sufficient stamps to pay return postage in case it should not be accepted. All publishers are on the look-out for good stories, that is stories that will be popular and sell well, and when such come to them, they willingly pay a good price. There are three methods of bringing a book before the public. The author may sell it directly to the publisher for a fixed sum giving up all right to it. Or he may sell to the publisher for a certain sum and royalties, that is a certain percentage on every copy of the book sent out from the publishing house. Or the author may pay the publisher a fixed sum for printing his book, and himself retain the profits or losses of the venture. Where the author retains the right to his book he must have it copyrighted. This can be done by making application to the Copyright Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. There is a very small fee. A copy of the laws governing this process will be sent on receipt of the application.

A magazine or paper will pay an author a certain sum for the "serial rights" of his story. No other journal can copy, and the author cannot give the right to more than one magazine in a country at the same time. It is not often that one journal will wish to publish as a serial a story that has appeared serially in another magazine in the same country. A story is usually run serially first and then appears in book form.

I do not know whether this answer covers all the points about which you wanted information. If there are any other questions you would like to ask, send them on a separate card, answered to the best of my ability. In the way, the author of the first a Canadian publisher.

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that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

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or any Bunch or Swelling caused by Bruise or Inflammation. No blister, no pain, no sore, and it is kept at work until the swelling is removed. It is free.

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The Home Correspondence School

OF CANADA LIMITED

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In connection with the CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE Limited

The Week in Wheat

Thompson, Sons & Co. say the wheat markets have been steady and firm during the past seven days, with a tendency to advance at times, but on any moderate advance there has been free offerings for future delivery and that has prevented any general advance from being established. One of the strongest influences on the market has been the strength of cash wheat and the December delivery in the Minneapolis market. Owing to the scarcity of cars to fetch wheat from the country points the total stocks of wheat in Minneapolis are less than 2,000,000 bus. against 6,000,000 bus. same time last year, although the Minneapolis mills have produced since September 1 1,000,000 barrels less flour than in the same period last year, and stocks instead of increasing as they should do on a good scale at this time of year, have actually been decreasing slightly every week recently. This has caused a keen demand by millers and December shorts for all the wheat arriving at Minneapolis, and that market has been very strong on some days, and it has influenced all American markets more or less, but more especially the western markets of Duluth and Winnipeg. There has been a decline in prices to-day and the week winds up with only fractional changes from a week ago. While the markets have not shown any marked disposition to get away from the present level of prices we would suggest that the statistical position of the World's breadstuffs situation is becoming stronger week by week. At the close of last week the American Visible Supply was only about 5,500,000 bus. larger than a year ago, while at September 1 this year it was 18,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago, and we think that within a few weeks we shall see the aggregate supply becoming less than what it was at the corresponding date last year. We consider this position of the Visible Supply is very much the outcome of the poor car supply over America, but it may be to some extent that the crop in the U. S. is not quite so large as has been generally estimated, and part of the reason may be a disposition on the part of farmers to hold back wheat in hope of higher prices later. At the present date the American Visible Supply is 39,370,000 bus. against 33,744,000 bus. same date last year. Then the falling off in World's shipments which we have mentioned in recent reviews shows another large decrease compared with the quantity for same week last year, the quantities being for last week 10,512,000 bus. and last year 13,680,000 bus. a difference of 3,168,000 bus. This is resulting in a decrease in the aggregate quantity on ocean passage which now stands at 29,016,000 bus. or 2,280,000 bus. less than a year ago, and there seems certain prospect of the decrease in quantity continuing for some time, because last year the World's shipments were averaging over 13,000,000 bus. per week up to the third week in December, and they are not likely to be anything like that this year. At the present juncture it becomes more and more evident that the future course of the markets is depending on the outcome of the Argentine crop. Up to the present time reports as to the weather in that country and the prospect for the crop continue of a mixed nature. Lately there have been further reports of cold, wet and unseasonable weather, and we submit that as the crop is, or should be, approaching maturity, at least in the earlier parts of the country, it is not the weather for the best results. The latest estimate of the probable result by one of the recognized authorities is a yield of 130,000,000 bus. compared to the final official estimate of 134,800,000 bus. for last year's crop. Should it turn out no better than this, then it would be a bullish factor on the World's markets because Argentine would not then be able to supply nearly as much for export to Europe as she has done the last few years, except it could be drawn out under the influence of much higher prices than prevail at present.

Trade Notes

WE REGRET TO STATE that the adv. of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was inadvertently left out of our last issue.

IN A LETTER received from the Gibson Mfg. Co. of Port Washington, Wis., manufacturers of high grade gasoline engines of exceptional ability and whose advertisement will be found in our columns, they advise us that they are building a branch plant at Guelph, Ont., to cater for the Canadian trade.

Humorous

AND THAT SETTLED IT.

"If ye please mum," said the ancient hero, in an appealing voice, as he stood at the back door of the cottage on washday, "I've lost my leg—"
 "Well, I ain't got it," snapped the woman fiercely.
 And the door closed with a bang.

WHEN IS WOMAN OLD?

He—"When would you call a woman old?"
 She—"When she no longer takes any interest in clothes."
 He—"Gracious! When she's that way she's dead."

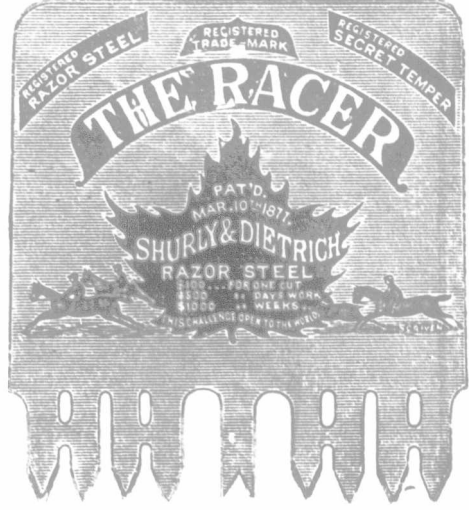
"I tell you, I stand before this painting awed!"
 "No!"
 "Yes, sir. It gives me a new notion of omnipotence."
 "Well, I declare!"
 "Only to think, sir, that the Lord could make a sunset like that if he chose!"

"New York is to have a new automobile speedway."
 "Just for automobiles?"
 "Yes."
 "And nothing to get in the way?"
 "Nothing."
 "Say, wouldn't that be the limit of deadly dullness?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"We had a sensational case of kidnapping in our house lately."
 "You don't tell me! How did it happen?"
 "The baby slept the whole night!"—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald.*

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-cut Saw

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



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

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

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

We are glad to report business prospering and increasing all the time. We are prepared to advance 75% of value your station by registered, insured mail on receipt of bill of lading, balance when sold and out-turns received. Do not sell your wheat at street prices, which are sometimes as much as ten cents below track prices. Be independent enough to ship your own grain and secure the prices paid in the world's market. Every bushel sold below its real value to the Milling and Elevator interests tends to lower the general level of prices and strengthens these interests to stamp out competition. By the action of the Council of the Grain Exchange in rescinding our privileges of trading on even terms with the members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange we are cut off from dealing on even terms with the large milling companies, the large Elevator Companies and the Exporters who are members of that body, but the world's markets are still open to us and we can secure you the top Exchange prices. As we have violated no rule or by-law of the Grain Exchange we consider their action in rescinding our privileges as a tribute to our work on behalf of the farmers, both in keeping up prices and in educating them to become independent shippers. Last year Minneapolis prices were eight cents above ours. This year Winnipeg prices are above theirs. Your consignments of Wheat are the life blood of our business. Keep our veins full of it. We need all our strength that we may better serve your interests as producers. Stay with the Company that was organized to help you.



To cherish and uphold the best traditions of family life has always been the purpose of

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500,000 Bush. of OATS wanted

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"I think you said, 'Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the West?"

"Yeh, boss, that's right."

"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"

"No sah; kalsomining."

Vegetable Soup.—Put two ounces of good beef suet in a frying pan. When hot add half a cup each of chopped carrots and turnips, half a pint of chopped celery, one onion and a quarter teaspoon of red pepper. Stir over the fire until slightly browned then transfer to a saucepan and add a quarter of a cup of rice and two quarts of cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and simmer gently for one hour. Press through a colander. Moisten two tablespoons cornstarch in half a pint of milk. Stir this into the vegetable mixture and bring again to the boiling point. Stir in a teaspoon of salt and a tablespoon of butter.

Gossip

SCOPE OF THE EXEMPTION LAW.

A reader again asks us to print the scope of the exemption law.

The exemptions from seizure are:

(1). The necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and family.

(2). Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of five hundred dollars.

(3). The necessary food for the family of the execution debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.

(4). Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the execution debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirteenth day of April next ensuing.

(5). The harness necessary for three animals, one waggon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill.

(6). The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars, used by the execution debtor in the practice of his trade or profession.

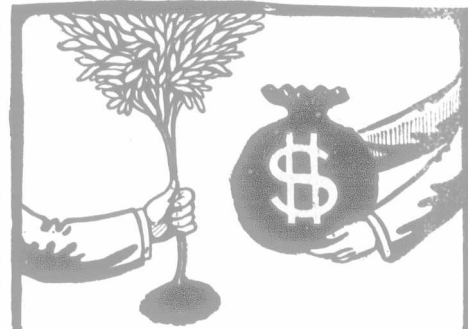
(7). Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.

(8). The homestead, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more the surplus may be sold, subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon.

(9). The house and buildings occupied by the execution debtor, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate, according to the registered plan of the same to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.

A FORESTRY REVIVAL IN BRITAIN.

And now it is John Bull's turn to sit on the anxious seat and brood over the coming of a timber famine, bearing in its train disaster to countless industries. A hundred years ago his government ceased paying any attention to home forests as a source of timber supply. There were almost twenty million acres of waste land in the United Kingdom; which, had they been planted with timber trees—following the example of continental countries, some of which had even earlier discerned the necessity of state forests—would now be furnishing a perennial supply of lumber. But the need was not then felt; and shortly afterward the introduction of steam navigation and iron ships made even the famed British oak obsolete as a necessity for the navy. All sorts of timber could be cheaply imported from abroad. So, while the imports of lumber grew and grew, the local product declined to insignificant quantities. Waste lands were sold and were given to agriculture, and the forests



AGENTS

You can't beat the Nursery Stock proposition when you've a good firm behind you. Pelham Nursery Co.'s reputation does half the selling. Every piece of stock offered is guaranteed hardy and the varieties for Western Canada are all recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms. All kinds of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees—Small Fruits—Forest Seedlings and Seed Potatoes. Government certificate accompanies every shipment. Reliable Agents wanted in all parts of the West—whole or part time—pay weekly—outfit (including handsomely lithographed plate book) Free. Write for particulars

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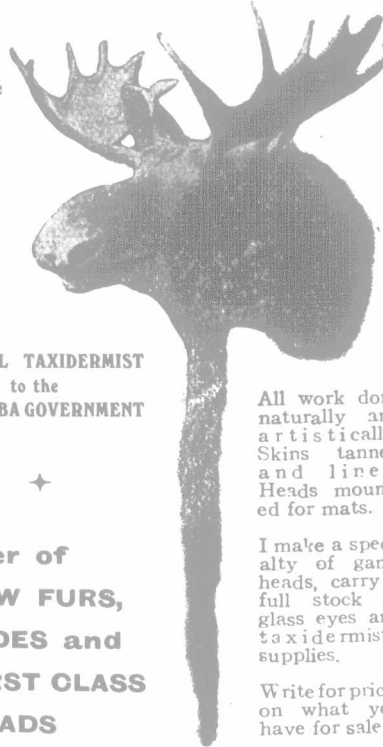
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160 acres of Fruit Land on the Lower Arrow Lakes, 1 1/2 miles from Post Office. Beautiful fruit ranches in immediate neighborhood. Everlasting stream running through the centre of it. Splendid climate. C.P.R. boats running past all winter and summer. Price \$25.00 an acre; 1/4 cash, balance one, two or three years; interest at 6 per cent. For further inquiries write W. R. HOBBS, Jr., care of Consolidated Plate Glass Co., Fort St., Winnipeg, or call on PAUL ANDERS, Shields Post Office, Lower Arrow Lakes, B.C.

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

The Alberta Farmers' Association

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

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

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You "get the jump" on frogs if you use a quick-acting, straight-shooting Stevens Rifle. Its records for accuracy in official tests is unapproached by any other make.

Use a Stevens and get results in frog shooting—the severest test of reliability in firearms. Here is a list that should interest you:

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Little Krag	\$5
Favorite No. 17	\$6

Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage for our FREE CATALOG—it tells all about guns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, sights, targets, reboring old barrels, and a hundred things a sportsman wants to know. For 6 cents in stamps we will mail our artistic tene-color lithograph. It is an attractive hunting scene worthy of space on any wall.

Don't let your dealer get the better of you by passing off some other kind. If he can't supply you, or won't get the style you want, write direct to us.

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

in sterilised soil. It was thus important to take precautions against the contamination of the ground. Unless such precautions were taken, the organism to which death was due might grow and propagate, might lie dormant yet virulent, might be carried by birds or other animals, or might dry and be blown hither and thither by the wind. It mattered not by which or how many of these ways, but as soon as it found a suitable host the disease was reproduced. The living animal suffering from disease was always a source of danger, but surely, when death took place, measures based upon scientific knowledge and sanitary principles should be adopted for the disposal of the carcass, so that the danger would be exterminated, and all possibility of future infection removed. Stockowners in their own interests should take such precautions.

HOW TO AVOID CAR BLOCKADES.

There should be no blame attached to the railway companies for the shortage of cars to remove the wheat from the province this fall. The fine farms of this country are not being properly used or there would be no such outcry against a wheat blockade. If land is to be devoted exclusively to the production of wheat, one of the heaviest commodities of export, and by men who do not own granaries, while the towns, cities and rural districts import poultry, beef, mutton, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, apples and many other things that could be produced at home without difficulty, of course railways will be crowded and railway stock will be the best paying stock in the market. Not only do the people of the prairie want to load their goods on the cars travelling both ways, in a hurry, but they want to get on the cars themselves and go somewhere, when there are any seats in which to ride comfortably.—*Hartney Star.*

AVOID LUNG TROUBLE—Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good Whiskey. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses ever four hours. It is said to break up a cold in 24 hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula was known and generally used, throat, lung and bronchial affections would seldom reach an acute stage. Care should be used in selecting pure ingredients, and to avoid substitution it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly written thereon. Only the cheaper oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea and never effect the desired results.

SHIPPING LIVE STOCK TO THE SHOW.

Car sickness, or shipping sickness, as it is sometimes called, is like the poor, ever present, and is also the dread of many of the new recruits to the herdsman's profession. To the average stockman, the term is meaningless. He has never seen a case, its symptoms are unknown and the results are not of his world. The entire subject might be a myth. Yet if you will attend the next International through the first two or three days the chances are that about nine cattle out of every ten will be suffering from this mythical (?) car sickness or shipping sickness.

The symptoms that concern the herdsman most is a lack of appetite. The cattle will neither eat well nor do well. The visitor strolling through the barns can locate a case by taking note of the droppings. In all such cases the droppings will be so hard that they can be picked up on an ordinary manure fork and carried like chips. They will be so dry that the animal will hardly soil by laying on them. Then watch the animal as it rises to its feet. It will raise its head, curl its tail, drop its back and stretch like a boy with a complicated attack of spring fever. If a thermometer is used, it will be found that there is also just a little fever.

This is car sickness, and as stated about nine cattle out of every ten in the cattle barns will have it more or less, and usually more. Nothing will die from it to be sure, but not a few would-be prize winners will lack about a hundred pounds of doing anything at all while it lasts, will show in bad form and return home a lot lighter than they left.

Those who have not made the trip from cause to effect, usually charge this trouble up to the motion of the cars, and one of the handiest but most improbable of all causes it is. Those hard, dry droppings, that stretch, stretch like a guinea darkey at getting up time in the morning are both symptoms that tell of an idle liver. In the writer's own experience and observation the trouble begins while on the cars, or at once after the ride is over, but the one cause of it all is the water supply. As stated in a former article, cattle watered from a tank or trough at home will refuse water entirely when first offered them in a bucket. They will go on a very short supply of water for days rather than drink their fill from a bucket.

Prevention consists of teaching the cattle at home, long before shipping time to drink from a pail. Also to drink hard water, soft water, creek water or well water, or any other water offered them. Even then they may take offence at some odor or flavor the water may acquire from the barrels, unless a perfectly clean barrel is used to carry the water supply.

For treatment, take along a good supply of cut sheaf oats and feed a double allowance at every meal. One advantage of this feed is that it affords a "double full" that is light to carry. Another is that cut sheaf oats is one of the most laxative of all feeds. It acts both on mastication, and on peristalsis or rumination, and is in every way unsurpassed. Also

Just think of sitting in your own home in the evening, listening to a concert that would cost £20,000 to produce if given by the great artists in person.

Caruso, Eames, Gadski, Scotti, Plancon—the most glorious voices in the whole world—right there in your room to sing at your bidding, and to keep on singing years after the artists are dead. Maud Powell, queen of the violin—Hollman, master of the 'cello—Sousa's and Pryor's Bands—and the great Victor Orchestra—are there waiting to play to you at your touch of the button—to say nothing of quartettes, comic singers, instrumental soloists, minstrel troupes, and other entertainers. Think what a concert you may have for your friends, in your own home, any evening, every evening.

All this is possible only with the wonderful Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone. It is the Victor or Berliner alone that mirrors every note—every tone—every shade of emotion of voice and instrument.

Caruso sings only for the Victor or Berliner. He knows that these wonderful instruments alone will reproduce his voice in all its matchless purity and volume.

Is there anything else you can think of that will give so much enjoyment to every member of the family during the long winter evenings?

What a splendid Christmas gift for any family. Prices \$12.50 to \$110. We are sure you will at least write for our free catalogue of 3,000 records just to see for yourself what splendid things the Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone has in store for you. Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Limited, 417 St Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Trade Note.

THAT FREE BOOK to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE—Hundreds of you have sent in your names for the book which we have promised, and they are coming in still by every mail. The book is not yet ready and in fact it will not be ready for some time. We have met with serious delays, but every ADVOCATE reader who sends in his name and address will receive a book when the book is ready. Those who have already sent in their names we ask to have patience, and those who have not written can do so this week and we will enter their names for a book and the book will be forwarded promptly just as soon as it is printed. Write at once. Our address is, The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.

A Difference Where Difference Counts

NAZALINE is different from other Catarrh Cures, where DIFFERENCE COUNTS. Nazaline is not a powder containing Morphine and Cocaine to clog up the nasal passages, NOR IS IT A STIMULANT, giving only temporary relief. Nazaline does contain the Curative, Healing and Antiseptic properties of Menthol, Thymol, Oil Eucalyptus and White Pine combined with Cold Cream. It clears the Head, Nose and Throat in a few minutes, helps breathing and purifies the air taken into the Lungs. Neglected nasal catarrh causes deafness. Nazaline is easy to apply. Price 25 cents. Ask your Druggist, or send to-day 10 cents in stamps for trial size.

The Keyes Pharmacal Co., Keyes, Manitoba.



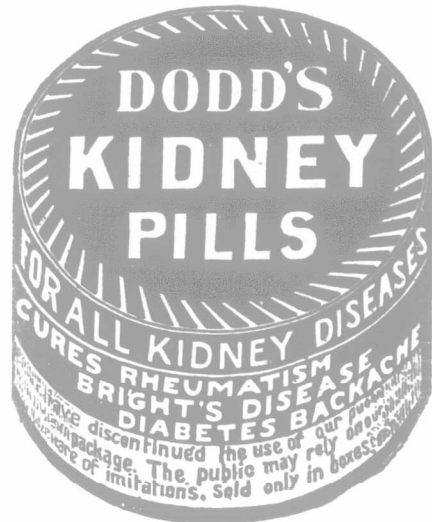
Sewing Machines Free, for 30 days trial. We send out all machines on 30 days free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak wood work, for \$17.50, a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50, machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

feed liberally of roots. Roots lack some of the beneficial effects of cut sheaf oats, but they are peculiarly soothing in their effect on the digestive tract. Other helpful feeds are bran and clover hay and liberal use may be made of both. Of grain—oil meal included—about half of what would be cleaned up ordinarily will suffice.

Timothy should be tabooed. To feed timothy, wheat shorts, or any other binding food is a bid for trouble.

Cattle may be sore inside after a long ride on the cars. If they have been strongly fed on heavy meals, which have been bound in them with timothy hay they are very sure to be sore and most especially so, if they have made the trip on a half allowance of drinking water, not enough water to soften up the mass. But the true cause of all the trouble is simply that the cattle will not drink freely. If the jolting of the cars make them sore, it is because they are out of condition.

Really this jolting is probably beneficial. It has long been known that



horseback riding is an excellent liver tonic. As Dr. Holmes says: "One's liver—in vulgar language, liver—a ponderous organ, goes up and down like a churn dasher amongst the other vital arrangements at every step of a trotting horse." It would seem that if such exercise is good for a sluggish liver of your's or mine, it should also be good for the sluggish bovine liver. Obviously this theory of a sluggish liver and a constipated condition caused by the motion of the cars is of the class termed raw, or half baked.

Water has other duties besides softening up the mass of food and preventing constipation. Water expands the tissue cells and produces the quality termed bloom. Water removes the waste material from the system and prevents rheumatism, dropsical enlargements and a host of kindred ailments. Water makes assimilation possible. Endosmosis and exosmosis are possible with the aid of water only. Finally the man who aspires to succeed with the feed pail would do well to get busy with the water bucket.—FEED Box in Live Stock World.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland naturally is a fishing center, and not till recent years has agriculture been seriously considered; indifference on the part of our people has been the means of retarding farming. The first step taken to promote the industry in Newfoundland was the appointment of an agricultural board about seventeen years ago, the object being to introduce improved stock, seeds and farm implements, to encourage agricultural societies and establish stock or model farms, hold agricultural exhibitions, etc. After their appointment, they imported pure-bred cattle—Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Kerry cattle, which were sold at auction under bonds that the purchaser was to keep them for a term for breeding, and that the Board were to have the option to purchase the male progeny at a price named. As a result, many were provided with a good stock of cattle. The Board next provided a stable where imported stallions and bulls were kept for service. Many improved cattle and horses are now to be found throughout the country. After a short time the Board purchased and distributed to the different districts male animals—bulls, sheep and pigs—for the improvement of stock. This distribution has gone on several years. The animals sent out in this way are under bonds for three years, and in consideration of their keep, the keeper becomes the owner. Some eight years ago the Board established a stock farm, about 40 acres, quite close to the City of St. John's, the stock of animals kept there consisting of Ayrshire, Jersey, Shorthorn and Holstein cattle. German Coach and draft stallions have been selected in England, Scotland and Canada. This farm provides all the feed (but grain) required to feed some fifteen head of cattle kept.

The Board recently closed a most successful exhibition of produce, including grain and vegetables, flowers and poultry. The exhibits in each department, while limited, surprised our visitors, especially those from Britain, the United States and Canada.

His Excellency Sir William McGregor, K.C.M.G., our very popular governor, in his speech at the opening, expressed himself as highly pleased, and stated that the exhibits were equal to many he had seen in some of the great agricultural countries, and complimented the farmers on the splendid result of their industry, and the Board of Agriculture on the great success of the exhibition. Some figures given by His Excellency were a surprise to many, especially to those who have no faith in Newfoundland as an agricultural country. If some of those people who brand Newfoundland as a fog-and-fish country were to see the exhibits at the late exhibition, they would be convinced that we are not behind other countries in agriculture. We hope at future exhibitions to show our live stock, when a still greater surprise will be in store for many.

I feel sure that if the agricultural industry were encouraged as other industries are, in the shape of protection.

(Continued on page 1841.)

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

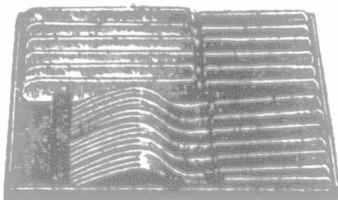
HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

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

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

STANLEY MILLS & CO. LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

"ROGERS BROS. 1847" SILVERWARE



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

PRICE LIST OF

"ROGERS BROS. 1847" SILVERWARE

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

KNIVES

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

FORKS

No. FA 3352—1/2 Doz. Tipped Dessert Forks \$2.75; postage 12c. extra. No. FA 3353—1/2 Doz. Fancy Dessert Forks \$3.00; postage 12c. extra. No. FA 3354—1/2 Doz. Tipped Medium Forks \$3.00; postage 14c. extra. No. FA 3355—1/2 Doz. Fancy Medium Forks \$3.50; postage 14c. extra.

SPOONS

No. FA 3346—1/2 Doz. Tipped Tea Spoons \$1.50; postage 8c. extra. No. FA 3347—1/2 Doz. Fancy Tea Spoons \$1.75; postage 8c. extra. No. FA 3348—1/2 Doz. Tipped Dessert Spoons \$2.75; postage 12c. extra. No. FA 3349—1/2 Doz. Fancy Dessert Spoons \$3.00; postage 12c. extra. No. FA 3350—1/2 Doz. Tipped Table Spoons \$1.50; postage 10c. extra. No. FA 3351—1/2 Doz. Fancy Table Spoons \$1.75; postage 10c. extra.

COMBINATION SETS

No. FA 3358—Combination Set, Racked Box, containing 1/2 Doz. Oval Handled Dessert Forks and 1/2 Doz. Dessert Knives—\$5.00; postage 32c. extra. No. FA 3359—Combination Set, Racked Box, containing 1/2 Doz. Oval Handled Medium size Table Forks and 1/2 Doz. Knives \$5.50; postage 38c. extra.

Address all communications to

STANLEY MILLS & CO. Ltd., HAMILTON, ONT

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD. WINNIPEG

TIME IS THE TEST

of durability in a high-speed machine like the cream separator. No other machine a farmer uses has harder use. Run twice every day, winter and summer, it must not only do thorough work, but to be permanently profitable, it must be durable.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATORS

are built for long service. A solid, low frame encloses entirely all the operating parts, protecting them from dirt and danger of injury. The parts are few, simple and easy to get at. Ball bearings at high speed points, combined with automatic oiling reduce wear as well as insure the easiest operation. Such careful and thorough construction is what enables the U. S. to better

STAND THE TEST

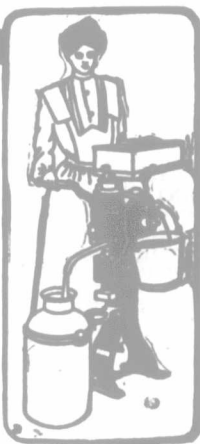
than any other separator. You don't have to buy a new one every year or two. And remember: the U. S. does the cleanest skimming all the time.

Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 110. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Ashura, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 447



Our advertisers are determined to give value.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-31f WANTED—Working foreman on horse ranch. Wages \$50.00; reference required. Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane. 21-11-4t

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

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

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

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

YORKSHIRES—Choice sows bred by Brethour, Burford, Ont., 5 to 7 months old. A few boars fit for service, also pigs two months and older. Toulouse geese, fine large birds, \$2.50 to \$3 each, also Bronze turkeys. Write your wants. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 19-12

FARM FOR SALE or exchange for city property. North half 20-6-18 W 1 Manitoba, splendid for mixed farming. Good water. Soil black loam, half under cultivation—near school. Price \$18.50 per acre. For full particulars write S. S. Casey, Milestone, Sask. 28-11

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 6-12

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

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

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

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS from the noted Rock Ranch, Mexico Missouri, Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons, Rabbits. Stamp for reply. Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alberta. 5-12

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

FOR SALE—A lot of fine cockerels, Buff Rocks, R. C. R. Island Reds, Black Minorcas and Blue Andalusians, also six yearling hens and cock. Black Langshans. South Salt Spring Poultry Yards, B. C. R. P. Edwards, proprietor. 5-12

Breeders' Directory

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

STROMSA 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, Delcaw, Man.

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

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

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Powl and Toulouse geese.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

ALBERTA.

ELBOW RIVER—One blue roan pony mare, unbranded. One sorrel mare, branded reversed E under saddle at left side and H on right jaw. Keys Cullen.

STRATHCONA—Since October, 1905, one horse, sorrel, four legs white to knees and hocks, white face, four years old, unbranded. Jaleb Zelman (S. E. 13-51-25 w. 4).

INNISFREE—Since July 1, last, one broncho horse, black, white star on forehead, hind feet white, about three years old, unbranded. A. R. Densmore (S. E. 30-51-10 w. 4).

SUNNY SLOPE—One brown mare, weight about 1,200 pounds, nine years old, branded W J monogram on left thigh. This animal has been estrak on Kneehill Creek for nearly two years. Wm. H. Shaw, J.P., (20-31-26 w. 4).

BASSAMO—One sorrel saddle horse, blaze on face, left hind foot white to ankle, tail trimmed, has bad saddle galls on back, age about twelve years, branded 3 on right shoulder. Walter G. Tennant.

CARBON—One pinto cayuse, about twelve years old, no visible brand. Apply to Corporal Tucker.

INNISFAIL—One black and one sorrel gelding, branded O bar over on left shoulder. R. A. McKay (36-31-23 w. 4).

MIDNAPORE—Since May last, steer, red, branded reversed L V quarter circle over the L on right ribs. Malcolm McLean.

STETTLER—Since May last, one yearling steer, branded A. H quarter circle over. E. J. Davis (16-39-18 w. 4).

LOCHEND—Since January last, one red and white cow, branded 3 N on left ribs, indistinct brand on left hip, cuts on ears, unbranded yearling steer running with cow. D. W. Skinner (2-28-3 w. 5).

BARDO—One red heifer, white spots on belly, no horns, no visible brand. Gust. Carlson (S. E. 1-4-20-49-18 w. 4).

WETASKIWIN—Red steer, little white on forehead, half of tail white, ring in its nose, about three years old, no visible brand. John E. Sehn (S. W. 1-4-30-47-23 w. 4).

BAWLE—One red steer, horned, about three years old, unbranded. One dark red steer, horned, about three years old, branded W on left hip. One red and white steer, about three years old, unbranded. One red steer, three years old, horned, brand indistinct. One red steer with white spots, dehorned, about three years old, unbranded. Mrs. E. Stresow (S. E. 1-4-14-45-18 w. 4).

WHITEBRUSH—One white horse, 5 years old, reversed inverted P reversed B on left shoulder quarter diamond on right shoulder. Baptiste Bruneau (18-41-20 w. 4).

STAVELEY—Steer, red star on forehead, three years old, no visible brand. D. E. Leader (24-13-25 w. 4).

VEGREVILLE—One red cow, branded 4 lazy S on left side. One brown cow, branded F 2 on left hip. One red steer, two years old, unbranded. One red and white heifer, two years old, unbranded. One red and white heifer, two years old, unbranded. One red and white yearling heifer, unbranded. One brown calf, unbranded. T. Stroh (S. W. 1-4-10-53-14 w. 4).

ENTIRES ESTRAY.

PARTRIDGE HILL—Since June last, one dark red yearling bull, one year old, no visible brand. Peter Rye (13-34-22 w. 4).

VEGREVILLE—One bull, red and white, one year old, unbranded. T. Stroh (S. W. 1-4-10-53-14 w. 4).

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND—Mare, dark brown, weight about 1,600 pounds, branded J B monogram, bar over on right thigh, brown colt at foot. Mare, light iron grey, weight about 1,100 pounds, 5 years old, indistinct brand on left thigh light iron grey foal at foot. J. B. Wasden.

WETASKIWIN—One small bull about one year old, mostly white in body, dark red around neck, white face, short horns, no visible brand. One dark red heifer, lower part of belly all white, small white spot on ribs, dehorned, no visible brand. One black steer, about 2 years old, both hind feet white, no horns, indistinct brand on left hip. One large roan steer, about three years old, horned, left ear cut, no visible brand. A. W. Anderson.

RAYMOND—Since September 3, bay mare, branded X 3 and G H on left shoulder and G H on left thigh. Brown mare, white snip on nose, no other brands or marks. Young colt at foot. And since September 7, bay mare, branded E H bar under right thigh, F on left thigh. Brown horse, branded U inverted U connected by bar on left thigh, blocked brand on right thigh. Since September 29, two bay horses, one year old, branded J over J on left side. One bay work mare, eight years old, 1,400 lbs. lazy K on left shoulder. Since September 30, iron gray mare, 4 years old, branded reversed R round topped T on right thigh, bay foal at foot. Work horse, brown, white hind feet, about 6 years old, branded reversed R and topped T on right thigh. J. B. Wasden.

WETASKIWIN—Since October 5, heifer, dark red, white face and white spots on body, leather strap on neck, left ear cut, no visible brand and one red heifer calf, star on forehead.

I Can Cure Your Rupture



Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why. 15 DAYS' TRIAL.

TREATMENT FREE To cure your rupture you need a truss which will hold your rupture securely, and a good treatment that will close the rupture opening, while the rupture is being held back. Now, is your truss good? Does it always hold the rupture back?

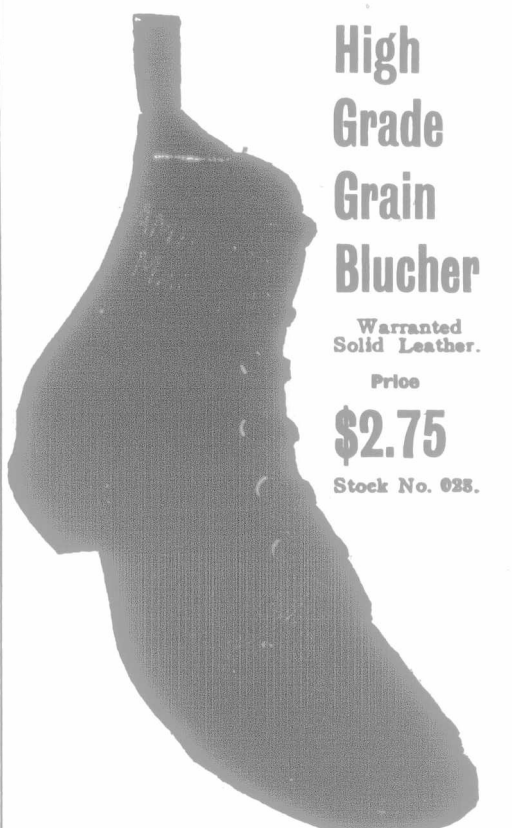
If it does not, why not? Just because the pad is not the proper one to retain the rupture.

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

My Inflatable Truss does exactly the same thing. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening. It covers the opening and fills it. My Inflatable Pad works just like your finger does. Therefore it is a good truss, the one that holds rupture securely, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this truss from any one else, because it is my patent. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U.S.A. on June 23, 1903. I employ no agents or drug stores.

Trusses for my Canadian patrons are manufactured in Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients. When used in connection with my Fibro Plastic treatment, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rupture.

Yes, my patented Inflatable Truss and Fibro Plastic treatment accomplish this. I have done so in hundreds of cases. I can do so in yours. I know I can. Write me today for my 64-page booklet giving further details, and my 15 days' trial treatment, which will send you absolutely free of charge. Address: IGNATZ MAYER, M. D., 2011-19 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. or Drawer 117 (A), Windsor, Ont.



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price

\$2.75

Stock No. 028.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write

E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. m. If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

spots on body, leather strap on neck, left ear cut and red heifer calf, small white spots on body, cut in left ear, unbranded. A. W. Anderson

LOST.

CAMROSE—Strayed from (Se. 10-47-10 w. 4), on July 22 last, black stallion, a few white hairs on forehead, and small lump on left side of left fore leg below knee, had a strap and piece of chain on front foot, four years old, weight 1,300 pounds, unbranded. One grey gelding, white face and small enlargement on left side of under jaw in mouth, had shoes on front feet weight 1,350 pounds, six years old, unbranded. One brown gelding 7 years old, branded R on right shoulder. All are work horses. \$25 reward offered for information leading to recovery. Harvey S. Denison.

VERMILION—Two bay horses, six and seven years, branded H. H. monogram on left shoulder and spotted same on left thigh. yearling bay filly at foot. One bay horse, branded bar over reversed inverted F over F over lazy F on right shoulder. One sorrel mare, white stripe down face, branded bar over L on left shoulder and another indistinct brand, with yearling bay stallion at foot. All horses, excepting colts, weigh from ten to eleven hundred. Ten dollars per head reward for information leading to recovery. R. E. McCormick.

LEAVINGS—Since September 20, one dark bay stallion, 2 years old, branded O, S connected by bar on neck, branded O on left hip, little white on one hind foot, three years old, branded lazy L and lazy J connected by bar on left side and lazy E H on right thigh. Fifteen dollars reward for information leading to recovery. G. W. Washam.

COOKING LAKE—Since May 23, buckskin mare, about 3 years, dark legs, with halter on and red spots on body, white feet, branded P on left side, 200 dollars reward offered for information leading to recovery. Peter Anderson.

WETASKIWIN—Since May 1, one bay horse, branded X 3 and G H on left shoulder and G H on left hip. Any one who has information leading to her recovery will be rewarded. W. J. Bates.

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Are a True Heart Tonic, Nerve Food and Blood Enricher.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

tion or bounties, in a very short time

Only within the last few years has the duty on agricultural implements been removed, and, as a result, farmers are introducing machines on their farms, which are a great saving of labor.

AVERAGE YIELD OF OATS AND DAYS MATURING FOR SIX YEARS AT BRANDON.

Table with 4 columns: Variety, Days Maturing, Character, Yield per ac. (Straw, Bus, lbs.)

In this table 20 bus. per acre for 1906 were added to Daubeney to allow for damage by birds.

Notes: (a) Originated on the Experimental Farm.

(b) Black Oats, (a) 5 years only, (b) 4 years only, (c) 3 years only, (d) 1 year only.

In studying the strength or weakness of the straw it should be noted that these oats were grown on summer fallow, not because this is the wisest farming, but because it is the only way in which the different varieties can be kept pure for seed.

A STORY ANENT HORSEBREEDING TROUBLES.

Looker-On in the Mark Lane Express states the following:

"Some sixteen years ago the well-known Hackney breeder, Mr. J. Makeague, sent a mare heavy in foal to Mr. William Flanders, of Mepal, Isle of Ely, to be mated with Reality after she foaled. In due time she foaled a filly foal to Lord Derby II., and a fine strong, healthy filly she was.

"But the most curious thing has yet to be told. At the end of two or three days the mare's milk 'came,' and of course as soon as she gave signs of milk the foal was put to her. Unfortunately however, the milk seems to have been tainted—at any rate, the foal sickened and got into a very weak state, and was very like dying.

"A question which presents itself to me is that there is very likely always a great risk when a mare's milk is late in coming. Mr. Makeague in the account he gives, says the mare's milk was tainted, and perhaps it was, though perhaps it was not necessary for the



SMYTH, HARDY & CO., of Calgary,

Handle all kinds of power for FARM AND RANCH PURPOSES.

Write them for catalogues and prices of Canadian Airmotors and Gasoline Engines

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO Capital (Paid-up) \$4,280,000 Reserve Fund \$4,280,000

D. R. WILKIE, President and Gen'l Manager. HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.

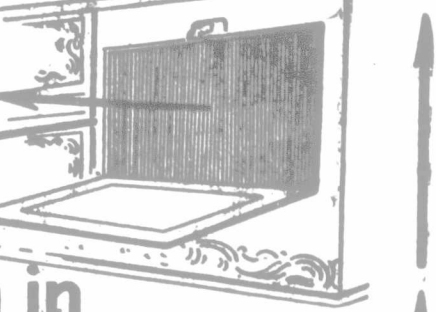
AGENTS GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, Head Office, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

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M'Clary's



The oven in the Kootenay Steel Range is ventilated

Kootenay Range

London-Toronto-Montreal Winnipeg-Vancouver-St. John, N.B.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

You see I make Washing Machines—the '1900 Junior' Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But, I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

Now I know what our '1900 Junior' Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our '1900 Junior' Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the '1900 Junior' Washer saves every week, for 10 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my '1900 Junior' Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll 'make good' the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person, a '1900 Junior' Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the '1900 Junior' Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the '1900 Junior' Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—J.O.P. Back, Manager '1900' Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

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

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

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

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

milk to be tainted for the food to be affected. My own experience with brood mares has always been that there is a good supply of milk from the first. I do not remember a single instance of a mare of my own, or of a mare coming immediately under my notice, in which the supply of milk from the moment of foaling was not normal. But, however carefully a foal might have been fed, is it not possible that, when it was put on to its dam, especially if a hungry, healthy foal, after three days of hand-feeding, the change of food would have a prejudicial effect? It may, of course, be urged that when the mare had been physicked the foal did well on her milk, but then the foal was over three or four days older, and consequently much stronger.

"The curious thing, of course, is the foal having an udder full of milk. It is not an unknown thing for some animals to make a great show of milk that have never had young—indeed, with young foxhound bitches it is very frequent and sometimes they look so much like nursing mothers that the question has been asked of the huntsman 'What have you been doing to let that bitch have a litter?' In Friedberger and Frohner's 'Veterinary Pathology,' one of the most exhaustive books I have come across, speaking of unusual lactation, 'it is stated that the secretion of milk and swelling of the mammary glands sometimes occurs in many animals in the absence of pregnancy. In single cases this has been observed to arise from the animal having fancied herself pregnant, or that it had given birth.' Thus in bitches (pugs) we have often had the occasion to notice lactation quite independent of either pregnancy or parturition. Among 70,000 dogs treated in the Berlin Dog Hospital, sixty-five cases of this unusual lactation were observed. The same occurs also in horses, cows, goats, and sheep.' But

so far as I can gather, these keen observers do not seem to have come across or heard of lactation in a foal.

"Arrest of milk is one of the earliest symptoms of internal disease, and especially of stomach with bowel complaint. It also arises from bad feeding, prolonged hunger, as well as from over exertion in work. The complications set up by disease of the stomach or bowels in the mare and the change of food to the milk, that would certainly be affected if not exactly tainted, are quite sufficient to cause the serious illness of the foal. Whenever a mare is found to have no milk at the time she foals, the wise plan would seem to be to send at once for a veterinary surgeon and have her thoroughly examined, at any rate, when the milk does come she should be put through a course of physic when the foal is put to her. Perhaps, too, if the latter is strong enough, a little castor-oil when the change of food takes place would be beneficial. But in all abnormal cases veterinary advice should be sought."

A POINTER FOR THE GRAIN COMMISSION.

Senator La Follette during the recent session of the present congress introduced a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a thorough investigation of the elevator grain buying and forwarding business of the country to determine to what extent special favors had been granted by railroad companies, the influence which the alleged monopoly of this branch of business has had upon the market, the injuries it has worked on grain producers, the extent to which the railroads, directly or indirectly, control the grain buying and forwarding companies, and the manner in which the railroads secured holdings in such companies.

The commission has begun its investigations and believes it has discovered proof of certain facts of which the farming and co-operative elevator companies have had moral assurance for a long time. Wherever a firm controls the business on a line of railroad it is morally certain that it has some deal with the railroad by which it is favored beyond individual or co-operative concerns. If it were not so the business would not be so thoroughly monopolized by certain companies along lines of railroads as it is today. Investigation developed that through elevator manipulation the Peavy Elevator Company, one of the largest concerns in the west, received what seems to be a rebate, and no doubt will be proved to be such, of a cent and a half a bushel. The Rosenbaum Company, of St. Louis, seemed to have a better contract than this with the Rock Island, and it now appears that the Wabash allows one-fourth of a cent a bushel preference to an elevator operator at Toledo, Ohio, and still further that the Wiggins Ferry, of St. Louis, gives a similar large reduction to certain parties. This is but a beginning of the investigation. The committee has adjourned for a time, but will resume the investigations in Chicago at an early date, where the official heads of the Armour, Peavy, Rosenbaum, South Chicago, and Calumet elevator companies and Keith & Co. will be summoned to appear to tell what they know about the legal requirements between railroads and grain men. The conclusions, whatever they may be, will be very interesting reading to farmers and co-operative elevator companies all over the West, for after all, the losses are borne by the farmers in these sections. If a company has preferences, such as has become apparent through investigations already made, then it is evidence that it can and will fix the prices of grains and drive out competition. It is high time that the program of "equal opportunities to all and special preferences to none" was fully inaugurated.

APPLYING FARMYARD MANURE.

When farmyard manure is carried from the heap to the field, it is, if possible, to distribute it as evenly as possible without delay, and to be taken to spread it as soon as possible, the manure being piled up over the field is an unnecessary loss.

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

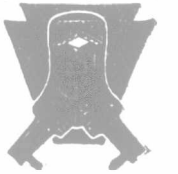
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Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. R. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.



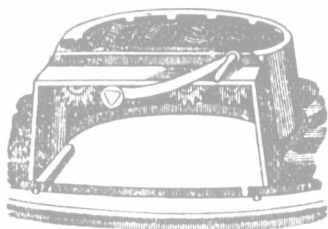
"Heat and Fresh Air"

The health of your family is as dependent upon good air as upon good food and the best results in heating your house are obtained by Warm Air Heating which carries the fresh air of outdoors, pure and healthful, to every room.

Buck's "Leader" Furnace

is the most perfect and economical made. Its grate is of the celebrated Duplex Pattern. Its ash pit is deep and roomy. Its radiator is of steel throughout, making the most effective and rapid heater known. Its joints are absolutely air and gas-tight, and its whole construction is substantial and massive. That's why we can guarantee it to last a lifetime.

Ask us for our Furnace Catalogue. It contains many valuable pointers on how to instal your heating system.



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Cold-proof Underwear

Stanfield's Underwear is made of long, silky, Nova Scotia wool—the finest in the world for Underwear.

The superior quality of wool—together with the peculiar knit of the garments—give the greatest possible warmth with the least weight.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

comes in sizes to perfectly fit all figures. Every garment guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable. 89

RAINY RIVER MAN HAD TROUBLES

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured his Kidneys.

Then his Rheumatism and Other Pains Vanished once and for all—His Case Only one of Many.

BARWICK, Ont., April 9—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism, or any other disease resulting from disordered Kidneys is the experience of many of the settlers in this Rainy River country. The case of William John Dixon, of this place, is a fair sample of the work the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is doing.

"I had Rheumatism so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I had pains in my back and right hip, and I had no comfort in sleeping.

"I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and I was for nearly three weeks I could not lace my right shoe.

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I did so. After taking three boxes I could walk around and lace my shoes and do my work. Six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for sick Kidneys. Sick Kidneys are the cause of nine tenths of the ills the human family suffers from.

at little distances apart; in such cases it should not be allowed to remain in the heaps, but should be spread without delay, otherwise the manure will drain, with the consequence that some patches will be over-manured, and the rest of the field will suffer proportionately. The best part of the manure pours out, so that the greater part of the file gets a supply of impoverished manure.

Sometimes, in order to save carting in the spring, the manure is carted out in the late autumn or winter and piled in large heaps in the field. This may be a convenient practice, but involves the risk of considerable loss during storage, unless precautions are taken. The heaps should be deposited on firm, level ground in the field, and should be made deep and firm; they should also be covered with a good layer of soil to prevent evaporation of ammonia and to allow the rain water to run off.

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

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food
A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.
Endorsed by prominent stock men.
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Good always, everywhere. \$100 Reward, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

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

THOROUGHBREDS

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

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

In applying farmyard manure, it is found that moderate dressings, say, of 10 tons to the acre, supplemented with artificials, yield a better result than the large dressings of 20 tons which are often given, and it has the great advantage of increasing the area over which the farmyard manure is applied.

It must always be remembered that nothing can replace the beneficial action of the farmyard manure, although moderate dressings will suffice. The organic matter in the manure gives activity to the bacterial action in the soil in a way that nothing else will.

The crops that benefit most from applications of farmyard are potatoes and root crops; meadows and pastures should also have a dressing every three or four years, with applications of phosphate of lime and potash in the intervening seasons.

Farmyard manure is a very valuable material, as old-fashioned farmers rightly say, "muck is the mother of money," and everything should be done to avoid its waste and loss.

PHOSPHATES USELESS WITHOUT POTASH.

Bearing on the above subject, an eminent scientist in discussing the Rothamsted experiments on pasture lands, writes:—

"One frequently hears very conflicting remarks regarding the effects of basic slag or of super-phosphate of lime when applied to pasture lands. With some, the application of phosphatic manures is most beneficial, resulting in a large increase of clovers among the herbage, and more especially of white clover, while with others no good effects from phosphatic manures are observed.

"From the unique experiments conducted at the Rothamsted Agricultural Station on grass land, which were started by the late Sir John B. Lawes in the year 1856, and have been continued over a period of forty-nine years, it has been truly demonstrated that basic slag and superphosphate are absolutely of no avail if the land is deficient in available potash."

AMOUNT OF PLANT FOOD USED PER ACRE.

Variety of Trees.	Nitro-Gen Lbs.	Phos- Acid Lbs.	Potash Lbs.	Lime Lbs.
Apple	51.5	14.0	55.0	57
Peach	74.5	18.0	72.0	114
Pear	29.5	7.0	23.0	38
Plum	29.5	8.5	38.0	41
Quince	45.5	15.5	57.0	65
Vines	20.0	12.0	36.0	—
Oranges (fruit alone)	53.8	13.4	55.5	—
Apricots (estimated)	70	12.0	60	100

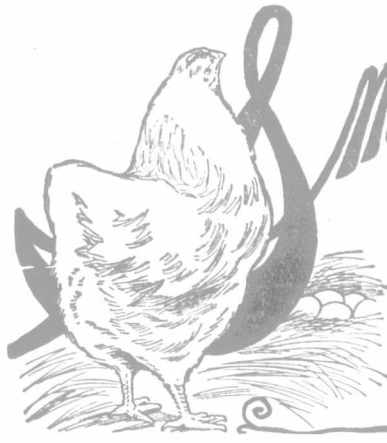
SOILS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR POTASH APPLICATIONS.

The soils to which applications of potash have been found to produce the best results are poor, light soils, moor lands, and pasture lands. On the latter when combined with dressings of phosphate of lime, it exercises a remarkably renovating effect stimulating into active growth the best kinds of nourishing, verdure and checking the developing of coarse rank grass and mosses. Its value on chalk lands has been often demonstrated. Heavy clay lands usually contain a sufficiently natural supply of potash, but it is often so closely bound up with other minerals, that it is not in an available condition for plant food. On clay soils it is prudent to make experiments on a small scale before incurring any important outlay in the purchase of potash salts. It may be found that it is not necessary to apply extra potash for cereals, while for crops of which potash is the dominant element it is always judicious to give them the benefit of a little extra supply.

Potash salts give the best results when the soil is plentifully supplied with lime so that farmers should see that the soil is not deficient in lime. In recent years farmers have been inclined to neglect the good old practice of liming, to the prejudice of their soils and the crops.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Established nearly half a century ago, the Maple Shade herd, the property of Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., have a world-wide reputation for excellence. During all these years, whenever necessary, fresh blood has been imported in both the Shorthorn herd and Shropshire flock to keep them



Smith's Ovary Tonic MAKES HENS LAY

Every hen on the farm shows a tidy profit when you keep them well and strong with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It not only makes them lay—but it keeps them laying all the year round.

It is just what is needed in the moulting season.

Used by leading poultrymen of England. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. At all dealers. 2

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

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

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CRAIGIE MAINS LUMSDEN, Sask.

BRANDON, Man. and WESTON, Ont. IMPORTING BARN

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor
The Greatest Importing Establishment of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada

Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks.

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

America's Leading Horse Importers

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

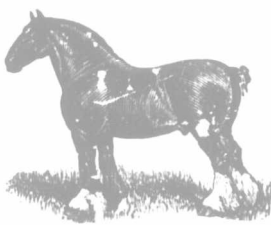
PARIS SHOW, June 13-17, 1906
PERCHERON SHOW, held under the auspices of the SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE de FRANCE, June 28-July 1, 1906

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

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

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

My New Importation of CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



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

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

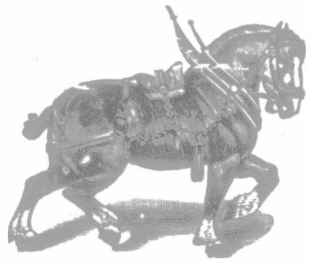
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

Percherons and Shires

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



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

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

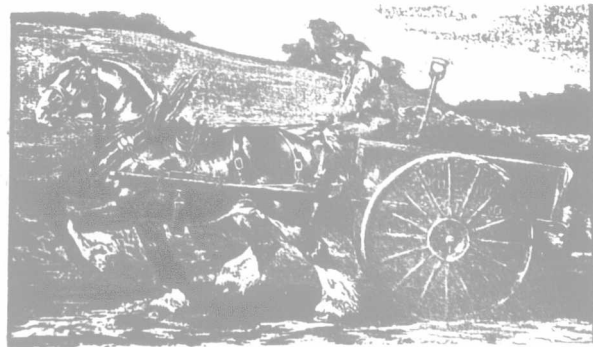


JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.

WHY BUY STALLIONS

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon



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

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

Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

up to the highest standard both in point of breeding and excellence of type, and their success in the leading show-rings of Canada, and, Chicago, is proof that they are second to none, and certain it is that no herd in Canada finds a more ready sale for its surplus stock than Maple Shade. Just now there are about 80 head of Shorthorns in the herd, presenting a wonderful uniformity of type, characterized by thick, straight, smooth bodies, on low, strong legs, and all in nice condition, some of which are imported, the get of such noted bulls as Luxury. Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Revenue, Scottish Prince (imp.), Collynie Archer (imp.), William Rufus (imp.) and the present main stock bull, Prince Gloster 40998, sired by Victoria's Prince of Maine Valley 122822, a Cruickshank Victoria, dam Duchess of Gloster 32nd, by the Gladiolus-bred bull, Gowrie, grandam by the Nonpareil-bred bull, Imp. Norman Knight. Although now in his seven-year-old form, he still retains his youthful appearance and vigor to a wonderful degree. In his younger years he was a show bull of high order, and won high honors at Toronto, being only beaten by the invincible Spicy Marquis, while as a sire he has few competitors, his get showing a marvellous uniformity of the low-down thick type. His lieutenant in service is Imp. Scottish Prince, bred by John Marr, sired by the Rosewood bull, Luxury, now at the head of King Edward's herd, dam Rosemary 202nd, by the Princess Royal-bred bull, Prince Horace, a son of the great William of Orange. He is a roan two-year-old of the thick sappy sort, and is proving a capital sire. Among the young bulls for sale is Gloster Duke 63026, a red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Victoria Duchess, by Collynie Archer (imp.), Lavender Earl 63186, another red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Miss Lavender, by Earl of March, is a straight-bred Lavender and a show bull Commissioner 63994, a seven-months-old red, by Prince Gloster, dam Rosebud 3rd (imp.), by Luxury, is an extra nice, thick calf. Baronet 63432 by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Baroness, by Collynie Archer (imp.), is a ten-months old Red of the Lady Eden strain, a thick, smooth, sappy young bull. Bertie's Pride 63382 is another ten-months-old red, by Prince Gloster, dam Bertie 3rd. Another Lady Eden, by Collynie Archer (imp.), an extra good calf, is Bitterscotch 63993, a red nine-months-old, by Imp. Scottish Prince, dam Beatrice, by Prince Gloster, a big, soggy youngster. Golden Seal 63297, a red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Golden Star by Revenue, is a Brawith Bud bull that won 3rd at Toronto this fall. Double Gloster, dam Duchess of Gloster 101st, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), is another nice, smooth, thick fellow. Gallant Prince 63216 is a red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Lavinia's Model, by Lord Klondyke. All these are for sale, and make an exceedingly choice offering, besides which are a number of yearling heifers bred along the same lines, a choice lot. At present there are about 100 head of Shropshires on hand, mostly imported, the rest bred from imported stock, a strictly high-class flock. For sale are about 30 shearing ewes and a few imported rams. The farm is connected by long distance 'phone, also by telegraph.

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

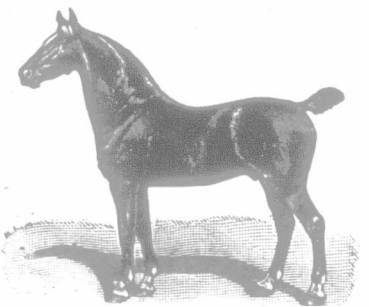
WORMS IN MARE.

I have a mare that kicks her belly. I think she has worms. Would you be so kind as to give me advice?
Alta C. S.

Ans.—Keep fodder from the horse for one night and in the morning give on an empty stomach the following dose: Raw linseed oil one pint; turpentine, two ounces. Follow this up by giving every evening in food or by placing well back on tongue with a table-spoon, for two weeks one of the following powders: Bicarbonate of potash and powdered centaurium, of each one ounce; mix with water, and divide in 14 parts.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. 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 Co., Toronto, Ont.

Forest Home Farm

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

All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM
POMEROY P.O.

Carman C.P.R. & C.N.R. Roland C.N.R.

Clydesdales



and Ayrshires

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

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man.

For Sale

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

W. Sporie, Owner

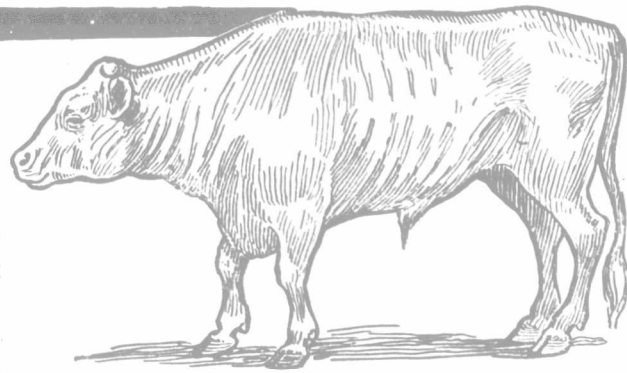
BOX 133 LOUISE BRIDGE, MANITOBA

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 44 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ontario

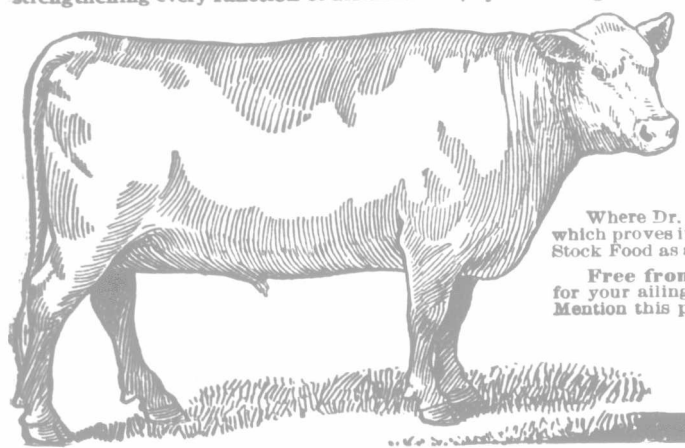
From Scrawn to Brawn

The difference between the scrawny animal and the thrifty one is not usually due to the amount of food consumed but the amount digested. In fact, the scrawny animal frequently consumes more. It is a vital point to see that there is a gain in weight each succeeding day sufficient to cover cost of feed and labor, otherwise, you are feeding at a loss. Such a condition can be brought about, and the scrawny animal converted into a brawny, thrifty, profitable one, by adding



DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) to the regular ration twice a day. It compels the rapid development of bone, muscle, milk fat, etc. and insures perfect health and condition. It produces this extra profit by supplying the animal with bitter tonics, which improve the digestion, and stimulates the parastaltic action of the bowels (that churning motion that brings the contents of the bowels in constant contact with the minute cells which absorb the nutrition); by supplying iron for the blood, nitrates to assist nature in expelling waste material from the system; and by supplying laxatives to regulate the bowels. Professors Quitman, Winslow, Dun, and all the noted medical writers indorse these ingredients for producing the results above mentioned. Besides, Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a **Written Guarantee.**

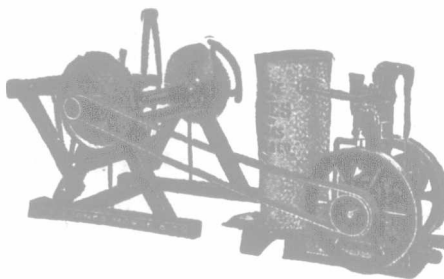


100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

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

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

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ee-a and Instant Louse Killer.
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H.P. Jack-of-all-Trades

GASOLINE ENGINE

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one

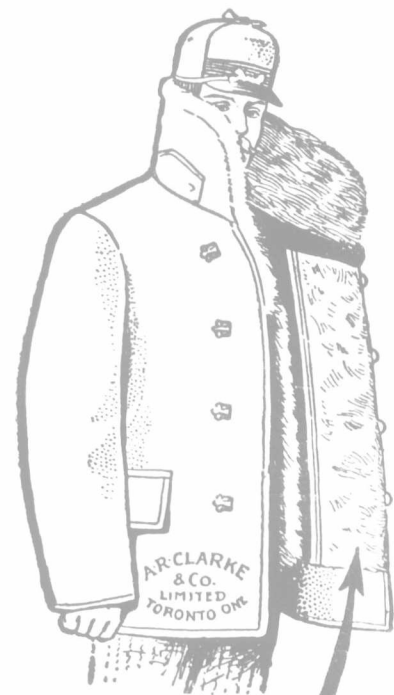
Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to

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

Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use.

I may want a _____ H.P. Name _____
Engine for _____ Address _____ Prov. _____

"CLARKE'S" COATS



For comfort, warmth and wear. Ever try one? You can't realize how useful they are until you do. The best cold repellers ever worn, and nothing can equal them for wear. Keeps the body warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. Made of either Duck, Leather or Corduroy and lined with the best bark-tanned sheepskins with the wool on. Clarke's Coats have extra high storm collars, large inside, chest-protecting, sheepskin flaps, strong, unripable seams, big, unsagable pockets and, in fact, every feature to make them warm, comfortable and serviceable coats. Every coat fits as a coat should fit,

so as not to bind any part of the body. Guaranteed by our brand "Clarke's" that is on a label sewn on every coat. See that yours has it. Most dealers have them.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

dissected out and any veterinary surgeon deserving the title, should be qualified to perform the operation. The tumor being removed the parts should be kept clean and dressed once daily with carbolic lotion—carbolic acid one part to 20 parts of water.

2. The horn should be sawed or clipped off immediately below the fractured portion and a dressing of Burgundy pitch and oakum bound on to the remaining stump.

Miscellaneous.

MAKING ROAD AROUND SLOUGH.

Has the council of a municipality in Saskatchewan the right of way like a railroad company? Adjoining my farm is a large slough which is partly on the road. The council do not wish to grade the slough because it would cost too much, and I do not wish to sell a road around the slough because it will deprive me of the water which the slough contains the year round. Can they force me to do so?

Sask. L. W.

Ans.—The Public Works Department have the power to expropriate, and may make a deviation in a road where it is found to be in the interests of a district, but they are not supposed to deprive the owner of the land of any such privilege to which you refer. The council have no power to expropriate but they may recommend to the Department. You should write immediately to the Minister of Public Works, Regina, setting forth your objections to being cut off from this water, and sending also a plan as soon as you can draw it. Also see your local member and have him look into the matter. If it is decided by the government that the road be located as mentioned you will then be entitled to be paid not only for the ground, but for any damage done to you by the loss of the water. If you do not agree, the amount will be fixed by arbitration. In the meantime before you are settled with for this road no one has any right to travel on it and it is your property.

SETTING ASIDE MORTGAGE

A. buys a sewing machine on time giving a lien note on same. When the note is due collector calls but A is away from home. Collector demands payment from A's wife who was in a weak state of health. She tells him that A would pay in the fall. Collector goes away satisfied. In the fall A is in the hospital.

However the collector bullied her into giving a mortgage on two cows which she signed under protest, the said cows being the property of A. Can the sewing machine people take the cows as A. was not consulted in the matter?

Sask. W. D. W.

Ans.—A mortgage given by A's wife on A's cows is invalid, and the conduct of the agent is of such a nature that it ought to be immediately reported to his company. The mortgage cannot be enforced but you should immediately employ a solicitor to have it set aside before any action is taken.

WANTS A COURSE IN ENGINEERING.

Where can I learn steam engineering, how long will it take and the probable cost?

Francis. A. C. M.

Ans.—Write Principal Black, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.; a course in farm mechanics is given at that institution.

STOCK DAMAGING PROPERTY.

Does a Municipal Herd Law hold good if damage to property to extent of \$50 or over is done, said property is unfenced after Herd Law has expired? Does it hold good if damages of less than \$50 is done? In case of one carrying such a case to Supreme Court, what in your opinion would be the probable outcome? The Herd Law I believe is in force till November 15. What law holds after this ceases to be in force? Would a simple action for damages be any good?

Sask. J. A.

Ans.—There is no Municipal Herd Law in Saskatchewan. If you are in a Herd District you will be under the old North West Territories Herd Law. If your village is incorporated then the Herd Law does not apply but the village may have the pound ordinance apply by resolution, and they may pass a by-law that no animals of any kind shall be allowed to run at large at any time. If you are not under either of these ordinances you will not be able to recover damages unless you have your property fenced with a lawful fence and then your proper procedure would be by civil action for damages. If you will write to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, giving them your section, township and range, you will be informed as to whether or not you are situated within a Herd District. We have often published descriptions of what constitutes a lawful fence.



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

THE WEST for THE WEST

This bank has been organized with a view to providing for Western Farmers, Western Merchants, Western Business Men and Western People generally an institution where they would be sure of all the consideration which the conditions of a young community with an exceedingly vigorous life demand. You are therefore sure of obtaining from us every favor and courtesy that is consistent with sound business.

BANKING BY MAIL

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

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The Danger and Distress of Piles

AND THE CERTAINTY WITH WHICH THIS OBSTINATE DISEASE IS CURED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

It is a mistake to look on piles or hemorrhoids as merely an annoyance, for they are serious and dangerous, as well, and in their chronic or aggravated form bring keen distress and the ruination of health.

The cause of piles is very different in different cases but there is always relief and with regular treatment thorough cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is nothing severe or disagreeable about this treatment, for by its soothing influence it helps almost as soon as applied. You feel the benefit, and know for a certainty that it is doing you good.

On the circular which goes with every box of Dr. Chase's Ointment are given full instructions as to the use of the ointment for itching, bleeding and protruding piles, and itching skin diseases. If you follow directions we guarantee satisfaction as a treatment for every form of piles.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has an unparalleled record of cures; 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SEND THE NAME.

A correspondent at Broadview signing himself Subscriber's Son sends us a note of appreciation of the value of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and asks about collecting wages. We would like to publish what he says about the journal and also answer his questions but we have firmly decided that all communications must be accompanied by writer's name.

DISPUTED HORSE DEAL.

I bought in June one team of horses (horse and mare) the mare sold as being in foal, and another mare too sold as being in foal, for which I gave a kind of note specifying that the two mares were in foal.

The two mares are not in foal, and one being lame when at work though nobody could have seen that outside of the work. I brought her back to the seller. Am I obliged to pay my note in full? Did not I act well in sending that mare back? Am I not right in paying only the first team less thirty dollars?

Sask. A. T.

Ans.—You did quite right in returning the mare. At the same time you should have advertised the note, as you did not receive value for it thus warning any person against negotiating same, this would be to protect an innocent third party who may be the holder of the note for value. If the note is still in the hands of the seller then you could counter claim for the value of the mare if he tries to collect the full amount.

WANTS TO GET ON TO RAILROAD.

As I want a job as fireman on a railway, could you tell me where I had best go to get work?

Ans.—Write the foreman of the shops, C. P. R. or C. N. R. Winnipeg. You would have to start in as a wiper and after some months and evidence of catching on to the work would likely be given a job of firing.

FEEDING MILCH COWS.

What is the best feed for milch cows for butter? Bran or chopped oats or both? How much should be fed?

Ans.—Everything depends upon what other feed the cows are getting but as a general thing a mixture of two parts oat chop and one of bran will be better than either food alone. It would be still better if you could add some heavier grain like barley or light wheat. Your object is to get as large a flow of milk as possible as it is a difficult matter to effect the butter content of milk by feeding.

THRESHING BILL.

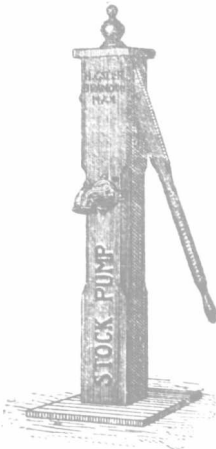
In 1905 I paid my threshing bill and got a receipt in full for same. The day after I paid the man he came and said he had not charged enough and wanted \$60 more and is still claiming same. Can he collect after signing receipt for amount paid in full?

Ans.—He has no legal claim, but if you yourself think he made an error in his calculations at first you should in justice to him and yourself come to a settlement with him.

LOCATING SCHOOLHOUSE.

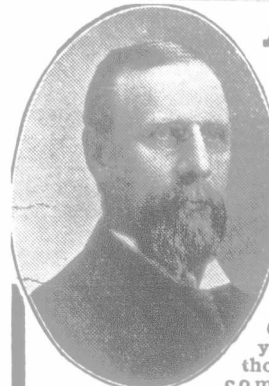
Kindly say whether or not the schoolhouse must be placed in the center of a district. If not placed in the center are settlers obliged to pay taxes? How far from settlers' land can they place a schoolhouse and compel him to pay taxes?

Ans.—In matters of this kind the majority usually rules. The intention of a government is to have a school convenient for all in a given district and if the district were all settled and an equal number of children came from each side then the school would be placed near the center, but where there are many more children on one side than the other a school may be placed nearer one side. If there is an objection to the setting of the school too far from the center of a district the Department of Education may be appealed to. Every one in a school district is assessed school taxes.



DOES YOUR DEALER HANDLE
The Big **3** Cater's Pumps
Charter Gasoline Engines
Star Windmills

If not write to us direct for Catalog. Address:
Brandon Pump & Windmill Works
Box 410 BRANDON, Man. Reference Bank B.N.A.



A Chatham Kitchen Cabinet Will Make Your Wife the Finest Christmas Present Possible to Buy

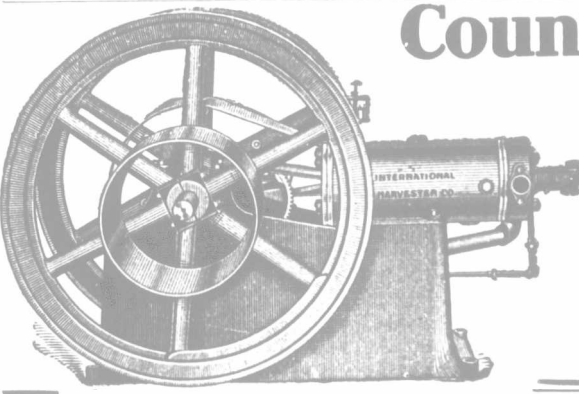
THAT'S a fact! For the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet is not only a luxury but a necessity. And, if you get one for your wife's Christmas present you will find that your thoughtfulness of her comfort will not only please her, because the Cabinet will save endless steps back and forth between the pantry and kitchen—but, in addition, the Cabinet will save a lot of money for the household pocketbook. You see, a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet has places for everything a woman needs to cook an entire meal. All the food supplies—and all the cooking utensils—are right within reach of her hand. And everything she uses in cooking is kept fresh and full strength—so that it can be used up to the very last particle. I am making prices on my Chatham Kitchen Cabinets that bring them within reach of everybody. Write me a postcard saying, "Send me your Kitchen Cabinet Book and quote me your special prices on my Chatham Kitchen Cabinets." I deal direct with you and give you a hundred cents worth of Cabinet for every dollar you pay me. I'll send you my book FREE and postpaid and I'll tell you all about—

My Liberal Time Payment Plan

This is a new plan whereby you can pay me for the Cabinet while it is saving for you. With a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet, your wife can get a meal, stir up a cake or mix a batch of bread in half the time and with half the labor such work has taken heretofore. Then, it will save no end of steps; and reaching, and stooping, and stretching to get things needed for cooking will be entirely done away with. Christmas will be here before you know it—so don't put off writing me. Just your name and address on a post card mailed to me at once will get you my illustrated Chatham Kitchen Cabinet Book, my special prices—and full particulars of my Liberal Time Payment Plan. be pleased with it, because—it settles the Christmas Present question. I'll expect to hear from you. Address me personally—Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., Dept. 6 A, Chatham, Ontario.



Stocks carried at Montreal, Brandon and Calgary.



Count The Jobs You Have FOR A Reliable Power

You know them better than we—a score of places where farmers are using power these days and making money by it. The I. H. C. gasoline engines which can be had in varied styles and numerous sizes are ideal for farm purposes. They are simple, easily understood and easily operated. They don't go on a strike and give you the trouble some gasoline engines do. Then, you will get all the power at which your engine is rated. And you get this abundant power at a low cost. I. H. C. engines use gas, gasoline or alcohol, and are most economical in the use of fuel. Here is one of the great points to consider in I. H. C. Engines. They are made to be run CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. The best book of the kind ever published, touching every phase of farm practice, mailed for three 2 cent stamps. Send for it before the edition is exhausted. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated.)

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 18c both free? A postal will bring them.

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

PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL.

"His heart is good, your Leddyship, if his manners are not," M'Adam answered, smiling.

"Liar!" came a loud voice in the silence. Lady Eleanor looked up, hot with indignation, and half rose from her seat. But M'Adam merely smiled.

"Wullie, turn and mak' yer bow to the leddy," he said. "They'll no hurt us noo we're up; it's when we're doon they'll flock like cobbies to the carrion."

At that Red Wull walked up to Lady Eleanor, faintly wagging his tail; and she put her hand on his huge bull head and said, "Dear old Ugly!" at which the crowd cheered in earnest.

After that, for some moments, the only sound was the gentle ripple of the good lady's voice and the little man's caustic replies.

"Why last winter the country was full of Red Wull's doings and yours. It was always M'Adam and his Red Wull have done this and that and the other. I declare I got quite tired of you both, I heard such a lot about you."

The little man, cap in hand, smiled, blushed, and looked genuinely pleased.

"And when it wasn't you it was Mr.

Moore and Owd Bob."

"Owd Bob, bless him!" called a stentorian voice. "Three cheers for oor Bob!"

"'Ip! 'ip! 'ooray!" It was taken up gallantly, and cast from mouth to mouth; and strangers, though they did not understand, caught the contagion and cheered too; and the uproar continued for some minutes.

When it was ended Lady Eleanor was standing up, a faint flush on her cheeks and her eyes flashing dangerously like a queen at bay.

"Yes," she cried, and her clear voice thrilled through the air like a trumpet. "Yes; and now three cheers for M'Adam and his Red Wull! Hip! hip!"

"Hooray!" A little knot of stalwarts at the back—James Moore, Parson Leggy, Jim Mason, and you may be sure in heart, at least, Owd Bob—responded the call right lustily. The crowd joined in; and, once off, cheered and cheered again.

"Three cheers more for Mr. M'Adam! But the little man waved to them.

"Dinna be bigger heepocrites than ye can help," he said. "Ye've done

enough for one day, and thank ye for it."

Then Lady Eleanor handed him the Cup.

"Mr. M'Adam, I present you with the Champion Challenge Dale Cup, open to all comers. Keep it, guard it, love it as your own, and win it again if you can. Twice more and it's yours, you know, and it will stop forever beneath the shadow of the Pike. And the right place for it, say I—the Dale Cup for Dalesmen."

The little man took the Cup tenderly. "It shall no leave the Estate or ma hoose, yer Leddyship, gin Wullie and I can help it," he said emphatically.

Lady Eleanor retreated into the tent, and the crowd swarmed over the ropes and round the little man, who held the cup beneath his arm.

Long Kirby laid irreverent hands upon it.

"Dinna finger it!" ordered M'Adam. "Shall!"

"Shan't! Wullie, keep him off." Which the great dog proceeded to do amid the laughter of the onlookers.

Among the last, James Moore was

borne past the little man. At sight of him, M'Adam's face assumed an expression of intense concern.

"Man, Moore!" he cried, peering forward as though in alarm; "man, Moore, ye're green—positively verdant. Are ye in pain?" Then, catching sight of Owd Bob, he started back in affected horror.

"And, ma certes! so's yer dog! Yer dog as was gray is green. Oh, guid life!"—and he made as though about to fall fainting to the ground.

Then, in bantering tones: "Ah, but ye shouldna covet—"

"He'll ha' no need to covet it long. I can tell you," interposed Tammas's shrill accents.

"And why for no?"

"Becos next year he'll win it fra yo'. Oor Bob'll win it, little mon. Why? thot's why."

The retort was greeted with a yell of applause from the sprinkling of Dalesmen in the crowd.

But M'Adam swaggered away into the tent, his head up, the Cup beneath his arm, and Red Wull guarding his rear.

"First of a' ye'll ha' to beat Adam M'Adam and his Red Wull!" he cried back proudly.

CHAPTER XI.
OOR BOB.

M'Adam's pride in the great Cup that now graced his kitchen was supreme. It stood alone in the very centre of the mantelpiece, just below the old bell-mouthed blunderbuss that hung upon the wall. The only ornament in the bare room, it shone out in its silvery chastity like the moon in a gloomy sky.

For once the little man was content. Since his mother's death David had never known such peace. It was not that his father became actively kind; rather that he forgot to be actively unkind.

"Not as I care a brazen button one way or t'ither," the boy informed Maggie.

"Then vo' should," that proper little person replied.

M'Adam was, indeed, a changed being. He forgot to curse James Moore; he forgot to sneer at Owd Bob; he rarely visited the Sylvester Arms, to the detriment of Jem Burton's pocket and temper; and he was never drunk.

"Soaks 'isselt at home, instead," suggested Tammas, the prejudiced. But the accusation was untrue.

"Too drunk to git so far," said Long Kirby, kindly man.

"I reck'n the Cup is kind o' company to him," said Jim Mason. "Happen it's lonesomeness as drives him here so much." And happen you were right, charitable Jim.

"Best mak' maist on it while he has it, 'cos he'll not have it for long," Tammas remarked amid applause.

Even Parson Leggy allowed—rather reluctantly, indeed, for he was but human—that the little man was changed wonderfully for the better.

"But I an afraid it may net last," he said. "We shall see what happens when Owd Bob beats him for the Cup, as he certainly will. That'll be the critical moment."

As things were, the little man spent all his spare moments with the Cup between his knees, burnishing it and crooning to Wullie:

"I never saw a fairer,
I never lo'ed a dearer,
And neist my heart I'll wear her,
For tear my jewel t're."

There, Wullie! look at her; is she no bonnie? She shines like a twinkle—twinkle in the sky." And he would hold it out at arm's length, his head cocked sideways the better to scan its bright beauties.

The little man was very jealous for his treasure. David might not touch it, might not stroke in the kitchen lest the limes should tarnish its glory; while if he approached too closely he would be rebuffed abruptly.

"As if I wanted to touch his nasty cup!" he complained to Maggie. "I'd sooner see my dog."

"How do you, Mr. David, inmediate?" said helplessly. "Fertinence!"

She had pressed her head close to his, and her fingers were fondling his hair.



I Give My Belt Free Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition—FREE UNTIL I CURE YOU.

No man can make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure, and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition—no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who, when they feel the exhilaration from my Belt, will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken the stuff for years and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

Dr. McLaughlin: Nipissing, Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for two months steady, and must say that it has done me an awful lot of good. I am well satisfied with the Belt, and I have found what you said about your Belt to be true. I will give your Belt all the praise that it deserves. Wishing you every success I remain, Yours very truly, WILLIAM BYERS.

Hallville, Ont.
Dear sir,—I am well pleased with your Belt; it has done its work perfectly. The losses are stopped; my stomach is better, and I feel better in every way. I no longer have those despondent spells, and life is a pleasure. I wish to thank you for what your Belt has done, and your honest dealing with me.
Yours truly, JAMES BROWN.

Ashdod, Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have been greatly benefited by the Belt I purchased from you some time ago. My heart is much better, and the rheumatism in my arm has all left. I feel improved in every respect. It has done all you claim for it. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in my case, I remain,
Yours truly, THOMAS BRIDGES.

I have been telling the readers of this paper what my Belt will do. If you don't believe me, write to me. I will furnish you with names of thousands of people, old men, who, out of gratitude, will write you. They will tell you just what they have told me. It has no equal. They feel as hearty and as youthful as they did at eighteen.

How often that is said by men who have been cured of Nervous Debility by the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt! They say it every day. Men who have been weak, gloomy, irresolute, and who had no confidence in themselves at all are now holding up their heads in pride, with the knowledge that perfect strength is restored; that they are as good as any man that walks, and better than any man of their size. You know you are weak now, and wish you could say that you were as good as any man of your size. You can if you use this grand invigorator. The proposition I make is a fair one, and should remove all doubt as to its ability to cure all forms of weakness in men and women.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I now write to you to tell you about the Belt I received from you. I have given it a fair trial and find it to be more than what it was described to be. My wife has been completely cured, her back is as strong as ever it was, she is more cheerful, and the forgetfulness she had has now all vanished. I have told my friends about your belt, and they all seem glad that it has effected a cure. Some laughed at me when I told them about it, but they don't laugh now—they see what it has done for my wife. Dr. McLaughlin, you can publish this statement if you wish, thanking you for the Belt. I would have written before, but I thought I would make sure before writing. Your Belt is worth its weight in gold. I have worn the Belt myself and found it all right.
I remain, Yours very truly, JOHN HENRY JONES, Halifax, N. S.

Talbotville, Ont.
Dear Sir,—This is to testify that I have used Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt and found it to do me more good than the best doctor I ever consulted could with drugs, as one told me drugs could do me no good. I also found Dr. McLaughlin an honorable man to deal with, as he advised me, after he had my money, proved him to be so.
Yours truly, MRS. SAMUEL DOWN.

A scientific man noted the world over—Prof. Loeb, of California University—makes the assertion that "Electricity is the basis of human vitality." It is from him, you believe it. I've been saying that for the past twenty years. Some believed me. Some didn't. I say this now, because the power that drives every wheel in your body machinery, that enables you to talk, to walk, run, think, eat and even to breathe, is by its nature like the steam in an engine. When you have enough you are strong; not enough, then you need my Belt.

Maybe you'll be a little doubtful. You will some day. Anyhow, I am sure of every thing I say, and all I ask you to spend is your time. And as you wear my belt while you sleep, I don't use much of it.

Some of the things that cause Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor and exhaustion, are: Excess of labor, excess of sexual excitement, poor circulation, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, and other chronic diseases.

I can give you the full particulars of my system, and how it works, if you are interested. Tell me, and I will send you a copy of my book, "The Electric Belt," free of charge. Now, let's get the particulars of my system. I will send you a copy of my book, "The Electric Belt," free of charge. I will send you a copy of my book, "The Electric Belt," free of charge.

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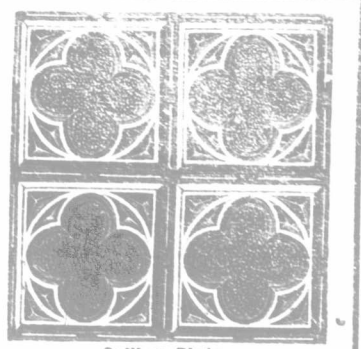


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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ROAD BUILDING AND CULVERTS.

A subscriber who has been in control of some road work in his municipality writes to ask as to the size of culverts to put in.

This is a matter for the highway engineer to decide, an engineering authority of one of the agricultural colleges says on this subject as follows:

The experience of railway and other engineers shows conclusively that the size of a culvert will depend not only upon the number of acres drained, but also upon the shape of the drainage area, the steepness of the slopes, the imperviousness of the surface, the character of the vegetation, and upon several other factors. According to Talbot's formula, which many engineers consider the best for determining the size of a culvert openings in different localities, the number of square feet of opening required to drain forty acres would vary from two and one half square feet up to sixteen square feet under different conditions. The most favorable conditions are where the length of the drainage area is several times its width, the slopes flat, and the land cultivated. The smallest diameter of pipe which I would recommend to drain forty acres would be two feet.

I believe our road officers make a mistake when they try to put in small sizes of pipes for culverts. Such pipes are very easily stopped up by grass, weeds, and other debris washed into them.

CAN HOMESTEADS BE HELD?

I made entry for a homestead on April, 1905, got it fenced but never lived on it as I am living on land purchased from the C. P. R. company close by and owned by myself and three partners. I own jointly sixty head of stock, have 80 acres of land under cultivation, house, stables, corrals, farming implements, etc. Could my entry be cancelled? In the affirmative what would I do to prevent it being done?

Alta. E. S.
Ans. The homestead regulations say that a man may live in the same township or an adjoining one and still retain his right but he must have 20 head of stock on the homestead with corrals and have eighty acres fenced.

Under the circumstances you should have no difficulty in retaining the homestead as you have accomplished a satisfactory amount for the first year. By the end of the third year you doubtless will have all the necessary improvements.

RELATION OF LENGTH TO WEIGHT IN ROPE.

When buying rope remember that there are the following number of pounds of rope of different sizes:
1-4-inch, 48 feet to the pound.
3-8-inch, 24 feet to the pound.
1-2-inch, 12 2-3 feet to the pound.
5-8-inch, 7 1-2 feet to the pound.
3-4-inch, 6 feet to the pound.
7-8-inch, 4 feet to the pound.
1-inch, 3 1 3 feet to the pound.
1 1-4-inch, 2 feet to the pound.

IS IT A GOOD BEEF-MAKER?

Are Polled Angus cattle considered as high a grade of beef as other breeds of beef cattle such as Shorthorn, etc., or is their beef supposed to be inferior to the others?

ENQUIRER.
Ans.—The Aberdeen Angus (Polled Angus) make the finest grade of beef known when properly fed.

Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

A WORD TO THE SICK Who are Tired of Drugs



Free use of my Electrical Invention until you are cured. Not one penny in advance or on deposit. Gives a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000.

I think I know and appreciate the value of drugs as thoroughly as any living doctor. They fill a great need, and the world could probably not do without them, but during my forty years' practice I have heard the stories of tens of thousands of people who have used drugs, until many of them were absolute wrecks from the terrible habits contracted, so I also know their danger. What is to be done for these unfortunates? Surely it cannot be that they are stranded on this earth without help in some direction! If this were so, it would indeed be a cold world. But I dispute any such state of affairs. I believe there is a remedy for every ailment, and the sufferer who finds it finds health. Might not the remedy in your case be ELECTRICITY? We know now to be a certainty that electricity is the mainspring of every living thing—it is life itself upon this earth. Can anything more natural be offered as a health and strength giver? And I ask you, have you tried it? If you have not, there is a bright star leading you to a happy future. If health is what you want, let me make you a proposition. I do not recommend my Electric Invention in fevers, pneumonia and the like, but if you suffer from any of the troubles mentioned below, get my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex (latest patent March 7, 1905) upon

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

and if you are well satisfied at the end of that time, pay me for it—in many cases only \$5.00. If not satisfied with the results, return it to me, at no cost to you whatever. If you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount, I have not been curing people for forty years without knowing what I can do, so I run no risk whatever in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

I especially solicit a call or letter from sufferers from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, Ataxia, Exhaustion from mental or physical excesses, atrophy, varicocele and general ill-health. You wear the appliance comfortably during sleep, and it fills you with a soothing, strengthening current, showing a decided benefit from the first night's use, and then a steady building up until well. You may be skeptical about electricity, but if you neglect the opportunity I offer you for a trial of it, you are most likely throwing health and happiness away.

As the originator of the electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my appliances are 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 freely with my invention to my patients. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a good current for at least a year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses I would like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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50 acres very choice land, easily cleared, situated within four hundred yards of the shore of Kootenay Lake, in the midst of a good settlement, six miles from Nelson, B.C., stream of water running through it, daily boat service, close to school and post office. Price \$60 per acre, terms 1/3 cash, balance on easy terms.

17 1/2 acres of fine water front property, facing on Kootenay Lake, situated 13 miles east of Nelson, in the midst of good settlement, daily boat and train service, close to school and post office, one of the finest locations we have on our list. Price \$100 per acre, can arrange terms.

10 acres fine land, situated within 1/2-mile of the shore of Kootenay Lake, 13 miles east of Nelson, close to steamboat landing and R.R., can be cleared for \$15 dollars per acre, stream of water runs along side of it. Price \$85 per acre, easy terms.

95 acres of swell bench land, situated at Proctor, on the shore of Kootenay Lake, school and church close by, daily boat and train service, adjoining improved ranches. Price \$40 per acre.

20 acres of first-class fruit land, situated 1/2-mile from shore of Kootenay Lake, at Proctor, B.C., something exceptionally fine in quality. Price \$50 per acre.

20 acres fine bench land at Proctor B.C., good location. Price \$40 per acre, can give easy terms on this.

160 acres of strictly first-class land, situated within one-half-mile of the shore of Lower Arrow Lake, in the vicinity of Deer Park, B.C. The Provincial Land Surveyor informs us that this is one of the finest pieces of land he has surveyed in the Kootenay district. Price \$15 per acre, terms can be arranged.

40 acres of fine land, situated within one mile of Creston, B.C. Price \$30 per acre.

165 acres facing on Kootenay River, within one mile of C.P.R. station, situated 8 miles west of Nelson, B.C. This property is well worth inspecting. We can show you 50 acres of this land upon which it was hard to find a stone, containing new dwelling house, barn, chicken house, fine spring of water close to dwelling, also several springs scattered over the place, 50 acres cleared, 20 acres in timothy, 8 acres ploughed, only twenty minutes ride from this ranch to Nelson. This ranch would cut up to advantage and make five or six swell fruit ranches. Price \$50 per acre. Can arrange terms.

640 acres of strictly first-class land, situated at Galena Bay, B.C. Large settlement at this point, daily boat service. Can sell this in 40-acre tracts for \$25 per acre.

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