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THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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NOVEMBER 21, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 739

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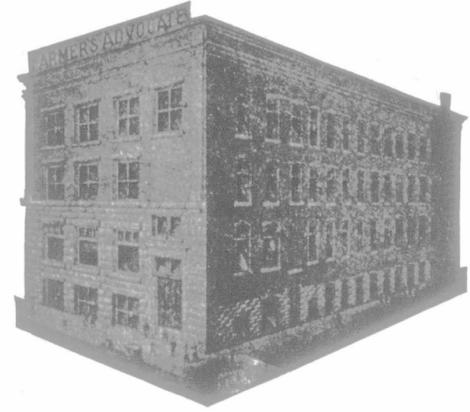
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Contents of this Issue.

| | |
|---|------|
| ILLUSTRATIONS. | |
| Champion Light Horse at New Westminster, 1906..... | 1784 |
| Champion Heavy Draft Stallion at Victoria, 1906..... | 1784 |
| A Promising Young Pacer..... | 1785 |
| Stock and Stables of W. D. Lyon..... | 1786 |
| The M. A. C. Pigery..... | 1787 |
| Incontrovertible Evidence of an A I Climate..... | 1789 |
| Hunters at Pigeon Lake, Alta..... | 1791 |
| A Scene at the Fairs..... | 1792 |
| EDITORIAL. | |
| Aid the Commission to Get the Facts..... | 1783 |
| Our Pitiful Meat Trade..... | 1783 |
| The Tree Peddler Revisits Manitoba..... | 1783 |
| The Impeccability of Judges..... | 1783 |
| The Record Cattle Season..... | 1784 |
| HORSE. | |
| Training a Horse for Saddle Purposes..... | 1784 |
| STOCK. | |
| Re Cost of Raising Pigs..... | 1785 |
| Live Stock Importations from Europe..... | 1785 |
| Holstein-Friesian Cattle..... | 1785 |
| Fed His Calves Too Much Milk..... | 1786 |
| The Feeding of Baby Beef..... | 1786 |
| FARM. | |
| Treated Seed but Wheat is Smutty..... | 1787 |
| Some Helpful Suggestions..... | 1787 |
| Wants to Start Grass and Clover Growing..... | 1787 |
| Government Seed Testing to be Done in Western Canada..... | 1788 |
| Dealing in Futures on the Grain and Produce Exchange..... | 1788 |
| A Farmer on Government Hail Insurance..... | 1789 |
| DAIRY. | |
| Can the Farmer's Wife Make Butter Equal to That of a Creamery?..... | 1790 |
| The Ice-house on the Farm..... | 1790 |
| POULTRY. | |
| Is It Advisable to Poultry Promptly..... | 1791 |
| HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY. | |
| Winter Production and Late Growth..... | 1791 |
| FIELD NOTES. | |
| An Endorsement of One of the Best Commissions..... | 1791 |
| A Mechanic at Test for Wheat..... | 1791 |
| The Beef Commission..... | 1791 |
| Permit Qualified Teachers Only to Teach..... | 1791 |
| Blame is Not All on One Side..... | 1792 |
| Let in the British Oriental..... | 1792 |
| Increased Returns at Average Cost..... | 1792 |
| Saskatchewan Crops and District Comments..... | 1792 |
| Big Brains Developing a Great Country..... | 1793 |
| Notes of the World..... | 1793 |
| Events of the World..... | 1793 |
| MARKETS..... | 1793 |
| HOME JOURNAL..... | 1794 |
| GOSSIP. | |
| The Advantage of Plenty of Pedding..... | 1800 |
| International Entries..... | 1801 |
| Saskatoon Shorthorns..... | 1801 |
| Fake Horse Registry Certificates..... | 1801 |
| How to Dress Calves..... | 1801 |
| Alberta Farmers Fail to Agree..... | 1802 |
| The Horse Business in Japan..... | 1803 |
| Typhoid Fever..... | 1803 |
| QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. | |
| Lumps on legs—stocked legs; blind horse—thrush; cut foot—lumpy jaw..... | 1805 |
| Black leg and other questions; probably urinary calculi..... | 1806 |
| Tuberculosis or pneumonia; sick rabbit; supposed leucorrhoea; only scabby pigs..... | 1807 |
| Mare has internal trouble; chronic mammitis; probably indigestion; poison ivy..... | 1808 |
| Weight-carrying hunters; quitters; trap marks; hay content of a round stack; Custody of money; hay in stack; branding live stock; bequeathing property; forest fires—hay stacks getting agreement of sale; payment for work done voluntarily..... | 1809 |
| Wants store site; suspicious case—recovering lost goods; road through homestead; destruction..... | 1811 |
| Visions; board must I pay for destroying roots—well homesteads wanted; responsibility for fire..... | 1811 |
| Collecting payments; liability of shareholders; engineering school; engine for separator..... | 1811 |

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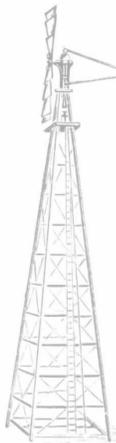
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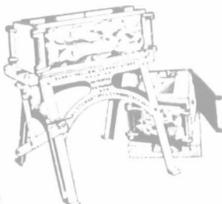
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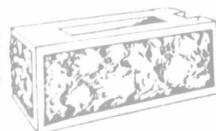
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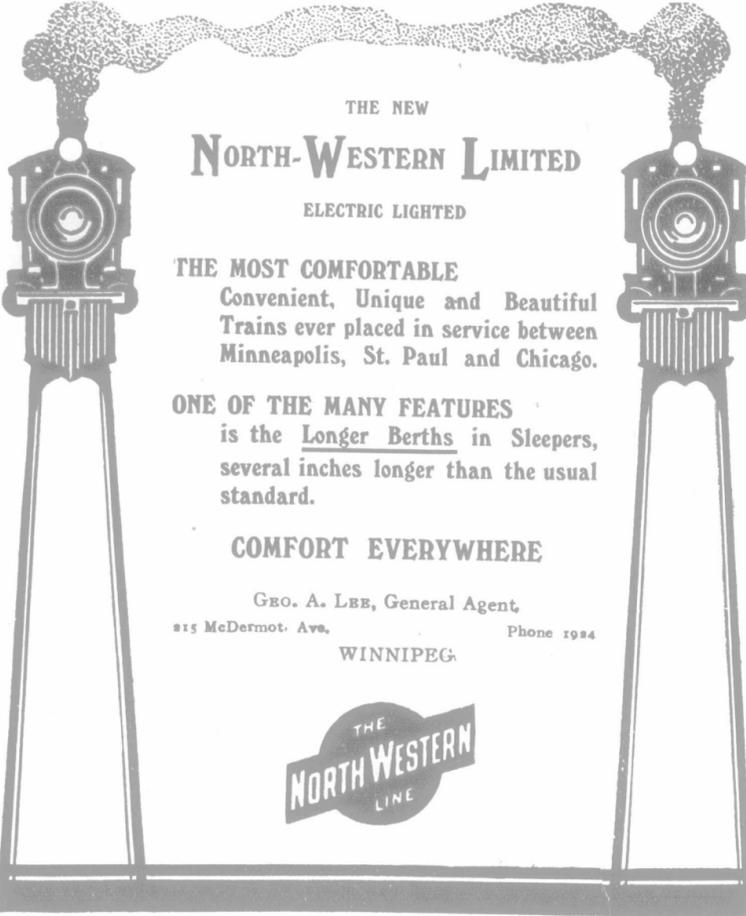
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Last Mountain Valley Lands

TALKED TO THE FARMERS

(Special Correspondence)

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

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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

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November 21, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 739

EDITORIAL

The International at Chicago, and the Ontario at Guelph are the two big agricultural fixtures for December.

The winter campaign for agricultural education promises to be as vigorous as ever, although it will be a short one in the West.

It must be great to live in Alberta these days; one can always get enough white meat off a bird at dinner time; great is the poultry fattening industry.

Commissions galore! Anybody not on a commission should get busy with their parliamentary representatives and get an appointment at so much per day.

Really it looks as if some of those men appearing before the Grain Commission were convinced that a combine exists among the grain dealers to keep down prices.

Would anybody be surprised if it was proved so? The early history of the grain trade in the West is that the grain men deliberately stole from the farmers through the elevators in the nineties.

Problem:—If the Manitoba farmer grows steers which if well fed during the winter would bring four and a half cents, perhaps five cents, next spring, sells those cattle in the fall at two and a half cents, wherein does he make a profit?

Aid the Commission to Get the Facts.

The announcements in another column of the dates and places at which the Royal Commission on the grain business will sit should give farmers at those points time to get their evidence into shape. There is unfortunately an opinion abroad frequently expressed by townsmen that the farmers are kickers anyway, and are not to be taken seriously on this and other questions. Such an unjust and sweeping opinion will best be squelched by the farmers having their facts well arranged and their evidence in first rate shape so that there can be no doubt of its reliability. There should have been a smart lawyer on the commission for cross examination purposes, but as there is not the farmers will need to be on the alert and able to prove their charges up to the hilt. Expressions of opinion or mere statements carry little weight unless backed up by evidence; get the evidence and submit it, that justice may be done.

Our Pitiful Meat Trade.

The commission, appointed jointly by the four Western provinces to investigate the conditions of the beef industry, are going to find out that there is too much difference between the price of cattle to the producer and the cost of meat to the consumer. The difference remains either at the abattoirs or with the retailers.

If the commission prosecutes its inquiries to any considerable extent, it will probably discover and explain why cattle are not more generally fed on the average farms. We, in common with many others, know in a general way what the reason is "there's not enough in it"—but what the commission should do is to discover why there is not money in feeding cattle when the cost of feeders is between two and three cents and the price of dressed meat in any Western retail market is higher than the same quality

of flesh in any other venue on the continent.

The meat business in the larger Western markets has, unfortunately, been acquired by a coterie of strongly entrenched men. We do not know what amount of capital they have invested nor the size of the dividends they are able to declare upon their investment, but one thing is certain that if it is necessary to charge such enormous prices for the handling of cattle, from the cars to the counters, in order to make the business reasonably profitable to those engaged in it, then their numbers are too large and for them to continue in business constitutes an injustice to the public. Ordinarily the remedy for such conditions would be in the development of competition, but as there is only a limited amount of meat to handle, it is obvious that aspiring competitors would have to spend a lot of money to become established, and even if they succeeded, it is scarcely probable that the reduction of profits would be their chief aim in life.

Two facts stand out plainly in connection with the meat trade, namely, that competition is not a feasible remedy for exorbitant prices to the consumer and starvation prices to the producer; and, that a monopoly of the trade in a necessity, in an isolated market, is the most oppressive monopoly extant. The wholesale butchers themselves, if they had the genius of optimism and progress, could double the output of meat products in five years and incidentally increase their own revenues on account of the extra amount of business transacted. Their present policy and methods advertise them as men out of proportion with the possibilities of the trade.

The Tree Peddler Revisits Manitoba.

Information from a reliable source informs us that the Yankee tree peddler has been unable to withstand the lure of the East West and is now calling on the good people of the prairie provinces to part with their hard-earned coin by selling them trees for spring delivery, practically worthless in this climate, besides taking orders for other varieties at four or five times the price asked for similar trees by established nurserymen in the province. Among other varieties they are offering Russian Willow cuttings at twelve dollars per thousand when any nurseryman advertising in the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would supply the same for two or three dollars a thousand or less. An additional stunt these agricultural pests are doing is taking orders for a species of poplar, which we are credibly informed is absolutely worthless in the Canadian West. From time to time we publish lists of trees suitable for planting in Manitoba and would strongly recommend each and every prospective tree-planter to have nothing what; ever to do with tree peddlers, and to purchase their trees from reputable firms established here. You are sure to pay two prices for stuff ordered through the foreign tree peddler. If you wish further information join a horticultural association, but do not plant worthless varieties and thus waste time and money.

The Impeccability of Judges.

The above heading is used partly because it will awaken curiosity as to its meaning and, secondly, because the editorial has reference to college professors as judges.

One of the strongest inducements to bring exhibitors to any big show or fair is the idea that at the show in question the prizes will be awarded honestly, on the merits of the exhibits and for no other reason. The integrity and ability of the judges employed is therefore one of the great assets of any show, and it will be a sorry day when it is not so considered. It is unfortunate

that this does not always obtain at the big shows, and from conversations frequently bandied about regarding Toronto and Chicago, some sections of the live stock show at each place have been unsatisfactory in this respect. It might be said, "Surely this opinion is not based on rumor?" It is not, yet even on those grounds, it is well to keep in mind the old adage 'where there is smoke there must be fire', especially when the charges are frequently reiterated. It is well also to remember that in the sections complained of, the horse, the three judge system is followed, thus making it easy to cover up any devious trails, besides rendering it hard to convict any of deliberate wrong doing.

Not very long ago we saw a letter from a man prominent in horse show circles at one of the big shows of the continent, to another man selected to act as judge at one of the leading shows, it read as follows: "Was sorry I missed you when you passed through; you should esteem it a great honor to be called upon to judge at—I am greatly interested in so and so's horses and wish to advise you against being so extremely just as to in point of fact be unjust. Call on me on your way home, remember me to the friends. Yours truly—"

The person thus written to did not receive this letter until the show was over, it would have made no difference had he received it earlier. His confreres (2) had however, been well schooled and were able to switch things in the direction the writer of the letter desired, an exhibitor who got the raw part of the deal protested, but he had not the necessary evidence and consequently the awards were confirmed. The writer of the letter above is even yet in a position to thus switch matters to the detriment of exhibitors and shows.

Dissatisfaction has been evinced several times over the student's competition judging at Chicago, and at one time several colleges threatened to pull out; last year, we understand the winning college, had worked over the horses submitted in the intercollegiate contest, before the horses were brought to the show, giving the students of that institution a manifestly unfair advantage.

The employment of college professors as judges was at one time thought to preclude dishonest work or unwarranted leaning towards certain exhibitors, and yet to-day we hear it charged that certain professors, fortunately none in the Canadian colleges, can not be depended upon to do the straight thing; that they are susceptible to influence, not necessarily of a pecuniary nature, but have suffered themselves at one time or another to be put under an obligation to the party asking the favor either for himself or friends. This state of things has arisen partly, we believe, because some of the professors knew they were not competent to fill the place, but were unable to resist the chance to advertise themselves, and not being qualified, and feeling a little uncertain of their ground, they listen to the honeyed words of advisers, men who are not entirely disinterested. Herein lies one of the weaknesses of any system of judging in which two or more men constitute the tribunal, probably in a jury of three, only one man is really qualified to pronounce, what the others are on for 'deponent sayeth not'.

Several reputable exhibitors we know have talked with us on this matter, we have watched the show rings ourselves and mingled with the exhibitors, judges and attendants, and unfortunately we are forced to admit that the college professors are not holding up to the high plane they were expected to. Disgruntled exhibitors there always will be, men whom their fellowmen dub 'bad losers', to the utterances of such we have paid little heed, but we are satisfied that there are in control of the appointment of horse judges at the two fairs mentioned, malign influences bound sooner or later to be a serious detriment to those shows.

The Record Cattle Season.

The end of this month will practically see the end of the cattle shipping season of 1906. When statistics are all compiled it will be found that this season's shipments have been the largest on record. They will in all probability amount to over 65,000 head between the beginning of August and the end of November. The volume of trade has been unexpectedly large. Close observers of the movement of cattle had predicted that cattle production on the ranges had been on the decrease during the past four years; that settlement by farmers was curtailing the ranching industry and that the large number of cows and heifers sold in past seasons would have its natural effect upon supplies. But it is evident that all these agencies have not operated as expected. True, several of the larger ranches have been divided and their stock dispersed, but all of this stock has not left the country and the natural rates of increase among the thousands of breeding cattle in the range country is equal to an enormous drain upon their numbers without diminution. Under the present status of cattle ranching it is safe to say that 25,000 more cows will contribute to the quota of range cattle next spring than raised calves during the present season, and each year will see more and more breeding cattle employed. The fact is, no matter what disposition is made of the land in the cattle country, there will be no decrease in the production of this staple.

And not alone is the quantity destined to increase but the cattle business has now reached such a position that there cannot fail to be a steady increase in the quality of the cattle raised. Closer application to the business due to the lesser numbers on each ranch will result in a gradual supplementing of the less suitable breeding stuff by earlier maturing, thicker fleshed kine.

HORSE

One hundred and twenty head of Clydesdales were shipped in one day from Scotland, practically all of them were destined for Canada.

* * *

Japan spends 200,000 yen per year in the interests of horse breeding. That means about as much money as though it were expressed in dollars. A yen is equivalent to 99.5 cents.



CHAMPION LIGHT HORSE AT NEW WESTMINSTER 1906
G. H. Hadwen's (Duncan's) Hackney stallion.

For a long time the Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain has issued duplicate certificates to Canadian importers. One of these certificates was supposed to be retained by the customs authorities and the other by the importer. In some cases the custom officials returned the duplicates to the owners with the result that a man might have two certificates for the one horse, and what he could do with one of them would not be above suspicion. This year, however, the Ottawa authorities have ruled that but one certificate is necessary and this must be shown, checked and stamped at port of entry. This is a great saving of work for the secretary in Glasgow.

* * *

Competition in the horse business runs high in the States. Importing firms make use of every possible opportunity of getting their stock before the public. One of the methods is to loan horses to the agricultural colleges for

class work purposes. While in the class rooms the horses are scored before the students and if the professor is plausible and feels generously inclined some astonishing scores are recorded. Of course the public would ordinarily know nothing about these high scores, except what it learned in casual conversation, and consequently the full value of the demonstration is lost to those not attending the classes. But an enterprising firm has had published in one of our most esteemed exchanges the detailed score, of their best horse, given by the "authorities" of the Iowa Agricultural College. The score of 97½ indicates how the "authorities" regarded the horse and the fact that the score in detail was published is a high tribute to the enterprise of his owners. It is now up to other firms to have their best horses scored by college or other authorities, as it would be a great assistance in making sales. Notice is given that the score must be over 99½ for 2½ points have been explained onto the total of 97½ in the cases referred to above. This is not written to encourage the scoring of horses by "experts" and the publication of their scores. Personally we must plead an excuse from the task of scoring, on the ground

THE experience of old and new settlers alike has been that they cannot bring their friends at "the old home" to a realization of the agricultural and industrial conditions of our great new land. Descriptive letters are received with considerable skepticism and the significance of reports is invariably lost in a maze of misconceptions. Everyone has an acquaintance whom he wishes to interest in the opportunities of Western Canada, and in order to impress these upon him let us suggest that he be sent a copy of the special Christmas Number of the Farmer's Advocate. This special issue will contain articles dealing with western industry, agricultural development, present day problems, and stories full of local color and incident. The number, to be published December 19th, will be sumptuously illustrated from photos of western scenes and the whole makes one of the most appropriate gifts one could send to an absent friend. Orders to mail this number to any address in the world will be executed upon receipt of 25 cents. Order early as only a limited number will be printed.

of the exigencies of other affairs, and as for the publication—well we would not take the risk of being understood to agree with the figures handed in.

Training a Horse for Saddle Purposes.

As the value of a saddle horse depends greatly upon his mouth and manners, and as mouth and manners are largely due to his early training, it will readily be seen that the man who undertakes the making of a saddler out of a colt should be a man of some experience in handling green horses under the saddle. A green man and a green horse make a combination from which good results cannot reasonably be expected. In order that any man may be able to make a satisfactory saddler out of a colt, the animal must have the necessary individuality; he must have quality, spirit, ambition, and the desirable size and weight. He must have Thoroughbred blood close up, and the nearer he approaches the Thoroughbred in general conformation and action, the better. The man about to train or school a horse should have experience in handling green horses; he should be able to ride well, and have both good hands and a good seat. Supposing the colt be perfectly green, the first thing to be attended to is to give him a mouth, or, in other words get him accustomed to a bit. This should be well done before the colt is mounted, else his mouth is very liable to be spoiled, and

he will either become afraid of a bit or become a puller, either of which is very undesirable in any class of horse, and cannot be tolerated in a saddler. His first lesson should consist in putting an ordinary riding bridle with a plain, jointed snaffle bit on him, and he should be allowed to run in a paddock or large box stall a few hours each day with the bit in his mouth. This should be continued until he ceases to fight the bit and feels quite at home with it in his mouth. Special bits, which are quite large, jointed, and have dangling from the center several pieces of iron which hang down over the tongue, are manufactured for this purpose, but our experience has taught us to favor the plain snaffle. After he has become accustomed to this, gentle pressure should be put upon it to teach him to press slightly upon it and yield to its restraint. This can be best done with a dumb jockey (a contrivance made especially for the purpose). It consists in two pieces of wood or gutta percha, crossed somewhat like an end of a sawhorse, such as is used by a busksawyer. This is attached to a back pad, which is buckled around the girth, a strap passed backwards from each stick to a crouper, to keep the jockey in position. On the front aspect of each stick are several large screw-eyes. The reins should have about a foot of rubber or spiral wire at each end to which a snap is attached. The snap is snapped into a screw-eye well up, passed forward through the ring of the bit, brought back and snapped into a screw-eye lower down. The reins should be adjusted so as to give very gentle pressure, and the colt allowed to run in the paddock for a few hours. The next day a little greater pressure should be given. This teaches the subject to yield to pressure upon the bit, arch his neck, and incline the mouth slightly towards the breast. The elastic ends on the reins will allow the colt to stretch his neck and protrude his nose, but will fetch the parts back to the desired position as soon as pressure is released, and gives him the habit of arching the neck nicely upon slight pressure being exerted upon the bridle reins.

If a dummy cannot be obtained, a handy man can make one, or it can be substituted with reasonable satisfaction by an ordinary surcingle, with a strap from each of the withers to the bit: a single strap will do, but it will give much better satisfaction if it or a part of it be elastic. It is generally considered good practice to lunge a horse every day during this part of his education. That is, besides the bridle, put a strong halter on his head and attach a long rein to the noseband, and lead the colt out to a lot and drive him either straight away or in a circle. It is better to have



CHAMPION HEAVY DRAFT SALLION AT VICTORIA 1906
Owned by J. A. Evans Chilliwack.

the lunging rein attached to the noseband of the halter than to the bit, as the former does not worry his mouth, while the latter will. When he has got sufficient education in this way, the next thing is to mount. We think that the plain snaffle bridle should be used and great care should be taken in mounting in order to not frighten him, as a good saddler must stand still to be mounted and dismounted. It is good practice, in most cases, to get him accustomed to having a boy or a man on his back before a saddle is used. This can be done by gently lifting a boy on and off many times while he is undergoing his preliminary education in the paddock or stall. When the saddle is on, the man about to mount should give him a lesson or two in having weight put upon the stirrup on the near side, by putting his foot in the stirrup and gently putting weight upon it, but not attempting to mount. When the colt will stand for this, the trainer should mount slowly and carefully. He must not get in a hurry, but slowly lift himself into the stirrup,

and, slowly fetching his right leg over the saddle, seat himself gently in the saddle and place the other foot in the stirrup. It is good practice to mount and dismount several times before asking the colt to go forward. If necessary, it is well to have an assistant to hold the colt by the bit while the lesson is being given.

Having taught the colt to stand while being mounted and dismounted, he should be required to go forward with the rider in the saddle. It is better to give him the first few lessons at a walking gait; teach him to walk well; a good walker is desirable in any class of horse, but especially so in a saddler. The rider must be very careful of his mount's mouth. He should be able to ride well and balance himself well in the saddle without the aid of reins, as the man who depends upon the assistance of the reins for his balance will soon spoil the mouth of a green horse.

The gaits to be taught are the walk, trot and canter. The colt should be taught to break into a trot promptly at the signal from the rider, whether this signal be given by word, chirrup, heels or reins, and he should be taught to promptly break into a canter from either walk or trot at whatever signal the rider chooses to use. One signal should be used for the trot and another for the canter. For instance, if he is taught to trot at slight touch of the heel or spur, and to canter on pressure by the knees of the rider, he would soon learn to obey these signals promptly. He should be taught to canter slowly and collectedly; a fast canter—almost a gallop—is not correct. Of course, there is little trouble in teaching him to gallop; all that is required is to urge him faster when cantering. During all these gaits he should be taught to go with only slight pressure upon the bit, and be taught to exchange direction promptly upon slight extra pressure being exerted on the rein or to respond to the swing of the rider and the bearing of the rein upon the neck.

When he has had sufficient education to go well, as described, he should be ridden with a sliphead bridle and a curb and snaffle bit, and, of course, a double rein. No man is properly mounted when using a single rein and snaffle bit, and, while a single bit is probably the better to use at first, a saddler must be taught to go with the double bit. The Pelham bit is supposed to be a combination that answers for curb and snaffle, but in our opinion it is an abomination. The two separate bits is the proper thing, both as far as form is concerned and for the comfort of the horse. Of course when riding with a curb, very little pressure should be exerted on the curb rein—just sufficient to keep the horse's nose in the proper position. A good saddler does not require a martingale. When a horse is inclined to poke his nose, gentle pressure upon the curb rein will remedy the defect. A martingale may be followed when a horse is ridden with simply a snaffle bit and double reins, but when a curb bit is used a martingale cannot be tolerated. The

good rider upon a green horse, will take pride in the fact that each time he mounts him he can see an improvement in gait, mouth and manners. Of course, it must be understood that if the trainer is a green man he must not use either curb bit or spurs, as, while rough usage of the reins in any case is more or less disastrous on the horse's mouth, rough usage or irregular pressure upon a curb rein is simply ruinous. So, also, is the use of spurs on the heels of a green rider. As before stated, a green man should not attempt to educate a green colt; he should acquire experience and skill in the saddle by riding educated horses, but if circumstances should be such that he must experiment upon a green one, he should by all means avoid the use of both curb and spur.

"WHIP."

STOCK

Re Cost of Raising Pigs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read carefully and with interest the remarks of Prof. Grisdale and agree with his contentions. But regarding the article preceding it, although I agree with all his statements regarding the raising of pigs, wintering sows, almost entirely, yet I do not agree with his concluding statement regarding the profit of 25 per cent.

In the final paragraph Agriculturist says, after stating cost of pig to be \$8: "As a general rule they are worth about \$10 leaving a net profit of \$2. Now if we get the manure, and if we sell our grain at the highest market price, and right at home, without the trouble of carting it to market and have in addition a profit of over 25 per cent. it looks like pretty good business."

Now the first statement I contradict is "leaving a net profit of \$2."

In considering profit in any business it is necessary to allow interest on investment. There has been none allowed on investment in parent stock, on outlay in buildings for shelter, or on the 6 to 12 month's feed.

There have been no wages handed out to the man who mixed feed and carried the swill pail morning noon and night. A farmer might do it himself for nothing, but he cannot hire a man to do it for the same remuneration.

Again, talking of selling grain at home without the trouble of carting to market, I contend that most farmers in order to get it crushed have not only to cart it away but also to bring it back again, put it under shelter and dole it out by dishfuls or pailfuls as may be, and that the labor of taking grain to market is increased three-fold, instead of decreased. I know this from practical experience. I have, not these last two years,

but every year a few years back lost many a day's plowing to go to town with a load of barley or oats to chop for pig feed in the fall in order to fatten pigs, paying over \$2 per ton for crushing and necessary expenses and then sold the pork dressed at 5½ or \$6 per cwt., and I decided there was nothing in it. The manure is so little as to be hardly worth considering, yet I have heard it said that this is supposed to pay for the labor. It seems rather a humorous statement than one made in earnest.

So I contend, Mr. Editor, that the \$2 has more than gone in waiting on his hogship, in the extra labor involved in taking the grain to the hog, in interest on the parent stock, buildings and feed, and in butchering and taking his hogship to market. It seems to me that 180 lbs. of pork require to be worth considerable more than \$10, unless the farmers wish to invest money in an undertaking and then work at it for nothing.

W. J. BOUGHEN.

[Note. Our correspondent is a great believer in rape for pigs, as an economical feed.]

Live Stock Importations from Europe.

One of the best criteria of Western Canada's prosperity in the fields of agriculture and purebred stock breeding is furnished by the figures relative to the importation of purebred live stock from Europe for the twelvemonth. Purebred stock, especially when purchased across the water, costs a lot of money, to which must be added the expenses of the buyer and importer in his travels to and fro, and the cost of landing the animals at the home farm or selling stables. The competition of buyers from other lands has a considerable effect on the price Canadian importers have to pay for the stock they select. Argentina, as is well known is a hot competitor in the purchase of Shorthorns, Clydesdales are being sought after for foreign countries by cousins from other parts of Greater Britain, such as Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony; sheep are in demand by the countries mentioned and the competition is made all the keener by U. S. buyers. Canadians have been the largest buyers of horses in Great Britain, the bulk of the importations being Clydesdales; and Western Canada has probably had the biggest share of the spoils, quality and quantity considered.

The following official figures for all Canada are available:

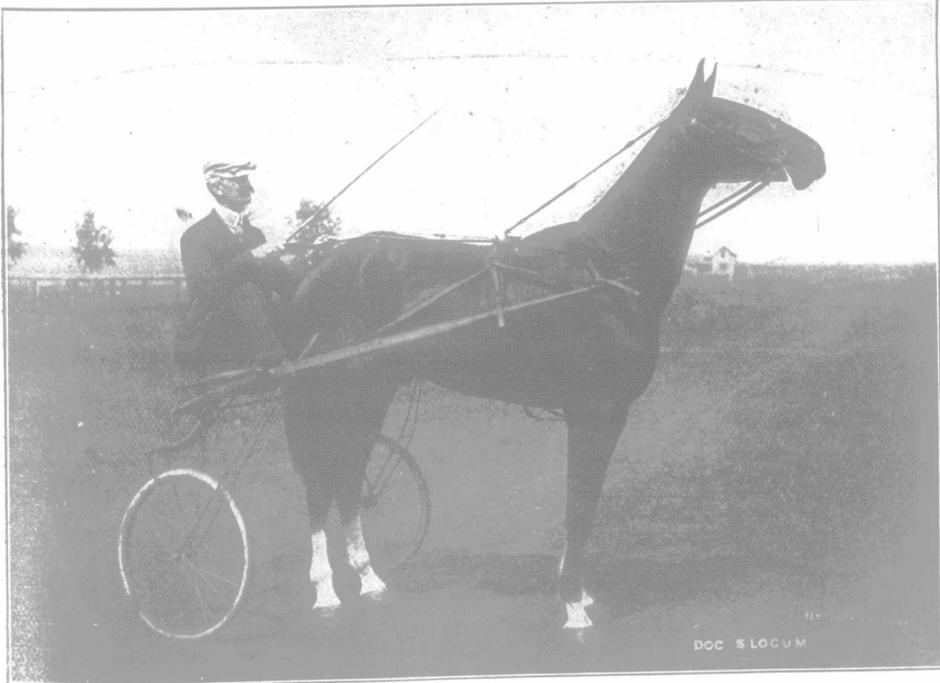
| | 1906 | 1905 | Increase or decline. |
|--------|------|------|----------------------|
| Horses | 1405 | 801 | + 604 |
| Cattle | 228 | 78 | + 150 |
| Sheep | 1438 | 342 | + 1096 |
| Swine | 57 | 74 | - 17 |

In horses the Clydesdale importations predominated, the following Western men making entry through the Customs, John Graham, Carberry, MacMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon, Brown and Carruth, Mutch Bros., Lumsden, Sir Wm. VanHorne, Trotter and Trotter, Brandon, John Turner, W. H. Bryce, Arcola, J. McCallum. A few Shires, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds were also imported. In cattle the Ayrshires held pride of place, followed by the Shorthorns and West Highlanders; R. S. Caswell, Saskatoon; and Sir W. Van Horne were practically the only Western importers of cattle this season. In sheep, the Shropshires lead, but practically none came West. In swine there is to be noted a falling off, the lead as in the previous year being taken by Yorkshires, a few Tamworths and Berkshires also coming. Walter James & Sons of Rosser were importers of Yorkshires (Large Whites as they are known in Great Britain). Figures are not available at present as to the numbers of purebreds crossing the boundary from the south.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

From address by B. W. Potter, of Rutland, Mass., before the New England Holstein-Friesian Club, at Waterville, Me.

I assume that we can exercise more or less influence in shaping this breed of domestic animals to our liking, though we must remember that our artificial means must coincide in the main with the laws of nature. We can multiply the breeds of animals, but the tendency of reversion to the original species is ever present. This variation increases the number of breeds and enlarges their value, but the original species are more hardy and are tormented by fewer natural enemies. When wild and domesticated animals of the same species are exposed to



A PROMISING YOUNG PACER
Owned by E. K. Strathy, Lacombe, Alta.

privation or extremes of heat and cold under the same conditions, beasts of the chase are more tenacious of life and capable of greater endurance than farm animals.

Bovine animals are coeval with the human race. We have no exact knowledge of the size and capabilities of the meat cattle of the ancient world, but the native cows of Great Britain and every other country were small in size and poor performers at the milk pail. Careful breeding and good feeding have increased these.

Holstein-Friesian cattle are almost entitled to be called a species, for they were flourishing in Holland 2,000 years ago. The rich alluvial land around the south shore of the North Sea has ever been well adapted to the breeding of large animals. Owing to the drying weather in summer and rocky soil, New England pasturage is not equal to that of Holland, and it will be difficult for us to keep up the Dutch size of these cattle. But in the size of cattle, as in everything else, there is a golden mean. We do not look for the best physical or mental type of man from the parentage of giants or dwarfs. Let us strive for the golden mean in size and for quantity combined with quality.

The size for America can best be determined by finding the size of the bulls and cows that have made the best records here. If the size of an animal is an important matter for consideration, then the weight of every animal entered in the Advanced Registry should be recorded. Records, since 1898, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, made to ascertain whether large or small cows of dairy type are more desirable to keep, taking cost of feed and value of product into account, show the average weight of the small group to be 904 pounds, and of the large ones, 1,079 pounds each. The large cows made an average annual net profit of \$42.97, while the small ones made less per cow than the large ones. In the large group were six Holsteins, which made an annual net profit per cow of \$46.30. In the small group were two Holsteins, one of which made a total net profit of \$46.11, and the other \$38.19. All will agree that a cow must have large digestive capacity to do great work. This usually accompanies a large-sized cow, but sometimes the large-sized cow turns her food into beef more than into milk. The champion butter and milk cow is never the largest cow of the breed; hence it might be wise to have a maximum as well as a minimum size of animals that are entered in the Advanced Registry. For dairy purposes I would as lief buy a Holstein cow weighing 900 pounds as one weighing 2,000 pounds. One is undersized; the other oversized. One is only fit for bologna sausage and the other for beefsteak. The weights of 60 of the greatest cows and 25 of the most famous bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed were then given, having been secured through the assistance of the Secretary of the National Association. The weights of cows ranged from 1,000 to 1,850 pounds, and those of the bulls from 1,800 to 2,650 pounds. The average weight of the cows is 1,383 pounds; that of the bulls is 2,164 pounds. The conclusion is, then, that the proper size of a Holstein cow is from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and that of a bull at full age from 2,000 to 2,400 pounds.

Holsteins are pre-eminently a dairy breed, and their beef capability only an incident that enhances their dairy value for furnishing good veal all the time and good beef when their dairy life is ended. It is admitted by all that they produce more milk than cows of other breeds. As to the quality of the milk, there is a golden mean for the milk ratio the same as there is in the size of cattle, and we find that the Holstein cow gives the golden mean milk. Thirteen per cent. of total solids and four per cent. of butterfat is about the correct ratio in milk. We must breed for this standard. It would be a great mistake to breed for lower, considering the various uses of milk.

To attain our ideal we must begin with the bull. He must be one that will sire deep-milking offspring, and endow them with vigorous constitutions. When young he must be selected for his individuality and pedigree, and the performance of his forbears; when older, for his own record of performance. If we would utilize the services of the good old bulls more than we do, we should avoid chances of disappointment, and also improve our stock. Some of our finest bulls are sent to the shambles prematurely, before the qualities of their offspring are known. We are all tolerably familiar with the proper type of dairy cow, but there is difference of opinion on the method of feeding her. To my mind the

rapacious appetite of the Holstein cow is one of the most valuable traits. All the good cows I have ever had have had capacious stomachs and paunches, and have been capable of turning large quantities of food into good milk. Cows can no more make milk without food than men can make bricks without straw. If we desire to preserve the size and capacity of the Holstein cow, we must give her plenty of food from birth to death. I believe there is little danger of exhausting vitality by high feeding if fed at suitable times on suitable food. Animals are not apt to exceed their natural capacity. There are no well ascertained facts to support the belief that the enormous milk and butter yields of the champion cows of the world have exhausted their vitality to such an extent that there is a loss of vigor in these cows and their progeny. We must feed up to natural capacity—not, of course, over-feeding or stimulating by use of drugs.

The same principles will apply to the feeding of our calves. They should be fed so abundantly that they will grow vigorously and continuously from birth to maturity. They should have plenty of milk, with rowen and some grain; should be kept in dry stalls or yards, and be fed out of clean pails. They should not be bred until they are 14 or 15 months old. A heifer when she comes in milk should weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds. Our greatest danger of deterioration in the size of our cattle comes from the improper feeding and care of our calves. Too many of our breeders have no real knowledge of calf-raising. Our farmers are mostly engaged in milk production alone, and many of them have lost the art of calf-raising. And right here is the opportunity of breeders of pure-blooded stock to raise good cows for the milk farmers, who will demand Holsteins when they find that a good cow of that breed which will produce 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of milk per year is cheaper at \$200 or \$300 than an ordinary cow is at \$50.

six weeks these calves could get all the water they wanted and could at all times go into a darkened shed out of the heat and flies. Both lots were on grass all the time.

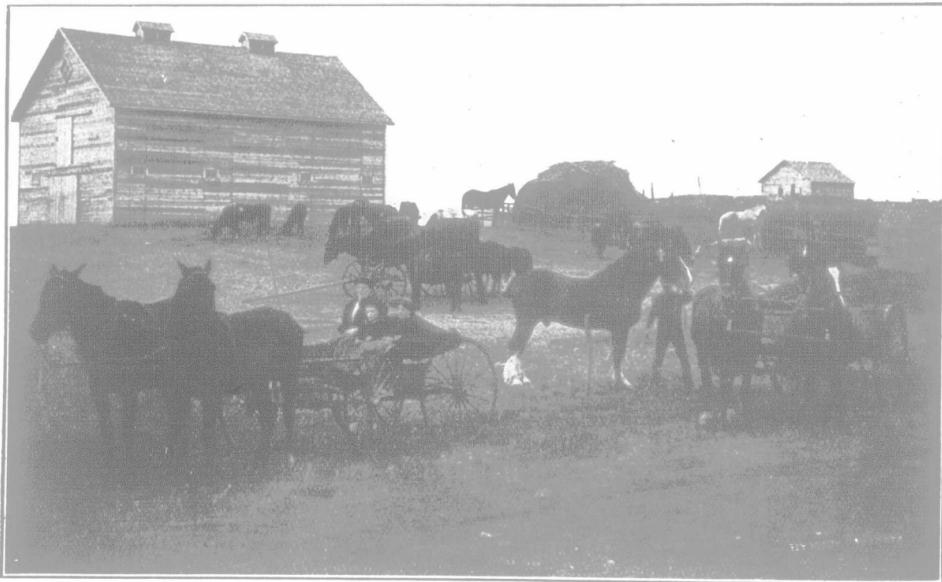
The difference in these two bunches was something remarkable; one lot looked like "baby beef", the other what some farmers call "pot bellied calves". And now for the Professors last sentence (revised); "I want to say that the farmer who feeds his calves all the skim milk they can possibly drink is *not doing them any kindness*." — F. A. G. J.

The Feeding of Baby Beef.

Cattle feeding from all accounts promises to be fairly profitable for those engaging in it during the coming winter, yet skill and attention are needed if a profit is to be made out of the venture. The feeding of baby beef has been given some attention and has been recommended, but as an Illinois experimenter states below should be well considered before going into. While Professor Mumford states that the demand is increasing, we have repeatedly heard it stated that the extra care, attention and skill is not paid for in the returns obtained. The remarks below will account for such statements or at least point out in what way improvement of methods might have been made.

"The demand for baby beef is strong and increasing. With this increasing demand of our markets for this class of beef there is a general movement among cattle feeders and more especially among those of limited experience toward the feeding of younger cattle. So much has been said and written concerning the advantages of producing baby beef that the beginner arrives at the conclusion that it is the only profitable branch of beef production.

"There are many things to be thought of, however, before the cattle feeder rushes blindly into the feeding of calves and yearlings with a view of finishing them as baby beef. The majority of fat cattle falling within this classification are from one to two years



(Photo by W. O. Baber) STOCK AND STABLES OF W. D. LYON, HADDO FARM, MOFFAT, SASK.

Fed His Calves Too Much Milk.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed an article in a recent issue of your valuable paper with the heading "Making the Best Use of Skim Milk," by Professor Grisdale, and as some of the neighbors had a few days before been having a discussion on the feeding of calves it struck me how the first and last sentence of his article with the alteration of a few words amounted to what we had been discussing, viz: "Skim milk, as I have said, is very often fed by our farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and have few pigs and therefore the calves receive all they will drink."

The discussion arose over a bunch of calves that were put up at an auction sale which had, had all the skim milk they could drink, and another bunch we saw the same day which had the following treatment. For the first two weeks they received one quart of new milk morning and evening; and then up to six weeks skim milk was added and new milk reduced until by that time they were receiving one gallon of skim milk. After that time they never got an allowance of over half a 25 pound hard pail twice a day. After

of age and weigh from 800 to 1100 pounds. Such cattle can only be produced from well-bred calves and yearlings. Whether or not the finishing of such cattle will prove profitable will depend upon a number of conditions, chief among which are the breeding and individual excellence of the feeding cattle used, their cost, the way they are fed, and the condition of the market at the time they are sold.

"Other things being equal, the younger cattle are the longer it will take to mature them for market. Well bred feeding cattle can be matured for market at a much younger age than the plainer kinds. One thing is certain baby beef must be made with young cattle. Only well-bred ones will mature sufficiently early to satisfactorily meet market requirements. It should be borne in mind, too, that provided care has been exercised in the selection of feeding calves or yearlings with which to make baby beef, the period of full feeding must of necessity be considerably longer than with older cattle.

GREAT CARE NECESSARY IN MAKING SELECTIONS.

"It is necessary to exercise greater care in the selection of feeding cattle intended for ripening into baby beef than older cattle for the reasons already stated, and for the additional reason that the younger an animal is and the more of milk fat it possesses the less it shows its lack of quality or breeding. By the time a steer is two years old one can tell quite accurately how such steers will feed out. It is a much

FARM

Treated Seed but Wheat is Smutty.

"Backwoods Farmer" writing from the Dauphin country says: "I have been disappointed in the treatment of wheat for smut. I gave all my seed plenty of bluestone but the variety, Laurel, with which I took most care has produced the most smutty grain. It was sown in the same field as the Fife but was put down in the ground deeper, and consequently was three or four days later in appearing.

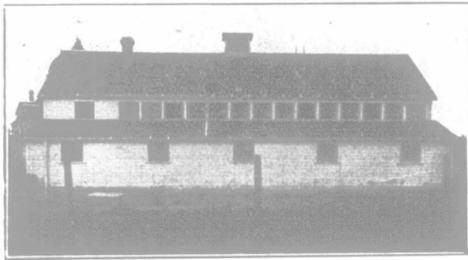
"1. Are some varieties of wheat more subject to smut than others?

"2. Has the depth of sowing anything to do with the presence of smut in the grain?

"3. After treating seed with bluestone how soon should it be sown?

"4. Is there more than one cause of smut in wheat?"

We shall not attempt to answer the questions in the order asked. In considering smut and seed one must remember that smut is a disease and that the wheat plant is its object of attack. As it is a disease it is evident that it can have but one source, disease spores. But, there are many conditions that favor the opportunities of its attack. Some of these are, the susceptibility of certain varieties and strains to disease, conditions of soil and weather which adversely effect the vitality of the wheat plant and consequently render it more easily a prey to disease, exposure to direct infection by contact with the



THE M. A. C. PIGGERY.

spores of smut, etc. As a general rule the softer varieties of wheat are more liable to smut than the hard, and some strains within a variety are less able to resist disease than others. From what has been said it is at once evident that if wheat were sown unnecessarily deep a certain amount of its vitality would be used in struggling to the surface and it is also a fact that the spores of smut, which are attached to the wheat kernel, germinate more readily when the soil is rather too cool for the rapid germination of wheat, hence the advantage of sowing just deep enough to secure a firm hold on the ground.

Our correspondent may still be at a loss to understand why smut developed in his wheat after he took the precaution to treat his seed with a solution which is supposed to kill all the spores in contact with the seed. Several reasons might be given. If the solution was of proper strength and thoroughly applied then we must conclude that spores were brought in contact with the seed after it had been treated. This could easily occur if the seed were placed in a bin which had previously held smutty wheat, or where the dust of the barn containing smut could blow over it, or if it was put into bags having smut spores adhering to them, or in anyway came in contact with the spores of smut. It is therefore plain that one must not only take seed as free from smut as possible, but he must carefully treat it and then be careful to keep it from contagion after it is treated. As a general thing the sooner wheat is sown after being treated the better, as the spores of smut are not so liable to become attached to the seed, but if well protected it might stand for three or four days before being sown.

Some Helpful Suggestions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of November 7 I noticed your article under heading, "What Price Can I Afford to Pay for Farm Land?" and in view of the prices now being paid for land by some seemingly over-optimistic would-be farmers, I think your article quite timely, but think you did not go

deep enough into the subject. A very little figuring will serve to convince the most skeptical of the folly of paying too much for wheat land—that is, land to be used exclusively for wheat growing. In buying improved land, or land that has been under crop for a number of years, the question of price is even more important, in my opinion, than when purchasing raw prairie. We have in the case of improved land to take into consideration the question of summer fallow. Take, for instance, a quarter section, one third of which is summer fallow and the balance all in wheat. Say there is a twenty bushel average, this gives 2,140 bushels, at 50c. per bus. gives \$1,070.00. Deduct for threshing and twine \$180. Interest on price of land at \$20.00 per acre,—\$192.00, and we have left \$700.00 with which to pay hired help, reduce principal, pay for machinery, and allow for depreciation in wear and tear. Anyone can thus see, that at the present stage of our development, twenty dollar wheat land is not the best dividend payer for a man to invest in. What we need at the present time is a more active and aggressive live stock campaign on the part of our Farmer's Institutes and Stock Associations. Instruction in the erection of the best, cheapest and most convenient buildings for the accommodation of the different kinds of live stock is badly needed. One will frequently see on many farms, buildings, in the construction of which good material was used so thoughtlessly planned and situated, that very little value can be attached to them, in the capacity for which they might have been used, as a source of profit had the owner used good judgment in their erection. Lumber and all building materials, at present are at such a price that it behooves every man in arranging and erecting farm buildings to give the subject earnest thought and start in with a plan which he can work out at the least expense and have them serve every purpose for which they are intended. There is not a doubt but that every wide-awake farmer in Western Canada today will shape their affairs as rapidly as possible, in those lines, which will enable them to take up each his favorite line of live stock, and as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has done much in the past in giving instruction and up-to-date ideas in the live stock and building branches, I think, Mr. Editor, now that the slack winter season is once more approaching that the time is opportune for a general revival along these lines. Thanking you in advance for space.

Sask. H. N. BINGHAM.

[Some time ago we suggested to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the benefit a first class bulletin on farm buildings would be, and believe that it is a subject that might well receive more consideration by means of charts, stereopticon views and discussions at farmers' meetings. Ed.]

Wants to Start Grass and Clover Growing.

Subscriber of Pierson, Man., asks the following questions anent the growing of clovers and grasses:

"1. I have a piece of land which I intend to sow with wheat next spring. Instead of summer fallowing in 1908 I would like to get a crop of hay off this piece. Please advise if timothy would be best, also if it should be sown mixed with the wheat, and how many pounds per acre.

"2. I have about one acre of land manured and summer fallowed this year, would like to try clover growing. Kindly say which is the best kind, white or red? Should I keep it separate or mix with some kind of grass seed? What would be the best grain to sow with it and when?"

Timothy is grown on practically all classes of soils in Manitoba but where the soil is light and the climate more than ordinarily dry there is more certainty of a hay crop from rye grass or bromo. Personally, we would favor mixing timothy and rye grass. Very much of the land one sees along the track at Pierson is quite light and if subscriber's soil is anything like this he will have to give the grass some encouragement by adding a light coat of manure in the fall after the grain crop is cut or before seeding in the spring. The general experience has been that better catches of grass are obtained when the seed is sown with oats or barley than when sown with wheat. If there is no grass seeder attachment for the drill, the seed can be mixed with the grain and sown at the same time. When sown this way the grass seed and grain should be stirred up in the grain box frequently to keep the grass seed evenly distributed. From eight to ten pounds of timothy to the acre when sown

more hazardous proposition with the calf. We have fed calves that were selected with the greatest care as to breeding, age and uniformity and still found that they lacked much in uniformity at the finish.

"In a general way it may be said that to fatten young animals profitably they must be good; they must be full fed for a considerable time and they must be made fat. This means that "tops" must be bought or bred. Those who have had experience know that as soon as the cattle feeder goes to "topping" droves of cattle he operates at a disadvantage. A premium is usually demanded for this grade. The cattle feeder should know what he can afford to pay and not give too much heed to the oft-repeated statement that good calves cannot be bought too high. One way of becoming thoroughly convinced that this is not true is to try it.

"The original weight of the calf is small, hence, in the production of baby beef the cattle feeder cannot depend for his profit upon the advance in value per hundred weight. In any event the spread between the buying and selling price of calves is not as great as with older cattle. We have known of a number of instances in which calves were purchased by the head and sold fat by the hundred weight where the selling price was no greater than the buying price per hundred weight. If any considerable profit is made in such instances it must necessarily be due to the exceedingly cheap gains. The possibility of securing cheaper gains on young cattle than on older ones is an established fact, yet there are strong reasons for believing that this difference has been greatly exaggerated.

MUST NOT LOSE CALF FLESH.

"The most successful operators try to avoid losing the calf or milk fat or bloom of the young calf. This is not an easy thing to do; usually considerable shrinkage occurs, especially where calves have not been accustomed to eating grain before being weaned. Where considerable shrinkage occurs it is a difficult and expensive condition to regain, not only so, but it materially lengthens the time required to mature them. The calf will not profitably consume as much rough feed as older cattle. Experienced cattle feeders understand that the older the steer the coarser and commoner the feed that can be given him. The older steer may be purchased in thin flesh and yet matured in six months of feeding; the calf or yearling not so. The calf should be in good condition when purchased and should be so fed as to keep him gaining until finished for the market.

"At the beginning the calf should be encouraged to consume considerable quantities of roughage. This will have a tendency to increase the capacity of the calf for handling large quantities of more concentrated feeds later on. It is assumed that calves require and will be provided with desirable roughage such as clover, alfalfa hay or silage during the winter months and abundant pasture during the summer. Calves should be fed corn together with some nitrogenous concentrate like oil meal or cottonseed meal during the winter. Corn may be fed to calves in the form of shelled corn, crushed corn, or sliced. With plenty of hogs to follow, the writer believes that these forms will be found more profitable than corn meal or corn and cob meal. If oats are cheap and more readily available than oil meal or cottonseed meal they may be substituted. Oats are one of the very best of feeds with which to start calves and with, cottonseed and linseed meals at almost prohibitive prices they, with alfalfa or clover hay as roughage are likely to prove the best supplement to corn for full feeding. When turned to grass the grain ration may in some instances be gradually decreased as the grass improves. Whether or not the feeding of grain should be altogether dispensed with for a short time while the calves are on grass will depend upon the grass and upon the time at the disposal of the cattle feeder for finishing them. Ordinarily the grain ration should not be entirely discontinued, no matter how good the grass. It can be slightly reduced for a few weeks and then as the grass begins to fail it should be increased until the calves are getting all they will take.

"The tendency with calves and yearlings is to grow rather than fatten. The aim of the cattle feeder producing baby beef should be to have them fatten as they grow. This can only be accomplished by liberal feeding. The most common mistake among baby beef producers is to market before fat enough. It is extremely difficult to get calves and yearlings too fat for market requirements. If heifer calves are fed instead of steers they will mature more quickly and should be marketed earlier. Ordinarily the younger prime heifers are at the time of marketing, the less discrimination in price there will be between them and steers.

"We advise vaccination to prevent black leg, and if calves have not been vaccinated before purchase they should be as soon after as possible. Good vaccine and intelligent use is practically a specific preventive of black leg.

"It is seldom practicable to get spring calves ready for baby beef market before July of the spring following their birth. More frequently they are not marketed until October, November or December, when they are approximately 18 months of age."

* * *
The best Christmas gift you can send to an absent friend is the special pictorial number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. See notice on second page of reading matter.

alone is the average seeding, but if a mixture of timothy and rye grass is sown about eight pounds of each might be used. Have the soil well packed and take every precaution to retain moisture for the seed.

As for the clover, sow medium red. White clover will grow anywhere but is only valuable for pasture or sod, it never grows tall enough to make a forage crop. Since there is only one acre we would advise sowing the clover seed alone, about eight pounds to the acre, or there would be no harm in sowing five pounds of clover and five of timothy. On some soils, where moisture is always plentiful but where the grain crop does not lodge, as good results would be obtained from sowing the clover seed with grain. In the case of our correspondent where the land has been summer fallowed and manured we would be afraid of a grain crop growing so rank that the grass and clover seeds would be smothered out. Where sown with grain, barley generally makes the best nurse crop as it is not so long on the ground and does not shade the young plants to the same extent as other grains. If weeds come up in the clover plot, run the mower over them in June and if the plants are not very rugged by fall give a light coat of well rotted manure. Parties trying clover growing will find that the crop succeeds much better on valley or scrub land than it does on prairie soils, but that manure will encourage growth on the latter.

Government Seed Testing to be Done in Western Canada.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have recently received word from the Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, that a seed laboratory is to be established under my charge at Calgary, for the purpose of testing the purity and vitality of farm seeds. Testing will be commenced January 1, 1907. Seeds sent in by the farmers or seed merchants and addressed to Dominion Department of Agriculture, Seed Laboratory, Calgary, will be examined free of charge. Regular postage rates must be paid on samples sent to Calgary; samples sent to the Central Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, go postage-free. All samples should be marked "Purity" or "Germination" or both according to what the sender wishes them tested for. The establishment of this sub-station will save seven days in the time required to send seeds from Alberta and British Columbia to Ottawa and to return the report to the sender. It will also lessen the delay in having the testing done, as the Central Seed Laboratory is often overloaded with work during the seed season on account of the great number of samples sent in by the large eastern seed wholesalers.

W. C. McKILICAN.

Dealing in Futures on the Grain and Produce Exchanges.

The question of dealing in futures is one that has been intimately associated with the development of market conditions, and though the subject as presented to us has been in existence less than three decades, in that short time its scope has been extended, its purpose clearly defined and laws formed for its minutest regulation, so that now the machine exists as a definite organization. Let us look to its origin and development, its extent, its method of doing business, its effect on market prices and the general light in which it is regarded.

Our primitive ancestor was self-supporting; he sowed, reaped, manufactured and lived unto himself. But his industry grew; he produced more than he needed, so he exchanged with his neighbor. Their exchanges soon became numerous, too numerous, indeed, for individual attention and another party, the trader, was called upon to aid in the exchange movements. Trade, however, was soon centralized and the barterer and peddler soon gave way to large retail dealers, a part of the latter being in turn replaced by wholesale houses they assuming the risk of extra products, while the retailer's sole duty was to care for his trade.

But soon industrial and commercial expansion so enlarged business, one part of the producing world became so closely connected with every other part that the merchant, instead of having to watch only the local trend of values was forced to compete in a worldwide market. His business was to handle and store his goods. He could not

do this satisfactorily and keep a watchful eye on worldwide conditions. Another party was needed, one to assume the larger risk of holding and he is the speculator who stands ready to supply the wholesale merchant with goods.

But the most important step is yet to be made. Americans are gifted with wonderful foresight and make their plans far ahead. The miller, for instance, must be assured that he will have wheat to grind the year round and desires to buy for future delivery. The speculator was his medium and stood ready to furnish him grain at any time in the year. This, then, is dealing in "futures"—nothing more or less than a contract to deliver certain goods at a certain time in the future at a specified price. Thus the system seems to be naturally developed and is not, as many suppose, a man-made institution.

The speculators then constitute a separate class and for the transaction of their business trade centers are organized, chief of which in this country are the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange. Their declared purpose is "to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade, to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usage, to acquire preserve and disseminate valuable business information." They are organized under charters of corporation or listed under general law. Some exchanges trade only in one specific product as cotton, coffee, etc., but our attention is centered chiefly on Chicago where wheat and corn are dealt in.

At these centers the business of dealing in "futures" is carried to its extreme. Members of the Board come together at certain times in the day when there is offered before and among them produce in different kinds and amounts. To illustrate their methods let us say that we are on the floor in January. A offers for sale ten thousand bushels of wheat which is bought by B at 70 cents per bushel. May delivery, buyer's option. That is, the buyer has the privilege of calling delivery any day in May when the market is to him most favorable. But how does the buyer know how much he can give for wheat five months in the future? Therein lies the element of speculation. There is a possibility of making a profit and one also of losing. But that buyer is not proceeding blindly. His telegraph connects him with all parts of the world. His agents are at these various points and being trained in their business, their predictions of future prices are reasonably certain. Relying on their predictions and on his own almost infallible judgment he assumes the risk.

So far so good. The intention of buyer and seller may have been perfectly legitimate. One had wheat to sell, the other wanted to buy. But wait. The wheat in question is not in the seller's hands. Instead he holds simply a warehouse receipt issued to him as guarantee that upon demand that much wheat would be delivered him. And the system of grading grain now in vogue makes it certain just what quality his product is. The buyer is now possessor of this receipt. Either from the fact that some uncertainty forces him to "cover" or because he sees a chance for a profitable change he offers this wheat for sale. C now comes forward and buys. He is not a producer; he is not a miller; he has no connection with the wheat market other than his hope of a possible gain. He buys the wheat for May delivery, seller's option, 75 cents per bushel. Will A deliver to B and B to C at the specified time? No. B's profit is already certain. On any day in May that he chooses to name, ten thousand bushels of wheat at 70 cents are to be delivered to him by A and on the same date he is to turn a like amount over to C at 75 cents. However the market goes he will make \$500. Now A would as soon deliver to C as to B, the transfer is made. B pockets his \$500 and is free for new ventures. There might have been twenty men as handlers of this same amount of wheat between A and B. If there had been all receipts at the close of the day would have been sent to the clearing house and differences settled there. Twenty sales may have been transacted, 20,000 bushels of wheat sold, and never one delivered.

But this is not all. When A became a seller he may not have possessed the wheat but hoped to buy only at time of delivery. To buy at a price lower than his selling price is his only hope of gain. Therefore he becomes a "bear," that is, it is to his interest to force the price of wheat down. To accomplish this result he will resort to every means within his power, legitimate or

illegitimate. He will encourage a large sale of wheat at this time. He will scatter false reports as to crop conditions. He will institute "wash sales," that is, by an agreement with his brokers they, on the floor of the exchange, will buy and sell at a very low price. The sales are purely fictitious, but they stand and are publishers of the day's quotations and their influence on the market price is often telling.

It is at such a time that that destructive move in the world's market known as a "corner" is made. A syndicate with large resources buys plentifully of short sellers, the latter usually being anxious to sell on a falling market. The syndicate buys everything in sight and the short sellers soon find to their sorrow that they have oversold the market; that they will be able to get no wheat for their deliveries. The syndicate now has them "on the hip." An oversold market creates a demand and the price rises. The syndicate refuses to sell and the price goes still higher. At the proper time they let go, are made millionaires, while hundreds of short sellers are hopelessly ruined. But, you say, "does not this rising market react to the benefit of the producer?" Usually he is but little benefited for the simple reason that the majority of the wheat has left the farmer's hands and is held by the speculator. A few years ago when Joseph Leiter of Chicago so skilfully manipulated the wheat market as to cause a rise from 88 cents to \$1.50 per bushel in ten days, but little wheat was held by the farmers. Those who did have wheat on hand profited hugely by the venture but their number was so small as to preclude mention. A successful corner, however, is seldom created. It requires great resources and an unlimited amount of nerve to carry it through.

Such, then, are the facts as we see them. Now the question arises what effect does this system so extensively carried on, so wisely managed, have upon prices? In the illustration noted a few moments ago we show that with an initial amount of 10,000 bushels it completed its round with 200,000 bushels registered on the exchange books. Now if the total amount of wheat in the country were suddenly doubled no one would argue but that it would have an immediate and telling effect upon prices. What then must be the effects of this creation of vast amounts of fictitious grain? Records show that each year there is offered and sold on our exchanges an amount of wheat ninety times greater than is actually produced. *Its effect can but be felt and the producer is the loser.*

In addition to this inevitable tendency we have the ever-present depressing influence of the "bear." You will say there are also "bulls" who are equally interested in a rising market. True, but their number and strength is quite inadequate to counteract the depression. When B purchased from A in our illustration, he was for the time being a "bull" and was interested in a rise. But as soon as he sold to C he in turn became a "bear" and united with A to depress prices, the two being opposed only by C. Every large miller or warehouse dealer having large holdings and who should seemingly be interested in a rise has already "hedged" and must be counted with the "bears." *They care not for the value of the product, they are interested in a fall in price. This very fact that prices are depressed and the producer's share, which, heaven knows, is already small enough, is made still smaller, should condemn the system in the minds of all fair-minded people.*

But little headway has been made thus far in legally regulating the methods of exchanges. No one wishes them entirely suppressed, for while their evils are many their benefits are certain. It is only particular phases of the modern management that need control. The Hatch and Washburn bills of 1892 introduced into either house failed to pass. A modification of these bills was again introduced in 1894, but this to our knowledge did not pass. The intention of these bills was to suppress short selling by means of a prohibitive tax. The Supreme Court holds that "futures" when dealt in by a certain is perfectly legitimate, but if a purely speculative agent is introduced, the latter intends to receive or deliver his wheat, he indeed, may never have seen a bushel of wheat, such transaction is null and void and the trader is condemned. (This is the practice of the London Bourse.) The difficulty is to prevent in the exchanges of every exchange state that every contract may be called upon for delivery, but that 40 out of every 50 transactions are never delivered militates against the statement of the Hon. Brown

of Toledo say that when they buy or sell options they never think of delivering or receiving the goods. *This is the root of the whole evil and if these reckless speculators could be kept off the floor of exchanges and only those allowed who have wheat to sell or reasons for buying, an extremely objectionable feature would be eliminated.* It has been suggested as a remedy to raise moral standards of trusty members so that they would frown upon such sales—a possible but a very improbable remedy. *To raise the moral standard of a group of speculators in the face of such temptation is a task beyond hope of accomplishment.*

It has been said that dealing in "futures" is nothing but fashionable gambling. Professor Hadley made a nice distinction when he said that the difference was one of purpose and intent. When a speculator by a system outlined has made a careful study of future conditions and honestly decides what he can do, his investment cannot be classed as gambling. True there is the element of chance, but this can be found in any venture. On the other hand when one entirely ignorant of crop or market conditions essays to invest, he relies solely on chance and is nothing but a common gambler. The tricks he

A Farmer on Government Hail Insurance.

The case for and against government hail insurance has seldom been as clearly put by one of those whom the system is ostensibly intended to benefit, as in the following words from the pen of Wm. Iverach which appear in one of the daily papers. Mr. Iverach starts off by drawing attention to the circular issued by the hail insurance commission:

"As I was a member of the hail insurance committee appointed by the Grain Growers' Association at Brandon last winter and the mover of the resolution asking for investigation, it might not be altogether out of place to offer my ideas on the subject at this time.

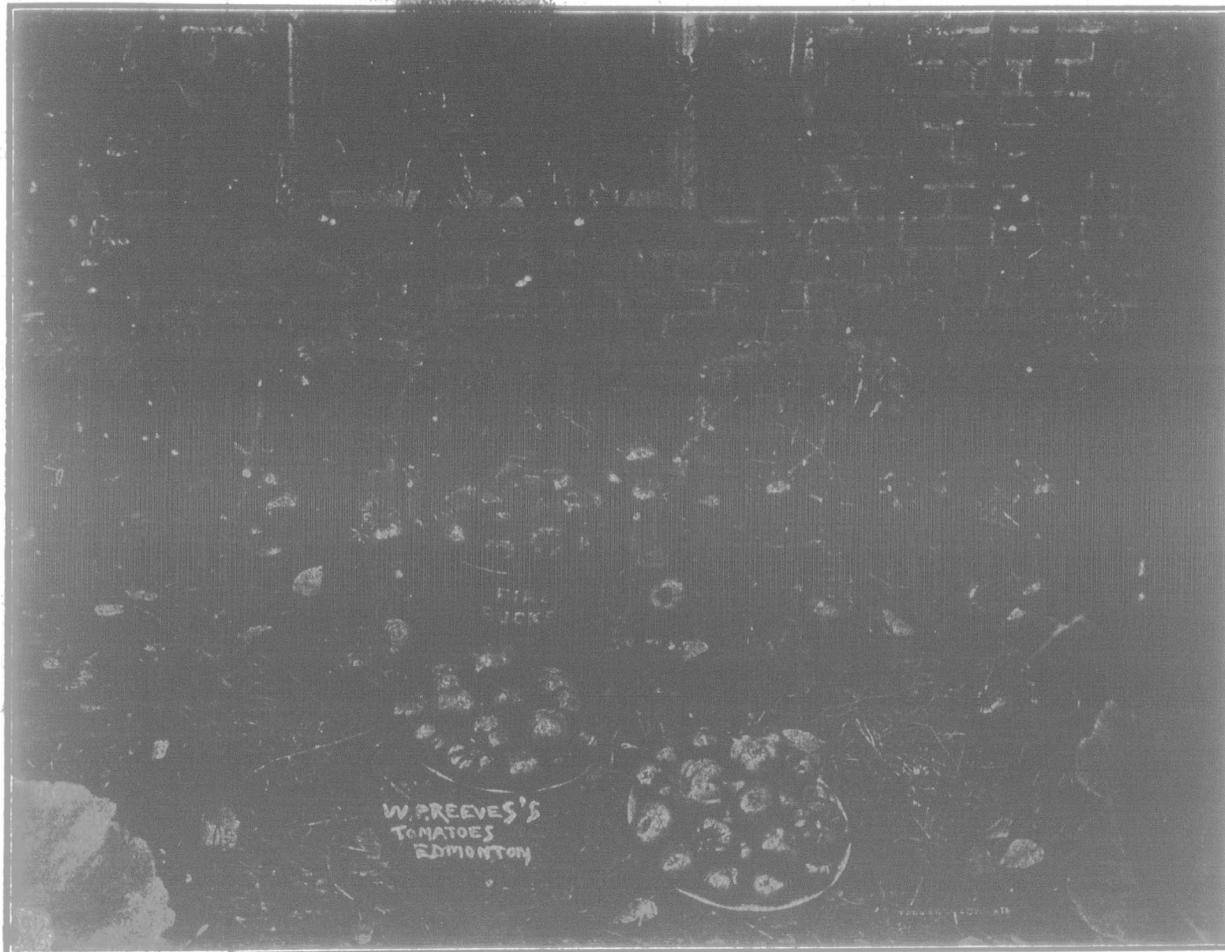
"In the first place it seems to me that the commission is altogether overdoing the work that the Grain Growers' Association asked them to do—although they may not be overdoing what the government asked them to do. The Grain Growers' Association simply asked that the government investigate the condition of the companies carrying on hail insurance business in this province, and if not found satisfactory the government take the matter up. I agree

turned down three years in succession by the Grain Growers' Association in their annual convention. The large majority of the farmers of this province have too keen a sense of fair play to ask for any such legislation as the commission suggests, viz., a tax on all the assessable land in the province, and it seems to me that the commission practically admits that a tax on the cultivated land would not be much of an improvement on the company system now in vogue.

"It used to be a stock argument with the agitators that the company system did not protect, therefore they wanted a government system, but the finding of the commission has upset all this. The only bad company has been turned down and if somebody only had had the courage to put his case against that company into the courts it might have led to an investigation that would have put that company out of business long ago.

"To get down to the question before us: is there any good reasons why the government should not go into hail insurance business? I think there are a great many.

"In the first place it is encouraging a system of farming that all thinking men claim is detri-



INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE OF AN A I CLIMATE.
Tomatoes Growing Outside at Edmonton.

will stoop to to win are of the lowest and he is no better than the poker freak with his sleeve full of aces. Present rules require but a bonus of 10 per cent. to invest. Thus with \$300 one can buy to the extent of \$3,000. He can lose but \$300. He may win several times that amount.

Certain it is that the moral side is not of the best. Visit the Board of Trade in Chicago. Gathered in the "pit" is a crowded mass of eager speculators, some with the air of perfect confidence, caring not, seemingly, whether they win or lose. Others, however, have their all invested and if they lose, bankruptcy and shame are certain. As we watched, one young man in particular attracted our attention. He was careworn and restless, seemingly in great anxiety. Clearly he was only a beginner. Finally at a nod of his head a contract was made. Nervously he seized his pencil and began to figure. As he came out we heard him remark to a friend "I made a thousand then." Another look at his exhausted, limpid figure led us to exclaim that his booty was dearly bought.—H. C. R. in *The Agricultural Student*.

with you that they did do their work well. They found one company that was not satisfactory. They asked the government to put that one out of business, and they were shut down.

"The other companies are reported as giving entire satisfaction. Now, if this is so it seems to me that the work of the commission is done and they ought to go out of existence after having handed in their report. Instead of this we find them submitting a circular asking which of two plans of government insurance we would prefer, and it would appear that they intend also to draft a bill for the legislature if they think the letters they receive on the subject would warrant them in doing so. They do not ask us if we want government insurance, but which of their two plans we prefer.

"Now, who are the ones most likely to write to the commission on this subject? Is it not the little company of agitators who have been trying to foist this obnoxious scheme onto the farmers of this province for a number of years? It does not seem enough for the commission to know that the legislature has thrown this thing out already as impracticable and it has been

mental to the best interests of our country. It would be paying a bounty to the robbers of our soil, and at the same time exacting it from the men who are trying to build it up.

"In the second place, hail insurance does not insure a crop. There are a great many things that damage crops besides hail. We have had seasons of frost and may have them again. Only two years ago a certain portion of the crop of the northern part of this province was buried under sixteen inches of snow. Then we have drouth, wind, rain and fire to count on. It would seem to me to be a little tough for a government to step in and demand money from a man who had lost his crop from any of the above causes to pay over to the man who had lost his through hail. The case would be different if the first man agreed to pay so much for protection against hail; he would then only be keeping his end of a square deal; and if he does not think it pays to insure he can leave it alone. Not so with government insurance. No matter what his adversities are he must get down and pay his hail insurance or lose his property.

"In the third place, is wheat growing a paying

business? If so, why will it not pay its own insurance like anything else? If it will not, let us by all means quit it and let the price of wheat rise to a paying basis, or let the business be carried on by a people who can live on less than we need. We do not need to grow wheat to live. I was raised on a farm and always had enough to eat and wear, but I never saw wheat growing till I was twenty years of age. What is the meaning of all the talk in all the agricultural papers lately about seeding down to grass? It means, that a certain percentage of our best farmers are realizing that all wheat is not as safe as it might be, and they feel that in this way they can to a certain extent carry their own insurance against hail and everything else and maintain their independence much better than they could by becoming the wards of a government.

"It is the old story of the man who works only six months in the year asking that the man who works twelve be compelled to support him. As I have said above it will be the agitators who will do most of the writing at this time, and those who are opposed to the change will quietly wait till they have an opportunity to vote on it, and they can rest contented, because no government would attempt to pass such an act without a much better expression of opinion than they can get through the commission.

"In conclusion I would like to say that I hold no brief for any insurance companies, neither do I hold large tracts of uncultivated lands. I carry my hail insurance in my pasture fields and stables and cultivate most of the land I hold."

STARTS OFF RIGHT.

Your sample copy to hand and have looked it over carefully. I think it is just the magazine a farmer needs, so enclose subscription price \$1.50, to cover from October 18th to December 31, 1907.

J. M. MUNROE,
Slate River Valley.

DAIRY

Can the Farmer's Wife Make Butter Equal to That of a Creamery?

We have often heard it asserted that farmers' wives and daughters can and do make butter equal in color, flavor and texture to the best creamery article, yet every well-informed person knows, especially if he or she travels at all, that the butter supplied many hotels, and even on the dining cars is only a second class article.

For the building up of an export trade in butter the creamery is essential and the farm dairy a factor not worth considering, and the same may be said with very little reservation about the trade of cities such as Winnipeg, yet for all, the smaller towns and villages and the farmers' tables will be supplied by the home made product of the farms.

Such being the case every effort should be made to improve the quality of the output, because a good article invariably stimulates demand for that article. The farmers have an advantage over the butter maker, in that they always have the fresh product as it comes from the cow. The same kind of milk from day to day means much in their favor when trying to produce a good product from it.

In a creamery the milk received is much different. In some instances where cream is taken in it is graded, the better grade receiving the higher price, but as a rule the kinds received are put altogether, ripened and churned. This milk comes from all sources, some is fairly clean and of good quality, some is dirty or even sour. This is where "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," seems to be true.

If the creamery receives such milk or cream how is it able to make a better butter than the farmer's wife? It is not because of the kind of milk it receives, but the way it handles and treats the milk after being received. At a creamery the milk is separated, making a thick cream, then pasteurized, (generally done when cream is taken in) which is not necessary if not contaminated with some undesirable bacteria. Afterwards a good starter containing bacteria

that produces a desirable flavor in the cream is added. This flavor is also imparted to the butter. As flavor and quality are the two most important things looked for in good butter it is very essential that they be obtained.

The butter maker in a first class creamery in order to make the best butter must be skilful, accurate and careful and he must make a uniform product of good quality.

On some farms country butter is made which equals even the extra fine creamery butter and sells at as high a price, but the amount is very small. It is found in most instances that where this best grade of butter is made, the hand separator has been used and even creamery methods introduced. That is they use a starter. However, on most farms the old-fashioned ways of making butter are adhered to, viz., by separating the cream from the milk serum by the gravity method, putting the milk in shallow pans or crocks, keeping in a milk house or cellar, built especially for it, while in the same room potatoes, cabbage, turnips or what-not are kept. By this method a very thin cream is obtained, seldom over 20 per cent. fat and often less, usually of several days standing, sometimes bearing a cowy, greasy or bitter flavor, all due to the unsanitary conditions to which the milk or cream has been subjected. This flavor is imparted to the butter, the cream is churned at various temperatures and the butter, after the churning is completed, treated in a half-hearted-don't-care fashion, little attention being given to the texture or quality of butter. Salt is not uniformly distributed or dissolved and even small pockets of buttermilk are left in the butter. As a result, the butter is characterized by its lack of uniformity from week to week. The keeping quality is poor, quickly becoming rancid. Some is cheesy, saltless or scalded, while some is of much better grade and would easily find a ready market if the people could depend upon it. Little of this better grade gets to market before it gets a little off, and much of the country butter received in the large cities goes direct to the renovating factories to be reworked in such a way that the dirty water, buttermilk and casein which it contains can be removed and the oil which is left is recrystallized by letting the oil drop on water, after which color and salt are added to make it the desired uniform product. It is then worked in a churn with skim milk.

The cause of so much of this poor country butter seems to be due very largely to carelessness and ignorance, along with the poor facilities with which farmers' wives have to work. I would suggest that the people enlighten themselves upon milk and its products, and take greater care to keep their milk clean and pure as possible. In trying to improve on the quality of milk, there are two things to bear in mind, viz., the bacterial and odor absorbent property. The milk as soon as drawn from the udder of the cow should be removed to a room where the atmosphere is not alive with undesirable bacteria and offensive odors, and be separated at once. In this case the cream should be treated thus as soon as separated. The most desirable temperature to cool the cream to is about 50 degrees F. At this temperature it has been found that bacteria multiply only five-fold in twenty-four hours, while at a temperature of 70 degrees, 250-fold. It is advisable in most cases to make the cream at least 30 per cent. If the utensils used are clean as they should be and sanitary principles observed in the herd, all animals being healthy, receiving proper feed, kept clean and in well-ventilated and cleanly-kept stable, there will be, a good quality of milk produced. The farmer who produces a good quality of milk will find it unnecessary to pasteurize in order to control the flavor desired to be imparted in the butter from the cream. It is advisable to use a starter, although it may not be essential.

Cream should be permitted to ripen to the proper extent; a 30 per cent. cream to about 65 per cent. acid. It should not be churned at too high a temperature, usually from 56 to 58 degrees F. After the butter has come, the cream should be about as large as a kernel of grain; this, however, is not absolute but varies. The butter should be washed in good clean water after the buttermilk has been drawn off. The water being only two or three degrees warmer than the temperature at which the butter was churned. Salt should be added according to the market, three quarters of an ounce to the pound for a quick market and Old County taste. Canadian and American eaters like a little more salt, about an ounce to the pound. The butter

should be worked until it is wavy and not full of little pockets containing water or buttermilk, and it should be put up in neat bricks wrapped in a good quality of parchment paper on which is printed the farm name, if you keep the quality up people will ask for your product.

In answer to the question at the start of the article we have no hesitation in answering, Yes! DAIRYMAN.

The Icehouse on the Farm.

The reason for the putting-up of ice is more readily agreed to by the farmer if it is urged on the score of dairying, and we are content to let it so abide, provided the ice house is built and filled during the coming winter. Dairying is carried on on many farms, not as the main issue but as a sort of insurance against a possible financial stringency likely to result from failure, partial or total, in grain growing. The hand separator has done much to further this idea, but for the work to be properly carried on and with the result desired it is essential that cream should be well cared for after separation, this is almost impossible without ice or a cold stream of water. The big creamery men of this city are up against this matter of inferior cream all the time, in which the local creameries have a big advantage, inasmuch as cream shipped by rail, especially in the hot weather, unless well cooled, spoils ere it reaches its destination. It is therefore imperative that provision should be made to supply the expert butter manufacturer with the raw material in the very best shape, and as our prairie climate renders it easy to secure ice, the opportunity to do so should not be neglected.

The storage of ice is important; a supply of ice may be stored away, but because of the unsatisfactory storage it is almost all wasted before the weather has become sufficiently warm to demand it being used.

Great expense need not be incurred in erecting a building. A shaded place or the north side of another building is preferable for location. It is advisable to have a ceiling with considerable space between it and the roof. Otherwise the hot sun on the roof heats the air over the sawdust and soon causes melting.

Walls made of ordinary scantling, 2x4's suffice. Nail lumber, preferably shiplap, on the inside and siding outside, and fill the intervening space with dry sawdust, tightly packed. Some owners of large ice houses advise two such walls with 10 to 14 inches air space between. This, however, is unnecessary if sawdust is properly packed around the ice. When the double wall is used the ice can be built almost against the inner wall. Otherwise a thickness of 8 to 12 inches of sawdust is required.

If there are any openings at the bottom of an ice house the cold air will flow out and warmer air will come in at the top, robbing the ice of its cold and flowing on down in turn. If the bottom layer of ice stands in water the same sort of movement takes place. Therefore there should be an escape for water without permitting air to flow out with it. The bottom of the house should be made to slope slightly towards the center, where some kind of drainage pipe should be put in, having a trap or water seal. The earth floor should have several inches of non-conducting material such as sawdust.

The larger the pile and the closer the ice is packed the longer it will remain without melting. Each layer should be attended to before another is begun. If sawdust is tightly packed around the edges and in the crevices there will be little danger of appreciable melting. When a sufficient quantity is put away a covering of ten or twelve inches of sawdust on top completes the protection.

When the temperature rises above freezing point frequent trappings for a few weeks will prevent a beginning of loss. Careful attention to doors and other openings to exclude outside air, too, prevent melting. Now is the time to provide a suitable building. Sawdust can be hauled when circumstances permit. Later in the season when ice is sufficiently thick very little time and labor are required.

It is an established fact that by the exercise of the mind in original thought and by the reception of new ideas, a greater mental capacity can be developed. Are there any who are satisfied with their capabilities? Then study and read the best thought on the subjects that most interest.

POULTRY

Kill Ailing Poultry Promptly.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have just read, with a good deal of interest, the article in the issue of Oct. 10 on Avian Tuberculosis. Fortunately this disease has not appeared in our part of Alberta. I have had no experience with the malady; but a quotation from the article just mentioned and one from the article in the issue of Sept. 26. Suggestions from an Expert Poultryman, if carefully compared should give forceful pointers to any one troubled by Avian Tuberculosis or any other contagion common to poultry. These are the quotations:

"Toward the latter stages of the disease there is nearly always a persistent diarrhoea and the evacuations are accompanied by a discharge of white or yellowish viscid matter. . . This matter was carefully examined and in each case the tubercle bacilli were found in countless numbers. . . thus accounting for the rapid transmission of the germs from fowl to fowl."

The other quotation, remember, is from an expert poultryman:

"If we discover any fowl suffering from an ailment it is isolated, and if no response is made for the better, after a couple of days, by a change of diet, its head is chopped off and burned, hen, head and all."

There would be little spread of disease and much time and money saved if all fowls were killed at once upon discovery of symptoms which make the presence of contagious disease certain. It is in the advanced stages of disease that germs are passed from fowl to fowl. The bulletin quoted above states that the affected fowl often has an abnormal appetite. It is producing nothing, eats much and almost invariably dies. While its useless existence is prolonged it is not only an expense instead of a profit to its owner, but is rendering other fowls useless which might otherwise be profitable.

Crossfield, Alta.

W. J. THOMAS.

FIELD NOTES

An Endorsation of One of the Beef Commission

"The appointment by the Alberta Department of Agriculture of Mr. Alex. Middleton, of Coleridge, as representative for Alberta on the Beef Commission is a move which can be highly commended. Mr. Middleton has been in the stock business in the West for some twenty years, and gained his experience as a stockman among the breeders of Scotland. He is a plain gentleman, who understands the stock business, and whose integrity is unquestionable. He will no doubt serve the province with ability, and in a creditable manner"—*Medicine Hat News*.



HUNTERS AT PROPER LAKE, ALTA.

A Mechanical Test for Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The company that I represent here uses one of these machines, the only one that has been made, and this was made by ourselves here. We find it very advantageous and satisfactory we believe to both the buyer and the seller of wheat. We have been buying our wheat strictly on test for several years, not only from the farmers but from the shippers. The wheat, of course, is graded in the sense that all wheat must be absolutely sound and free from foreign grains. If the wheat is unsound deductions are made for quality, but the first thing we find out is the actual test weight of the wheat.

The Aspirator cleans the wheat perfectly, and it is unnecessary to send a car of wheat over a mill separator, as an average sample of wheat taken from the car and run through the Aspirator gives the result much quicker and more satisfactory than running a car of wheat over an ordinary mill separator. Wheat of the same test originally before going over the Aspirator shows quite a difference in value after being cleaned, but in buying wheat we make an arbitrary difference between tests, unless the shipper desires his wheat reclaimed, in which case we send him a statement showing the percentage of clean wheat and offals, and we give him so much for his clean wheat and so much for his screenings or offals, making no charge for cleaning, as that part is done in the office through the sample.

The arbitrary difference that we make between tests is based on over one thousand tests made on the Aspirator and is a general average, and on the basis of this general average we put out our bids to the shippers and make the price to the farmers here. I believe this is the only proper and correct method for buying wheat or for selling wheat. The heavier the wheat the more the farmer and shipper receives for same.

Buying wheat on grade such as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 is not, nor will it ever be satisfactory, for the reason that wheat that is No. 2 in one market is not No. 2 in another. Some markets say 58 pounds or better is No. 2, some say 59 pounds or better is No. 2. We all know that there is quite a difference in value between 58, 62 or 63 pound wheat, but still the shipper does not receive any more for wheat that he sells for No. 2 that tests 63 pounds than he receives for wheat that tests 58 pounds or 59 pounds as the case may be. Of course if he sells on this basis he also buys his wheat from the farmer on this basis.

Although I am unable to furnish you with one of these Aspirators I would be glad at any time to give you any information that is in my power in reference to wheat grading.

D. ANDERSON.

[NOTE.—A description of this machine and the way it worked was given in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago. Mr. F. J. Collyer, well known to many of our readers, thought that this machine might

afford a solution to many of the difficulties incident to the grading of wheat. At the present time such a machine is not on the market, but it might be possible for the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to combine and send a man down to see the machine so that they might have the information to give at their conventions, or they might possibly arrange with the maker and get him to appear at their convention with a model of his machine and have him explain its workings. It may be stated that he did so before a convention of millers a year or so ago.

The Beef Commission.

The commission consists of four members representing Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the following being its members:

- Manitoba—J. W. Scallion, Virden.
- Saskatchewan—G. W. Quick, Maple Creek.
- Alberta—A. Middleton, Coleridge.
- British Columbia—F. M. Logan, Victoria, B. C.

The commission, which is the direct outcome of the initiative of Hon. Mr. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, is appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the selling, buying and killing of cattle and sheep, and may be said to have been brought about by the existing great discrepancy between the price paid to the stock grower for live beasts and that charged to the retail buyer for dressed meat, and it may therefore be said to be of vital interest to all classes of the community.

That an investigation upon the lines to be followed by the inquiry is urgently needed is shown by the fact that whereas at the present time stock raisers are being paid from 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 cents per pound for their cattle, the consumer is obliged to pay anything from 12 to 18 cents. It is felt that in both cases an injustice is being done. The stockman is not getting value for his produce, while the consumer is being bled. It will be the business of the commission to endeavor to ascertain the causes of this state of affairs and if possible to suggest a remedy.

Its first sittings for the purpose of taking evidence will probably be held in Manitoba, working westward to British Columbia. The latter province is chiefly interested in the question from the commissioner's standpoint, it suffering, perhaps, even more than either of the other three western provinces from the squeeze of the packer.

[NOTE.—Objection might be made to the personnel of the commission, on the grounds that some at least have no experience or expert knowledge of the cattle industry. Mr. Scallion is well known as a grain-grower of integrity but we do not believe has ever claimed any particular knowledge of the cattle business; the Saskatchewan and Alberta representatives have had, we understand, some experience in producing and marketing cattle, while the B. C. representative is secretary of the Dairyman's Association and the Live Stock Associations of British Columbia. We believe in making the selections the live stock and growers associations should have been consulted, and that some reliable persons should have been selected to represent the consumers and also the retail butcher who is forced to buy from the big men, the abattoir owners or as our American friends term them, the packers. The question is a big one and should have been made a Dominion matter and all parts of Canada represented on the commission, as the matter of transportation must necessarily come in to the question and also distant markets.]

Permit Qualified Teachers Only to Teach

It is remarkable that those clauses in the British North American Act affecting the powers of the Provincial Government to compel uniform qualification of teachers were not interpreted by the courts years ago. Ever since Confederation many children of Roman Catholic parentage have been instructed by Christian Brothers and "religious" of other orders, whose teaching-abilities probably were not to the standard set by the Education Department. Certainly it cannot be denied that the average Separate school is not as good as the average Public school. This puts Roman Catholic children at a disadvantage in life. Moreover, the Separate school supporters have not been getting full value for their taxes. Now that the Privy Council has settled the question of jurisdiction, it is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will apply the law immediately, giving all those holding permits opportunity to pass a qualifying examination, and refusing to grant permits to future applicants. There is only one sane argument the Government can follow: that it is for the best interests of all the children of the Province, Protestant or Catholic, to have teachers thoroughly qualified, both scholastically and professionally, for their work in life; that the Province has power to create such a condition; and that immediate action should be taken to that end. The welfare of the children is of more importance than the welfare of Christian Brothers, or other religious orders, whose members are not qualified in accordance with Provincial regulations.—*The News*.

Horticulture and Forestry

Winter Protection and Late Growth.

Conversation with one of the leading nurserymen of this province discloses the fact that the season has been a most auspicious one for new growth of fruit trees and bushes, such having matured and can therefore be expected to survive the winter well. From another source we learn in the case of strawberries, that no matter how mild the winter, they should be given good protection. Do not apply the protection until the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up a team of horses, but when it does this, cover strawberries at once if it is in November, December or in any other month before May. A few days of below zero weather without protection may injure the plants enough to ruin the next seasons crop.

The best material for covering strawberries is slough hay, but where not available use straw; where clean straw can be had it is just as good material to cover with as can be used, but when full of foul seed, especially grass seed, and it is used on a new bed it has often spoiled the bed so that it had to be plowed up.

Trees naturally grow where there is moisture in the fall leaves fall from the branches because they are not needed there any longer but are needed to protect the roots and retain the moisture in the soil; you always find a little rise around the base of trees and most of the leaf mold will be between the trees. The raise around the trees keeps the water away from the stem and also keeps the ground frozen and mice or worms are not attracted to winter there.

* * *

There is a danger that those in whose interests the grain commission was created will lose sight of the real issues at stake in the recital of minor advantages that might have been avoided by taking the proper precaution and by having recourse to remedies already provided.

Blame is Not All on One Side.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE;

I have read your different letters on the deserting hired man, and those of farmers complaining, and am also glad to note that another Indian Header has the pluck to defend himself and fellows. I will admit that some hired men hire with a farmer in the spring with the intention of getting a good wage, until harvest time and then leaving to get the harvest wag, and I say that such a man ought to be dealt with severely. But what must the hired man, and woman do who hire for a fair wage, with every intention to stay on until the agreement is fulfilled when the farmer or his wife make it so uncomfortable for either one or both of them that there is not any pleasure on the same place. There is a cry for more help on the farm, the farm is the right place, etc., and so it is to my mind, if one could only strike the right people too; but if the farmer and his family are not going to try to give their hired help, some encouragement to stay on the farm, in the shape of fairness, they will likely have to do all the work themselves, for while there is so much demand for labor in the towns the men and women will go there the same as we have done. Practically pushed into town, for we like farming and have worked on farms before with great satisfaction to all concerned I sincerely hope that through your excellent paper you will try to mend this great difficulty between man and master.

A PROSPECTIVE FARMER.

[Ed.—We believe a partial solution of the difficulty will be found in building houses for the married men to which should be attached a good piece of ground for a garden.]

Let in the British Oriental.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read your paper with great interest, some of the editorials are excellent.

In your issue of the 10th inst. is "Some Immigration Issues," by W.S.J.; has the writer any experience at all of India? I doubt it, as it is impossible there for any European to do manual labor. Also, in the trinity of evils does he mean caste amongst Europeans or natives? He does not specify? Surely famine is an act of God, and heathendom, let him take it from the experience of a man who has worked, Hindoos, Buddhists and Mahomedans for nine years that he has found they are more religious after their kind than the majority of so-called Christians in this or any other country.

Why is British Columbia, Mr. Editor, so hard on Hindoos coming into the province to work in lumber mills and mines? They are British subjects. In a good many cases old soldiers. Surely they are cleaner than a good number of the Galicians and other races that are flocking into the country who are not British subjects! If it is as is reported in the papers that they are increasing the number of cases in the police courts is in my belief that their knowledge of English is slight and they have to be known to be understood.

Another thing is to have proper interpreters in the courts and then the others would understand what the particular crime was.

G. THORNE.

Increased Returns at Average Cost.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Western wheat is king. The prosperity of this part of the Dominion is intimately bound up with the yield and with the quality of the wheat crop, and the industrial welfare of the older western provinces is largely dependent on the purchasing power of the West, so that the whole of Canada is influenced by western wheat. A good crop of superior quality, well harvested and marketed, increases industrial activity, money flows like water, and prosperity reigns supreme; while a poor crop of indifferent quality has the reverse effect. To one not conversant with the magnitude of our almost illimitable wheat fields, effects so far-reaching are difficult to believe or understand.

Canada has the largest wheat fields in the world, and of this vast area has only a little over three per cent. under cultivation, yet the Canadian West is capable of producing twenty times Great Britain's annual imports of this cereal. Our average yields are high as compared with those of other countries, the quality of our wheat is excelled by few, while the price obtained for it on the British market is higher than that received by any other country exporting to England. We have a great heritage, and it is up to us to make the best possible use of it.

In every instance we are not doing this. Too often poor seed is carelessly sown in but indifferently prepared soil, and the resultant inferior crop is cut, threshed and marketed in a slipshod manner. Methods of this sort are neither profitable to those who employ them, nor calculated to improve the reputation of Canada's wheat, at home or abroad. The grain and the live stock men are alike interested in their improvement. Increased yields, improved quality, lowered cost of production, and good, clean, intelligent farming generally is the foundation rock of both industries and of the prosperity of the country as a whole. The means by which this condition of things can be maintained and enhanced are simple, and can be profitably employed on every farm—indeed the

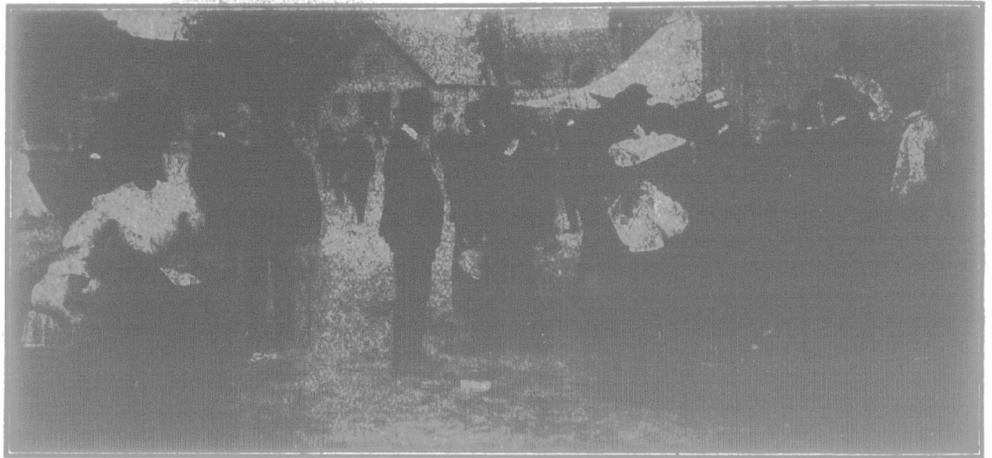
degree of their application determines the profit derived from the farm. The farmer has no control of the original character of his soil or of the weather, but he has absolute power to determine the character of the seed that he sows, and its subsequent treatment from the time of seeding until it is sold. Good, strong seed, free from weed seeds and from the taint of fungus disease, is the panacea for more of the evils of farming than many suppose. The expense of preparing the land for good and for poor seed is the same; the expense of harvesting the crops from good and poor seed is practically the same; the difference in cost of good and of poor seed is small, while the difference in the yield and in quality is great.

The seed fairs that are to be held during the winter have as their object, the furtherance of the growing interest in good seed. They afford an opportunity for the exhibition with a view to the sale of clean seed of good varieties, and in addition, a chance for the farmers to discuss amongst themselves and with the lecturer, the various problems that confront the grain grower. The production and the sale of grain is the business of the western farmer. Like any other pursuit, there are right and wrong ways of managing it—profitable and unprofitable methods of conducting it.

Attend the meetings, take part in the discussions, and prove what you there learn, by experiments on your own farms. Let every farmer attend the Fair that is to be held in his neighborhood, and do what he can to make it a success.

Regina.

McFAYDEN.



A SCENE AT THE FAIRS.

The justification for P. T. Barnum's famous saying, "The public like to be humbugged."

Saskatchewan Crops and District Comments.

Although in a sense a discussion of the crops at harvest time is a little belated, yet for all there is something to be learned from the comments by districts in Bulletin No. 4 of the Saskatchewan government.

In 1906 there was estimated to be under crop 1,955,673 acres, an increase of over 300,000 acres over the previous year. In the Carnduff, Alameda and Estevan district (1).

"There is a general complaint that the dry, hot winds have ripened crops too rapidly hence the ears are not so well filled as last year. In some sections of the district considerable damage has been done by hailstones. Wheat cutting commenced August 5, became general by the 10th, and all grain was done by the end of the month. Threshing became general by September 3."

In the Francis, Rouleau, Milestone and Weyburn sections district (2).

"Throughout the district complaint is made that the excessive heat and hot winds ripened crops too fast, thereby shrivelling the grain. A few light hailstorms are reported, with slight damage and frost on August 26, damaged late flax. Wheat cutting commenced August 10, and was general by the 15th, other crops are 7 to 10 days later. Threshing commenced September 8."

In district No. 3, Moosomin, Wapella, Whitewood and Broadview the comment is:

"On August 18, heavy winds with rain badly laid the crops, making cutting very difficult, and slight hail storms have been reported but damage was slight. Frost is also reported on August 26, but crops were too far advanced to be effected. The yields in the district are not so heavy as was at first anticipated."

Barley cutting commenced early in August, wheat about the 10th, and oats about the 16th, and all cutting was completed by September 13. Threshing commenced September 13 and will not finish before the snow flies, owing to the scarcity of machines.

Around Grenfell, Indian Head and Abernethy, (4): "In some parts of this district smut is very bad, especially on new land, and on well prepared land grain is considerably lodged. A little damage was caused by rust and the Hessian fly, but only in isolated cases. Grain is not so plump as in previous years, owing to too much heat whilst ripening, and this will seriously reduce the yield. Wheat harvest commenced on August 6, and became general about the

15th. Threshing general about September 15.

District No. 5 embraces Balgonie, Pense, Regina and Lumsden.

"The frost of August 26 is considered to have affected late oats, but the majority of the crop was too far matured to take any hurt. Rust is reported in places, but the greater part of the district is entirely free from it. A considerable amount of the heavy crops are lodged, and as in the foregoing districts intense heat has caused the grain to shrink. Very little smut is reported. Harvest started on August 10, and became general by the 18th and finished about September 15. Threshing general by the 17th of September."

The South Moose Mountain (6) country:

"Red rust and smut have affected places badly, so has the cutworm and great damage has been done by the prairie fires sweeping through the district. Grains were badly laid by the storms about August 19, causing late ripening, and these crops were badly damaged by the frost of August 26."

Owing to the heavy state of the land in this district crops are somewhat later than districts previously mentioned. Wheat cutting became general about August 20 and will finish about September 23. Threshing commenced September 20."

Langenburg, Saltcoats and Yorkton, district No. 7, the remarks are:

"Rust and smut seem to have been very prevalent on the heavy land and considerable damage is reported, but the frost and hail of the 30th and 31st of August respectively had little effect upon the crops."

On the average fine weather conditions have prevailed since seeding, and 45 per cent. of the crop will come off new land. Wheat cutting began on August 10 and general about the 20th. Threshing commenced on September 12, but owing to lack of machines will go well into winter before it is finished."

District No. 8 contains Qu'Appelle, McLean and Lipton.

"Smut made its appearance in all parts of the district, but was not sufficiently bad enough to affect the yield to any extent. Heavy crops were knocked down by the storm of August 18, and these were late in ripening and were damaged by frost. There is no report of rust, but in places gophers have done considerable damage. Cutting commenced on August 13 and the end of the month practically saw all grain down. Threshing in full swing by September 10, but through lack of men and teams will be late in finishing."

The Touchwood Hills and South Quill Lake country (9).

"Smut is reported in places but not to any extent. The beginning of August was very warm, ripening grain much too fast, otherwise conditions have been most favorable. No damage resulted from the frost of August 29. Wheat cutting commenced August 10 and 80 per cent. of crops were down by the 23rd. Threshing general by September 15."

Re the Saskatoon, Osler, Rosthern and Duck Lake sections embraced in district No. 10 it is said:

"Smut is reported, although not to the extent of 1905 and rust has been detected in several places. The warm dry weather from July 20 to August 15 had some effect on late sowing, and earlier sowing ripened much too quickly. On July 23 hail did considerable damage to the crops north-west of Saskatoon, the frosts of August 20 and 23, having little effect as the grain was too far advanced. Wheat cutting commenced early in August and threshing was general by September 5."

While for the Craik, Hanley, Dundurn comprised in district 11 "Wheat on stubble and oats are a very light crop, although on well worked land heavy crops are reported. The hot weather of the beginning of August shriveled the kernel of grains which reduced the yield. The hail storm of August 1 did considerable damage around the vicinity of Dundurn. Wire worm and gophers have destroyed a large crop throughout the district, especially on new land. No damage by frost. Fifty per cent. of the crop

will be from new land. Wheat cutting commenced early in August, and very little grain was standing by the end of the month. Threshing became general August 25."

Moose Jaw, Caron, Mortlack and Findlate make up a no inconsiderable area as district 12 regarding which the following is the statement:

"The heat of the beginning of August was too intense for the making of a plump kernel. This district has been free from any effects of hail or frost but gophers have been very destructive. Cutting wheat commenced August 15 and was general by the 20th, and all grains were cut by September 4th. Threshing was general by September 15th."

District 13 comprises Last Mountain, Strassburg and S. W. Quill Lake regarding which the comment is as follows:

"Wheat in this district was exceptionally early and a good grade is anticipated, very little smut being observed. On the whole oats are a light crop, the frost of August 26 doing considerable damage to the late sowing. Cutting commenced late in July and all crops were down by August 20th. Threshing became general September 2 but lack of machines will prolong operations."

The Carrot River country extending as far as Batoche of rebellion fame is in district 14:

"On the whole weather conditions in this district have been very favorable for good crops. A severe hail storm occurred in the vicinity of Leofeld on August 13 doing considerable damage. Smut is bad in localities and stray cattle did a lot of damage to standing grain. Storms about August 15 laid the grain making cutting very difficult. Cutting commenced August 12 and 70 per cent was down by the 25th. Threshing became general about September 18."

Prince Albert, Carlton and Shell River form district 15.

"The condition of crops in this district are excellent, the hot spell of August 11 to 15 rushed ripening somewhat slightly reducing yield. Summer fallow will produce a great crop. The percentage of smut is too small to notice. Wheat cutting commenced August 13, other grains seven to ten days later. Threshing became general September 17."

Battleford and East Lloydminster go to make up district 16, regarding which the following comments are made:

"Wheat on light land ripened much too quickly, otherwise a good yield is expected. Oats all round are a light crop. Smut is very bad in localities and gophers and stray cattle damaged crops extensively. Cutting commenced August 6 and finished about the end of the month. Threshing became general by September 15."

Districts 18 to 21 are practically undeveloped and report is very brief. The area in wheat for the whole province is 1,331,869 acres and the expected crop in bushels is 29,629,500.

Big Brains Developing a Great Country

Henry Neville Gladstone, third son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, on returning from his first visit to the Pacific Coast, said to a newspaper man who interviewed him in Montreal: "Everywhere I was immensely struck with the activity of the people and by the extraordinary prospects. It is quite evident that you have some very big brains connected with the development of the country, not only in railways, but in commerce and industry. During my tour I heard something about capitalists from the United States coming in here and starting industries, and it seemed to me that was all for the good of the country. I also saw quite a number of American farmers who have come in and taken up farms, and it seems to me they are an immense advantage to the country, for they are thoroughly familiar with the methods of farming required, and have the capital to start with. I shall have no hesitation, when I get home, in recommending all my friends to come out here and invest their money, for there are great opportunities, and general conditions are thoroughly sound."

Notes.

November 15 was the birthday of the new town of Davidson, Sask.

The steamer Strathmore was burned near Michipicoten as she was on her way from Fort William to Kingston with 34,000 bushels of wheat.

Word from Calgary says that a seed testing laboratory is to be established there.

There has been an outbreak of anthrax among the cattle of Bowmanville. Two valuable animals in one herd are dead.

Prince Albert will build a modern ten-roomed high school with large assembly hall and well equipped gymnasium.

The Mormon church at Taber, Alta., a new building worth \$3,000 was totally destroyed by fire.

The homestead entries for October totalled 3,396 an increase of 631 over the same month last year.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

A wreck occurred on the C. P. R. main line near Kamloops in which one man was killed and sixteen injured.

Premier Bond of Newfoundland has determined to enforce the act regarding bait in spite of the arrangements made by Great Britain with the United States.

Four hundred more Hindoos have landed at Victoria B. C., from the steamer Tartar. Their cotton garments were little suited to the climate.

Five hundred residents of the French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the St. Lawrence, have arrived in Quebec and will become Canadian citizens.

Two men in northern Ontario whose carelessness with firearms caused the death of another have been sentenced to three months in jail.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

President Castro of Venezuela is very ill. Disturbances are feared in the event of his death.

King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway are being lavishly entertained during their visit to England.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to Washington, is dead. His successor has not yet been appointed.

American railroad companies have announced their willingness to increase the wages of their men. About 1,296,000 men are affected and the wage list will be increased by at least eighty one million dollars.

Wide districts in Washington State have been visited by flood. There have been numerous deaths from drowning, hunger and exposure, and many persons are still in dangerous positions. Communication with many towns is cut off.

An uprising among the Boers of the northwestern part of Cape Colony has taken place. Little alarm is felt but government measures have been taken to suppress the disorder.

Owing to the strike among the Lethbridge coalminers a serious coal famine exists in Saskatchewan, and Premier Scott asks for the withdrawal of duty on United States coal.

Plans are being discussed for the establishment of a juvenile court in Winnipeg to be similar to Judge Lindsay's court at Denver, Colorado.

British Columbia is suffering from a famine in school teachers. To supply vacancies over two hundred temporary permits have been issued.

MARKETS

The market just jogs along generally with about a half a cent range each day. The whole reason why there is not more of a variation is because the railways do not bring forward the actual wheat, neither in Canada nor the States. If they did it is practically certain that prices would sag. American millers stand between scarcity of wheat, on one hand, and a dull flour market on the other, while European buyers rest confident that they can get wheat when they want it so offer no stimulus to trade. The large Canadian mills, on the other hand, are in an entirely opposite position having large orders for flour and an inclination to raise prices, but can scarcely do so on account of the competition from the smaller country mills. There is every indication that the car shortage has given the country millers a chance to lay up a lot of wheat and at prices that must have been favorable.

Interest in the enquiry of the grain commission at Winnipeg runs high. Emphatic statements have been made concerning the Grain Dealers Association which when reduced to actual evidence will necessarily lead to some action. No doubt the commission will hear the reasons why the Grain Growers' Company's privileges were rescinded, but the Exchange declares it will not discuss the matter further. It was reported that there is a movement among the elevator interests to introduce a by-law among the members of the exchange which would have the effect of curtailing the buying of wheat for commission men by independent operators in the country.

The grain commission has been hearing a lot of evidence in Southern Manitoba during the past two weeks, which apart from the recital of personal grievances by witnesses, all of which has shown an inclination to either sharp practice, or carelessness, has been largely a confirmation of the expressed charge of farmers that the Grain Dealers Association sets a uniform price for the representatives of its members, on local markets. To what extent this setting of prices constitutes restraint of trade the commission will have to decide. One point they have been

trying to get at and that is whether or not a local buyer is penalized when he breaks the set figures. Probably this will be considered as evidence that the association acts as a combine. The fact that counsel is employed in the enquiry this week indicates that more significance is being attached to the enquiry.

Prices on the local market have fluctuated considerably during the week and a slight grain is noticeable. Cash wheat is: 1 Hard 76½; 1 Nor. 74½; 2 Nor. 72½; 3 Nor. 70½.

At Minneapolis the prices are 1 Hard 81½; 1 Nor. 80½; 2 Nor. 78½; 3 Nor. 75½.

COARSE GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Oats and flax keep on the advance, oats are 34½; barley 42½; flax \$1.20.

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 (farmer's loads) per bus.. 55

DAIRY PRODUCTS, eggs and poultry

jobbers' prices to retailers.

BUTTER, Creamery—

Fancy fresh made bricks..... 30 @ 31
Second grade bricks..... 25 @ 27
Boxes 26 @ 27

DAIRY—

Prints fancy in small lot..... 27
Prints, second grade 24 @ 25
Tubs, selected..... 23 @ 24

CHEESE—

Manitoba 14½ @ 15
Ontario..... 15 @ 15½
Ontario, twin 15½ @ 16

EGGS 23 @ 24

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.

Lots of butchers' cattle coming in these days.

Dealers say there are a lot of small cattle coming in that should be fed another year.

Last week local farmer's cattle had a big run on the market. Manitoba beeves contributed largely.

The weekly receipts for last week were still above 5,000 for cattle; but it is expected that by the end of the month shipments will be pretty well all in.

Medicine Hat and Lethbridge lead in the extent of shipments of ranch cattle this season. Both have a large country to draw from.

D. McKerracher of McKerracher and Day, Medicine Hat, had 20 cars of cattle in from Maple Creek last week. Considerable delay was experienced in getting cars.

The C. P. R. are running some immense trains between Brandon and Winnipeg this fall. Frequently they have 60 loaded cars of cattle and wheat to the train.

Receipts for the week ending November 12 were cattle 5,402; hogs 4,051; sheep 99. Of the cattle 4,051 went for export and 1,351 to the butchers.

Drovers from the Yorkton branch say there are not as many cattle as usual being winter fed in the Minnedosa district, or in fact anywhere along the line.

Quotations for publication are unchanged, there is little variation from actual prices paid. The lowest figures are:

Steers, grass fed, export 3½
Heifers, grass fed..... 2½ @ 2½
Cows, grass fed..... 2 @ 2½
Bulls 2½ @ 3
Sheep..... 4½ @ 5½
Lambs..... 5½ @ 6
Hogs, best bacon..... 7

TORONTO—Trade is good. Choice stock is wanted. Local exporters are handicapped by the lack of shipping space. Choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.40. Demand was never better for really choice butchers' cattle. Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; good inquiry for feeders, some selling at \$3.70; sheep and lambs steady; exports, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs \$5.25 to \$5.90; hogs \$5.40 to \$5.65.

CHICAGO—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.50; Texans, \$3.75 to \$4.60; westerners, \$3.90 to \$6.10.

Hogs—Market strong; mixed and butchers' \$6.00 to \$6.45; good heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.45; light, \$5.85 to \$6.30; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.35.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Wylie Grier, the Toronto artist, is painting a three-quarter length portrait of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, to be placed in Osgoode Hall.

Mr. S. McAllister, for forty-eight years a teacher in Toronto public schools, has retired from active work.

The next election of candidates for the Rhodes scholarships for Alberta and Saskatchewan will take place in January, 1907.

The Carnegie public library at Winnipeg will hereafter be open to the public on Sunday afternoon and evenings both summer and winter.

The death is announced of Gilbert Foster, R. B. A., the well-known Yorkshire artist, at the age of fifty-one. He was just nineteen when his first picture was hung in the Royal Academy.

The "Memoirs of the Late Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe," the publication of which in Germany has called down the wrath of the Kaiser and exposed the lives of many well-known Germans to the light of day, will be translated and published in America at an early date.

A story which will form a very attractive feature of the Christmas season of books in Western Canada, is "Aweena" by Mrs. Kate Simpson Hayes. It is a story of the Hudson Bay Company and the Indians of the early days. The little book—for the story is not long—is bound in leather, tied with Shaganappi, and illustrated by a Canadian artist.

The dramatic power of W. A. Fraser's work, has been recognized by Daniel Frohman the great theatre manager of New York. Mr. Frohman has asked Mr. Fraser to dramatize one of his racing stories for use on the stage in 1907. The author is working on this arrangement of his story at his home in Georgetown, Ontario. Mr. Fraser has also brought out "Thirteen Men," a new book of short stories.

J. A. MacDonald, who was editor of the *Westminster Magazine* when Rev. C. W. Gordon submitted his first story, gives the following interesting account of how the now famous author received his non de plume:

"We had decided upon a name for the story, but not for the man who wrote it. The manuscript reached me just in time for the issue for January, 1897. It would not do to give the author's name, for the text of the tale might be regarded by some as out of keeping with the conventions of the clerical profession. What name shall it be? was the question sent to Winnipeg. At the last moment a telegram came, 'Sign sketch Connor.' Connor? That would not do. That would betray the fact of a mask. He must have a proper name. But why Connor? Perhaps the operator made a mistake. Should it be Connor? More likely. But he must be given a Christian name, even though he consorts with heathen of various types. What shall we christen this newborn Canadian litterateur? 'Frank'? 'Chris'? 'Fred'? No, none of these would suit. Here it is: 'Ralph,' 'Ralph Connor'! And it was so. Without his knowledge or consent, he was introduced to the world with that new-coined name, to make or mar. When he got his copy of the *Westminster* in Winnipeg that week, he turned to page 14, and saw the cross-page heading, 'Tales from the Selkirk. By Ralph Connor.'"

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

"We most need men who cannot be bought; who put character above everything; who possess opinions and a will; who will not lose their individuality in a crowd, or think anything profitable that is dishonest; who will make no compromise with questionable things; whose ambitions are not confined to their own selfish desires; who will sacrifice private interests to public good; who are not afraid of failure, and who will not have one brand of honesty for business purposes and another for private life."

TREAT BOTH BRIBE GIVER AND TAKER AS CRIMINALS.

If candidates for Parliament, or the men who supply the money in order to corrupt the electorate, got a little time in jail it would go a long way in stamping out fraud. Until the people of this country take a serious view of electoral corruption and treat scoundrels of this class in the same manner as thieves and cut-throats are dealt with there is not much room to hope for a speedy improvement.—*Orangeville Sun*.

[We would say "Amen!" emphatically to this if our brother editor would include the bribe taker as well as the bribe giver; the old English adage, the receiver is as bad as the thief, is correct in principle, both parties act as they do because of the vicious practice of trying to obtain or get something for nothing.—Ed.]

WRECKERS OF BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES OR SOCIETIES SHOULD BE JAILED.

The first thing demanded, deliberately and sternly demanded, is the immediate arrest, trial, and punishment of the man or men involved in the ruin of the Ontario Bank. There must be no winking at crime. The public mind in Canada at this moment is in no mood for fine hair-splitting about procedure or superfine consideration for personal feelings. If a general manager or any other high official has betrayed his trust and gambled with the funds of the bank he must be treated as an unfaithful clerk or teller would be treated, even more sternly, for his wider experience and larger trust, make his the guiltier crime.—*The Globe*.

[Justice of the evenhanded sort is not the kind that is handed out nowadays as frequently as it should be, the thief of a pound of butter or a few sticks of wood gets the sentence the bank wrecker or user of trust funds unlawfully should get; while the latter are not forced to make restoration neither are they punished. We are not pessimistic, times are changing, people are becoming more and more intelligent, which condition tends to more independence of thought and action, and criminals will be hunted, captured and punished in higher as in lower circles despite the powerful efforts of politicians everywhere to defeat justice.—Ed.]

GOOD ADVICE

Archdeacon Madden, Liverpool, speaking on a man's religion, emphasised the importance of reading good literature. There was too much of the tit-bit literature read to-day. If men read good, pure books a great deal of the atheism that prevailed to-day would not hold water. What England wanted to-day was not cleverness but character. We heard about the genius of the German workman, and the skill of the artisan of America, but English workmen need not fear either, if they were true to the tradition of English workmen—honest work out of honest character at an honest price.

SCIENCE VERSUS CLASSICS.

Professor Vincent, professor of physiology in the University of Manitoba, gave a public address in the lecture theatre at the opening of the classes in science; the professor said in part as follows:

"Notwithstanding its admitted advantages, in a purely literary training, we are apt to miss through sheer lack of scientific knowledge, one of the elements of perfect culture—the sympathetic appreciation of nature as in detail a rationally ordered and consistent system. We may often note an excessive emphasis upon the psychological with an undue sub-ordination or even depreciation of the physical and the physiological factors—an attitude implied in the distinction I once heard between the "humanities" and the "bestialities." In my school days science was always scornfully called "stinks" and no self-respecting boy was expected to have any dealings with it.

"Get rid of the ancient superstition that purely literary pursuits are necessarily on a higher plane than scientific. It is a hoary tradition particularly unworthy of credence in a new country. Do not be afraid of the word "materialistic." Our bodies, food, clothing, dwellings, the air we breathe, are 'material' and deserve not less, but infinitely more attention than has ever yet been bestowed upon them.

"I would go still further. A man who knows no science has no right to call himself an educated man. He may know the literature of the Greeks, Romans, Hebrews, or Chinese, he may be able to wander in imagination through the streets of Athens in her glory, he may picture by his reading in history the growth of modern Europe from the ruins of the ancient civilizations, he may be able to translate Shakespeare into elegant Greek verse or Burke into powerful Ciceronian Latin, but if he does not know, for example, that a candle is not consumed when it burns, or has no grasp of the law of the conservation of energy, that man is an utter ignoramus. He lives in a world as foggy and unreal as that of the monks of the middle ages. To sum up this part of our subject, an educated man must not only know books, he must know things, and in order to aid in the establishment of a proper balance of culture, I would propose that for people who are going to be scientific there need be no science at school, or at any rate that the systematic study of science could be more safely omitted than any other part of the curriculum, but science should form an important element in the training of clergymen, lawyers, schoolmasters, and generally of all bookish persons."

MOULDING A NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway of St. John's N.B., has written a book of essays of which "Canadian Nationality" is the subject of one and "The Cry of Labor" the title of another. These two essays are considered the strongest in the volume, although we are decidedly partial to the one on "Simplicity and Greatness". We, along with reviewers for other journals, have read the book and hasten to record our appreciation of its style. Its metaphors and allegories are particularly apt and alluring even when placed in cold type.

The object of the author is to stimulate in the public an appreciation of Canadian natural beauties, to develop a national spirit and to enhance the dignity of labor. The essays as published hold the attention of the reader but as their style lends itself particularly to the gifts of an orator we imagine they would be doubly pleasing if presented from a platform. The frequent references to historical incidents to illustrate and illumine present conditions stamp the author as one who has read widely and studied deeply. Every Canadian who feels concerned by the development of a broad intelligent public should read the essays for their inspiration. The 200 pages, 100 pages, is neatly bound, and is published by the Wm. Briggs Co. Toronto.

Bob, Son of Battle

By Alfred Ollivant

"He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; gather the lambs with his arms, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young." : : : : : : : : :

(Continued from issue of November 14)

He stood up and lashed the colt, who quick on his legs for a young un, soon settled to his gallop. But, glancing over his shoulder, he saw a bounding form behind, catching him as though he was walking. His face turned sickly white; he screamed; he flogged; he looked back. Right beneath the tail-board was the red devil in the dust; while racing a furlong behind on the turnpike road was the mad figure of M'Adam.

The smith struck back and flogged forward. It was no avail. With a tiger-like bound the murderous brute leapt on the flying trap. At the shock of the great body the colt was thrown violently on his side; Kirby was tossed over the hedge; and Red Wull pinned beneath the debris.

M'Adam had time to rush up and save a tragedy.

"I've a mind to knife ye, Kirby," he panted, as he bandaged the smith's broken head.

After that you may be sure the Dalesmen preferred to swallow insults rather than to risk their lives; and their impotence only served to fan their hatred to white heat.

The working methods of the antagonists were as contrasted as their appearances. In a word, the one compelled where the other coaxed.

His enemies said the Tailless Tyke was rough; not even Tammas denied he was ready. His brain was as big as his body, and he used them both to some purpose. "As quick as a cat, with the heart of a lion and the temper of Nick's self," was Parson Leggy's description.

What determination could effect, that could Red Wull; but achievement by inaction—supremest of all strategies—was not for him. In matters of the subtlest handling, where to act anything except indifference was to lose, with sheep restless, fearful forebodings hynned to them by the wind, panic hovering unseen above them, when an ill-considered movement spelt catastrophe—then was Owd Bob o' Kenmuir incomparable.

Men still tell how, when the squire's new thrashing-machine ran amuck in Grammoche-town, and for some minutes the market square was a turbulent sea of blaspheming men, yelping dogs, and stampeding sheep, only one flock stood calm as a mill-pond by the bull-ringing, watching the riot with almost indifference. And in front, sitting between them and the storm, was a quiet gray dog, his mouth stretched in a capacious yawn: to yawn was to win, and he won.

When the worst of the uproar was over, many a glance of triumph was shot first at that one still pack, and then at M'Adam, as he waded through the disorder of huddling sheep.

"And where's your Wullie noo?" asked Tupper scornfully.

"Weel," the little man answered with a quiet smile, "at this minute he's killin' your Rasper doon by the pump." Which was indeed the case; for big blue Rasper had interfered with the great dog in the performance of his duty, and suffered accordingly.

Spring had passed into summer; and the excitement as to the event of the approaching Trials, when at length the rivals would be pitted against one another, reached such a height as old Jonas Maddox, the octogenarian, could hardly recall.

Down in the Sylvester Arms there was almost nightly a conflict between M'Adam and Tammas Thornton, spokesman of the Dalesmen. Many a long-drawn bout of words had the two and the respective merits and Cup chances of red and grey. In these duels Tammas was usually worsted. His temper would get the better of his discretion; and the cynical debator would be lost in the hot-tongued paragon.

During these encounters the others would, as a rule, maintain a rigid

silence. Only when their companion was being beaten, and it was time for strength of voice to vanquish strength of argument, they joined in right lustily and roared the little man down, for all the world like the gentlemen who rule the Empire at Westminster.

Tammas was an easy subject for M'Adam to draw, but David was an easier. Insults directed at himself the boy bore with a stolidity born of long use. But a poisonous dart shot against his friends at Kenmuir never failed to achieve its object. And the little man evinced an amazing talent for the concoction of deft lies respecting James Moore.

"I'm hearin'," said he, one evening, sitting in the kitchen sucking his twig; "I'm hearin' James Moore is gaein' to git married agin."

"Yo're hearin' lies—or mair-like tellin' 'em," David answered shortly. For he treated his father now with contemptuous indifference.

"Seven months sin' his wife died," the little man continued meditatively. "Weel, I'm on'y 'stonished he's waited sae lang. Ain buried, anither come on—that's James Moore."

David burst angrily out of the room. "Gaein' to ask him if it's true?" called his father after him. "Gude luck to ye—and him."

David now had a new interest at Kenmuir. In Maggie he found an endless source of study. On the death of her mother the girl had taken up the reins of government at Kenmuir; and gallantly she played her part, whether in tenderly mothering the baby, wee Anne, or in the sterner matters of household work. She did her duty, young though she was, with a surprising old-fashioned womanliness that won many a smile of approval from her father, and caused David's eyes to open with astonishment.

And he soon discovered that Maggie, mistress of Kenmuir, was another person from his erstwhile playfellow and servant.

The happy days when might ruled right were gone, never to be recalled. David often regretted them, especially when in conflict of tongues, Maggie, with her quick answers and teasing eyes, was driving him sulky and vanquished from the field. The two were perpetually squabbling now. In the good old days, he remembered bitterly, squabbles between them were unknown. He had never permitted them; any attempt at independent thought or action was as sternly quelled as in the Middle Ages. She must follow where he led on—"Ma word!"

Now she was mistress where he had been master; hers was to command, his to obey. In consequence they were perpetually at war. And yet he would sit for hours in the kitchen and watch her, as she went about her business, with solemn interested eyes, half of admiration, half of amusement. In the end Maggie always turned on him with a little laugh touched with irritation.

"Han't yo' got nothin' better'n that to do, nor lookin' at me?" she asked one Saturday about a month before Cup Day.

"No, I han't," the pert fellow rejoined.

"Then I wish yo' had. It mak's me fair jumpety yo' watchin' me so like ony cat a mouse."

"Niver yo' fash yo'sel' account o' me, ma wench," he answered calmly.

"Yo' wench, indeed!" she cried, tossing her head.

"Ay, or will be," he muttered.

"What's that?" she cried, springing round, a flush of color on her face.

"Nawt, my dear. Yo'll know so soon as I want yo' to, yo' may be sure, and no sooner."

The girl resumed her baking, half angry, half suspicious.

"I dumo' what yo' mean, Mr. M'Adam," she said.

"Don't yo', Mrs. M'A—"

The rest was lost in the crash of a falling plate; whereat David laughed

quietly, and asked if he should help pick up the bits.

On the same evening at Sylvester Arms an announcement was made that knocked the breath out of its hearers.

In the debate that night on the fast-approaching Dale Trials and the relative abilities of red and grey, M'Adam on the one side, and Tammas, backed by Long Kirby and the rest, on the other, he cudgelled each other with more than usual vigor. The controversy rose to fever heat; abuse succeeded argument; and the little man again and again was hooted into silence.

"It's easy laffin'," he cried at last, "but ye'll laff t'ither side o' yer ugly faces on Cup Day."

"Will us, indeed? Us'll see," came the derisive chorus.

"We'll whip ye till ye're deaf, dumb and blind, Wullie and I."

"Yo'll not!"

"We will!"

The voices were rising like the east wind in March.

"Yo'll not, for a very good reason too," asserted Tammas loudly.

"Gie us yer reason, ye muckle liar," cried the little man turning on him.

"Becos—" began Jim Mason, and stopped to rub his nose.

"Yo' 'old yo' noise, Jim," recommended Rob Sanderson.

"Becos—" it was Tammas this time who paused.

"Git on wi' it, ye stammerin' stirk!" cried M'Adam. "Why?"

"Becos—Owd Bob'll not rin."

Tammas sat back in his chair.

"What!" screamed the little man, thrusting forward.

"What's that!" yelled Long Kirby leaping to his feet.

"Mon, say it agin!" shouted Bob.

"What's owd addled egg tellin'?" cried Lizz Burton.

"Dang his 'ead for him!" shouts Tupper.

"Fill his eye!" says Ned Hoppin.

They jostled round the old man's chair; M'Adam in front; Jem Burton and Long Kirby leaning over his shoulder; Lizz behind her father; Sanderson and Tupper tackling him on either side; while the rest peered and elbowed in the rear.

The announcement had fallen like a thunderbolt among them.

Tammas looked slowly up at the little mob of eager faces above him. Pride at the sensation caused by his news struggled in his countenance with genuine sorrow for the matter of it.

"Ay, yo' may well 'earken, all on yo'. 'Tis eno'gh to wake the deadies I says agin: We's'll no rin oor Bob for t' Cup. And yo' may guess why. Bain't every mon, Mr. M'Adam, as'd pit aside his chanst o' the Cup, and that 'maist a gift for him'—"

M'Adam's tongue was in his cheek—"and it a certainty," the old man continued warmly, "oot o' respect for his wife's memory."

The news was received in utter silence. The shock of the surprise, coupled with the bitterness of the disappointment, froze the slow tongues of his listeners.

Only one small voice broke the stillness.

"Oh, the feelin' man! He should git a reduction o' rent for sic a display o' proper speerit. I'll mind Mr. Horn-butt to let auld Sylvester ken o't."

Which he did and would have got a thrashing for his pains had not Cyril Gilbraith thrown him out of the parsonage before the angry cleric could lay hands upon him.

CHAPTER X. RED WULL WINS

Tammas had but told the melancholy truth. Owd Bob was not to run for the cup. And this self-denying ordinance speaks more for James Moore's love of his lost wife than many a lordly cenotaph.

To the people of the Daleland, from the Black Water to the market-cross in Grammoche-town, the news came with the shock of a sudden blow. They

had set their hearts on the Gray Dog's success; and had felt serenely confident of his victory. But the sting of the matter lay in this way: that now the Tailless Tyke might well win.

M'Adam, on the other hand, was plunged into a fervor of delight at the news. For to win the Shepherds' Trophy was the goal of his ambition. David was now less than nothing to the lonely little man, Red Wull everything to him. And to have that name handed down to posterity, gallantly holding its place among those of the most famous sheep-dogs of all time, was his heart's desire.

As Cup Day drew near, the little man, his fine-drawn temperament strung to the highest pitch of nervousness, was tossed on a sea of apprehension. His hopes and fears ebbed and flowed on the tide of the moment. His moods were as uncertain as the winds in March; and there was no dependence on his humor for a unit of time. At one minute he paced up and down the kitchen, his face already flushed with the glow of victory, chanting:

"Scots wha ae wi' Wallace bled!"

At the next he was down at the table, his head buried in his hands, his whole figure shaking, as he cried in chöking voice: "Eh, Wullie, Wullie, they're all agin us."

David found that life with his father now was life with an unamiable hornet. Careless as he affected to be of his father's vagaries, he was tried almost to madness, and fled away at every moment to Kenmuir; for, as he told Maggie, "I'd sooner put up wi' your hairs and h'imperences, miss, than wi' him, the wenom that he be!"

At length the great day came. Fears, hopes, doubts, dismays, all dispersed in the presence of the reality.

Cup Day is always a general holiday in the Daleland, and every soul crowds over to Silverdale. Shops were shut; special trains ran in to Grammoche-town; and the road from the little town was dazed with char-a-bancs, brakes, wagonettes, carriages, carts, foot-passengers, wending toward the Dalesman's Daughter. And soon the paddock below the little inn was humming with the crowd of sportsmen and spectators come to see the battle for the Shepherds' Trophy.

There, very noticeable with its red body and yellow wheels, was the great Kenmuir wagon. Many an eye was directed on the handsome young pair who stood in it, conspicuous and unconscious, above the crowd; Maggie, looking in her simple print frock as sweet and fresh as any mountain flower; while David's fair face was all gloomy and his brows knit.

In front of the wagon was a black cluster of Dalesmen, discussing M'Adam's chances. In the center was Tammas holding forth. Had you passed close to the group you might have heard: "A man, d'yo' say, Mr. Maddox? A h'ape, I call him"; or; "A dog? more like an 'og, I tell yo'." Round the old orator were Jonas, 'Enry, and oor Job, Jem Burton, Rob Sanderson, Tupper, Jim Mason, Hoppin, and others; while on the outskirts stood Sam'l Todd prophesying rain and M'Adam's victory. Close at hand Bes-sie Bolstock, who was reputed to have designs on David, was giggling spitefully at the pair in the Kenmuir wagon and singing:

"Let a lad aloan, lass,
Let a lad a-be."

While her father, Teddy, dodged in and out among the crowd with tray and glasses; for Cup Day was the great day of the year for him.

(Continued.)

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS FOR ALBERTA.

Cooperation by farmers will help them solve many of their present difficulties in Alberta; a start will be well made by forming a Farmers' Association.

THE QUIET HOUR

A FAITHFUL WORKER.

The men did the work faithfully.—
Chron. xxxiv.: 12.

"Only work that is for God alone
Hath an unceasing guerdon of delight,
A guerdon unaffected by the sight
Of great success, nor by its loss o'er-
thrown.—

All else is vanity beneath the sun
There may be joy in Doing, but it
palls when done."
—F. R. HAVERGAL.

I have just been reading the wonderful life of "Father Dolling," a clergyman of the Church of England, who died about four years ago, after working with wonderful success among the poorest people in Portsmouth and London. I should like to let you have a glimpse of this life, if only to prove that the miracle of the burning bush is still being worked in our midst, that God still manifests Himself wondrously through men who truly consecrate themselves to His service and love not their lives unto the death. Father Dolling may have only been a man like other men, but he was certainly "afire with God." He seems to have won the name of "Father" as he won the more startling title of "Brother Bob," by proving himself a real father and brother to everybody needing a friend. He was so enthusiastic in his efforts on behalf of the Postmen's League that he soon became "Brother Bob" to all the postmen of London, and a letter directed "Brother Bob, London," was certain to reach him safely. Like most good men, he had a splendid mother and was the child of many prayers. He says himself, "I look back over forty-five years and remember how my mother taught us children every day some little story from the life of Christ, and how real she made it by drawing pictures, and telling words, which made us almost see the actual event. As I sit writing this, I see them now, those pictures which, please God, I shall never forget." One result of this loving training was that he never seemed to have had to fight his way through doubts as some men do. His faith in Christ and enthusiastic love for Him was as free from strain or doubt as that of a little child. And his love for God flowed out in constant love for his neighbor, a love which won for him the answering devotion of thousands of hearts. Of him, like his Master, it might be said that the common people heard him gladly. In the Irish village, where he was brought up, he was the "brother, friend and helper of all the people especially of all the lads of Kilrea." When only a lad himself he gathered the children around him for classes of various kinds, taught the boys to grow flowers and vegetables, and gave prizes for swimming contests. He encouraged the boys to read in his library, cared for his sick neighbors, dressing wounds and carrying food and clothing when necessary.

Later on, when living in London, he was still always seen with a background of boys. One of his postmen friends says:

"When at Borough Road frequently on Sundays he had parties of poor boys—street scavengers, shoeblacks, newspaper sellers, and rough boys of that class. His method was generally to have the copper-fire lit, make them strip, and have a good bath (he very frequently providing them with new underclothes), give them a good tea, and send them away at least clean and well fed. I remember one Christmas in particular a party he had who ate so heartily of the good dinner that they could find no room for the Christmas pudding; so presently the unusual spectacle was seen of a stout gentleman followed by about twenty boys, running about six times round the squares. Then they came back and finished the pudding."

He was in the habit of calling his rough boys "angels," because their rags suggested wings. One starving lad once tried to steal from him, was

caught in the act by "Brother Bob," and tenderly reclaimed and made into a good and brave soldier. Dolling bent over him as he was dying in hospital, and says that his last words were, "I have kept straight." Another tried to steal his watch and was also reformed by Dolling, sent to one of the colonies, and was soon sending back money to help in the mission work of his kind friend at home.

Father Dolling was certainly startling in his ways. You might find him in the midst of crowds of rough men—mostly soldiers—adding his mite to the thick cloud of smoke which arose from many pipes, or singing the "Wearing of the Green" with great zest. Or you might find him in the little oratory beyond, where he prayed with his dear lads, and talked to them privately or publicly in a way which they never forgot. Or you might find him watching over one of his boys who had come home drunk, and whom he had put into his own bed. Sometimes he had grand services, with acolytes, incense, etc., and a congregation picked up from the streets who, many of them, had never entered a church in their lives before Father Dolling got hold of them. He would talk to these ignorant people about Jesus and his disciples as though he had seen them often. Or he would have a "prayer meeting," with extemporaneous prayers for all his people, never forgetting to mention those who had passed out of sight into the Great Beyond. He tried to brighten the lives of the slum-dwellers in every possible way, by games of all kinds, dancing, a small theatre and a gymnasium, and all the time he kept before them the remembrance of God's love. Of course there were plenty of people to object to his way of helping. Some objected to the dancing and theatre, others to the "ritualism," others to the prayer meeting, and others to the prayers for the dead. He was constantly in hot water, but changed foes into friends whenever he could—the transformation was generally very swift and lasting—and went on his own way serenely, undisturbed by what anyone thought of him. All sorts of people were entertained in the parsonage. "All poor human odds and ends and wreckage on the stream of life were the objects of his special devotion. Before suffering he bent with reverence as if before the mystery of Calgary. The lonely, the misunderstood, the scorned, were the objects of his special and peculiar regard. He used to say of such, 'They find a home within the Heart of God.'" It must have been a wonderful service that was held in the large and beautiful church built by Father Dolling in his Portsmouth slum, when he said farewell to his dearly-loved congregation. Large as the church was, it was crammed with the people who loved him as a personal friend. Then he made a tour in America, preaching 261 times in seven months. He also held a mission in New Brunswick. This was in 1898 and his biographer says, "By the end of ten days he had won the hearts of all the people of St. John's Church. We are told that each morning of the mission he might have been seen plowing his way through the deep snow in the center of the street, looking thoroughly happy and cheerful, and that he was full of boyish hearty." In Buffalo his preaching attracted large crowds of young men, but he never laid himself out to be a popular preacher. Indeed, his stern denouncing of popular sins brought down many a storm on his head—but he seemed to have an Irish love for fighting, when he felt that the cause was good. He explored the worst streets in Chicago, and seemed eager to "throw himself into the very center of its fierce life, and to claim that life for his Master."

On his return to England, he started in again to work with his usual energy in the East End of London. "The redemption of the body was to Dolling a practical truth," says his biographer, "and a most vital part of the Christian religion. It supplied to him the motive



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ALL GROCERS.

power of his ceaseless efforts as a social worker. He was a scourge to anyone who degraded, dishonored or ill-treated the body of any human being, just as to those who stunted the mind, or polluted the soul, or made money at the expense of the innocence or happiness of others. Such people felt for Robert Dolling the instinctive dislike that a rat does for a terrier. They accused him of unceasingly worrying them, and with great truth, for he gloried in doing it. They hated him as vermin do the light."

He took great delight in his camps for boys and girls, and in the winter when outdoor recreations were out of the question he encouraged socials and dancing classes in order to keep his young people off the streets. He set his heart on the uplifting of the children, and his day-schools, in connection with his church, were "the most efficient probably in East London, with clean, wholesome buildings, and every encouragement to the scholars to strive for proficiency in their studies."

But his greatest and most wonderful work was probably with individuals. Only God knows how many a broken-down man and despairing woman has been helped by Father Dolling to stand upright and walk again. He was full of tender kindness and patient trust, and roused men and women to believe that they were really made in the image of God, and able to grow into the likeness of Christ. I wish I could quote from some of the many letters from sin-sick souls who were healed by being brought by him to the Saviour of sinners. And there are also innumerable stories told of his acts of self-sacrificing kindness, such as on one occasion when he crossed Portsmouth Harbor in an open boat in order to baptize a dying baby, though he was suffering from an abscess in the jaw himself. He won the love of all sorts and conditions of men—rich and poor, ignorant and educated, Protestant and Roman Catholic, saint and sinner. A lady who managed one of his clubs for rough lads says: "I feel sure I could never have persuaded them to go and talk about their lives to anyone else. They said, 'Oh, he's different; we don't mind him.' I could tell of miracles of healing under Mr. Dolling's touch. One young soldier said to me, 'He laid his hand on my head, and I don't know why, I told him all I had ever done.' They always thought when they went to church and anything was said that fitted them, that Mr. Dolling was meaning them. When once he said in an address, 'Are you a thief? Do you give as much of your wages as you should to your mother?' they had an idea that he knew all about them."

When Mr. Dolling was fifty years old, he wrote to his friends: "If you want to give me a really jubilee birthday present, you must help me to start my new buildings here. My ministerial life has been so short, for I was not ordained until I was over thirty, that I have not had half the chance of doing the things that I wanted to do before I lay down my ministry at my Master's feet." It was only a little more than a year later that he was called to lay down his ministry, and enter into the joy of his Lord. One sign of fatherly strength was his

absence from the daily Celebration of the Lord's Supper that last Lent of his earthly life. As his friend and biographer says: "All through his life, whenever possible, this had been his strength and joy." When the last illness, so patiently endured, was over "his tired yet happy soul sank to rest as in an untroubled sleep. The peace of God folded him round as the perfected consecration of his strenuous life, or rather as the introduction to a life yet more strenuous, in the clearer air of the Great Beyond."

Thousands of Father Dolling's poor friends attended his funeral, feeling, as the Bishop of London said in his address, as if they had lost their best friend on earth, and often the only earthly friend they had. When every body else had given a man up, it was always said, "Dolling will take him."

Though he was by no means faultless, his life was singularly lovely. A soul, white and unsullied as that of Sir Galahad, dwelt within a pure and healthy body. His love went out unsparingly in acts of service which wore him out early. He fought many fierce fights, but was followed to his grave by the love and prayers of thousands of hearts. As a "Free Church" preacher declared at a memorial service, "hundreds of men who had no sympathy with his creed found in Father Dolling a brother greatly beloved, a beautiful human soul, whose life was an inspiration, and whose memory is a treasured possession. How dwarfed do all the little things which separate us as Christians become in the light of that splendid devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ which was his all-pervading passion!" Is not that the real secret of his life of power which was the instrument of turning multitudes to God and righteousness? Could such a life have been inspired—has such a life ever been inspired—by anything else than a pure and intense devotion to Christ? When other religions can bring such miracles forward to prove their claims, we can begin to examine them seriously; as it is, Christianity stands supreme in its countless lives of devoted self-sacrifice. The lives of true Christians are, and have always been, the most convincing proofs of Christianity's claims. The responsibility lies on all professing Christians to witness for Christ. Are we doing it, in the place where He has stationed us?

"God asks not what, but whence thy Work is—from the fruit
He turns His eye away, to prove the inmost root."

HOPE.

A member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin tells of some amusing replies made by a pupil undergoing an examination in English. The candidate had been instructed to write out examples of the indicative, the subjunctive, the potential and the exclamatory moods. His efforts resulted as follows:

"I am endeavoring to pass an English examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. God bless me!"—Harper's Weekly.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

MORE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A NEEDLE CASE.

Many a stitch in time that would save nine would be taken if needle and thread were close at hand. Often when one can lay hands upon a needle at a moment's notice the thread is not to be found. This little case supplies both, and hung on the wall close to the dresser proves a friend in need. Buy a yard of satin ribbon three inches wide and of any pretty color. Cut off two pieces each twelve inches long and gather them at the pottom and top, fastening the bottom tight and running baby ribbon of the same shade in the top. Take a piece of wadding two inches and a half long and about as thick as one's thumb. Lay it on the third piece of ribbon and roll the ribbon round it twice, fastening the ends when this is done. Below the roll on the long strip of ribbon fasten a strip of white flannel pinked along the edges in which needles are stuck. In one of the little bags put a spool of white thread and in the other a spool of black, letting the end of the thread hang out of the top of the bag. Fasten a bag by the bottom securely to each end of the roll and hang it up by the ribbons put in as drawing strings.

LAVENDER WATER.

An inexpensive but good lavender water is made by mixing one ounce essence of bergamot, two drams tincture of musk, one-third dram oil of cloves, one and one third drams English oil of lavender, four ounces rosewater and two and a half pints of alcohol. A bottle of this would make a most acceptable Christmas present to the dainty woman of your acquaintance.

SACHET BAGS.

These little parcels of sweetness are easily made and acceptable. They may be made of linen or silk, made oblong, square, triangular, round or heartshaped. Let the wadding be well sprinkled with some favorite sachet powder and the gift finished just before it is to be sent. Send a young girl two or three—one to put with her collars and handkerchiefs, one with blouses and one with underwear. The subtle odor thus exhaled from the garments is far more refined than the use of liquid perfumes.

DAME DURDEN.

ANOTHER ENGLISH COOK.

Dame Durden:—Seeing a request for a recipe for "Parkin" in the last issue of the *ADVOCATE*, which I have just reading at the home of a friend, I send you the following which I copied some years ago, out of an English newspaper. Lancashire Parkin.—Half lb. flour, half lb. oatmeal, a little salt, 1 heaped teaspoon ginger, quarter teaspoon of mixed pepper and a little cayenne pepper. Put quarter lb. butter and 12 ounces treacle together, and let them get just warm, mix them into the dry ingredients, add a couple of eggs and give the whole a thorough beating. Immediately before putting into the tin, add a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a gentle oven. When nearly done glaze with a little sugar and milk.

A. C. O'B.

(We should like to have you come again when you can stay longer. D. D.)

THE YORKSHIRE RECIPE FOR PARKIN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I notice in your October 31st issue a request for a recipe for making parkin. I will give you our Yorkshire recipe for it and hope you will find it satisfactory. This is the first time I have written to your paper, although we have taken it for three and a half years, ever since we came into this country. We have enjoyed reading it and also received much valuable information from it. My children like reading the letters in the Children's Corner, and the story. In regard to an English cookery book, Mrs. Beeton's is thought the best, I see Eaten has a small one of hers at 25 cents, but there is a bigger one at five shillings (or a dollar and a quarter).

Recipe for Parkin—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, half lb. oatmeal (not rolled oats), quarter lb. butter or lard, three quarters lb. molasses, 3 ounces sugar, 2 eggs, 1 heaped teaspoon of ginger, 1 oz. baking powder, pinch of salt, 3 table-spoonfuls of milk. Bake in a moderate oven, and it should be as light as sponge cake.

YORKSHIRE.

(This "Yorkshire" as a new member and not to be confused with "Yorkshire Lassie," who, by the way, has not sent any account of herself and her doings to the Ingle Nook. This one has been three years and a half in coming but we hope she will make up for lost time by coming often. D. D.)

PROTECTION FOR THE BIRDS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I send a few candy recipes for "Autumn." I was pleased to read your remarks sometime ago about wearing birds on ladies' hats. Such cruelty and barbarity in Christian civilization should be stopped! I think there should be a law passed against killing the beautiful songsters and other harmless birds. If ladies would start the fashion of wearing small lace or silk shawls like the Spanish ladies they could have them as expensive as they liked or could afford; and I think they could wear them as gracefully as any hat. As for some of the hats now-a-days—such monstrosities—I am sure they would delight the heart of a "Fiji warrior."

Orange Drops—Grate the rind of one orange and squeeze the juice taking care to reject the seeds. Add to this a pinch of tartaric acid, stir in confectioner's sugar until it is stiff enough to form into small balls the size of a small marble. (These are delicious.)

Peanut Nougat—Shell the peanuts, remove the skin, and break into small pieces or not as preferred. Take two cups of confectioner's sugar and one cup of the peanuts. Put the sugar in a saucepan, and as soon as dissolved throw into it the nuts, stirring rapidly. Pour quickly into a buttered pan, and press into a flat cake with a buttered knife as it cools very quickly.

Molasses Candy—Take two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of a small egg, and one tablespoonful of glycerine. Put these ingredients into a kettle and boil hard twenty or thirty minutes. When boiled thick, drop a few drops in cold water and if the drops retain their shape and are brittle it is done. Do not boil too much. Have pans or platters well buttered, and just before the candy is poured into them stir in one half teaspoonful of cream of tartar or soda. If flavoring is desired, drop the flavoring on the top as it begins to cool and when it is pulled the whole will be flavored. Pull until as white as desired and draw into sticks and cut with shears. (This recipe is unsurpassed.)

"ABERDEEN."

In your recipe for peanut nougat you do not mention in what the sugar is to be dissolved. Is it water or milk and how much? Or will it dissolve of itself?

I agree with you that one of the surest remedies for the evil of bird destruction lies in the hands of women. Did you ever hear the story of the lady who meeting a boy with a slingshot and a tiny dead bird in his hand, reproached him for his cruelty. "You bad boy," she said, "how do you suppose the poor mother bird will feel when she misses her little ones?"

"Huh! she won't care," said the boy bluntly. "She's on your hat."

A magazine of recent date says that Queen Alexandra has given up the wearing of ospreys and is trying to discourage the practice among her immediate friends. As all English ladies delight to follow her example in any matter of dress, we may be sure that her decision in this matter will be a means of saving many of the beautiful birds, from whose living breasts the plumes are torn during the nesting season.

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Hamper No. A51

\$3.25

- 1 Goose, 8 lbs.
- 1 Plum Pudding, 1 lb.
- 1 Package Mince Meat.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tetley's Tea, 50 cents.
- 1 lb. Fancy Mixed Popular Biscuits.
- 1 lb. Table Raisins.
- 1 lb. Mixed Nuts.
- 5 lbs. Apples.

Hamper No. A52

\$5.25

- 1 Turkey, 7 lbs.
- 1 lb. Cranberries, Cape Cod.
- 1 Plum Pudding, 1 lb.
- 1 lb. New Table Figs.
- 3 Tins Tomatoes, Corn or Peas.
- 1 Package of Mince Meat.
- 1 Tin Red Currant or Black Currant Jelly, C. & B.
- 1 lb. Mixed Nuts.
- 1 lb. Table Raisins.
- 1 Box of Somebody's Luggage.
- 6 lbs. apples.
- 1 lb. Fancy French Cream Candy.
- 1 lb. English Fancy Mixed Biscuits.

Hamper No. A53

\$5.90

- 1 Turkey, 8 lbs.
- 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 Bowly's Peas, 3 lbs. tin.
- 1 Jar C. & B. Strawberry Jam.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tetley's 50-cent Tea.
- 1 Jar McLaren's Cheese.

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).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Oranges.
- 1 lb. Malaga Grapes.
- 1 lb. French Cream Candy.
- 1 Pot of C. & B. Raspberry Jam.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Oranges.
- 1 lb. Malaga Grapes.
- 1 Tin Bowly's Peaches, 3 lbs.
- 1 Tin Bowly's Peas, 3 lbs.
- 1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
- 1 Jar McLaren's Cheese.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tetley's 50-cent Tea.
- 1 Bottle Finest H. B. Co. Old Port.
- 1 Bottle Finest H. B. Co. Old Sherry.
- 1 Bottle Finest H. B. Co. Old Brandy.
- 1 Bottle Finest H. B. Co. Old Scotch.
- 1 Bottle Finest H. B. Co. Old St. Julien Claret.

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things as the wind tries to tear them from our heads; no doubt, in derision, at our foolishness in wearing such things. If "conscience makes cowards of us all," fashion makes idiots of us all—at times.

DAME DURDEN

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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.

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MRS. F. V. CURRAM, Windsor, Ont.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

READS HER AUNT'S PAPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I sometimes come over to see my aunt and uncle. They take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I read it there. I live two miles out of town and one mile from my aunt's. I go to school every day and I am in the fourth book. Papa owns 480 acres altogether. We have eight horses and two cows. I will be 11 years old on 22nd of November.

JESSIE McMILLAN.

LETTER FROM AUNT BESSIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for so long that I thought that I would write now. Well I must tell you that I'm an aunt now my brother's wife has a little boy. Mamma and my brother and I went to see it on Sunday. He is just one week old. Well, I had four little kittens but I have given them all away; now I have got one old cat and one dog. Age 11 yrs. BESSIE A. PETERS.

MARJORIE PREFERS THE FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been going to write to the Children's Corner for a long time and I thought I would write to-day. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 18 years. I am in grade three and am in the second reader. I go to the East ward school. We used to live on a farm a mile and a half from Portage, but have been living in town for the last six years. I would like to live on a farm again.

MARJORIE GALBRAITH.

THE PUPILS ALL LIKE HER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope to see it in print. We live on a farm and we have seven horses. Their names are Fan, Prince, Jip, Don, Dick, Nellie and Jim. Jim is my pony and we used to drive him to school. I have four brothers and four sisters. My two oldest brothers have teams. We have twenty four head of cattle, a cat and a hound and a cattle-dog. I milk two cows named Cherry and Fanny. They are very quiet. I am in the third reader at school. My teacher's name is Miss N. She is very nice and all the pupils like her. My birthday is on 12th of November. Age 10 yrs. WINNIFRED MANN.

JANIE HAS NO SISTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Corner. We live on a farm five miles from the city of Moose Jaw. We have two teams of grey horses whose names are Bell, Jessie Bob and Pat. I have two brothers and no sister. My brother and I go to school. We are in the third book. We have gone to school three years this summer. Age 9 yrs. JANIE HARRIS.

ANOTHER CLEVER COOK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and like to read the children's letters so I thought I would write one. We live near Lethbridge on an irrigated farm, coming here four years ago from near Toronto and like living here very much. I have four brothers, two older and two younger than myself. My three brothers and I drive to school every day. We have a pony and cart. We can ride the pony too. We have three nice cats and a dog. We have about one hundred chickens. They are very quiet and will eat out of our hands. We have thirty white Pekin ducks that belong to my brothers and I. I have baked bread and buns and cakes though I am just eight years old. EDNA KEFFER.

A VERY LITTLE VILLAGE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Every week that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE comes I read the letters and I think some of them are interesting.

I am now going to describe the place that I live in. It is a very little village called Millet. There are about thirty houses, two blacksmiths shops, a post-office and three stores.

I go to school and am in the fourth reader. Our teacher's name is Miss C. We have a lot of fun at school. We have some chickens that we raised in a box by the house and now we children have to take them down to the chicken coop every night. I am 12 years old and will be 13 on the 17th of November.

My sister and I went over to the store and got weighed, my sister weighed 63½ and I 83½ pounds.

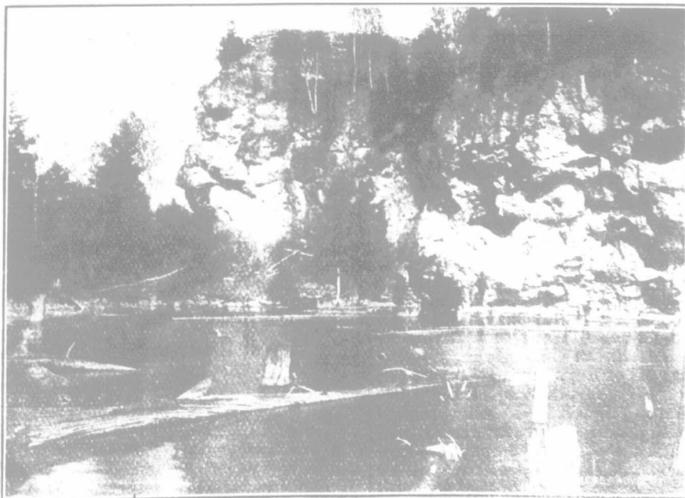
I guess I will close hoping to see my letter in the ADVOCATE, as it is the first time I wrote. Dear Editor, do not sign my right name but sign this one Black-eyed Mischief. Papa said that because I am black-eyed and am always into mischief.

BLACK-EYED MISCHIEF.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Andrew, Seila and Mildred. I have a black and white dog. We have five horses and three colts. We have two cows and a calf. I have not gone to school this summer. I like reading and am in the second book. I am nine years old. MYRTLE WHITTLE.

GOOD THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was looking in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and saw that children wrote to the ADVOCATE, so I thought I would write. I have a horse and ride it quite a bit. I went up to my Aunt's on Thanksgiving Day. We had duck, cake and pie and many nice things. I go to school and am in the Sr. 3rd class. I have two brothers and one sister. I am ten years old. I can not think of anything more to say. DREW CLARKE.



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This formula is said to be very effective, being the prescription of an eminent specialist in the cure of consumption. It will break up a cold in 24 hours and cure any cough that is curable.

The ingredients for this prescription can be found at any good drug store, but care should be taken that only the pure Virgin Oil of Pine should be used. This is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing, securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper, having the name "Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)" plainly printed thereon. The cheaper oils that are sold in bulk only create nausea and have no effect whatever upon the bronchial tubes.

No. 1 TEACHER AND PUPILS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing my other letter in print I was encouraged to try again. I have been very interested in the letters of the Corner and would like to give a description of our school. I am the only English child attending, the others are all Norwegians, Germans and French. But they all speak English and our school ranks A No. 1 according to the inspector's report. We have 42 on the roll and we also have an A No. 1 teacher, who takes a great interest in her school. Age 11 yrs. ADDIE CAWSTON.

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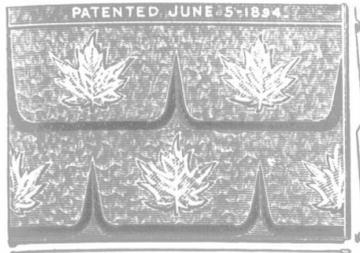
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The Week in Wheat

ADVISES FARMERS TO SUPPORT GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the farming community to the necessity of supporting to their utmost ability the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited, by giving the company all their wheat. This company has been suspended from operating on the grain exchange, their chief offence being the co-operative system on which they propose to divide their profits, that is, after paying fair interest on shares to divide the excess pro rata according to the quantity of wheat each shareholder has given the company to handle. These profits are derived mainly from two sources, track buying, or from the one cent per bushel, which they, like the other commission buyers charge. The grain exchange concluded that this mode of division of profits is a rebate to customers which is against the rules of the exchange. Now, if our president had enquired into the matter of their (the other firm's) system of dividing their profits they would have treated it as fair, and I think our company have a right to the same. When an enquiry is made about the proposed division of profits. Our president, through his president, Mr. E. W. ... obtained a seat on the exchange and played the game



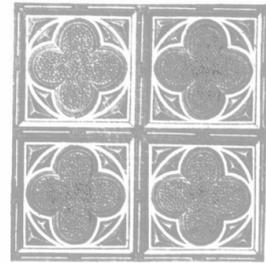
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CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg

the same as they do, making track bids buying outright, or handling wheat on commission at one cent a bushel, just as the other members of the exchange do.

Our president appears to have been hauled before a tribunal of about fourteen (big grain men, etc.) two of whom had laid the charge, on which four of the others had held a preliminary investigation, therefore his conviction may be considered to have been a foregone conclusion.

Now, all this only goes to show that since we started this company we are on the right track, only two months in business and we have the whole gang on top of us—rebate forsooth—what are the gang doing wherever there is a farmer's elevator company? Why only charging one cent per bushel for first storage instead of 1½ as charged elsewhere. Is that not as much a rebate in their system of doing business in their effort to kill all Farmers' Elevator Companies?

Now is the time, if you have a spark of manhood in you, to stand by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Do not think for a moment that because we have been turned off the Grain Exchange that our company cannot trade in wheat, those experts of ours can find channels enough, and have found them, through which to pass your wheat. Now is the time to give the company generous support.

Bear in mind that the company only charges one cent commission just the same as the other fellows; makes advances, just the same as the other fellows; trades in wheat, just the same as the other fellows, but REALLY looks after your interest as YOUR interest is their interest, the more wheat you give them, the more blood you put in their veins, and drain the veins of the other fellows.

What right have a handful of men in Winnipeg to dictate how the wheat of three provinces is to be marketed? We, the producers, have that right only, and in furtherance of that right have, after two years arduous work, organized a company with \$250,000 capital, the sole property of farmers, and worked under the supervision of farmers. Take no heed to the expressions that farmers cannot hang together. Those who use the expression are to be shunned as traitors. Is not the farmer today, especially of these western provinces, a different being altogether to the ancient moss-back, are we not the cream of enterprise, (consequently of brains) drawn from all walks of life; men with an aptitude for business as understood by the manufacturer and financier? If so, why not keep pace with the times; these are the days of combines, that is why we also combine, are compelled to in fact by the very force of circumstances. Did we not combine six years ago under the name of Grain Growers, did we not wring from parliament legislation giving us free shipment, thereby breaking what may be termed the Railway and Elevator Combine? Have we not held together ever since, ever vigilant to protect what we have achieved in this and other matters? Why not hold together now and support this further step forward, a step made by the most advanced section of the Grain Growers' Association, who have banded themselves together in a limited liability company to help forward the free marketing of grain. Our company is not going to accept the treatment meted out to them by the grain exchange without a protest, we paid for our seat upon it and have a right to trade, and if it is right for them to discriminate against farmers' elevator companies it is also right for us to divide our profits in such a manner as shall encourage our trade. Also it is

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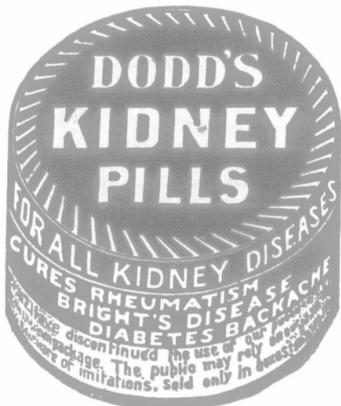
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our money that floated this company, not their's, therefore our mode of dividing our profits is none of their business. We trade fair, charge the same commission as they do, one cent a bushel, follow just the same procedure in our business dealings with our customers, they in their circulars PROFESSING to look after the interest



of their customers, a thing our company ACTUALLY DOES, your interests being our interests.

Now your support will make the struggle short and sharp, if on the other hand you fail us and give your wheat to the other fellows to handle you provide them with funds to kill a company that is REALLY WORKING IN YOUR INTEREST.

If so we shareholders shall not be discouraged, we have already disposed of 1500 shares which means at least two million bushels of wheat, commission from which will pay expenses and carry on the litigation that is to follow the treatment we have received at the hands of the "Grain Combine" alias the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

But surely, brother farmers this cannot be your intention to provide this "combine" with funds free, gratis, to fight a handful of your own class, who have banded themselves together to further improve the condition of the farming community as a whole.

Mind you if it were possible for this company to break down just think for a moment what would be the condition of affairs.

Would you not be the serfs of the millers and traders in wheat who work together under the name of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange?

Think of it. Ye Yeomen of the Plains, strike, and strike hard with no uncertain blow now you have the opportunity to free yourself from that octopus, whose tentacles have been about you so long sucking the life's blood out of you. Why only the other day they told you, through the papers that wheat was one cent above export value, when at that time wheat was a good buy, being four cents under export price, consequently with a margin of five cents. Strike, I say—strike hard for free marketing, as should, by any possibility, this company go under, it will be well nigh impossible to float another, and well they know it, hence this supreme effort of theirs to kill our company in its infancy. Those who have not already made acquaintance with our management should write at once to the Grain Growers Grain Co., No. 5, Henderson Block, Ltd., Winnipeg, and will see at a glance that this is the very thing we have wanted for years past.

Respectfully yours,
WALTER SIMPSON.

Regina.

Gossip

THE ADVANTAGE OF PLENTY OF BEDDING.

Among the farmers of the Western prairies there is usual, in the fall abundance of dry clean straw, often towards spring the large amounts of the fall have been dissipated perhaps by fire or for lack of stacking or piling in large enough to withstand the weather. The remarks of Feed Box below on this question hardly need comment, the facts are so plainly and correctly stated, although some will question his attitude towards cement floors:

"During the latter part of the fattening process progress depends on nothing more than on content. The beast that eats its fill of any ration that suits the palate and lays down in peace and quiet to ruminate will make tolerable gains. Rumination is best performed when for the time being all the animal's energy and consideration is given to this one thing. Hence it is best performed while lying down.

"Balanced rations, nor palatable rations, nor even best rations, are the sum of intelligent effort. Gains are made in no small part from bedding, and a medium good beast may be waited to the land of super-excellence on a "downy bed of ease"

"Straw should be filled into the stalls twice daily, to a depth of two or three feet. Whenever the animal is on its feet to eat, the moient should be improved to enter the stall and thoroughly shake up the bedding. As often as twice daily the animal should be led from the stall and all droppings and wet straw removed and lean, fresh straw put in. On a lumber or cement floor this will be sufficient, but on an

earth or clay floor there is the further matter of keeping the floor itself dry, and the air wholesome. In the cooler days of November the task is not a difficult one, but where the animal occupies the stall every hour of sunshine, it is often a task beyond the herdsman's ability through mid-summer. Here the trouble is caused by water filtering down through the bedding and into the soil beneath where it decomposes.

"Gypsum or land plaster is said to be excellent for use in such cases, as it arrests the poisonous gases and turns them to water. In the writer's own experience he has never found it available. Lime can be had, however, always, and its use is effective. When the animal is led from the stall and the wet bedding thrown out, then all the dry bedding should be rolled to one corner and the earth floor sprinkled with a little unslaked lime. Then the old bedding spread back over the lime, the fresh straw over that, and the work is soon done. Lime has an avidity for water unequalled by any other substance and its daily use as indicated will soon dry out the stall, so far as the animal moisture is concerned. Just a wee bit of lime applied under the bedding will help more than a half day of sunshine.

"Show cattle usually occupy the stall about 22 hours out of every 24, through the latter part of the fitting period. So remember to pile in the bedding, plenty of it daily, for the idea is not to save straw, but to win prizes, and while renewing the bedding, see that enough lime is applied to keep the air wholesome and the stall dry.

"From the foregoing, it might seem that a hard floor of lumber, stone or cement was the proper thing. Briefly, such a floor is usable for dairy cattle, for light stockers, etc., but for stock carrying a heavy load of flesh they are abominable. When used for such purposes, fistulous briskets, stiffened and enlarged hocks, stifles or knee joints, and kindred ailments follow. In the writer's own experience he recalls one Royal winner that was imported some years ago. As she came alone there was much expense attached to her importation. She reached her new home supposedly sound. The rest of the cattle, the show herd included, were kept in stalls with a clay floor. But for the Queen a plank floor was considered correct, and on which she went in training for battles which she never fought. In a few months she had a fistulous breast or brisket, which grew worse with time. In a few months she underwent a surgical operation and died from the shock, and a \$2,000 cow made \$5 worth of hog feed. Moral—Stick to the earth floor and keep it in shape.

"Ventilation is one thing that cannot well be overdone, if done properly. There should be an abundance of fresh air, but sunlight should be excluded. Also the barn should be free from draught. This can be best accomplished by making many extra windows and covering the opening with burlap sacking. If the barn is already well provided with windows, then it will be enough to remove them and cover the opening with the sacking.

"If the barn is tolerable well darkened, it will not be necessary for the cattle to wear their blankets or sheets while at work—turning their feed into beef. This will be well, because it will be found nearly impossible to grow a good heavy coat of hair under either a sheet or blanket where an animal is kept stabled. Then again the amount of discomfort that a blanket can cause to an animal burdened with some hundred pounds of superfluous flesh and with the blood heated with generous feeding and high living, is quite beyond our estimate.

"While feeding some young things for one of the Internationals, the writer noticed that every morning the animals would be as wet with perspiration as if they had been out all night in a mist. Often through November it was so cold at nights that a bucket of water left in the stall at night would be frozen over with an inch of ice in the morning. Yet not an animal in the lot ever wore a blanket in the barn. Not all animals will perspire so freely, it is true, but all animals properly fed and working under high pressure will do so in the skin and all organs of excretion are active. This moist coat suggests why it would be injudicious to have the animals exposed to a draught, and the draughts

ment will make a barn dark, but airy; airy and well ventilated, but free at all times from draughts."

Trade Notes.

FORTY DOLLARS TO EASTERN Canada and return via the Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily November 24th to December 31st, good to return for three months with extension privilege. Get full information from D. Morrison, G. A., 25 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.

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

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

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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; 1/2 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.

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The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day and in the musical world nothing is more noticeable than the demand of all classes for the highest possible class of piano. The piano manufacturer who meets this demand is never slack for orders.

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

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

GOSSIP.

INTERNATIONAL ENTRIES.

A summary of the entries of live stock for the International Exposition to be held in Chicago, Dec. 1st to 8th has been issued. All the breeds are well represented, but Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Shropshire sheep are far ahead in their relative divisions.

Of the horse entries, 174 are Percherons, 89 Clydesdales, (the largest exhibitors of which are Alex. Galbraith & Son (8), Graham Bros. (12), Graham & Renfrew (7), McLay Bros. (22) Uthelwold Farms (10); Shires 94, Belgians 73, drafters in harness 45, German coachers 36, two exhibitors, French coachers 35, three exhibitors, Hackneys 32, ten exhibitors including the Canadians, Graham Bros., and Graham and Renfrew. In Hackneys also Alex. Galbraith & Son have five entries.

The judges for horses are: Percherons—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis.; Prof. F. R. Marshall, College Station, Texas.

Shires.—Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Belgians.—Wm. Bell, Wooster, Ohio; W. E. Prichard, Ottawa, Ill.; Prof. Wayne Dinsmore, Ames, Iowa.

German Coach.—Mat. Biers, Mendota, Ill.

French Coach.—Harry McNair, Chicago.

Hackneys.—Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa, referee.

The cattle exhibit will consist in part of 297 Shorthorns, 132 Aberdeen Angus, 167 Herefords and 69 Galloways. The entries of swine are not large nor are they in sheep, except in the Shropshire and Rambouillet breeds.

SASKATOON SHORTHORNS.

We are informed by Mr. R. W. Caswell, proprietor of Star Farm, Saskatoon, that he has learned of mail, making enquiry about his stock, having gone astray. One instance in particular is that of a correspondent at Lloydminster. If this correspondent will write Mr. Caswell again his enquiry will receive prompt attention. Address: R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

FAKE HORSE REGISTRY CERTIFICATES.

A Missouri correspondent writes that in November, 1903, twelve farmers in his neighborhood formed a company and purchased a horse. The firm which sold the horse represented him to be a pure bred and registered in the American Draft Horse Association, of Des Moines, Iowa. The sellers further stated that they did not have in their possession at that time a full pedigree but would furnish it later. Demands for this pedigree at later dates were not answered satisfactorily. The notes given for the purchase of the horse are due, and the correspondent wants to know whether they can be compelled to pay them.

If the seller of the horse represented him to be a pure bred, pedigreed Percheron horse, then the chances are that if the horse is not pure bred Percheron the buyers can collect from the seller, provided the seller is financially responsible. The fact that the horse was recorded in the American Draft Horse Association, of Des Moines, is no evidence whatever of his breeding. This association is one of those which records grades of all kinds for anyone who will pay the price. It was to prevent swindling deals of this sort that the Iowa legislature last year enacted the registration law to which we have made frequent reference in our columns.

We once more remind our readers in other states that the enforcement of this law in Iowa will in all probability drive out of Iowa a lot of horses which cannot be sold as pure breeds in Iowa or stood for public service. These horses will probably be taken to states which do not have such a law as the one enacted by the Iowa legislature, and

our readers should be doubly careful in purchasing horses during the next year or two, and make absolutely sure that the horses they purchase are properly registered.—Wallace's Farmer.

HOW TO DRESS CALVES.

Calves from 3 to 6 weeks old, and weighing about 100 lbs., or say, from 80 to 120 lbs., are the most desirable weights for shipment. The head should be cut out, so as to leave the hide of the

head on the skin. The legs should be cut off at the knee joint. The entrails should all be removed, excepting the kidneys; the liver, lights, and heart should be taken out. Cut the carcass open from the neck through the entire length—from head to bumgut. If this is done they are not so apt to sour and spoil during hot weather. Many a fine carcass has spoiled in hot weather because of not being cut open. Don't wash the carcass out with water, but wipe out with a dry cloth. Do not ship

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

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

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FORKS
 No. FA 3352—1/2 Doz. Tipped Dessert Forks \$2.75; postage 12c. extra.
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 No. FA 3346—1/2 Doz. Tipped Tea Spoons \$1.50; postage 8c. extra.
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 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.

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

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Nov. 28, HEREFORDS

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TORONTO

until the animal heat is entirely out of the body, and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from circulating, and makes the meat more liable to become tainted.

It is very essential that the directions for dressing calves be followed, especially in regard to letting the calves cool off properly before shipping in hot weather, as hundreds of calves are received in bad order and sold for not much more than charges, and some do not bring freight. Numerous carcasses are also condemned by the health officers. They should hang up six or eight hours or over night in an airy place to properly cool off before shipping.

Calves under 50 lbs. should not be shipped and are liable to be condemned by the health officers as being unfit for food. Merchants, too, are liable to be fined, if found selling these slunks, for violation of the law. Very heavy calves, such as have been fed on butter-milk, never sell well in our market—they are neither veal nor beef.—*Drover's Journal.*

ALBERTA FARMERS FAILED TO AGREE.

The conventions of the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Society of Equity, which met in Lacombe for the purpose of amalgamation, came to a disastrous ending and there are still two farmers' associations.

The meetings were held apart. On Thursday the business of each association was to appoint a committee to arrange upon a plan of amalgamation. The Equity society selected Col. Gregory of Lacombe, H. Strang of Claresholm, and W. J. Keene of Edmonton. The Alberta Farmers' Association selected as their representatives Rice Sheppard, Joshua Fletcher of Strathcona and E. N. Barker of Magrath.

The joint meeting was very successful. The name selected was the "Farmers' Union of Alberta." The question of the limitation of the boundaries was also considered and there seemed to be but little chance of trouble arising out of that.

When the committee appointed by the Farmers' Association returned they were confident of success and the convention regretted that they had not been empowered to close the affair then and there.

There were some details on the following morning to be settled and the understanding was that there should be another meeting between the two committees.

But when the committee from the Farmers' Association came along they found the other committee had been changed and that the most conciliatory member of it, Col. Gregory, had been retired and in his place Mr. Bald, a most uncompromising man, placed in his stead.

The Farmers' Association recognized this and protested, but they were told that the previous committee had done its work and this was a new committee.

Upon two questions there was trouble, upon the name and upon the boundaries. The Equity people were bent upon having the name Equity in it. They suggested as a name the Alberta Farmers' Society of Equity.

Upon the boundaries, too, there was dissension. The Alberta Farmers' Association desired it to be limited to Alberta, believing that by the extension of it there would be the same difficulty of a multiplicity of societies in other provinces, and they would be inflicting upon them the same trouble that they were up against in Alberta, that is two different societies. The Society of Equity would not agree to this.

Upon the question of a name, the Equity members suggested that it be referred to a vote by ballot to a mass meeting composed of members of both associations, three names to be submitted for the ballot, namely the United Farmers of Alberta, the Farmers' Union of Alberta and the Alberta Farmers' Association.

The directors of the Alberta Farmers' Association turned to their own convention and had a considerable discussion. The conclusion was that they would meet and vote fairly and after the meeting would have the following names submitted:

1. The name of the United Farmers of Alberta, as at first

suggested by the secretary of the Society of Equity."

This decision was taken over by Mr. Wolfe of Cardston. He was then questioned by the convention as to the reasons for the action taken and replied, voicing the dissatisfaction at the result of the conference.

There was later on a general meeting between the two conventions, when the conditions got no better at all.

The members of the association then returned to their own rooms and passed the following resolution:

"That we regret dissolving the convention which was called to forward the plan of amalgamation with the Society of Equity, but we feel that as the policy we would have been compelled to adopt would have brought us into conflict with kindred organizations in other provinces that we have done right."

With that resolution the convention closed.

"We went up to meet farmers anxious to join," said one of the delegates, "but found we were among a bunch of Socialists"—*Telegram*.

THE HORSE BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

The Canadian commercial agent at Yokohama, Japan, writes:

"The Japanese authorities and active public spirits among the leading people are very much alive to the need of improving or perhaps entirely replacing in course of time, the breed of horses common to the country. The Horse Administrative Bureau, a branch of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, preparatory to the next legislative session, estimates its expenditures for the next fiscal year at 1,500,000 yen. This appropriation will be for the maintenance and operation of the farms, and for the purchase abroad of horses.

"An organization with head quarters at Tokio, has been formed for the purpose of promoting improvement in the quality of Japanese horses. Whether the intention is to draw a line and entirely supplant the present native animal, which is a suggestion which finds frequent vent, does not yet appear. The name is appropriately Japanese, the nearest approach to which in English may be given as the Japanese Horse-race Association. The corporate interest is half private by way of shares, and half public in the form of Government appropriation. It is provided in the articles of association that the honorary presidency of the association shall be offered to a prince of the Imperial Family, the chief director being Viscount Kano. The character and seriousness of purpose, and doubtless the ultimate good work of the association, may be assured. The Japanese Government is said to fully appreciate the importance of effecting improvement in the country's stock of horses, and to that end encouraging, in a practical way, similar methods to those that have been successful in other countries.

"There have been already ordered some fifty horses, distributed between Australia, England and the United States. The association will, however, receive offers or tenders from private horse-breeders or owners anywhere. The association fix an average or upset price. Assuming the price to be 1000 yen; a party—offering some at 600 or 800 yen, others at 1,200 or 1,600 yen; the lot, if accepted, would be at not more than 1,000 yen a head. Of these, when imported, there will be a distribution by ballot amongst applicants, on which occasions there will be races and other demonstrations by which the quality of the animals will be exemplified for public instruction and popular entertainment.

"The private capital of the association is 150,000 yen, and was promptly over subscribed. Preparatory operations commenced last March. The first speed competitions will be in November, and the regular events in spring and autumn, with minor monthly occasions; and, as far as possible, branch associations will be promoted in other leading centers. The Japanese Government are said to be expending every year an average of 200,000 yen in the importation of horses from foreign countries for the purpose of improving the home stock, and the tendency seems to be towards increasing

effort and expenditure in this direction.

"If Canadian thoroughbred horses and good brood mare stock are available, upon receiving the necessary information, such as pedigree, size, etc., I would have much pleasure in submitting the Canadian opportunity to the government department and to the management of the association."

TYPHOID FEVER.

ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION.

Typhoid fever is caused by the water or milk you drink or the food you eat being poisoned by the discharges from the person of a previous case of typhoid and in no other way.

Water and milk are the two articles most frequently poisoned by typhoid. Heat kills the typhoid poison. Therefore: Boil all drinking water for 25 or 30 minutes. Pasteurize all milk and cream, especially for the young. A good way is to set a pan of cold water on the stove and put the vessel containing the milk into this pan; just as soon as the water comes to a boil take it off, add a pinch of baking soda to the hot milk, a little less than half a teaspoonful to a quart. Dirty hands may also carry typhoid poison. Therefore: Wash your hands carefully before handling any food or drink.

Food gets poisoned, especially green stuff by being manured with night soil; by flies crawling over it after feasting on typhoid discharge, of which they are particularly fond; and often by the filthy dust of the street therefore: Wash thoroughly all vegetables and fruit intended to be eaten raw. Wash in water that has been boiled and cooled. Keep flies out of the house as much as possible by screens and fly paper. Cover all food supplies so that flies may not have access to them. If all the discharges of every existing case of typhoid fever were instantly disinfected, there would be no more typhoid fever in the world. Therefore: If you are so unfortunate as to have a case of typhoid in the family, disinfect every discharge as a duty to your neighbor as well as to prevent others of the family from contracting the disease.

Sulphate of Copper (blue stone) is the best typhoid disinfectant, is cheap, and can be procured everywhere. Dissolve one pound in two and a half gallons (one pail) of water. Keep a pint of this in the vessel for discharges from both bowels and bladder. Stir thoroughly for a few minutes; let stand for fifteen minutes and the germs will be destroyed. Stools and urine should never be thrown out on the ground. If no system of drainage is at hand, they should, after being thoroughly disinfected, be thrown into a hole in the ground and covered with earth. Germs if not killed by disinfection will live a long time in the soil. This method of disinfection should be continued for a month or six weeks after recovery. Germs have been found in discharges as late as two months after recovery. Do not allow any discharge from bowels or bladder to be disposed of except in this manner.

Damp and unclean basements and yards and unclean premises and surroundings weaken the health so that typhoid is more readily contracted and is more severe. Therefore: Clean up and get rid of all refuse and filth. Open up drains and make sewer connections tight. Fresh burned lime will keep damp basements and yards dry. It should be used freely in such places, especially after the sewers have "backed up" and catch basins have overflowed.

Cleanliness is not only next to Godliness, but it is the only safeguard against typhoid fever, cleanliness of the person; cleanliness in every detail of house-keeping; cleanliness of everything to be eaten and drunk; cleanliness in the care of those sick of the disease; cleanliness; cleanliness; cleanliness.

Typhoid fever is the result of lack of cleanliness, not necessarily on the part of the patient, but certainly on the part of somebody. It is, above all others, the filth disease.

Office of the Provincial Health Officer, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

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Kootenay Fruit Lands For Sale TOYE & CO.'S LIST

We are the original locators of large tracts of Kootenay land, and are in a position to offer you lower prices and finer locations of land, than you can get elsewhere. Below is a list of our property.

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

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

10 acres fine land, situated within 1/4-mile of the shore of Kootenay Lake, 13 miles east of Nelson, close to steamboat landing and R.R., can be cleared for \$15 dollars per acre, stream of water runs along side of it. Price \$85 per acre, easy terms.

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

20 acres of first-class fruit land, situated 1/4-mile from shore of Kootenay Lake, at Proctor, B.C., something exceptionally fine in quality. Price \$50 per acre.

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

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

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

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

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

Further particulars concerning any of these lands will be promptly furnished. Write

TOYE & CO. FRUIT LAND & REAL ESTATE NELSON, B.C.

IF YOU OWNED PROPERTY

producing \$100 a month, would you consider it fully protected by a Fire Insurance Policy for \$1000?

Hardly! Yet many a man, earning considerably more than \$100 a month, so far forgets his money-earning value to dependent ones as to imagine a thousand or so of Life Assurance all he need carry. Practically everyone believes in Life Insurance, but not one in twenty carries sufficient.

If you are uninsured or under insured, write for information as to the very attractive Policies issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company. Rates are low, and the profits paid to Policyholders remarkably high. State age next birthday.

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Ask for a vest-pocket Calendar, free on request.

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. 14-37f

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

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

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

WANTED—By married man, situation to take charge of stock for winter, practical experience in all branches of farm work. E. A. Allen, Winnipeg, P. O. 21-11

FOR SALE—100 acres good farming land. You can buy it for \$100 cash, balance in 9 years, 7 per cent interest. Write at once. Box 733, Calgary. 21-11

FOR SALE—400 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. 20-12

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

FOR SALE—Improved half section with stock and implements, suitable for dairy or mixed farming; river running through; three miles from good store, post office and creamery. Apply, Lock Box 38, Ponoka, Alta. 2-11

WANTED—A farm to rent in Alberta, 400 or 600 acres. Unimproved preferred. Full particulars to Box 10, FARMER'S ADVOCATE Office. 21-11

FOR SALE—33 Acres of land in Okanagan Valley Kelowna district, 3 in orchard, remainder hay and pasture land, good well, irrigation ditch, plenty of water, well fenced. Price \$3,100. \$1,000 can remain on mortgage. Box 142, Kelowna, B. C. 21-11

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 \$10.50 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

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. 5-12

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—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. 21-11

FOR SALE—Okanagan Valley, near Kelowna, B. C., 20 acres hay and arable land, two irrigation ditches, abundance of water. Price \$3,200, only \$2,000 cash. Apply A. B. Kelowna Courier Office, Kelowna, B. C. 21-11

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. Maw's 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 at reasonable prices. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. Werden, Anecidia 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

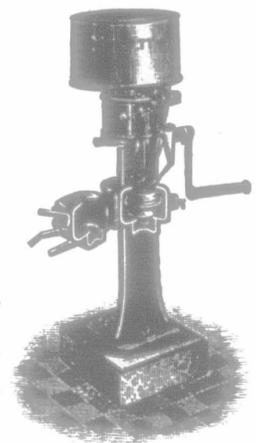
BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

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

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

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

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CALGARY.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

GRAIN COMMISSION

Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

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Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.

418 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MACLENNAN BROS. WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS handled on Commission and Sold to Highest Bidder, or will Wire Net Bids. 500,000 Bush. of OATS wanted

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

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

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

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

Kootenay Fruit Land

Avoid blizzards, sand storms, long cold winters and fat fuel bills.

Come to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers and make as much from 10 acres in fruit as 160 in wheat.

I own or control 3,000 acres of the finest fruit land in this district. I will sell you 10, 20 or 100 acres for \$100 per acre and give you time to pay for it.

Write at once for descriptions and full information.

A. N. WOOD, Elgin, Nelson, B.C.

On the Action of the Bowels

IS DEPENDENT THE GENERAL HEALTH, CONSTIPATION IS CURED BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Almost the first question the doctor puts to his patient is in reference to the action of the bowels. Not only are very many ailments attributed to constipation of the bowels, but their cure is impossible until the bowels are set right.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills ensure prompt movement of the bowels and also do far more than this, for by their action on the liver they cause a good flow of bile, which is Nature's own cathartic and the only real cure for constipation.

By keeping the bowels regular you avoid the serious and dangerous ailments of the Kidneys and can defy colds and contagious diseases.

Should you be already a sufferer from kidney disease, lumbago, backache, rheumatism, or other diseases arising from a poisoned system there is a cure for you in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because of their direct and combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

LUMP ON LEGS—STOCKED LEGS.

My mare has an enlargement on the outside of her right hind leg which looks like a thoroughpin. When I work her it goes down but swells when she stands in for a day. Has been on since last fall.

2. My horses stock in hind legs when standing over night. I turn them out in day time. Am feeding half a gallon of oats three times daily, with oat sheaves and a few potatoes at night and an occasional boiled feed.

Man. J. B.

Ans.—1. Evidently your mare has got coarsely formed hock joints which, with severe exertion, are liable to throw out puffs and hags. Would advise you to apply to the lump the following blister: biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each one dram; lard one and a half ounces. Mix. Clip the hair closely from the part and rub the ointment well in with the fingers for ten minutes; in forty-eight hours wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat in two weeks.

2. Give a bran mash every night, for two weeks, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, for each horse, and into each feed rub a level teaspoonful of saltpetre. Change oat sheaf fodder to good hay for a while. When idle horses are getting good oat sheaves they should not require any additional grain.

BLIND HORSE—THRUSH.

Horse nine years old, is totally blind. I think he has specific ophthalmia, there is a whitish object well back in the eye, right over the eyestone. Can anything be done for him?

2. Colt two years old, is lame in off front foot, there came some very offensive discharge from between the frog and heel, the back part of the frog and up the heel is a little tender and has a foul smell. Please prescribe.

Th. K.

Ans.—1. The whitish object is what is termed a cataract which is usually due to repeated attacks of specific ophthalmia. In the human being an operation is sometimes more or less successfully performed for the relief of this condition of the eye; but, in the

horse an operation is not attended with much success, especially in cases of total blindness. We do not hesitate to give as our opinion that your horse's blindness cannot be cured.

2. Thrush is usually the result of standing in filth. Put the colt on a clean dry floor; cleanse the foot well with clean warm water and soap, syringe the fissure of the frog to the bottom with carbolic acid one part to ten parts of water. Repeat treatment once daily until the offensive discharge disappears.

CUT FOOT—LUMPY JAW.

1. I have a horse here seven years old got a bad cut on barb wire last spring, was lame for two months, was cut from center behind into the hoof in front. As it was healing a new hoof started, is half grown now. When the new hoof gets nearly grown will the old one drop off or will it gradually grow out so he can work right along?

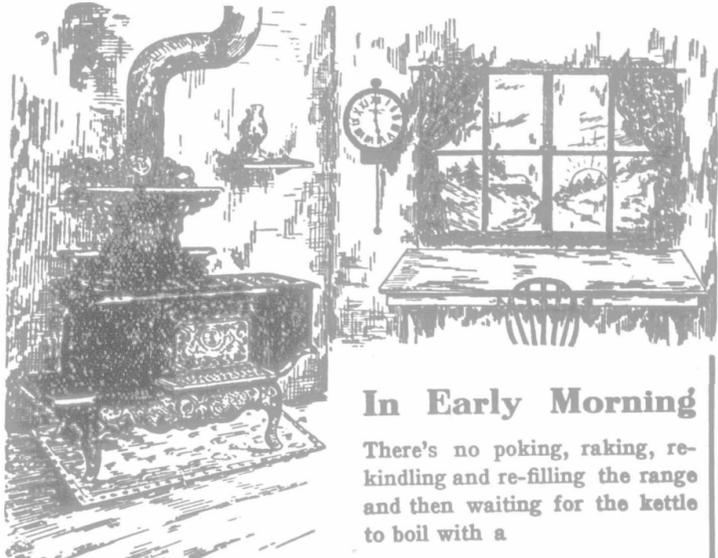
2. Is lumpy jaw on cattle catching in cattle, and how?

3. Have a calf, a year old now, fall calf, kept in stable all winter, turned out in the spring. It wouldn't follow the herd nor go with the spring calves. When it gets into a wire it has not got sense to back or go to one side to get out. When you whip it to head it off it has not sense to go the other way but goes straight ahead. When it was in the stall it was jumping around and butted the wall and maybe cracked its skull, would that make it foolish that way?

Woody River. W. C.

Ans.—1. Keep the foot trimmed to the natural proportions and await developments. Nature in its own way will do the repair work.

2. Actinomyces "lumpy jaw" is not generally believed to be either infectious or contagious. The germ of the disease, actinomyces or ray



In Early Morning

There's no poking, raking, re-kindling and re-filling the range and then waiting for the kettle to boil with a

Buck's "Happy Thought" Range

Just turn on the drafts and in a few minutes you have a fine "toasting" fire for breakfast. Then, after breakfast, empty the ashes with a single turn of the grate, put on coal, adjust the dampers and your fire is ready for the day's work. The "Happy Thought" Range doesn't "get out of bed on the wrong side." It's cheerful, bright, and willing in the morning.

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ARE THE MOST COMPANIONABLE HOME INSTRUMENTS

You have seen pianos that look like so much extra furniture in the home, never suggesting comfort or enjoyment, and the tone sounds cold and dispiriting. But the

Gourlay Pianos

are a delight to the eye, attract you to the key board and the tone caresses your fingers into wandering over the keys which give forth music as mellifluous as a harp or as grand as an orchestra. The Gourlay is like a pleasant companion in the home, you want to sit beside it and let it tell you its innermost soul. It is the symbol and servant of comfort and perfect enjoyment.

If you see and hear the Gourlay you'll set your heart on owning one. We make that easy enough. If you can't pay cash in full, we arrange

Special Payment Plans

to suit any purse. We ship on approval anywhere in Canada.

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Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whiffle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellows' Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

10 50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited - Montreal.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

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

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

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

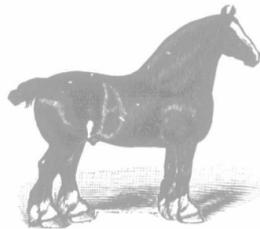


CANADIAN HORSE EXCHANGE

60, 62, 64 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, Can.

SPECIAL
AUCTION
SALE

of Shires



Imported
Stallions
and
Fillies

THREE CARLOADS SHIRES

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THE PROPERTY OF

Messrs. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England

As every horse will be sold **Positively without Reserve**, this will be a grand opportunity for the Western farmer to improve his stock and at the same time take advantage of the cheap rail-road fares to Old Ontario. Catalogues for the sale mailed on application.

We make a specialty of purchasing horses for Manitoba and the Northwest trade.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

J. HERBERT SMITH, Auctioneer

E. M. CARROLL, Proprietor

HAWTHORN BANK

Clydesdales

Shorthorns

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

In Shorthorns I have 18 Bulls for sale, reds and roans, 12 of them ready for service and some of them imported. Also females of all ages, some of them will make show stuff.

If you are in the market for good stock, don't buy till you see me.

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Man.

fungus enters the system, as has been demonstrated, through the mediums of food (especially barley straw) and water.

3. Did it ever strike you that your calf, instead of being a lunatic, may be stone blind. Examine its eyes and otherwise test it for blindness.

BLACK LEG AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

Through the valuable veterinary column of your magazine will you kindly give me fully the following information?

In September Black Leg broke out in our bunch of calves. We were told by vet. to vaccinate which we did on September 22 and were told it would take vaccine two weeks to go through system. Since two weeks were up we have lost five and they are still dying one having died yesterday. We removed bunch of calves to fresh pastures. Now kindly inform me (a) How does the Black Leg originate? (b) Is it an air, water or earth germ? (c) Will an animal which has never shown symptoms give it to another? (d) How far gone must an animal be before disease is contagious? (e) Will a pail fed calf which has never been out of stable nor near a carcass be subject to it? (f) What should be done with carcasses? (g) Will a coyote or dog carry disease, that is in mouth or fur? (h) Is there any danger from droppings of diseased animals? or of a coyote or dog after eating the diseased animal? (i) Can anything be done when one sees the symptoms first? (j) Will sheep take it from either pasturing on same grounds or to be near a dead animal? (k) Is there such a thing as vaccinating sheep? (l) Will horses take it.

Sask. A. Mac C.

Ans.—(a) Symptomatic Anthrax or Black Leg is caused by the entrance into the system of a specific organic germ known as *bacillus chauvæi* and *bacillus anthracis emphysematosa*. (b) The infecting spores are very tenacious of life and show great resistance to extreme heat or cold. They are indefinitely preserved in dry soil, water soaked soil, buildings, fodder, litter, etc. (c) Quite possible if the animal itself is infected. (d) Impossible to definitely state, but as the disease progresses the more infectious it becomes. (e) Milk fed calves rarely contract the disease. (f) Carcasses, litter and excrement should be burned or covered with quick lime and very deeply buried. (g) Coyotes and dogs are virtually immune from the disease and as the germs are never found on the surface of the body they would not be likely to propagate the infection except through carrying and droppings portions of the flesh or their own excrement. (h) Yes. (i) The disease, when of a virulent type, runs its course so rapidly that as a rule treatment is of no avail. The following treatment has, in mild cases proved effective: chloride of iron, in from two to six drams, well diluted with water or gruel to be administered three or four times daily until urgent symptoms subside. Apply externally to tumored parts, iodide of ammonia and turpentine, equal parts. Scarify emphysematous swellings and inject with peroxide of hydrogen. (j) Sheep and goats rarely contract the disease except by inoculation. In Scotland, Iceland, Norway, but not in any part of America, sheep are subject to a form of anthrax called "Braxy". (k) If necessary sheep could be vaccinated as well as any other quadruped. (l) In a very mild form.

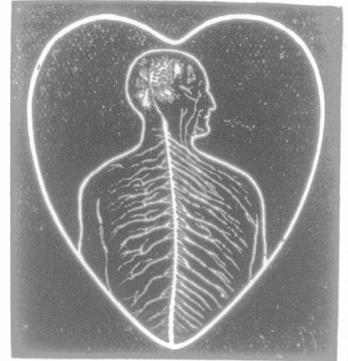
PROBABLY URINARY CALCULI.

Mare, fifteen years old, passed urine with a little blood until about a month ago when blood stopped, but still passes urine frequently, veins swell under body towards hind legs, hind quarters are quite stiff, getting poorer all the time, appetite moderately good.

B. C. R.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate that the mare is suffering from vesical calculus (stone in the bladder) or some other abnormal condition of the urinary organs. The animal being well on in years the ailment may not be amenable to treatment, but would advise, if practicable, to put the case in the hands of a competent veterinary surgeon, if he finds it to be one of a urinary bladder, will be able by a catheter

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



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

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

ABSOLUTELY
UNSHRINKABLE

We Guarantee It.

Every garment, bearing the Stanfield label—no matter what its price—is absolutely unshrinkable. We guarantee it, and back up that guarantee with "money back if it shrinks."

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

fits like a new skin—fits every part of the body—is warm, snug and comfortable. Made of the famous Nova Scotia wool—in all weights to suit all temperatures from Halifax to the Klondyke.

Insist that your dealer gives you Stanfield's—the Underwear that will not shrink.

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 pater, will work any where you put him and breed as a kitten. First prize winner at Winnipeg Horse Show, 1907. For further particulars address

W. Sporic, Owner

BOX 133 LOUISE DAVIDE MANITOBA

When Writing

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

HIS WIFE'S LUNGS BOTH AFFECTED

But the Great Consumptive Preventative brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife as both her lungs were affected," says Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in life, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families into which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails—

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

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

"FAVORITE" CHURN



In 8 sizes, churning from 3 to 30 gallons!

Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive Patent Steel Roller Bearings

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

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

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 55 Church Street.

to treat it satisfactorily. If it is round calculi (stone in the kidneys) or any other chronic disease of the organs, the treatment is not likely to be successful. If you are not within reach of a veterinary surgeon, would advise you to give soft laxative food, morning and evening containing a teaspoonful of flaxseed, boiled and into each ration put bicarbonate of potassium, half ounce. Continue treatment for two or three weeks.

TUBERCULOSIS OR PNEUMONIA.

I have a cow took sick about a month ago. She had a slight cough which gradually got worse until one evening she coughed up a quantity of clotted blood and ran blood at the nose for three or four days. I gave her a bottle of linseed oil when the bleeding stopped. Had no appetite, cough got worse, got gradually weaker and then slipped her calf. A neighbor came along and said it might be tuberculosis so I shot her. Please let me know through your paper what was the trouble and you will greatly oblige
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The profuse hemorrhage may have been caused by the ravages of tuberculosis, or from the destruction of the lung tissue by pneumonia, or sporadic pleura pneumonia. However, without a post mortem examination the real cause of the trouble could not to a certainty be demonstrated.

SICK RABBIT.

I have a rabbit of about six months and a half old. A short time ago I noticed a slight swelling on the upper side of the lower lip; I thought little of it at the time but was startled a few days after when I noticed a little lump about the size of a bean and of great hardness in the same place as the swelling was. Other symptoms followed rapidly, such as constant twitching of its left side, uttering sharp and piercing shrieks. Please send medical advice in next issue of the ADVOCATE.

Alta. Miss N. V.
Ans.—Get your big brother or the big brother of some one else to suspend the little animal by grasping its hind legs with his left hand, and then with a stick about eighteen inches in length and about three quarters of an inch in diameter, in his right hand, strike it a smart blow on the back of the head immediately behind the ears. This you will find to be a sure and sudden way to effectually relieve the suffering of poor bunny.

SUPPOSED LEUCORRHOEA.

I have a pregnant mare that has the whites. A. R.
Ans.—While it may be possible for a mare with leucorrhœa to conceive, it is highly improbable, and if such did occur, local treatment would cause abortion. I would advise you to give her 30 drops of carbolic acid dissolved in a pint of cold water and sprinkled on her food twice daily, and not attempt local treatment. If she is not in foal, flush the womb out twice weekly, with two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced with an injection pump or syringe with a long nozzle.

CURB.

What can we get to apply on mare just beginning to show a curb? Have you any experience with Absorbine and where can it be procured?

L. B. S.
Ans.—The biniodide of mercury blister, 1 to 6 is quite frequently used and with good results. Re Absorbine we have never used it but several others have and have a favorable opinion of it, see advertisements of the preparation.

SCABBY PIGS.

I have two sows three month old, fed night and morning, they eat well but have got a thick coat of scurvy on their sides. When itchy they rub themselves sore. Can you give a remedy? I got some sweepings from the mill with a deal of flour in it. Should like to know if it is good for them.

Sask. E. H.
Ans.—Your pigs are affected with



IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF

Imported and Canadian Bred REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES

AT

The Palace Stables, Carman, Man.

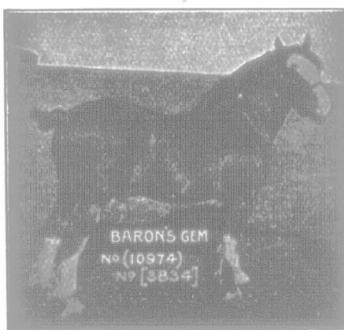
ON

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1906

The most popular families (Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Royal Chattan, Clan Chattan, Prince of Wales (673), Darnley, etc.) are represented in this selection. Terms—12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6% per annum.

Railway arrangements—Single fare for the round trip, by getting the standard certificate from agent at station.

Capt. T. E. ROBSON } Auctioneers
ANDREWS & WEIR } O'NEIL & CO., Proprietors



CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

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

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

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

BRANDON, Man. and WESTON, Ont. IMPORTING BARNES J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

The Greatest Importing Establishment of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada

Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Brandon. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Brandon. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new successful buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address—J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., for any further particulars.

America's Leading Horse Importers

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD ON TWO CONTINENTS

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

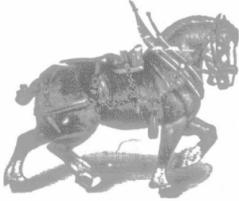
PARIS SHOW, June 13-17, 1906
PERCHERON SHOW, held under the auspices of the SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE de FRANCE, June 28-July 1, 1906

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

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

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

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

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP

CLUB STABLES,
12th Street,
(Box 483)
BRANDON.

MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

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

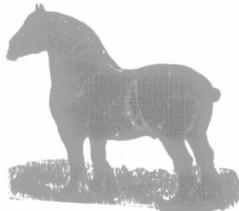
And Numerous Other Prizes.

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.

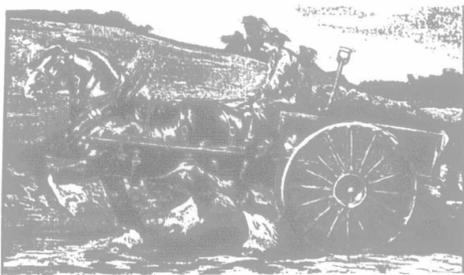


Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

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.

mange or scab. Take two ounces each of sulphur and nitrate of potash, mix together and give to each pig once daily in food for two weeks, one small teaspoonful. Rub the animals thoroughly with soft soap and at the end of two hours wash off with warm rain water. When dry rub the following ointment well into the skin: raw linseed oil eight ounces; turpentine, 2 ounces; sulphur sufficient to form an ointment. If necessary repeat the application in one week. Remove the pigs to clean quarters and give clean bedding. Change diet. Do not feed mill sweepings all the time. Their value depends upon the amount of actual grain in them.

MARE HAS INTERNAL TROUBLE.

I have a mare that is very bad in her water, she makes it very frequently and only a little at a time and when she is on the road she keeps turning her head from side to side, she strains a good deal when making water. She is in very good condition but her hair is rather dry.

Alta. T. W. McG.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate vesical calculus—stone in the bladder—and if such is the case it would have to be removed by an operation, which, in the mare, is usually easily performed. The existence of a stone in the bladder, when the organ is empty, can easily be determined by examination. Would advise you, if possible, to have the animal examined and treated by a skilled veterinarian.

CHRONIC MAMMITIS.

Some time ago cow contracted garget. She practically lost one quarter for a while but is now giving small quantity of milk from it. Occasionally, however, blood and matter is given from said quarter, at which times it is hard and inflamed. How should it be treated?

Alta. B. B. E.

Ans.—It is likely that the secretion of milk in the affected quarter will eventually cease. Would advise you to give the cow a purgative consisting of Epsom salts, one pound; gamboge, two drams, ground ginger, four drams; molasses one pint; dissolve all in one quart of hot water and give in drench. When the purgative has ceased to operate, give morning and evening, in mash, for two weeks, nitrate of potash, two drams. Paint the affected quarter of the udder twice a week with tincture of iodine.

PROBABLY INDIGESTION.

I have a four year old cow which calved last June and up to about a month ago gave abundance of milk, when the flow suddenly ceased until now she gives little more than a quart. She does not eat well and seems very restless, coat staring, and she frequently licks the earth though she has rock salt convenient. She has no cough and all functions seem normal. Have been giving linseed oil. Can you suggest a remedy?

Sask. R. J. R. N.

Ans.—The cow seems to be suffering from some form of indigestion probably caused by the innutritive and indigestible nature of the food she has been compelled to eat, or by the swallowing of some foreign body which has lodged in some portion of the digestive tract. If you have not very recently purged the cow with oil give the following in one dose: Epsom salts, 12 ounces; Barbadoes aloes, 2 ounces; ground ginger, half an ounce; molasses half pint; dissolve all in one quart of hot water. After purgative has operated give morning and evening in food or drench, for ten days, one of the following powders: powdered gentian, 4 ounces; nux vomica 1 ounce; bicarbonate of soda, 5 ounces. Mix and divide into twenty powders. Feed the cow three or four quarts of chopped oats and barley morning and evening and, if possible, a ration of roots, either turnips or mangels at noon.

Miscellaneous.**POISON IVY.**

Turned some horses to grass where poison ivy abounded. In a short time all the white feet and white legs among the lot became sore, white and raw with no white are all right.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERIES OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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PRESERVE your stock by using the goods manufactured by the Veterinary Speciality Co. Limited, put up under the direct supervision of two veterinary surgeons of wide experience and who treat hundreds of cases by letter and otherwise and are surprising the most skeptical with results.

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in young colts treated successfully. Use our remedies and through our coupon system become acquainted with all the ailments which your stock is subject to.

Ask your dealer for these goods or write direct to

The Veterinary Speciality Co., Ltd.
106 St. Clarence Av., Toronto, Ont.

Forest Home Farm

Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp. Pride of Glasneck, 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
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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.

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man.**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**AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.****ABSORBINE**

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse at once, delivered. Book 25 cents.

ABSORBINE, J.B. & Co. Montreal, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strains, Sprains, Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varieties of Rheumatism, enlarged Glands and Ulcers, and is pain quickly.

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 North 4th St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, The Lawton Sons & Co., Montreal.



Making Weight

The greatest weight at the least cost is the aim of the business farmer. It is a fact that the organs of digestion are accountable for every pound of weight and every ounce of milk produced. The question of increasing digestion was the aim of Dr. Hess when he formulated this famous prescription. From his experience, and such medical authorities as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finlay Dun, he learned that bitter tonics improve digestion, that iron was the greatest blood and tissue builder, that nitrates were essential to heavily fed animals in throwing off the poisonous material from the system.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) contains the above ingredients, and will prepare animals for market in sufficiently less time to pay for itself many times over, besides curing minor stock ailments. Sold on a written Guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pack, \$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. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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

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Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then USE HERFORD BLOOD.

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

Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man. Herefords and Farm



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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best for sale

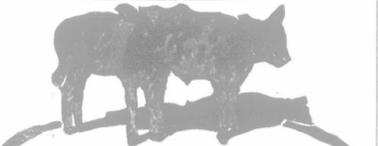
HEREFORD blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale.

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

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.



Why Lose Calves from Blackleg?

Vaccinate now with the Original
Pasteur Vaccine Co. Blacklegine (Cord form)
Blacklegines (Pellet form)
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Produced by the Discoverers
Always Reliable Cheapest Because Best
Successfully Used on over 36,000,000 Head

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. Ld
7 Rue Meyerbeer 441-S Wabash Av.
NEW YORK PARIS CHICAGO
Consultative Bacteriological Institute, Paris, Biological Institute

Ans.—From some reason, hard to explain, poison ivy has more marked action on white than on black skin, but may affect the latter too. No doubt, the ivy caused the trouble, and it is unsafe to pasture any animal where it abounds. Keep the horses in the stable, and apply to the affected parts oil composed of 1 part carbolic acid to 25 parts sweet oil.

WEIGHT-CARRYING HUNTERS.

What do you consider constitutes a heavy-weight hunter as regards height, weight and measurement of bone below knee, also a light-weight hunter?

S. A. B.

Ans.—The ability of a hunter to carry weight does not depend so much upon height as upon substance and quality. The ideal heavy-weight hunter is a horse of good quality, say three-quarters Thoroughbred, and typical, about 16 hands high and about 1,250 pounds in weight, with say 8 1-2 inches of bone. This horse should be capable of carrying 130 pounds or over; but a horse of the same measurements, but lacking quality would probably be a duffer and unserviceable. A light weight might be 15 hands or over, weight say 1,000 pounds, with bone in proportion. If of good quality, he should be up to 150 pounds. A medium-weight is one between the two, and should carry from 150 to 200 pounds.

QUITTOR.

Mare's coronet became sore, broke and discharged a little matter. I could find no cavity or tube. She has been getting worse, and now cannot touch the foot to the ground. I called a veterinarian but his treatment did no good.

J. G. W.

Ans.—This is either coronitis or quittor. If the latter there is a sinus or tube leading down inside the wall of the foot, and this will need to be extended through the sole. If no sinus is present, it is coronitis, and, in either case, treatment is difficult and recovery very slow. The part should be well opened up. If proud flesh is present, it should be dressed once daily with a caustic, as butter of antimony, until it disappears, then poulticed with linsed meal, and dressed with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid. I would advise you to place her under the direction of your veterinarian, and do not be discouraged because his treatment did not cure quickly. It is probable cutting is necessary, and the parts are so vascular considerable bleeding may take place.

TRADE MARKS.

1. Where should one apply for the registration of a trade mark?
2. Does the registration, legally, prevent others from using such trade-mark brand on like produce?
3. State the probable cost of registration or of copyrighting a trade-mark?

Ans.—1. Minister of Agriculture (copyright and trade-mark branch), Ottawa Ont.

2. According to the Trade-marks and Industrial Designs Act, the persons securing such trade-marks have the exclusive right to use them to designate articles made or sold by them.

3. Section 10 of the Act gives the following tariff of fees: Application to register a general trade mark including certificate, \$30; to register specific trade-marks, including certificate, \$25; application for renewal of registration of specific trade-marks, including certificate, \$20; copy of each certificate of registration separate from return of duplicate, \$1; recording an assignment, \$2; office copies of documents not mentioned above, for every 100 words or fraction thereof, 50c.; copy of any drawing or emblematic trade-mark, the reasonable expenses of preparing same. By writing the Minister of Agriculture, we presume, you can secure a copy of the Act containing the necessary form of application and other directions.

HAY-CONTENT OF A ROUND STACK.

T. J., Arden, inquires re quantity of hay in a round stack.

Ans.—The weight of the hay depends on its character, whether clover,

Lump Jaw

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

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

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



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNET,
Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

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Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY Priddis, Alta.

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Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

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A first-class bunch of Yearling Ewes, bred to the best Imported Rams, now ready for shipment.

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Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship.

A few good young females for sale.
Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN

YORKSHIRES

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

Brampton Jersey Herd

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854-1906

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams.
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

GLENENNING BROS.' STOCK FARM
Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE
The Beef and Dairy Breed

We have now for sale some splendid young
YORKSHIRE HOGS
of both sexes

We raise the big litters.
You can too if you buy from us.



STAR FARM Shorthorns

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

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp)—28878—and General—1999—Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in
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HIDES, FURS

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC
Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.
GRENFELL, ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE



timothy, or prairie; upon its maturity; upon the condition in which it is put in the stack; and depends to some extent upon the condition of the atmosphere for a week or two before weighing, and more than anything else on the height of the stack. The higher the stack and the more thoroughly it is compacted when put up the heavier the hay and the less number of cubic feet is required to make a ton. The number of cubic feet required for a ton of hay varies from four to six hundred. Of the hay in the bottom of a large bay a cube of seven feet, or 343 cubic feet, might make a ton, while it requires six or seven hundred feet of the hay on the top.

The way to measure will determine a good deal on how the stack is built. If it is carried up for a distance as a cylinder and then topped out as a cone, the way to do would be to take the height to the base of the cone and then one-third of the height from that upwards. This would give you a cylinder; then the way to determine the contents of the cylinder is to first find the area of the base of it, as follows:

Square the diameter of the stack and multiply this sum by .7854. This will give the area in square feet. Multiply this by the height of the cylinder, which will give the number of cubic feet in the stack.

CUSTODY OF MONEY.

Is a son responsible for money his mother has received?

Alta. E. H.
Ans.—No, if she is in her proper state of mind.

HAY IN STACK.

How many square feet of wild hay, some upland, some lowland hay, does it take to make a ton after it settled for 60 days?

Alta. O. E. R.
Ans.—You must calculate in cubic feet; multiply the length by the width by the height. Hay will vary from 400 to 500 cubic feet to the ton. For such hay as is mentioned we would say 450 feet, but this will vary with the size of stack and the richness or dryness of the hay.

BRANDING LIVE STOCK.

1. Can a man brand live stock with his own initials without having it recorded?
2. Can a man get his own initials recorded?
3. Can a man brand with any brand without having it recorded?

J. B.
Ans.—1. No brand is legal until recorded.
2. Yes, unless such a brand is already allotted.
3. No, such is a criminal offence and punishable by fine or imprisonment. Write your Provincial Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, or to the department at Regina.

BEQUEATHING PROPERTY.

Can a man will his homestead to his wife, before he has the patent, and have it hold legal for all time?

Alta. H. P.
Ans.—We presume our correspondent wishes to know if the law of entail may be enforced in Canada. This is the case only where a special act of parliament has been passed granting the right of entail to the individual. In this case the man could will his land subject to the securing of the patent but unless a special act were passed to retain the property in the family the beneficiary to whom the land was left could do as he wished with it.

FOREST FIRES—HAY STACKS.

1. Can you tell me what the duties are of a Dominion forest fire ranger how they are appointed, what salary do they get?

Also what is the remuneration to a man being called out with his plow and team to fight the fire, and if there is extra pay being called out on Sunday? The fire in this case had been raging for a month.

2. Can any of your readers inform me what is the best thing to put on the top of hay stacks to keep them from blowing away where timber is scarce.

3. What is the value of up-land hay compared to the bog hay?

Stonewall. G. T.
Ans.—1. Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for all such information.
2. Twist some of the hay into ropes and hang a stone from each end after throwing it over the stack or some people use binder twine and stones.
3. There are no reports of analysis on the wild hays but it is generally admitted that the upland hay is the more nutritious, weight for weight.

GETTING AGREEMENT OF SALE.

I bought a farm from A. but had no written agreement, just a bargain before a witness in which A. gave possession of the place by saying "go on and break and as soon as possible we will go" and have writings drawn up. But he has always made some excuse. Will this verbal agreement hold him and what steps should I take.

Sask. S. B.
Ans.—Yes, your agreement and the fact that you have worked upon the place without any dissent from A. is sufficient evidence that an agreement was made in good faith, but in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to terms you should have details of the sale set down in writing. If A. will not go with you to have the agreement of sale drawn up, have it done yourself or have your solicitor do it and get A. to sign it.

PAYMENT FOR WORK DONE VOLUNTARILY.

A comes to B's place in the fall. B. makes no bargain with A. he simply stays all winter and chores about the place. In the spring A. claims the running winter wages. B. refuses to pay it. Can A. collect the wages?

Ans.—If A. made no bargain and was simply choring he could not get wages unless there was an implied bargain or agreement as to the amount of wages to receive, or that he would receive the current wages for the kind of work he was doing.

THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF

That Lumbago is Always Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man Cured his Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and his Lumbago Vanished.

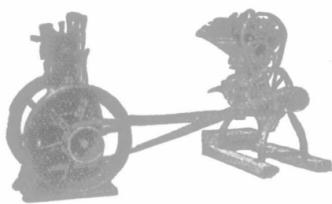
QUEBEC, P. Q., April 2.—(Special).—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57 Little Champlain Street, this city, has added his statement to the great mass of proof that Lumbago is caused by disordered Kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says: "I was troubled with Lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read the cures of Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. After the first box I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely." Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid cannot stay in the blood if the Kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys work right.

GROWING HORSERADISH.

1. Would it pay to raise horseradish in large quantities in Saskatchewan?

2. How is it harvested and prepared for market?

3. Where could I obtain a large quantity of roots for planting?
Sask. RECLUSE.
Ans.—1. It would not pay. The market is limited and the article would have to be put up in bottles and well advertised. Unfortunately this plant has a tendency to spread and in some gardens we know has become a nuisance.



The Farmer's Friend
For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine

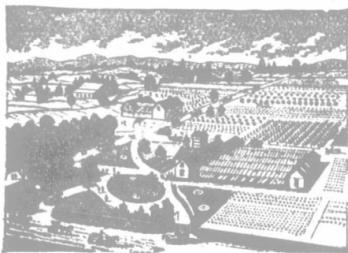
holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power.
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Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want..... H. P.
Engine to run.....
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SALESMEN WANTED Start now at best selling time BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

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\$6.85 ONLY FOR 95 PIECE DINNER SET



We have just 32 of these handsome 95 piece, Semi-Porcelain, Dinner Sets. They are the very best make of English Semi-Porcelain, which is sufficient guarantee of their high quality and perfect finish, as it is a well known fact that the English are unsurpassed in this class of crockery. Every piece in the set is beautified with a dainty little decoration of English daisies. Just think, only \$6.85 for this beautiful 95 piece Dinner Set; just little more than half the usual selling price for such high grade goods. We will only be able to fill 32 orders, don't delay, order now. The set consists of the following pieces:—2 (covered) Vegetable Dishes, 1 ten-inch Platter, 1 twelve-inch Platter, (no Butter Dish), 1 (covered) Sugar Bowl, 1 Cream Pitcher, 1 Slop Bowl, 1 Gravy Boat, 12 five-inch Bread and Butter Plates, 12 six-inch Tea Plates, 12 seven-inch Soup Plates, 12 eight-inch Dinner Plates, 12 Fruit Dishes, 12 Cups & 12 Saucers.

XMAS SPECIAL, \$6.85
The MACDONALD MAIL ORDER Ltd., Dept. M4, Winnipeg, Canada

Clean Skimming Means Good Living
The hog trough is no place to put butter.
Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.
Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separators—skim twice as clean.
Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."
That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog, \$1.00 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."
The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited.
170-172 St. Winnipeg, Manitoba

Dr. Wood's



Norway Pine Syrup

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

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



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.

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

THE NORTHERN BANK

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

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A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock. Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547 Regina, Sask.

"New Way" Engines

can't freeze. They are Air-Cooled and use no water. No bursting of Cylinders in cold weather. Always ready to run. Catalog free

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

WANTS STORE SITE.

A correspondent, Mrs. Jas. Hardie, of Hillburn, Sask., would like anyone knowing of a new town where one could do a confectionary business to communicate with her. Probably if she wrote some of the wholesale grocers in Winnipeg they would assist her to locate.

SUSPICIOUS CASE--FLEAS.

How shall I put a horse seven years old in condition? He is thin and nervous in spite of being fed two gallons of oats with Herbageum a day. He also has a slight but chronic discharge from the nose.

Also can you tell me how to rid a log house of fleas?

Ans.—1. The persistent thin condition of the horse in conjunction with the chronic nasal discharge are symptoms which may, or may not indicate the presence of glanders; they are, at least, somewhat suspicious. Would advise you to subject the animal to the mallein test. The condition of the animal may however, be caused by defective teeth. To ascertain if such is the case, have the teeth examined by a competent person.

2. Swab every portion of the inside walls, including the floor and furniture, with formalin, 8 ounces to one patent pailful of water. Repeat in one week.

RECOVERING LOST GOODS.

A shipment of settler's effects was sent us from a station in Ontario last April. When the goods reached the station two bundles (worth \$50) were missing. There is no freight agent at Mannville. We have written the Ontario agent requesting that a tracer be sent and also notified the agents of the two nearest stations to Mannville to see if the bundles were there.

1. Will you please advise us what we can do further to recover them if possible?

2. Is the railroad company responsible for lost freight when there is no agent at the station where they should be put down?

R. J. K.

Ans.—Secure a claims blank from your nearest station agent, fill out your claim and forward it with the bill of lading to C. Hood, claims agent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

ROAD ALLOWANCE THROUGH HOMESTEAD.

A. and B. are two homesteaders living in the same section. B. wishes to have a road put through the north end of A's place. This road is of value to B. and other people living to the south and east as it affords a much better as well as a shorter way to the nearest town but it is of no value to A. Surveyors have made mounds and driven stakes for a road allowance taking off four rods from the north side of A's place. A. has written to the Minister of Public Works agreeing to give two rods along the north side of his place if he was paid for it, the other two rods of the road coming off the land lying to the north of the road. A. has been informed that the government reserves the right to make roads through homesteads and that he is not entitled to any compensation. Kindly inform me through your paper 1. If A. can get any compensation for the four acres of land thus taken away and for the extra fencing the road would necessitate. If so, how? 2. Can B. open up the road by cutting A's fence on the west?

Alta. D. W. P.

Ans.—1. No, the government has a right to reserve road allowances on homestead lands.

2. A. has no right to fence up a road allowance and we are inclined to think B. would be within his right by opening the fence.

WEED DESTRUCTION.

Being a new comer in Alberta, and having heard several talk about weed inspectors and how they would order crops destroyed that were weedy, I would like to ask what weeds in a

growing crop would condemn it in the eyes of the inspector?

Alta. F. H. W.
Ans.—Weed inspectors exercise considerable judgment in ordering weeds destroyed. A crop is seldom ordered to be destroyed, unless it is a nuisance to others and a positive injury to the

owner. A beginner should not be in any danger of hardship if he has taken the ordinary precaution to sow clean seed. We do not know what degree of weedyness an inspector would consider a nuisance but one's neighbors are entitled to some protection from weeds whose seeds are carried by the wind.

DE LAVAL "HIGH GRADE" SEPARATORS



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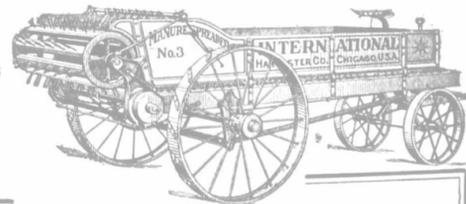
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A good spreader costs considerable but it is worth more than it costs.

A poor spreader is an expensive luxury, no matter what it costs.

When you buy an I. H. C. Spreader you are buying something standard.

You get for your money—

—A substantial, durable machine
—One that is easily handled
—It handles manure in any condition.

—No spreader made does better work

—No spreader is lighter in draft. I. H. C. Spreaders are well proportioned machines. They are strong

but not needlessly cumbersome—strong where strength is needed, with due regard for light draft and load to be carried.

The I. H. C. apron is driven at both sides, by both hind wheels. This eliminates all binding, friction and undue strain.

It has a vibrating rake to level the load—exclusive feature.

It has a wide range of feed, consequently a large or a small amount of manure per acre can be distributed. It is the only spreader controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

Made in three sizes for each of the two types, Cloverleaf, endless apron, and Corn King, return apron.

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VICIOUS BOAR.

Is there any way of conquering a boar that is getting very savage, and will charge any person who goes near him, and would injure or kill if he could get out? He is not quite two years old and a splendid animal.

J. M. M.

Ans.—We do not know of any particular scheme, and would advise any one to not take any chances with a vicious animal. Kill him as soon as possible. The tusks of all boars should be removed.

MUST I PAY FOR SEEDER?

I bought a seeder for which I gave two notes, the agent at the same time giving me a warranty agreement in which the company agrees to take back seeder in case it did not do good work. It has not been satisfactory to me and I cannot get the company to fix it or take it away, must I pay the notes?

Alta.

C. B.

Ans.—You could scarcely prove to the satisfaction of a court that the make of seeder you mention would not do satisfactory work if given a reasonable opportunity as there are thousands of them in operation. You apparently bought the seeder in good faith and the company will probably hold you responsible for it.

DESTROYING ROOTS—WELL BORING

Is there any known application that will destroy or rot the roots of Willow and Poplar scrub without injuring the soil? Give me the names and addresses of some of the most up-to-date Canadian and American manufacturers of well drilling machines.

Sask.

D. R. McD.

Ans.—1. Nothing that we know of. It has always been the practice to pull them out and burn them.

2. Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

HOMESTEADS WANTED.

1. Can a man of eighteen get a homestead in Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia?

2. If so can you tell me where they are or to whom to apply?

3. My father was a volunteer at the time of the Fenian raid but has used his right, can he get one that the government is giving away?

Plains, Mont.

H. W. S.

Ans.—1. Yes, in either province.

2. They may be had if one goes twenty miles or more from the railways where settlement is not too dense. Practically the only districts in which homesteads are left lies between the Calgary and Edmonton railway and the Prince Albert Regina line. You could get a list of open lands on arrival in Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford,

Regina, Hanley or where ever there is a government land office.

3. Your father would be entitled to take up a homestead by personally applying and registering one at any government land office but would not be entitled to a clear title to a homestead without performing duties. You take no risk in coming to Canada so long as you are willing and able to work.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRE.

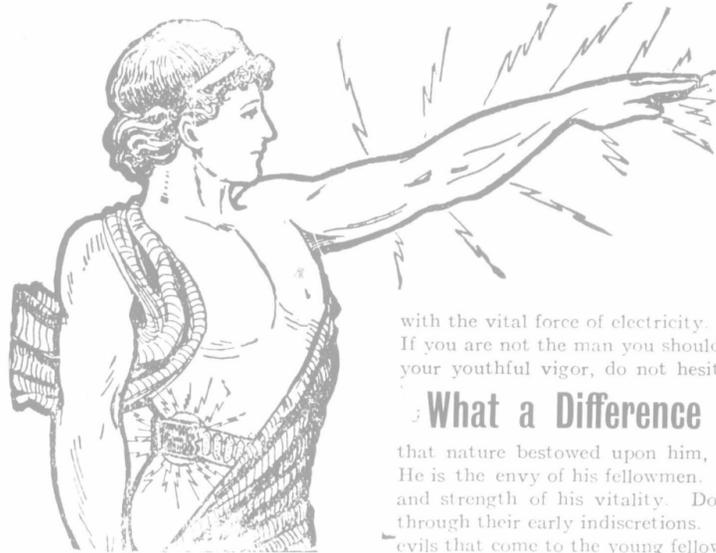
Will you please inform me through the legal columns of your paper who is responsible for a fire that is started through a spark from a smoke stack of an engine or any engine in operation in threshing and burns up a farmer's grain, provided the thresherman has got the screen in and all the requirements set forth by the insurance company of these North West Territories?

Sask.

G. E. W.

Ans.—If all the conditions provided by the ordinance had been fulfilled this would only release the Thresher Co. from criminal negligence. If you could discover by whose negligence the stacks were fired, he would be liable to civil action for damages. If it was through the negligence of an employee of the Thresher Co. then the Thresher Co. would be liable.

ARE YOU A MAN?



**With Back Pains,
Whose Power is Wasted,
Weak and Nervous,
And Ambition Lost?**

You can have freedom from pain and again be given life energy and the vigor of youth if you wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt with suspensory for weak men.

What use has the world for a man who has not the courage to face the battles of life? Such courage comes from system greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. You cannot afford to let weakness stifle your ambition and mar your future. If you are not the man you should be at your age; if you have wasted your strength; if you feel you are losing your youthful vigor, do not hesitate.

What a Difference

between this class of men and the strong manly young fellow who has not abused nature's gift, who is in the full possession of the gift of health full of life, vim and vigor that should be characteristic of every young man. He is the envy of his fellowmen. His superiority is evident in his every action, because he feels the confidence and strength of his vitality. Do you wonder why some young men yearn for the power that they have wasted through their early indiscretions. "To err is human," and that is why nature has provided a remedy for the evils that come to the young fellow who has disobeyed the laws of nature. There is a lack of electrical force in the nerves, and this can be destroyed by supplying electricity to the system. To do this, and do it thoroughly, is what is given to

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It has a world-wide reputation with its cures of men and women (as good for women as men), Rheumatic, Dyspeptics, and sufferers from pain and debility. **Such Reports Come from Everywhere.**

"I am pleased to say that your Belt has done me a world of good. I have only had a very slight touch of asthma since, and before using it I had it all the time. I am quite a different man, and can do a day's work without any trouble.—F. J. Horn, Bowmanville, Ont."

"I believe your Belt is all you claim for it, for it has done me a lot of good. I sleep well and feel well in every way, and rest good. I feel that I can recommend your Belt to anybody.—Geo. Kiddy, 501 St. James St., London, Ont."

"I am feeling better than ever I was

before. My stomach is stronger; my head and intellect seems clear, and I am able to take a fresh start in life, a clearer view of things, and am far more able to do a day's work.—Leonard A. Spooner, P. O. Box 69, Palmerston, Ont."

"I must say that your Belt is a God-send

to anybody in need of it. It will cure anything as regards Physical Weakness, and is far ahead of drugs. Anything I can do in the way of recommending your Belt I will do to the best of my ability. You can refer anybody to me that may be in doubt about your Belt.—Thomas Murray, 148 Gladstone Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

I want you to call at my office and examine this new Belt. I think you will agree with me when I say it is a wonderful device. You can feel the glowing current of life that flows into the weakened nerves. I will show you letters from your own neighbors telling how I cured them. **Consultation Free.**

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail like other things they have tried. Now, the security I offer to a doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he will in return give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Isn't that fair? Now, if you are sick, or in pain, or a weak man or woman, and if tired of drugging your system, paying out money without result, try my Belt. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by accepting my liberal offer. If it fails to cure it costs you nothing. Remember you can **PAY WHEN CURED.**

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains the use of the Belt and its benefits. In men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day. **I have a book especially for women.**

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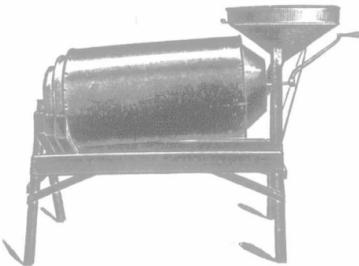
The Alberta Farmers' Association

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

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

Clover Bar, Alta

NEW PROCESS JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER



Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighbourhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and blue-stoning the grain in one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furoished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.

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COLLECTING PAYMENTS.

I sold an organ and told the buyer to give the monthly payments to the enclosed firm, that is J. G. Lipton was the one I had a verbal agreement with, he was to send whatever money he received from the buyer to a company in Toronto. It appears from the buyers statement of payments, also from the company, that he collected \$30 over a year ago and has retained it ever since. Letters were sent to him concerning it, off and on, but one reply was that he was away and other times he sent no answer. Is there a way of getting this money and what would be the cheapest way? Is there no other way without getting the help of a lawyer. I may add that the first payment paid him he did send to the company alright. His per cent. was 5 cents on the dollar. Can I get interest of ten per cent. for retaining it so long. Can he charge me for letters written concerning these payments, to me, to the buyer and to the company.

Alta. D. E.

Ans.—If the buyer of the organ paid the money to the party to whom you authorized it to be paid this would release the buyer. If your agent neglects to send the money on to the company you have a cause of action against him for the recovery of the money, and possibly you might succeed in getting 5 per cent. interest. If your

agent had used the money or neglected to forward it you might possibly have a criminal action against him. As the matter is a little complicated it would be better for you to employ a solicitor who would enter the proper action against the proper parties and protect your interests.

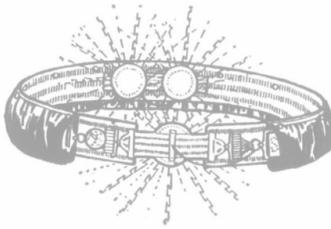
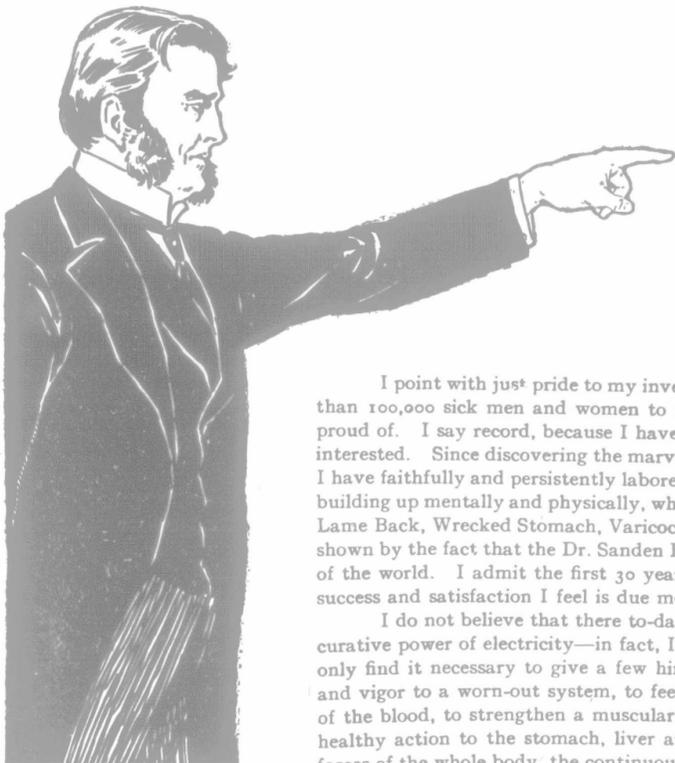
LIABILITY OF BANK SHARE-HOLDERS.

A correspondent enquires as to the amount shareholders in banks are liable for. For his information we quote from the banking laws of Canada to which all chartered banks are amenable, in fact under the banking laws only chartered banks are really allowed to use the name "Bank" which is supposed to stand for financial steadiness and resource at any time. It is this that makes the Canadian banking system ahead of all others.

"(1) Banks are forbidden to lend money on the security, mortgage or hypothecation of real estate, ships, or to engage in trade generally. (2) The purchaser of bank stocks assumes a double liability—that is, in winding up proceedings the entire capital is wiped out and a deficit remains the shareholders are liable, to the extent of an additional amount equal to the value of the shares they held; this is for the security of the public. (3) A holder is not relieved of his liability by selling his shares, if the sale is made within 60 days of the bank's suspension. By our banking laws the public are amply protected. Note holders and depositors are absolutely safe; in case of failure these liabilities are a first charge on the assets of a Bank, our banking laws which are recognized as the best in the world are so framed as to ensure the most absolute security to the public."

Pay me when Cured

My World-famed Remedy Given on Free Trial Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in

a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL—ENGINE FOR SEPARATOR

Where could a young man go to learn to be a good engineer to run a steam threshing outfit? Is firing an engine this season. Could he learn in six months at the right place to get a certificate? Is willing to work in shops, or study at school, any where to run it right. I wish you or some of your readers would tell us where to get a small engine to run a No. 4 Sharks separator and 26 gallon churn. Coal oil preferred if entirely safe. I should think it would be a good subject to take up in your paper, separator power for the farm. Now please answer my questions as you see fit and I will look the paper over to find them. I may tell you about my chickens in the spring. I raised 500 chickens and 40 turkeys with very little loss. Sell my young roosters at over \$8.00 per dozen, pullets \$9, hens \$10.

Cowley, Alta.

E. M. B.

Ans.—The Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will probably fill the bill. Write some of the advertisers of cream separators in this paper, any of the firms can supply you, mention this paper when writing them.

RECIPES.

Fudge (Chocolate).—1 cup white sugar; 1/2 cup sweet milk; 2 1/2 tablespoons grated chocolate; scant 2 tablespoons butter.

Put on stove and let boil for ten minutes after boiling begins. Take off and beat until creamy, then turn on to buttered plates and mark into squares.

Creams.—The whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Then add powdered sugar (XXX confectionary sugar) until the egg will hold no more. Flavor with lemon, vanilla, almond or rose water. If coloring is desired add a drop of cochineal for pink, pistachio for green, butter color for yellow. Shape the creams, place a nut on top, set away on buttered paper for a day or two. This cream foundation can be used to dip in boiling chocolate.

Either of these recipes would be good to follow in providing Christmas candy for the children. In doing so you will have pure confectionery of high quality for the same price as you would pay in the stores for cheap unwholesome stuff.

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DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

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In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

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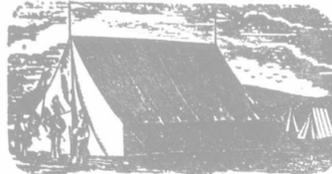
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