

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

FEBRUARY 27, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 753

Be Prepared



for the [visit of the firemen. You may be] every careful yourself on your own premises. You may not allow smoking, or the striking of matches, or the careless handling of combustibles, but how do you know whether your neighbors are equally as careful? Even with the greatest of precautions fire is apt to break out just where and when least expected, and that is why the wise should come and take out a Fire Insurance policy with us.

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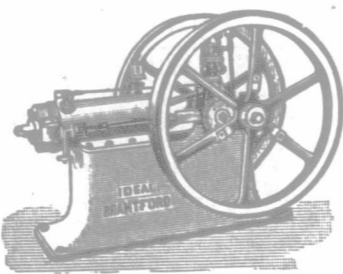
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Farmer's Advocate
 and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

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

M. W. N. McELHERAN, MANAGER. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF

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 WINNIPEG, MAN.

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| 1. Greatest number of coyotes' skins shipped | \$100 |
| 2. Second " " " " | 75 |
| 3. Greatest number brush or timber wolf skins shipped | 100 |
| 4. Second " " " " | 75 |
| 5. Greatest number of coyotes killed by one person | 100 |
| 6. Second " " " " | 85 |
| 7. Third " " " " | 70 |
| 8. Fourth " " " " | 55 |
| 9. Fifth " " " " | 40 |
| 10. Sixth " " " " | 25 |
| 11. Greatest number brush or timber wolves killed by one person | 150 |
| 12. Second " " " " | 100 |
| 13. Third " " " " | 50 |
| 14. Fourth " " " " | 30 |
| 15. Fifth " " " " | 20 |

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HUDSON'S BAY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
MacMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO., " "
A. CARRUTHERS & CO., " "
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Shipping skins to these firms state that they are for this competition.

For the prizes numbered 5 to 15 the skins must be displayed before a justice of the Peace or Commissioner for taking affidavits and an affidavit is sworn that the applicant had killed the animals himself after the 1st January, 1907. The right ear of each skin counted must then be split.

Number 11 will not be paid unless at least 10 skins are shown.

Applications accompanied by proofs must be received by this Department previous to 10th April, when the prizes will be awarded.

Address all communications on this subject to T. N. Welling, Chief Game Guardian, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

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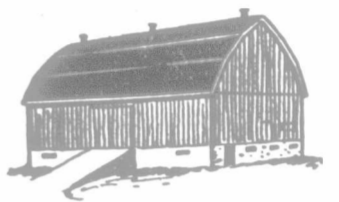
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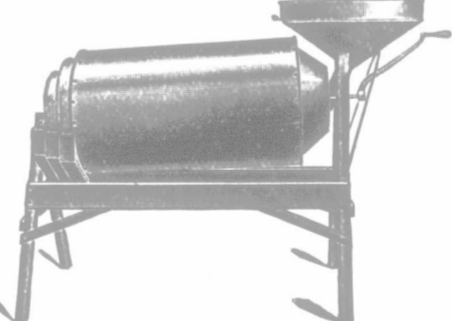
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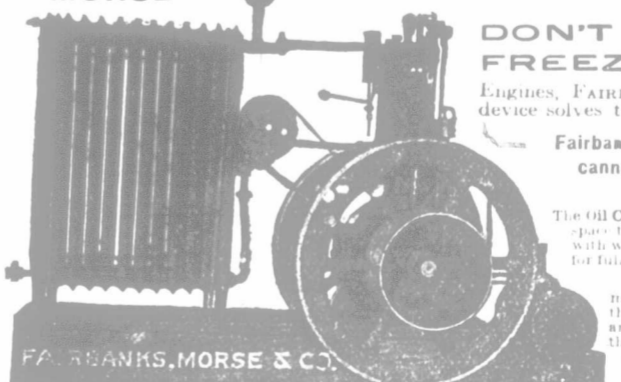
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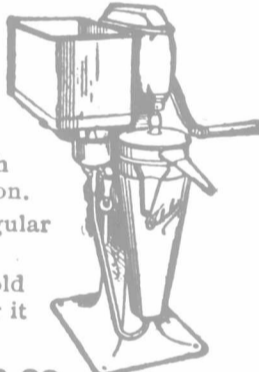
1 1/2 more butter
1 1/2 lbs.

If you can increase your butter production without any increased cost or any more work won't it pay you to do it? And if you can get more butter from you milk with less work, that will be still better, won't it? That's exactly what you can do if you will do as MR. LEITING did—buy a Sharples Tubular Separator. Here's what he says about the Tubular:



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The Sharples Tubular Separator



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MORE MONEY**

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FIG. 300

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near Vancouver

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

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

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

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

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

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B. P. RICHARDSON,
Grenfell, Sask.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

February 27, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 753

EDITORIAL

It would seem that the job of managing a railroad, a few electric tramways in various cities, not to mention being a director of this and that company, is just a bit beyond the capabilities of most men, even railroad magnates so-called.

The blame for the coal famine and suffering engendered thereby has been nicely shifted, temporarily, by the Federal Government to the shoulders of the transportation companies and undoubtedly the blame for the present conditions is rightly placed, but the Government should reserve all the coal areas now owned by it, for the public.

Some people would insist that commissions are evidences of a sense of humor on the part of governments, that a practical joke has been played upon the public when a commission is appointed, which is rather too sweeping an assertion to our mind.

It is not reasonable to expect that a person who had demonstrated his inability to manage men would make a success of the job of keeping railroads in place.

Consider the corn doctrine preached in our issue of February 13th. It is a profitable one for Western farmers to give heed to.

A new weed in Western Canada is the publicity agent, as many towns will find out to their cost. Some people will inhale a hot blast with varying effects; others believe, it would seem, in paying a stiff price to manufacturers of hot air, but would likely balk at a solid contribution to the cause of education. Townsmen so easily gulled should not in the future point the finger at the unsophisticated farmer.

By the way, is it not a fact that townsmen form the majority of the patrons of the bucket shops?

A good road to take to success in agriculture is the C. C. C. R.—cow, clover, corn rotation.

The publicity man and the trading stamp are children of the same parent.

How failure is dreaded! What tremendous chances some men will take with honesty in the gamble for fame and lucre! The failure gets the execration of his fellows and of those on whose behalf he plotted. Five years will Bank Manager McGill languish in a Canadian prison because he failed. The associates of the scapegoat who would have participated in the profits had he won out in his speculations for the bank, may, if possessed of any living moral fibre, feel regrets at his incarceration, accompanied by feelings of exultation that they just missed being caught red-handed.

The pessimist would be inclined to say in the light of recent events there is only one safe place in which to put money; viz: in a good farm. Our big men so-called are now-a-days untrustworthy; they think no more of despoiling the widow and the orphan than of eating a meal.

If one subtracts the value of the horses bought in a town in the spring from the value of the wheat sold in the fall, he will find a strong argument for more extensive breeding operations.

Prices for Cattle are Likely to Soar.

That is the opinion of many well-informed men on this question so important to farmers and ranchers of the West. Butchers in the larger towns and cities are even now fearing a shortage of beef, and are finding difficulty in getting their orders filled by the wholesale men. The situation can be expected to become more acute as the season goes along—consumption is bound to increase and will by leaps and bounds, if the railroad contractors are able to get the number of men they require, over fifty thousand, for railroad building in the West. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, but while the consumer will undoubtedly have to pay heavily for meats, the producer should stand to benefit materially thereby. The losses on the ranges will preclude any expectation of relief in beef supplies from that quarter, and as prices go up, an event which all signs point to, the demands for purebreds of the beef breeds will also increase. In Manitoba and the other Western provinces the demand for purebreds has been at a low ebb owing to the farmers being disgusted with the prices obtained for beef cattle; with enhanced prices interest in cattle breeding will be re-awakened. The lands of the province need a recrudescence of the cattle breeding and feeding industry. Declining fertility has called long and loud for the revival. With the additional prospect of good prices the much needed awakening should not now be long delayed.

The Travelling Dairy Essential to Agricultural Education.

For years this paper has advocated sending out a travelling dairy through the province, but the powers that be were lukewarm and could not see eye to eye with us on this question. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE was convinced of the necessity for an active campaign of education along agricultural lines, particularly dairying.

The lack of such educational work is evidenced by the poor quality of the raw material dished up to the buttermakers of the province. All seem to be agreed that more accurate knowledge of the principles underlying dairying is needed by those engaged in the production of cream, butter and cheese. Dairy schools have been provided and indifferently patronized, although the province has spent a considerable amount of money that way. It probably is well within the mark to say that every dairy student in Manitoba has cost the province some hundreds of dollars. Instruction of this kind needs to be carried to the farmers, their wives and daughters, the rank and file of whom are forced by the exigencies of their particular avocation to stay close beside it every day, and who cannot leave their homes for any great length of time. The Dairymen's Association of the province of Manitoba passed unanimously a resolution to the effect that travelling dairies should be sent throughout the province. The gospel of dairying must be preached and its teachings practiced in Manitoba if the agriculture of that province is to be arrested in its backward steps.

The Scarcity of Farm Labor.

In the Western provinces one of the hindrances to the successful working of land is the high price that has to be paid for labor and its products. The incoming of settlers financially and executive able to work land tends rather to increase than decrease the difficulty, yet no government would care to hint at any move calculated to discourage immigration. The side of the problem to tackle, therefore, is that of increasing the supply of cheap labor. Heretofore cheap labor has been considered as furnished by the men from the Orient, more or less undesirable or Europeans other than British. Some of these emigrants, the Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Northern Europeans, in fact are most desirable

settlers and are welcomed; but the federal governments of the last two decades have not given equal attention or financial aid to secure the home bred and grown Britishers. Practically assisted passages for Europeans have been given, even if the money has ostensibly been paid for the usual immigration campaign work. We submit that this is a British country, and as there is any amount of cheap labor to be had in Great Britain, but without sufficient money to transport itself to the country needing it, that assisted passages should be offered in the agricultural districts of Great Britain. Australia and New Zealand have followed this plan for years and are yet offering such inducements to laborers and domestic servants. *Why should not Canada do the same?* Further, we believe that for one province to conduct an immigration campaign in a neighboring province where labor conditions are acute owing to a shortage is unfriendly and unfair. Let the money now used for such purposes be given in the form of assisted passages to the particular province from Great Britain and permanent benefit would result. We need population, and it must be of workers—men and women not afraid of manual toil.

Canada's Experimental Postmasters.

Press reports have it that Monsieur Lemieux, P. M. G. has as a result of protests dropped his C. O. D. parcel idea. He has another scheme which the *News* of Toronto draws attention to as retrograde legislation; namely, the order that papers shall be quarter folded in place of folded in half as now; further, he has issued an order to the effect that papers such as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE shall be reduced in size, shape or form. It appears the P. M. G. is getting outside his province, and leads to surmises as to what is the real reason for such radical and unreasonable demands, and in what way he hopes to profit himself in the Department thereby.

It is acknowledged by all men and women that an enlightened press is a powerful aid to the cause of education and good government; then why make it harder for the publishers to get out their publications? What good reason is there for hampering the diffusion of knowledge by heaping expense on the publishers, who will in turn be forced to charge more for their papers in order to meet the cost of installing more machinery. The P. O. Department has been a surplus-making Department, in spite of its several lapses from strict business principles. It pays the local postmasters scandalously low salaries and does not keep up with the needs of the country, and until recently never bothered whether railroads delivered mails on time or not. It savors of unwarranted interference with business, this order of the P. M. G. to change the size, shape or form of journals such as this, which cannot be done unless at a big expense, running into thousands of dollars to the publishers. The Canadian Press Association protested against this matter, and they are practical men. It would seem therefore that the P. M. G. is not fully seized of the facts; probably he is being made a tool of by some underling who may have an axe to grind. There are many opportunities for the P. M. G. to do effective work in improving the postal facilities, without instituting such unwelcome and impracticable legislation. He cannot force U. S. publications to make the change, neither can he interfere with papers, magazines, etc. The Postal Union agreement will protect the outsiders. Then for what reason should he seek to put the Canadian publishers to more expense. Let him increase the efficiency of his own Department before intruding upon others better qualified to decide upon such matters. Complaints of the postal service have been numerous the past two years. Possibly people do get a little impatient; but there is good reason for it when they hear of the P. M. G.'s experiments.

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HORSE

Horse dealers are expecting a big demand for work horses again this spring.

If the young stock that a certain stallion is getting in a community do not prove all that was expected of him, do not condemn the horse or the breed at once; see that the stock are getting a chance; take into consideration the class of mares used; and then decide whether the horse the breed, or some other circumstance is at fault.

It is often harder to pick the second stallion for a certain district than it is the first. When a horse has proved himself a good foal-getter try to keep him in service even though a new horse is much less used. A show yard career, fancy pedigree and all external appearances do not insure a valuable horse.

Common Sense About Care of Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Now is the time, if ever, when horses begin to show the result of lack of care in feeding, grooming, stabling, exercise, etc. If they were heavily fed, and kept at hard, steady work during the fall and early winter, and then had their rations reduced at once to an amount hardly sufficient to enable them to hold their own; and at the same time retired from outdoor life to stand, first on one foot, then on the other, in a close stable, they are certain by this time to show the effects of such treatment. If the horseman be experienced, he will know that no domestic animal is so hard to "fit up" as a horse in a badly run-down condition.

By proper feeding, however, along with judicious exercise, this can be done, and at such a time a good condition powder is a great help, though many of the stock foods and condition powders for sale are hardly worth taking into the stable. There are good kinds to be had, however, and the one given below, though nameless, is among the best. The ingredients and quantities are as follows: 6 lbs. flowers of sulphur, 6 lbs. Epsom (not Glauber's) salts, 2 lbs. bicarbonate of soda, 2 lbs. saltpetre; all thoroughly pulverized and mixed. This should be fed at the rate of a heaping tablespoonful twice daily in grain. It may be necessary to dampen the feed to prevent the powder sifting through and lying uneaten in the bottom of the box. Fed this way it is a very mild medicine, and will have no apparent effect for a week or ten days, when results will be seen. A glance at the formula will show that this powder acts on both the digestive and excretory systems.

Exercise, however, is no less necessary than good food and care. If light work be not convenient for your purpose, let all the horses, great and small, old and young, spend a part of each day in lane, paddock, or stock-yard, and if the day be fine and not too cold, they may with profit be left out nearly all day. The only weather I would except is a cold, rainy day; which chills a horse quickly, and does more harm than good. Even on a pretty cold day, i.e., down to several degrees below zero, if calm, a horse will take no harm so long as he is busy and stirring about, but when he stands with his back humped up and head down, put him in the stable at once. If clothing be used in the stable at any time, let it be light; otherwise the warmth of the blanket will make the horse's coat so thin and light that he is certain to take cold as soon as he leaves the stable.

Another important item in the care of horses is proper watering. Many horses get only one drink daily in winter, and that of ice water. The result is that the horse, being thirsty, takes a large amount of cold water, which so chills the stomach as to stop digestion for some time, if nothing more serious results. It is far better to water twice or even three times daily, as by this means the horse takes only a small amount each time, which prevents chills, even in the case of ice water. A feature of too many stables is a row of narrow, uncomfortable stalls. Let the stalls be wide enough to give the horse plenty of room to lie down at ease, and give plenty of bedding. The fact that a horse has manure stains on his side is no proof that he has passed a comfortable night. Indeed, it is a plain evidence that he has not, for no horse enjoys lying on wet straw or bare boards. Moreover, be sure

that the stall is not drafty, for a horse can stand a cool stable far better than a warm one with a cool breeze playing over him every few minutes. In short, keep the horse comfortable during the night as well as during the day, and see that the stable is well lighted, for the sake of his eyes.

Last, but not least, see that your horse's teeth permit him to eat in comfort. And right here a word of warning may not be amiss: Let no one rasp down the face of a tooth, except in case of one being out of place by reason of having no mate in the other jaw, or for reasons well known to the veterinary dentist. Be sure that the corners and edges of the teeth are smooth, so that they will not cut or scratch the tongue or cheek, and then leave well enough alone. I repeat it: let no one rasp the face of a tooth. As well expect to grind grain with a smooth-faced milestone as to have a horse chew his food properly with smooth teeth. It is against nature.

To sum up: Keep your horse comfortable. When he is not resting let him have freedom if the weather permits, and give him good clean food, but not too heavy, three times a day about an hour at a time. Avoid all sudden changes of food and treatment. Here, as everywhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the horse that is well cared for from the time regular work ends in the fall until it begins again in the spring will almost certainly be in better condition to go to work, and will be longer "in the ring" and more serviceable at all times.

HORSE LOVER.

Utility and Fancy Saddle Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed several articles in your valuable paper on saddle horses, and, recently one by Mr. Woodruff, in which he advocates the use of the Kentucky saddle stallion as a getter of saddle horses.

I have always understood that the Kentucky horse is, as far as paces go, a perfect mount, and originally got by crossing a Pacing mare with a Thoroughbred horse. With the opinion of Mr. Railey, as quoted by Mr. Woodruff, that it is impossible for a Thoroughbred to be a first class saddle horse, I must say I differ. Of course if by a saddle horse he means a show saddle horse in the ordinary meaning of the word, some of the best on earth are Thoroughbreds.

All Thoroughbreds (Mr. Railey's first objection) are not "hot tempered"; in fact when out of training, I don't think the proportion of hot tempered ones is greater than that of any other light breed.

Mr. Railey's second objection, that their neck is "rigid" and "cannot be flexed into good form," is, I think, without good foundation, that being a fault of training, not breeding, and is owing to race horses always being ridden on a snaffle and encouraged to take a good strong hold of the bit.

Another fault laid to the Thoroughbred's charge is that of "tripping oftener than horses of any other breed," owing to his going close to the ground. This fault would, if proved, debar him from ever becoming even a fair saddle horse, but it is a long way from being proved. In fact, I contend that going close to the ground has nothing whatever to do with making a horse stumble. What really makes the difference between a sure footed horse and a stumbler is whether he puts his heel or his toe first to the ground. A horse whose toe strikes the ground first will always stumble.

However, I take it that Mr. Railey's object is to breed a show horse, and I am well aware that between a good show saddle horse and a good saddle horse there is some slight difference.

So far your correspondents have looked at the saddle horse as purely a pleasure horse. I am surprised that some of your Western readers have not stated their ideas as to what constituted a saddle horse and given some of their methods of breaking them, and of how young gentlemen who can't ride, and who are anxious to, should be taught.

Perhaps it is not too late to say a word for the cow pony. (Why the stock horse, no matter what his size, should always be referred to as a pony, I don't know.) This is a saddle horse, sure enough! The best broken horse on earth! Although the methods of training, so well described by "Whip", have all been violated. He is ridden on the curb and on the curb alone. There is the same difference between his training and that of the Eastern or old country saddle horse as there is between the education of a Western boy and that of an Old Country boy.

The Western saddle horse is taught to think and act for himself, and always ridden on a loose line no matter what the speed or how rough the going. Sometimes, if he be not so gentle as he might be, that is largely the fault of his rider who has no particular wish that he should be. A good cow pony must be intelligent, fast, sure footed, tough and strong, and any height from fourteen to sixteen hands.

So far, whatever proportion of good blood these horses have been derived from the despised Thoroughbred! What will they be when we improve them still more by a cross of the Kentucky horse, "the most beautiful horse known in the world"?

Perhaps by that time, Mr. Editor, we shall need cow ponies at all, the West having torn up its lariats to make binding twine. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Man.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

STOCK

The Dual-Purpose Shorthorn.

As one of the numerous readers of your valuable paper I notice from time to time people condemning the Shorthorn as being no dairy cow. Now I can quite understand this from the type of Shorthorn I have noticed all over Canada. They are comparatively useless for the dairy and quite a large number are inferior to good grades. As a breeder in the Old Land of the dual-purpose Shorthorn I will endeavor to throw a little light on this subject to show that in England they have at least solved this subject to the satisfaction of all parties. In the first instance the Canadian breeders never will be successful in their efforts to accomplish their object of the dual-purpose Shorthorn so long as they are content to purchase the All-Scotch Shorthorn, as it is well known by all competent breeders in the Old Country that such are lacking in dairy qualities; in fact, many of these Scotch bred Shorthorn cows cannot rear their own calves; in fact, I have seen them myself, obliged to have nurse cows on the place to assist these cows to rear their offspring. If you take the records of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, where you get the best exhibition of Shorthorns in the world, for twenty years back, you will notice that the majority of winners have been bred in the north of England, and it is there to-day you will find the best type of Shorthorns in the world. I can vouch that these are bred of cows which will successfully contest with any other cows in the world for supremacy in dairy and beef production. There are certain strains which possess more of the valuable dairy properties than others; and a careful record is kept of each cow's milk yield, and I can answer you that it is next to impossible to sell a young bull without the would-be purchaser seeing the dam and her record before buying. Perhaps none of your readers ever saw the great Royal winner, Molly Millicent, bred at Ingewood, but to see her was to be convinced that beef and dairy had actually been contained in one breed. I have one instance in mind which I think will go far to prove my statements. My father had a cow of one of these noted strains and sold her to a well known exhibitor and he exhibited at the London Dairy Show and took first prize with her for registered Shorthorn and stood up very high in butter fats against all breeds. This cow, after leaving my father's farm, dropped two bull calves, one of which took the highest prize at the leading bull show and sale in England; thus you have proof of the dam winning for dairy and the son taking the highest prize in the land for a young bull. The Royal Champion of 1903, Pearl King, was bred of such parents, and yet how easily he overcame all the beef Shorthorns which were exhibited against him, and was afterwards sold to the Argentina for \$10,000. In conclusion, as a breeder in England and now in Canada, let me say it behoves each one of us to use sires combining the dairy and beef properties, as the extensive ranges are giving place to farms and each farmer wants to get as big a butter yield from each cow as possible, and the steers he wishes to make into good beef cattle. I find you have a healthier and a better country for the cheap and easy production of cattle than the Old Land is. I am sure if we introduce these good dairy strains that in Canada we can possess the dual-purpose Shorthorn quite as readily as they have done in the Old Land, if not more easily, as we know the way in which our ancestors had to get them.

[Finds the Paper Useful.]

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$2.00 to cover my subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Manitoba Free Press for one year. I find your paper very useful. Yours very truly,
The Maples
GEO. DOUGLAS.

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Annual Meetings of Breed Societies and Live Stock Associations

During the first week of February Toronto was the rendezvous for some of the many live stock organizations in Canada. The Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association, Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, Dominion Holstein-Friesian Association, met in Ontario's Capital to transact business and to elect officers. It is customary for some of the horse-breeders' societies to meet the same week, but it was desired to hold these at the time of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, and it seems that arrangements could not be made to pull this off until February 20th to 23rd. The annual meetings of the Canadian Hackney Society, the Canadian Clydesdale Association and the Shire Horse Association, are accordingly deferred until that week.

SOME RESULTS OF NATIONALIZING THE LIVE STOCK RECORDS

As most of our readers are aware all the important breed organizations in Canada, with the exception of the Holstein-Friesian Association, have adopted the system of National Live Stock Records, and books of record for each breed represented in Canada either have been or are about to be opened at Ottawa. While each breed has its own registrar, the general scheme of National records is in charge of a special Record Committee representing the National Record Board. At the breed meetings last week there were handed out to the members present printed copies of the report of the Record Committee to the Record Associations, regarding the Canadian National Live Stock Records for 1906. The report makes rather interesting reading. It shows that, under the system of nationalization, a very considerable saving has been effected to the breeders' associations in the cost of registration, saving in postage and express, and cost of printing, over the charges that used to obtain on the commission basis. In addition the work has been kept strictly up-to-date, and the printing promptly done, one or two bound volumes of the 1906 Shorthorn Herdbook being on the table at the annual meeting. A new broom sweeps clean is, the old adage, but the Secretary of Record Committee assures us that the pace set will be maintained; indeed, some extra work has been entailed the past year, which has prevented as good a showing as may be expected in the future. Below will be found some extracts from the Record Committee's report:

REPORT OF RECORD COMMITTEE TO THE RECORD ASSOCIATIONS.

The object of this report is to give complete and full information to all interested, so that each one may know all details in connection with the work, and what progress has been made during the past year. The aim of the Committee has been to further complete the organization in the Record Office, so as to have the work of all the records done in a more systematic manner. It has been endeavored to provide a system by which there is the least possible chance of error; to have the certificates of registration and the printed volumes of records correct, and, in addition to have the work of recording completed promptly, and the certificates of registration forwarded to the breeders without delay.

The Committee is glad to be able to report that the work is all up-to-date; that where the information contained in the application forms is complete and correct, certificates are issued immediately, when accompanied by the necessary fees. In order to give a satisfactory service in an office where such a great amount of detail work is required, everything depends upon proper methods of working being adopted. The work must be arranged so as to be done accurately with the least trouble. Improvements are being made from time to time upon suggestions received from the accountant, and at the present time the system of keeping a record of each application is most complete. Information can be obtained immediately as to the date of receipt of any application and the date on which the corresponding registration certificate was issued; and if any delay has been required, the reason therefor. These books also provide information for making a complete report of all work performed for each association, classified according to Provinces, and arrangements are being made to have monthly reports, containing this information, sent to the press of each Province for the information of breeders throughout Canada. Audited monthly statements are forwarded to the Treasurer of each of the Record Associations.

Following the instructions given to the Record Committee at the annual meetings held in 1906, arrangements were made to have the accountant also act in the capacity of chief clerk in the Record Office. In March last, upon the resignation of Mr. Frank Wade, Mr. J. W. Brant was appointed accountant. At the same time a set of rules was adopted, and a copy of them supplied to each official in the Record Office.

The Accountant is made chief clerk in the Record Office, and all details of work are done under his direction, subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Record Committee. He has control of the office space allotted to the different officials and clerks, has charge of the office

supplies, and makes such requisitions for supplies of stationery and printing as may be required. He makes such reports to the Record Committee as may be required, the Registrars giving him for this purpose whatever information he may require regarding their work. All reports of the officials in the Record Office are made to the Accountant, who opens all letters received at the Record Office, keeps account of all the money received, and disposes of it in such a manner as the Record Committee directs. He is responsible for the correspondence, and signs all letters. The Registrars record pedigrees, sign and issue certificates in accordance with the rules for recording, laid down by the various Record Associations for which they are acting as Registrar; they do the proof-reading and publish the volumes of the Records, and any other work which may be allotted to them, each one being responsible for the accuracy of the Records and certificates and for proper work in his department; but this work is all done under the direction of the Accountant.

A number of volumes of the Record have been issued during the year. Shorthorn Herdbook, Volumes 22 and 23, number 22, containing pedigrees recorded in 1905; and Volume 23, pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1906, bringing the work right up-to-date. Swine-breeders' Record, Volume 17, containing the swine pedigrees recorded up to the end of 1906. Ayrshire Herdbook, Volumes 15 and 16, number 15, containing the pedigrees recorded up to December 31st, 1905, and Volume 16, those recorded to December 31st, 1906. Clydesdale Studbook, Volume 14, containing pedigrees recorded from October, 1903 to March 1906. Hereford Herdbook, Volume 4, containing the pedigrees recorded from January 1st, 1905, to May 31st, 1906.

New records have been established as follows: Cattle.—Aberdeen-Angus, Red Polled, and French-Canadian.

Horses.—Thoroughbred. Sheep.—Shropshires, Southdowns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Dorset Horns, Cotswolds, Lincolns, and Hampshires.

Application for registration of any of these breeds will receive immediate attention.

From the statements showing the work performed and cash received on account of each Association in the National Live-stock Records, up to December 31st, 1906, we condense as follows:

[N. B.—The second paragraph in each case gives the registrations by Provinces.]

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Registrations, 9,565; transfers, 2,626; duplicate certificates, 1,449; new certificates, 499; ancestors, 88; for books sold, \$54.00; refunds, \$305.30; membership, \$1,924.00. Cash received and deposited on Shorthorn account, to December 31st, 1906, \$19,351.40.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 6,760; Manitoba, 1,436; Saskatchewan, 320; Alberta, 516; British Columbia, 89; Quebec, 247; New Brunswick, 41; Nova Scotia, 114; Prince Edward Island, 29; United States, 13.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Registrations, 1,823; transfers, 651; duplicate certificates, 62; new certificates, 61; ancestors 253; for books sold, \$33.00; membership, \$286; refunds, \$49.20. Cash received and deposited on Ayrshire account, to December 31st, 1906, \$3,416.83.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 656; Manitoba, 49; Saskatchewan, 9; British Columbia, 29; Quebec, 954; New Brunswick, 74; Nova Scotia, 37; Prince Edward Island, 8; United States, 17.

CANADIAN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Registrations, 827; transfers, 345; duplicate certificates, 11; new certificates, 3; ancestors, 239; for books sold, \$2.00; membership, \$130; refunds, \$31.05; cash received and deposited on Hereford account to December 31st, 1906, \$1,459.05.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 344; Manitoba, 168; Saskatchewan, 31; Alberta, 245; New Brunswick, 3; Nova Scotia, 13; United States, 23.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Registrations, 6,215; transfers, 533; duplicate certificates, 39; new certificates, 5; ancestors, 422; for books sold, \$2.75; membership, \$6.92; refunds, \$119.65. Cash received and deposited on Swine account to December 31st, 1906, \$6,396.50.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 3,933; Manitoba, 654; Saskatchewan, 165; Alberta, 147; British Columbia, 88; Quebec, 1,030; New Brunswick, 99; Nova Scotia, 26; Prince Edward Island, 50; United States, 23.

CANADIAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.
Registrations, 1,586; transfers, 520; duplicate certificates, 32; new certificates, 4; ancestors, 832; for books sold, \$8.00; membership, \$542; refunds, \$143.65. Cash received and deposited on Clydesdale account to December 31st, 1906, \$4,249.70.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 1,013; Manitoba, 258; Saskatchewan, 88; Alberta, 84; British Columbia, 52; Quebec, 52; New Brunswick, 1; Nova Scotia, 10; Prince Edward Island, 14; United States, 14.

CANADIAN HACKNEY SOCIETY

Registrations, 103; transfers, 22; duplicate certificates, 2; new certificates, 3; ancestors,—; for books sold,—; membership, \$12; refunds, \$11.40. Cash received and deposited on Hackney account to December 31st, 1906, \$323.60.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 69; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 10; Quebec, 5; Nova Scotia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 2; United States, 1.

CANADIAN SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 53; transfers, 12; duplicate certificates, 1; membership, \$14; refunds, \$50c. Cash received and deposited on Shire account to December 31st, 1906, \$138.60.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 34; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 2; Alberta, 1; Quebec, 4; United States, 9.

II. CANADIAN THOROUGHBRED HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 52; refunds, \$6.00. Cash received and deposited on Thoroughbred account to December 31st, 1906, \$59.00.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 36; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 9; Quebec, 1.

DOMINION SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Registration, 324; transfers, 100; ancestors, 937; membership, \$41.00; refunds, \$7.60. Cash received and deposited on Sheep account to December 31st, 1906, \$468.00.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 100; British Columbia, 1; Quebec, 219; United States, 5.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 103; transfers, 40; duplicate certificates, 195; ancestors, 1,171; membership, \$38.00; refunds, \$14.75. Cash received and deposited on Aberdeen-Angus account to December 31st, 1906, \$345.15.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 18; Manitoba, 56; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 8.

CANADIAN GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 77; transfers, 7; duplicate certificates, 2; ancestors, 5; membership, \$3.00. Cash received and deposited on Galloway account to December 31st, 1906, \$93.75.

By Provinces.—Ontario, 33; Manitoba, 41; Saskatchewan, 3.

CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

Registrations, 94; transfers, 6; ancestors, 40; membership, \$13.00; refunds, \$8.25. Cash received and deposited on Jersey account to December 31st, 1906, \$135.25.

By Provinces.—Ontario 17; Manitoba, 6; Alberta, 2; Quebec, 28; New Brunswick, 21; Nova Scotia, 11; Prince Edward Island, 9.

CANADIAN RED POLLED ASSOCIATION.

Registration, 7; duplicate certificates, 19; ancestors 346; membership, \$6.00. Cash received and deposited on Red Polled account to December 31st, 1906, \$17.75.

By Provinces.—Manitoba, 4; Alberta,—; British Columbia, 3.

CANADIAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 24; transfers, 5; ancestors, 9. Cash received and deposited on Guernsey account to December 31st, 1906, \$25.25.

By Provinces.—Quebec, 12; New Brunswick, 7; Nova Scotia, 5.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 128; transfers, 22; ancestors, 539; membership, \$3.00; refunds, \$12.30. Cash received and deposited on French-Canadian Cattle account to December 31st, 1906, \$134.55.

By Provinces.—Manitoba, 12; Quebec, 116.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Registrations, 84; transfers, 13; duplicate certificates 4; membership, \$2; refunds, \$2.25. Cash received and deposited on French-Canadian Horses account to December 31st, 1906, \$101.00.

By Provinces.—Quebec, 84.

In the report is a table giving information as to cost of recording for the various associations, the salaries paid to each of the officials, and for what association the work was performed; and also what portion of the salaries was borne by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Assistance was given by the Department to assist the records in course of organization, and to assist in paying the salary of the accountant. There is also shown the amount paid by each Association to the Record Committee on account of salaries for Record officials, and whether, after the final adjustment as shown, it will be necessary to supplement this amount, or whether some portion of it is to be returned. During each year, in order to pay the salaries of officials monthly, it is necessary to estimate the probable amount to be paid by each association, and at the end of the year these amounts are adjusted according to the actual work performed for each association during the year. Where one official is required to work for more than one association, the proportion to be paid by each association is decided by the number of registrations during the year.

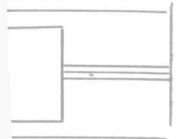
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TABLE II. Showing what cost of recording would have been on commission basis, present cost to Associations, and saving in cost of recording: Insert Table

Name of Association.	Pedigrees Recorded.	Transfers Recorded.	Amount which would have been paid on Commission basis.	Cost to each Association after final adjustment.	Saving in cost of Recording.
Shorthorn	9553	2650	\$3841 15	9252 00	\$880 06
Ayrshire	2075	65	47 35	282 03	280 91
Hereford	1066	345	407 60	254 89	152 71
Swine	6337	533	1712 55	1181 21	531 34
Clydesdale	2418	520	924 30	881 80	42 50
Hackney	103	22	39 35	37 50	1 85
Shire	53	12	20 35	19 42	1 93
Shropshire	127	100	.....	.....	.....
P. Angus	1274	40	.....	.....	.....
Galloway	81	7	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	134	6	.....	.....	.....
Red Polls	353	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guernsey	337	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Cattle	684	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Horses	84	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF VOLUMES.
 Shorthorn: 1904—2,000; 1906—3,000. Ayrshire: 1904—500; 1906—500. Hereford: 1904—300; 1906—400. Swine: 1904—500; 1906—500. Clydesdale: 1904—750; 1906—1,000.

TABLE V. Showing total saving to the Association on recording, postage and express, and printing: Insert Table.

Name of Association.	Saving in Cost of Recording.	Saving in Postage and Express.	Estimated Saving in Cost of Printing.	Total Saving.
Shorthorn	\$380 06	\$1147 87	\$361 39	\$1889 32
Ayrshire	280 82	74 50	157 11	512 43
Hereford	172 71	25 72	173 48	371 91
Swine	531 34	197 63	683 65	1412 62
Clydesdale	42 50	150 36	287 91	480 77
Hackney	1 85	0 00	.....	1 85
Shire	1 93	0 00	.....	1 93

Following is a copy of a resolution of instruction to the Accountant, which was also passed at a meeting of the Record Committee:

"That the Accountant be instructed to return immediately all applications for registration not accompanied by fees; and that in cases where the fees enclosed are not sufficient to pay the full charges of the application made, that all applications held therein shall be held for one month, and if the proper fees are not completed by that time, all applications shall be returned to the sender, and refund order in his favor made out for the amount of the fees sent in. This regulation shall not include the application for registration of foreign pedigrees."

This resolution was passed in the interests of the breeders generally. Before the regulation was made, incomplete applications had been in the Record Office, in some cases for months, the applicant being unable to complete the information within a reasonable time. In order to give the best service to those who were able to file their applications in proper form, it was considered necessary that old applications

should be returned and got out of the way, as otherwise they kept accumulating, were in the way, and also often made it very difficult for the Committee to know at any time whether the work was behind or whether the accumulation of papers consisted of incomplete applications waiting for further information. In any case, it was considered that these papers were the property of the applicant, and, after a reasonable time, the proper place for them was in his own keeping, until such time as complete information could be given. It was also decided that it was quite properly the intention of the Record Associations that it should not be necessary to open up accounts with those registering stock, especially as previously a great deal of confusion had been caused at different times by having a system of credits, and it was considered most satisfactory for all concerned if each transaction were required to stand by itself, and refunds were therefore arranged for in accordance with the resolution. The regulations of all the Associations also require that the fees be sent with the application, and the Committee considered that they had no authority to make any concessions. Apart from this, it was the judgment of the Committee that the regulation was a proper one. It is a necessity that there should be but one rule for all, and it was therefore either a matter of issuing certificates without fees whenever asked for, which no one would consider proper business, or else to allow no certificates to be issued without the fees. The latter alternative was selected as the one in keeping with the desire of the Associations, as expressed by their rules and regulations.

The Committee also wish to put themselves on record as accepting full responsibility for having these regulations carried out. If any regulation is considered improper, the matter should be taken up at once with the Secretary of the Record Committee, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. and the matter will be promptly investigated by the Committee. Any complaints regarding work in the Record Office should also be taken up in a similar manner.

Annual Meeting Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, an exclusively Eastern organization, Arthur Johnston, Vice-President, presided. Business was proceeded with by discussing, clause by clause the report of the Executive. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay the freight on all animals purchased by residents in Ontario to go to the owner's station in Ontario.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK.

During 1906, four cars of purebred stock were shipped to the West. These cars contained 16 horses, 41 cattle, 25 sheep and 14 swine. The stock was collected from 48 breeders in Ontario, and was shipped to 60 points in the West, between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast. The freight collected amounted to \$1,281.72, and the expenses of sending out the cars were \$1,253.11, leaving a balance to the credit of the cars of \$28.61. An opinion was expressed that these cars should be sent out at certain set dates, announced through the press; but the Secretary pointed out that if this were done, cars might sometimes be not loaded to their capacity, and the Association would lose on the shipment. By waiting until a full carload can be assembled, this is prevented. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of cheap shipment to the West should notify the Secretary in advance. The official report of the cattle at the Winter Fair at Guelph shows that there were, in beef cattle, 100 entries in the open classes, and of the \$1,298.00 prize money offered, \$1,174.00 was lifted. In dairy cattle there were 41 entries, and of the \$1,111.00 hung up, \$469.00 was paid. At the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, the 66 entries in open classes of beef cattle secured \$518.00 of the \$674.00 offered. In dairy cattle the 33 entries captured \$475.00 out of a possible \$625. In connection with the foregoing report of the Winter Fair, a motion was passed recommending that separate classes be provided for Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. At present these two breeds are judged in one class.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The most noteworthy clause in the Executive's report was one relating to the customs regulations, under which purebred live stock is now admitted into Canada from foreign countries duty-free. The clause read:

"A great deal of live stock is being imported into Canada free of duty, which is not recorded in any of the Canadian books of record for the various breeds. The result is that some of the owners afterwards record the animals here, but others continue to record them in foreign records. The term 'purebred,' as applied to live stock in Canada, should refer to livestock registered in the Canadian National Records. We have a complete system now of national records for different breeds of live stock, the standard for which is as high as that of any records in the world. They are authorized by the Government of Canada, and are conducted by the associations representing each of the breeds. It is also a fact that large numbers of so-called purebred animals are being brought into Canada and

sold for any price that can be obtained for them. Such animals are often of low quality, and recorded in books that are not recognized even in the country from which the animals come, but they are brought into this country as purebred and sold as purebred.

"It is therefore recommended that this Association should take action to impress on the Dominion Government the importance of changing the regulations affecting the importation of live stock, to provide that stock must first be recorded in our books of record for the breed to which the animals being imported belong, and if brought in for sale must be owned and imported by a British subject residing in Canada before they are entitled to enter free of duty."

Col. McCrae strongly objected to the phrase "residing in Canada," in the last paragraph, and moved that it be struck out. He characterized the American regulations in this matter as mean, and would not have us imitate them.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was called upon. He thought our customs regulations relating to the free importation of purebred stock were far too lax, and believed that there would be no difficulty in getting the Government to take action substantially along the lines suggested. If the regulations were asked for as above phrased, however, there might be some considerable difficulty in the way. In the first place, many of the purebred animals being brought into Western Canada came in as settlers' effects. It would be unwise to prevent the American settlers from bringing in purebred animals, but compel them instead, to exchange the purebreds for scrubs in order to pass our customs duty-free. Many of these American settlers now bringing in purebred stock are going to become our stockmen's best customers. We should take a broad view of the matter. We must, nevertheless, have very much more stringent regulations, and should use united effort to secure them. The subject will be one for discussion at the next gathering of the National Live Stock Association to be held sometime during the coming autumn.

The latter organization, by the way, was not, as some supposed, conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity. It is a useful organization, and the Department of Agriculture means to keep it to the fore. In reply to a question, Dr. Rutherford stated that an act of Parliament would be necessary to alter the customs regulations, unless it was determined to adhere to the British-subject condition; otherwise, an order-in-council would suffice.

The clause was finally adopted, with an amendment that all the words be struck out after "belong", near the end of the second paragraph. It was also informally suggested that the desired regulation should except settlers' effects.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association brought out a large attendance. President J. M. Gardhouse congratulated the members upon the good times prevailing in the sheep business, and believed the demand for wool and mutton assured a prosperous future.

During the year of 1906, on account of the sheep records which have been established, the membership of the association has been increased as well as the general receipts. Following the report of the Executive last year, a committee was appointed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, consisting of the following: F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John A. McGillivray, Toronto; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.

This committee was appointed to take up, through the Record Committee, some plan of international records with representatives of the American Associations. The committee met with the representatives of the American Shropshire Registry Association at Buffalo, on March 17th, 1906 and the following agreement was entered into:

- 1.—All pedigrees received by the Canadian Office shall be transferred to the registry office of the American Association for registration.
- 2.—The owners of the Canadian sheep, registered under this agreement in the United States records shall be members of the American Association where said record is made, or shall pay the additional fee charged for registration to non-members.
- 3.—All pedigrees transferred from the Canadian office to the American Association shall be fully prepared for the printers for transmission.
- 4.—For each pedigree transmitted from the Canadian office for publication in the American Records, there shall be paid to the American registry office 30 cents per pedigree for all certificates issued to members of the Association, and for certificates issued to non-members 80 cents shall be so paid.
- 5.—Registration numbers for Canadian certificates shall be allotted (in block) by the American Secretary; when these are issued an additional block of numbers shall be furnished.
- 6.—A representative, approved of by the American secretaries, shall be placed in the Canadian office who shall be authorized by power of attorney to sign the certificates of registration; such officer to be paid by the Canadian authorities.

(Continued in Field Notes Department.)

Breed Societies and Their Work.

No movement connected with agriculture has been more remarkable in its success and rapid expansion than the formation and development of live stock breed societies. It is almost incredible that little more than thirty years ago there was not a single organization of the kind in existence in Great Britain, while not less noteworthy is the fact that the number of societies devoted to promoting the interests of our breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, now in operation, exceeds sixty, comprising thirteen for horses, twenty for cattle, thirty-five for sheep, and five for pigs. It is certainly safe to claim that there has been nothing to resemble this growth among all the institutions in connection with agriculture in the United Kingdom. It used to be said that farmers could not combine for any specific object. The progress of the breed societies emphatically proves that at least those landowners and farmers who are breeders of live stock can and have entered into association for the promotion of their mutual interests with celerity and efficiency, for in every case the work of the breed societies has been highly beneficial. The modern improvement of the several varieties and the extension of the trade are largely attributable to their well-directed efforts.—*Live Stock Journal.*

As Farrowing Time Approaches.

The normal period for gestation for sows is 112 days, though they very frequently run a day or two over this time. A week or ten days before she farrows the sow should be placed in the farrowing pen, so as to become accustomed to changed conditions before farrowing. She should still be encouraged to take a moderate amount of exercise, however.

The pen should be provided with guard-rails, made of 2x8 inch planks fastened with the edge against the side of the pen about ten inches from the floor. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the little pigs, which often find the space under the guard-rail a very convenient refuge. A little cut straw makes the best bedding, as the little pigs are apt to become entangled in long straw, and find difficulty in keeping out of the way of the sow when she moves about. The sow should be handled, more or less, before she farrows, so that she may become accustomed to the presence of the attendant in the pen. A sow treated in this way is less likely to become irritable and excited when the attendant enters the pen after she farrows. If everything goes well, she will require but little attention after farrowing, and the less she is interfered with, the better, except when it is absolutely necessary.

Many sows will take the boar a few days after farrowing. To breed a sow at such a time is bad practice. No sow can do justice to herself and two litters of pigs at the same time. Usually, the sow may be bred again a few days after her pigs are weaned, if not too much pulled down in condition by nursing. If she has raised a large litter and is very much emaciated, the chances are that she will produce a very small litter the next time if she is bred immediately after the pigs are weaned. In such instances she should be given three weeks or a month of liberal feeding to enable her to regain her lost strength and vitality before she is bred. Many a man has been puzzled to know why his sow, which had raised a large litter, should drop down to four or five puny pigs the next time. The reason is not difficult to find. To produce a large, vigorous litter, the sow must be strong and full of vitality at the time of service.

In feeding the breeding sow during the period of gestation, the feeder should aim to keep her in good, strong condition without having her become extremely fat. Many farmers go to the other extreme, and keep their sows thin; and the thin sow will either not do justice to her pigs, or will become a mere wreck herself during the time she is nursing her litter—in fact, the chances are that both these things will happen. A sow may be kept in fairly high condition and still produce satisfactorily, provided she takes plenty of exercise.

When the sow goes into the warm farrowing pen, it is advisable to feed the meal in the form of a thick slop, and a moderate ration of roots should be continued if she has been receiving roots before she is taken in. This system tends to prevent constipation and a more or less fevered condition which may result from changing from outdoor life to confinement. A small amount of oil cake or ground flaxseed added to the ration is also helpful in preventing constipation. After the sow farrows there should be no hurry about feeding her. If she lies quiet for ten or twelve hours so much the better. At first she should

have little more than a drink. A very thin slop of water and middlings, given in small quantities, will answer very well. If the weather be cold tepid water should be used. The food should be gradually increased and in the course of a week or ten days she will be on full feed. A good mother with a large litter requires very liberal feeding; if the litter be small, it may be necessary to reduce the feed.

Many different rations are used for nursing sows. A very good ration can be made by mixing two quarts of finely ground oats with one part of bran and one part of wheat middlings, and allowing the food to soak between feeds. A few roots are beneficial, and sweet skim milk is good. The heavier grains should be used sparingly, and should be largely diluted with such foods as bran, middlings or ground oats.

FARM

Barley Straw and Prairie Hay.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What is the relative feeding value of barley straw and prairie hay?

Alta.

A. E. W.

Before discussing data it would be well to point out that composition—and hence feeding value—of a hay or straw will depend to a very large degree upon the stage or period of growth at which the grass or cereal was cut. Straw from grain that is still in the "dough" will be found decidedly more nutritious than that from dead ripe grain. Similarly, early cut hay is both richer in nutrients and more palatable than hay from fully matured grass. Our analyses show that grasses very rapidly deteriorate after the seed has fully formed, pointing to the desirability of cutting as soon as that stage is reached. These remarks have been made because no strict comparison can be made unless the degree of ripeness of the materials under discussion is known.

A few years ago a number of hays from certain grasses from Manitoba were analyzed in the Experimental Farm laboratories. Eight samples represented lowland hay and consisted largely of sedges. These had been cut on sloughs. Four were hays from uplands and the true grasses were much intermixed with weeds. In the following table the average results from these analyses are presented:

	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fibre.	Ash.
Lowland Hay	6.96	8.03	2.91	44.09	31.37	6.94
Upland Hay	6.56	8.39	3.44	43.10	30.71	7.80
Barley Straw	8.18	3.48	2.42	38.32	43.56	4.04

It is doubtful if the sedges are as palatable or digestive as the grasses; it is, therefore, highly probable that there is a greater difference between the nutritive value of the lowland and upland hays than is apparent from the chemical data per se. It was certainly surprising to find that in protein (the most valuable nutrient) the lowland hay compares so well with the upland hay and that the fibre (the least valuable nutrient) of the former is but little higher than that of the latter. This lends support to the testimony of ranchers and stockmen who assert that horses and cattle thrive well and fatten upon hay entirely made up of sedges.

The analysis of barley straw was also made in the farm laboratories. The variety was Danish Chevalier and the grain was fully ripe when harvested. From a consideration of the data it will be at once evident that the straw is decidedly inferior to the hay, its protein being less than one half. Further, the barley straw possesses a much higher percentage of indigestible fibre than the hay, so that on all counts the hay is much the more valuable for feeding purposes.

FRANK T. SHUTE.

Chief Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Constituents of Rotation.

The matter of outlining rotation suitable to Western conditions is not easy; neither can such be settled offhand. Considerable experimentation is needed to decide the matter, which work needs to be done not only by stations but by farmers. The superintendent of the sub-station at Edgely, N. D., Mr. Thompson, states as follows:

"The principal object of using a corn crop in a rotation is to store up soil moisture for a following cereal crop. The results obtained by using a

cultivated crop of this kind at this station has certainly demonstrated that it is a paying proposition to use corn in a practical rotation. In every case where summer fallow enters into a rotation, thorough cultivation of the land is practiced after plowing. This work serves two purposes: To keep down the weeds, and to form a dust blanket or mulch to conserve soil moisture. Our experience with following potatoes with a cereal crop, such as wheat, has not proven very satisfactory. The straw is very soft and is inclined to lodge badly before the grain becomes ripe, thereby injuring the grade of the grain.

"Corn has proven a most satisfactory crop to grow in a rotation. I believe that short rotations with the introduction of a corn crop of a well cultivated summer fallow should be more universally practiced in the region represented by the great semi-arid belt. One of the chief objections to a bare summer fallow is the tendency of the land to blow, while the land upon which corn was grown the previous season does not blow to any appreciable extent. With our common methods of farming, shallow plowing (4 to 5 inches) has given us a better yield than deeper tillage. Deeper plowing (7 to 9 inches) would possibly give as good results, providing some method were used to pack the subsoil. The sub-surface packer is an excellent tool for this purpose, and has given very good satisfaction at the Edgeley sub-station."

The sub-station is located in the dry country, the subsoil being largely blue shale. Peas are being grown for the purposes of a green manure crop, and with considerable success.

Prof. Wheeler at the Tri-State Grain Growers' Convention in Fargo last month said, "Corn is an ideal crop to alternate with smaller grains in the drier regions of North and South Dakota or to enter in as one crop in a three-year rotation. It occupies the same position that is ordinarily filled by the summer fallow and has some advantages over a summer fallow. There is some evidence to show that corn is a better crop in rotation than an ordinarily cared for summer fallow. There is no evidence, however, to show that it is a better preparation than the scientifically prepared and tilled fallow. As an economic proposition a summer fallow is not a good one, for if one can, with as much or very little more labor, grow a crop upon the land and get returns from that crop to pay for all such labor and the possibility of a margin, it does not take an expert accountant or economist to see wherein lies the advantage of the crop over the summer fallow. And, too, it is not a mere fact that corn is a fallow crop that makes it altogether desirable in a rotation, but it is that corn is one of the best, if not the best, fallow crop for rotations."

The past summer I had occasion to travel through the wheat growing regions of North-western Canada. In these regions the summer fallow is regularly used to alternate with the wheat crop on land that is worth from \$30 to \$50 per acre. As one travels through the country he notices that one half the land is bare and without crop and the other half cropped with wheat. In these regions corn could easily be grown, at least for fodder, and if combined with stock raising would make a farm a more economic proposition than the continuous cropping of the land to wheat every other year and letting it lie idle alternate years."

Get in Touch with Your Seedsman.

At this time the farm papers teem with the advertisements of the seedsmen, calling attention to new varieties of seeds and their catalogs. The tendency of the public is to overlook the fact that the seedsmen are handling the staple varieties and that the chances of getting seed of good variety, sound and free from disease are greater than if procured from the general store. Some flour and feed or drug stores in the country town keep seeds, but it will be found preferable to purchase direct from the seedsmen advertising in these columns. These men are in business for keeps. It is their only line of endeavor; consequently they attend to the matter thoroughly, and as a good name is to be desired more than riches, they stand behind their business from first to last. Chances for deterioration of seeds increase in direct proportion to the increase in the number handling the seeds. That deterioration may take the form of adulteration or short weight, loss of identity, etc. In any event deal direct with the seedsmen who are masters in their line of work and who have a reputation to sustain.

Shall I Buy a Gasoline Engine?

A correspondent at Treherne, Man., says he has about 425 acres of crop on different sections and would like to use a small threshing outfit with a ten horse-power engine. What he would like to know is whether a gasoline or steam engine would be most economical.

We do not profess to know all about this question, but when one takes into consideration the labor of a fireman and engineer, the cost of operation is generally in favor of the gasoline outfit, especially when the separator is small, as the cost of the work done must be apportioned among the number of men employed. The steam engine, however, is generally conceded to be more convenient, and all things considered, would probably be most economical where large separators are used. We would gladly publish the experiences of our readers on this question.

Labor on the Farm.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The time is again drawing near when the farmer who has not help of his own will be looking about or considering the advisability of securing some assistance for the coming summer. As to the amount of labor required on the farm, measured by a profit to be returned, considerable depends upon the circumstances under which the farmer is situated. If he be a man of fair means and the owner of the property he is cultivating and interested in bringing it

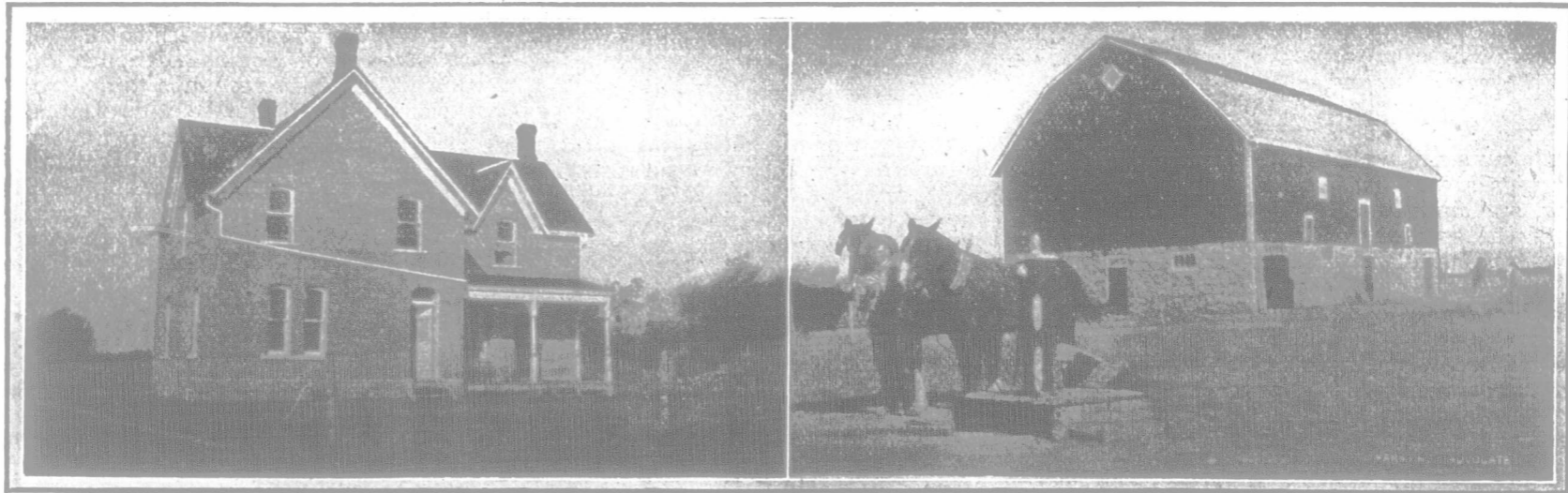
middle of July till freeze up and in this time make about a decent year's wages and that's the time the farmer loses his money. The rest of the time the farmer has lost money by being short handed and worked and worried himself in the meantime. The men have spent what they earned during idleness and must necessarily want big money again. Would it not have been better for farmer and man in the end had they had a yearly contract, and at a reasonable figure? At the present time, individually, being a tenant farmer, it is not reasonable to believe that I could employ a man to the same advantage as an owner. In the case of employing immigration labor most of these green hands want the same or nearly so as an experienced man, while they are only able to earn about one half. To economically employ a man the year round a farmer should have his work well laid out beforehand. As a general rule there is plenty to do in fine weather, but a loss is sustained when weather is bad. A proper building and a few tools where a man can work in comfort will offset this trouble. A few benefits derived by having help enough may be described thus:—It gives the farmer more time to study and manage the business. There are matters which need tending to away from home; he has interests of a public nature demanding attention; and a better quality of farming may be carried on; his stock will receive more regular care, thereby saving feed; and he may have time to read, say an hour a day, as a means of gaining knowledge and keeping posted and in touch with outside matters per-

It is quite possible, however, for a soil to be improved or rendered more productive by the turning under of a crop of weeds in a fresh or green condition, as will be evident from the following considerations:

(a) In the subsequent decay of the weeds with in the soil, the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash taken up by the weeds during their growth are liberated, in the majority of instances in a more available condition than that in which they originally existed. Since the productiveness of a soil is very largely measured by its store of available plant food, we must conclude that this conversion is a useful work, and particularly so for poor soils.

(b) In the turning under of the green weeds there is added to the soil a certain amount (depending upon the weight of crop) of humus-forming material. This, with the exception of the nitrogen it contains, has been obtained from the atmosphere. The chemical and physical functions of humus as a soil constituent are very important, but so well known that their repetition is not necessary here. It may suffice to say that our chief aim in soil management to-day, and especially in restoring lost fertility, lies in the maintenance, and more frequently in the increase, of the humus content of our fields. This is not making any excuse, much less recommendation, for the growing of weeds; it is merely stating the result of turning into the soil of fresh, green vegetable matter.

2. What effect has such a crop of weeds upon the moisture of the soil? How does it in this respect compare with a summer fallow, plowed



FARM BUILDINGS OF MR. A. McWILLIAMS, MARRINGHURST, MAN.

to a state of perfection he could profitably employ more help than one who farmed simply for direct returns on work done, whether he is a grain grower or general farmer. It is only too true that the lack of enough labor is the real cause of a good deal of poor farming. As a general rule the wages now demanded are considered too high to allow much margin of profit and in cases where a poor or medium man is employed it might be said to be a loss. It is a matter for conjecture whether to undertake operations which demand a lot of hired help or restrain the contract to what can be well done without much expense. There is one thing sure. It seldom pays to half do any kind of work and it's a wrong policy to be too economical when the outlay of a little money might turn the balance in your favor. For myself I prefer to only handle what I can well control without hiring. To use the speech of a good farmer I heard discussing this matter one day, it would read thus:

"If I hire a man at present wages it crowds my finances pretty close at the end of the year, and if I don't have a man my life is scarcely worth living." An ordinary half section will furnish employment for two men all the year round, and if they be of a mechanical turn and do considerable of their own repairing they have ample employment, rain or shine, blow or snow. The manner of securing the help on the farm is in my opinion drifting in a wrong direction. The farmer does without help just as long as possible, but when he does hire he pays about as much for one day as he ought to pay for two, at least one day of busy time and one day of slack time. The hired man seems to look at it something the same way. If he can get as much in eight or nine months as he could for a year he thinks he might just as well "bum" the other three. If he works six months in a year and gets big wages he'll just lay around the rest of the time. Some just manage to get in about four months from the

taining to his affairs. At the present time most farmers are too much tied, as it were, to their farms. Being their own laborers, the manager part is neglected. This is one of the reasons so many agricultural meetings, lectures, seed-fairs, stock shows, etc. are sometimes so poorly patronized, and the farmer gets to be looked upon as a know-nothing or clod-hopper. Around \$20 per month; board and washing; the loan of a horse when needed, if not working; a half or whole holiday once a month excepting the busiest season, would be about my terms for eight months, or a yearly contract at about \$200, same terms. Hours for working, five in the morning until about half past seven, including chores. I hope to see lots of correspondence on this matter.

Manitoba. Perplexed.

Weeds or Clean Fallowing.

A well known farmer in Manitoba asked Prof. Shutt several questions, the answers to which he requested to be published in these columns. The following is the list and the replies:

1. Farmers very frequently leave their summer fallow untouched until there is a heavy crop of weeds to turn under—about the middle of July. What manurial value is there in this crop of weeds? Do they enrich the soil, or as some claim, do they impoverish it? The chief weeds are Lamb's Quarters, Pepper Grass, Ball Mustard, and Pig Weed.

Ans.—These weeds obtain their essential elements of fertility—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—from the soil. As far as we know the legumes are the only farm plants that have the ability of appropriating atmospheric nitrogen—and there is no member of the *leguminosae* among the weeds mentioned. It is obvious, therefore, that as far as the aforesaid elements of plant food are concerned, there is no addition to the soil, no enrichment of the soil, by the growth and turning under of these weeds.

early and kept clean by cultivation throughout the season?

Ans.—The weeds in their growth make large drafts upon the soil moisture, probably to the extent of several hundred tons of water per acre. This moisture is transpired or exhaled through the foliage of the weeds. Moisture is also lost by the setting up of capillarity with surface evaporation. The object of the dust mulch formed by cultivation is to prevent capillarity being established, and thus check the evaporation which is always going on to some extent from the surface of the soil. The tendency of the weed crop, therefore, is to dry out the soil and consequently to counteract one of the chief reasons for summer-fallowing—the conservation of soil moisture.

It is claimed by some that the amount of water in the green weeds returned to the soil when ploughed under, replaces that lost through their growth. This is a mistake, the amount so returned, though useful in assisting in the decay of the weeds, is but a small fraction of that removed from the soil by their growth. But the service of weeds in retaining moisture in the soil after they have begun to decay, is of considerable consequence.

3. If the turned-under weeds have a manurial effect, how do they compare in this respect with a crop of peas plowed in while still green?

Ans.—Comparing equal weights of weeds and peas turned under when having the same percentage of water, the manurial value of the peas would exceed that of the weeds, practically, by the amount of nitrogen the legume (peas) contained—which, it will be remembered, is in this case a distinct addition to the soil from the atmosphere. Our experiments, conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, go to show that the soil may be enriched in nitrogen by this crop to the extent of 100 lbs. to 130 lbs. per acre in a season.

FRANK T. SHUTT.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

The clock, donated by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the best Clydesdale stallion at the Brandon stock show was won by McMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie of Brandon.

* * *

The prize winners at the seed fair held in Miniota, Man., were: Red Fife wheat—1, John Rudd; 2, Geo. Rankin; 3, Wm. Hern. Oats, and other variety—1, Jas. Douglas; 2, Arthur Atkinson; 3, Jas. Shier. Barley—1, Jas. Shier; 2, W. C. Fraser. Banner Oats—Chas. Warden.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The Railway Commission of Canada has warned the railways to provide sufficient rolling stock for their present lines before extending their systems.

* * *

The Manitoba provincial elections will be held on the 7th of March, except in Gimli and Gilbert Plains, in which polling is expected to take place a week later.

* * *

Two earthquake shocks of sufficient severity to shake the buildings were felt at St. George, New Brunswick. No damage was done, but much alarm was felt by the inhabitants.

* * *

John Collins died at Montreal at the age of 111 years. He distinctly remembered the coronation of Queen Victoria, and had lived under five British sovereigns.

* * *

Howard Miller, of Teulon, Man., and a student of St. John's College, Winnipeg, has been chosen for the Rhodes scholarship for 1907.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Russian lecturer in New York says that in forty out of seventy-one provinces of Russia the crops have failed and in half of these serious famine prevails. Some thirty million people are suffering hunger and many will die.

* * *

The mail steamer Berlin crossing the channel between Harwich and Rotterdam was wrecked in a gale. There were nearly a hundred and fifty persons on board and up to date only one person has reached land, though some are said to be still clinging to the wreck with little chance of rescue.

* * *

Hon. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Washington.

Annual Meetings of Breed Societies and Live Stock Associations.

(Continued from Page 296.)

After trying a number of times to make arrangements to meet with the representatives of the other American Record Associations, and being unable to do so, it was decided by the committee to arrange for records for the other breeds entirely independent of the American records. Records have now been established for the following breeds: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorset Horns, Oxford and Hampshires.

The following is a statement of registrations for sheep up to December 31st, 1906:

	Registrations	Transfers	Ancestors	Membership	Refunds
To 1st May....		4			
May.....	7				\$1 50
October.....		2		\$ 4 00	
November....	150	13	566	14 00	2 50
December.....	167	81	391	23 00	3 60
	334	100	957	\$41.00	\$7.60

The registrations according to Provinces are as follows:

	Registrations.	Transfers.	Ancestors.
Ontario.....	100	35	183
British Columbia.....		1	4
Quebec.....	219	61	770
United States.....	5	3	
	324	100	957

Col. McCrae, on behalf of the American Cotswold Association took emphatic objection to the clause in the above report wherein it is stated that the committee were unable to make arrangements to meet with the representatives of the other associations. He thought sufficient effort could not have been made. In the absence of the committee's chairman, Secretary Wertervelt protested that although repeated efforts had been made it was impossible to arrange

for any number of the American deputations to meet at one place, although the Canadian Government had been willing to pay their expenses to any point agreed upon. The Secretary admitted that by sending our committee to each American secretary in turn meetings might have been arranged, but he did not think the Government would have been willing to go that length. Col. McCrae still was not satisfied. He pointed out, as did also some others present, that the American market was the market for them, and it was of the utmost importance to many of our individual breeders to have the Canadian and American records amalgamated. He had made great efforts to induce the American Cotswold Association to be prepared to negotiate with the Canadian representatives, and as a member of the Cotswold committee to deal with the question, he had been expecting notice from his secretary to meet the Canadian Committee. Not having received such notification, he supposed no steps had been taken on this side. Further discussion brought out the fact that the Canadian Committee had done all it could by corresponding with the secretaries of the American Associations, and could hardly be held accountable for the remissions of these officials.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, thought the committee in making its bargain with the American Shropshire Registry Association, had not been very considerate of the interests of Quebec breeders, nor of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Department has undertaken the free registration of sheep now in the old books, that is, such as are eligible for the National Standard, and if the same kind of an agreement were entered into with the other American associations as has been done with the Shropshire men, a considerable expenditure was going to be imposed upon the Government. The Canadian Shropshire register will be really nothing but an appendix of the American flockbook. He thought it had better be understood at once whether our records are to be national ones or appendices of U. S. records. In reply to a question, Dr. Rutherford stated that there are 1,800 purebred Cotswolds in Quebec. They call them "Scotch wools" down there, he said. In the end the Executive's report was adopted as above printed, and their action in forming independent records for the several breeds approved, but the meeting expressed its desire to see negotiation with the American Registry Associations renewed.

PROVINCIAL SHEEP ASSOCIATIONS.

In the last annual report the request was made in the form of a resolution passed by the Quebec Breeder's Association, that any money received from the Province of Quebec for membership should be retained by the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association of Quebec, which association had previously had charge of the sheep records in Quebec.

As national Sheep Records are now organized, some arrangement should be made regarding the distribution of the profits among all the provinces interested, as well as the Province of Quebec. The following is suggested as a general plan to be adopted:

That the membership fees received from members residing in each Province should be returned to the Provincial Association looking after the sheep interests in that Province every three months. This will enable the Provincial Associations to retain their membership and present organization without requiring an additional membership fee. At the end of the year, after deducting the general expenses of the Dominion Association, the profits from registration fees should be equitably divided among the Provincial Associations. In the case of any Province where there is no association to look after the interest of sheep, it is recommended that the profits accruing should be spent in the interest of the sheep industry in that Province, in such manner as may be decided annually by the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, until a Provincial Association is formed.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones took up the subject of duty on wool and sheep, making a motion asking the Government that the duty on wool be put at 10 cents a pound, and the duty on lambs \$1 a head. Objection was taken to this breeders' association dealing with a commercial question of the kind, and the subject was shelved, by referring it back to the committee appointed last year.

Andrew Whitelaw, representing the Leicester Breeders' Association, brought up a resolution passed by that Association at Guelph, protesting against the 15 days' quarantining of imported sheep. In reply, Dr. Rutherford said the 15 days' disembarkation was only part of a nominal 30 days' quarantine, commencing at the time the sheep cleared from the port of departure. This is necessary for two reasons. In the first place our quarantine regulations accord with those of the United States, and any slackening of the precautions on our part would probably result in the inauguration of a quarantine system along the national boundary. In the second place, 30 days' quarantine is necessary as a safeguard against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from the Old Country. In connection with this matter, Arthur Johnston said that in 1875 he brought out foot and mouth disease, and in six weeks it had extended to St. Louis.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Another Alberta Man on The New Tariff.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The new tariff, to my mind, is more or less of a disappointment to the Western farmer. In the first place, the amount of British goods used by the average Western farmer is very little. No implements, I may say, are used in Western Canada of British manufacture, and I think possibly fabrics and woollen goods comprise the greater portion of English importation; and these I note are not so favorably treated in the new tariff as formerly.

I think too, that a tariff, to be approved of by the majority of the Western farmers, must necessarily be one giving preference to the imports most required by the Western consumers. We know that the long distance by rail calls for additional cost to us, but all the more reason why the necessary requirements of the more or less isolated farmer, should be provided at as low a cost as practicable.

Binders and other expensive machinery are more expensive now in the farther West than appears to be reasonable, freight rates considered; \$165 strikes me as being an excessive price for the farmer to pay for an essential article. There is not, moreover, the same amount of imported farm machinery now used as prior to the installation of the International Harvester Co. at Hamilton, and therefore the freight reduction on these articles does not appeal to the mind of a Western man, when he practically receives no benefit. We as farmers full well understand the inequality there exists between market value of our products and the market value of the manufacturers' product. We note also the rapid growth and extension of agricultural plants, and their increase in number; that the farmer erects these structures and operates them, furnishes them with a market, goes without saying. Surely the manufacturer has enough coming his way without further protection at "Mr. Farmer's" expense.

I note "wire" is higher—one of the most essentials. In fact, taking it all along the line the new tariff is more severe upon the Western farmer than the old.

Lumber is a prohibitive price, and greatly retards the increase of real estate values throughout the West. What a blessed thing it would prove if our esteemed Minister of Finance could by any means be brought face to face with the problem of life in Western Canada—under ordinary conditions! The Western man is rapidly becoming more and more of a thinker, and I predict that a decade hence many of our present vexations and grave disadvantages will have disappeared before the advance of ideas and concerted action.

Earlville, Alta.

A. C. HARE, J.P.

"Hobbs" on Education.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Before me lies the issue of your paper dated December 26. On page 2019 a comment entitled, "Thinks Farmers Lack Executive Ability," seemed worth reading, and I perused it till I arrived at the word "Winnipegger." The nom de plume seemed familiar as I remembered hearing it once before, but used in a different sense. A friend of mine had occasion to visit the city and roomed at a boarding house. A night or two after returning he seemed very restless after retiring and finally sat up, lit a lamp and began to disrobe. On turning the garment inside out he discovered something like a huge flaxseed, capable of moving however. Instantly seizing it with a contemptuous look he exclaimed "By George! that's a Winnipegger!" Had your correspondent closed his "phonograph" with only the heading he might not have been very far astray, as the average farmer may not excel in the matter under question. However, he goes on to insinuate that he (the farmer) is also so ignorant that his opinions on educational matters would "entirely disturb the usual order of things," and he seems to think that such are perfect as they are. One who is narrow-minded may not be able to see any further than his own little sphere. If he knew the trouble the farmers have in a good many cases, to satisfactorily educate their families, he might change his opinion. When I say educate, I mean a good, every-day, practical education, not merely theoretical. Each profession needs a different line of study and the city school course may not always be the best for the rural. Therefore, I say, a farmer might with benefit be allowed to voice his opinion anyway. This is a free country, Mr. "Winnipegger," and though your own brain may not be large enough to contain a broad view, I hope, since you saw fit to use such terms as you have to the farmers of this country, that you will be man enough to sign your own name, after which you will no doubt wish you had not. I have been in Winnipeg a few times just "gawking" about, but I failed to see a head from a "phenological" point of view, that would in any probability write such an article. Perhaps I missed the "Professors and Educationists." As to paying taxes my learned friend, the man who pays the piper ought to have the tune he wants. Revolutions may do for Russia, but it is evolution we want in Manitoba. We are now doing something in the grain business and your "learned men" may hear from us next. Some "sleepy dogs" are not to be judged by their looks; and the persons at whom you threw this slur are awakening to the position in which they have heretofore been placed by such writers as yourself.

HOBBS, A FARMER, MOSS-BACK OF SLEEPY DOGS.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention

The Grain Growers' Association of the province of Saskatchewan met for its Sixth Annual Convention on the 20th and 21st. The convention was the largest in the history of the organization, there being present 140 delegates besides others interested in the deliberations of this body. Something of the inconvenience to which the people of Saskatchewan have been subjected during the present winter and past fall was reflected in the general conduct of the delegates, and at times some representatives forgot the demands of decorum in their vehemence in denouncing abuses and agitating for reforms. President Hopkins' task of keeping the convention in order was not an easy one when the discussion touched upon transportation facilities and coal supplies. Yet notwithstanding, the deliberations were full and broad even though much time was frequently utilized in settling minor points. There were numbers present who appeared to want to have resolutions worded as though they were to go on the statute books, while others were satisfied with the pronouncement of the convention upon a principle and naturally much discussion was required to reconcile these two extremes of opinion.

It was the general opinion of those taking part, and who had followed the course of the association since its inception, that this was the most important convention from the standpoint of subjects discussed that the organization had yet held. The delegates were bent on sending before the Governmental authorities some suggestion that would either solve the car shortage or penalize the railways. To this end a resolution favoring reciprocal demurrage was brought in and discussed at extreme length and finally referred back to committee.

The question of Governmental ownership and operation of mines was also an interesting question. In fact, both in convention and at the banquet which the civic authorities tendered, sentiments and convictions were expressed upon the question of Government ownership by men holding high positions in the association and in the Legislature, which only a few years ago would have been received as the effusions of a radical socialist. In these honest convictions public men can read the trend of opinion, and the man who would obtain or retain his touch with the public pulse cannot afford to pass them lightly by.

The results of the deliberations of the convention mean much work for their executive and the provincial Legislature, for passing of resolutions by the Grain Growers, although the organization numbers but 2000, means that the thinking men of the province have outlined the course which the Legislature should take if it is to carry out the wishes of the majority in the best interests of the population. In this connection the association is fortunate in the circumstance of having an alert and deliberate legislature before whom to lay its wishes, and also in having elected an executive fully seized of its responsibility.

The secretary's report showed that there are ninety sub-associations of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, of which twenty-seven are in arrears. The total number of members for 1906 was 1967, an increase of 533 over 1905.

The treasurer's report accounted for receipts including cash on hand at the beginning of the year of \$2026.79, of which \$980.25 was made up of membership fees and \$500 of a Government grant. The expenditures amounted to \$898.80 leaving a cash balance of \$1127.99.

The convention was opened by President Hopkins extending greetings to the representatives of the Manitoba and Alberta associations. Messrs Miller Boissevain, Doran (Brandon) and Knowles (Emerson), responded felicitously as representatives from Manitoba, while President Fletcher of the Alberta Association came in later and was similarly received. Mayor J. W. Smith of Regina then extended to the gathering a welcome from the civic authorities.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In submitting his annual address President Hopkins explained that he had not prepared remarks specially adapted to encourage immigration. Since last convention he said more vital events had transpired in connection with the association than had ever before been thrust forward. The farmers

had industriously labored to produce large crops, but had not forecasted the difficulties that came to be met in marketing. The season of 1906 opened auspiciously and a bounteous crop had been reaped. Grain had been forwarded to the local markets two weeks earlier than usual and then the first real obstruction in an otherwise successful harvest year was met in the announcement that all car orders could not be filled on account of the necessity of providing cars to bring in coal for winter. This, however, had been a mere evasion, for when coal was demanded even that commodity was not available. The result has been that last fall the West faced a most complete failure of the railroads to provide transportation.

Some members, he said, were of the opinion that a reciprocal demurrage arrangement would alleviate the difficulty, but in his opinion this would not avail. To his mind the best solution lay in the erection by Government of internal terminal elevators, the cost of which would be defrayed out of storage charges on the wheat. The details of this scheme were outlined, showing how it would preserve the identity of the grain, facilitate movement and enable farmers to finance on their crop.

After a discussion of this subject the president expressed his regret that the association had been forced to give so much of their energy to the solution of marketing problems to the exclusion of any educational campaign, and hoped that in the near future they would be able to take up this phase of grain growing. A brief review of the past year's work of the executive was given, the chief result of which was the appointment of the Royal Grain Commission by the Dominion Government, which would help to a solution of their many difficulties.

In conclusion, Mr. Hopkins emphasized the importance of the work of the association, by announcing that they were concerned in the economical handling of a crop which in 1906 amounted to thirty-seven million bushels of wheat, which had been grown on only 5 per cent. of the arable land of the province. This was an average of 24.4 bushels to the acre and an increase over 1905 of eleven million bushels.

DISCUSSION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The convention then took up the discussion of resolutions as brought down by the resolution committee. Mr. F. M. Gates Fillmore, speaking re the resolution on Government control of the coal and oil resources, emphasized the hardships incurred this year, and from this opined that such conditions might be ameliorated by keeping supplies out of the hand of monopolistic corporations. Mr. Sanderson, Indian Head, in supporting, quoted the precedent of President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress to obtain control of such resources in the States. A delegate believed that the resolution did not go far enough and suggested that the Government also be asked to operate these coal mines. Mr. Gates admitted the prevalence of public sentiment in favor of public operation of utilities, but as this convention had always adhered to conservative recommendations the committee did not think that so radical a suggestion would be favorably received by governments.

Mr. Miller of Boissevain endorsed the resolution as it would supply present demands, but contended that the cost of coal is too high at the mines and freight rates are also too high. The Manitoba association intend interviewing the C. P. R. and asking them to reduce the rates on coal to the basis of that on wheat. A lengthy discussion followed, in which Mr. A. E. Partridge recommended that the provincial Government be asked to acquire and operate mines for the purpose of supplying the people with coal at a reasonable cost and of regulating prices.

The resolution asking the provincial Government to establish coal sheds and to fill them and sell the coal at cost in cases of emergency, and to ask the miners to fill orders for car lots for farmers, was carried unanimously after considerable discussion.

In support of the resolution asking for improved shipping facilities at small points, Mr. Sanderson cited the precedent of the Minnesota grain laws.

In moving the original resolution relating to demurrage, Mr. Simpson cited figures to show what might be done with the recent surplus declared by the C. P. R. Mr. Baker, Broadview, said that the C. P. R. made an effort to get two hundred miles a day out of their engines, and that it often took 30 hours to get over a division. Mr. Simmons pointed out that the railway companies were just as anxious to secure a high rating of mileage as are any other corporations or persons, and that the faster a car moves the more revenue they get from it. Several speakers took the stand that the railways had promised cars five years ago, but the shortage was more acute this season than ever before, and that service, rather than dividend, should be demanded of a common carrier. The policy of supplying only cars enough to move a crop in a year was strongly

condemned. Other delegates, while admitting the justice of the demurrage, thought that the resolution made too radical a demand, and pointed out that if the plan of demurrage were enforced the railway companies could easily retaliate by fitting up siding where there was not accommodation for loading and so be collectors of demurrage rather than payers of it. In the discussion it is safe to say that the railway companies could not have had stronger champions than some of the delegates proved to be. The original resolution was eventually referred back to another committee.

BANQUET.

In the evening the City Council entertained the delegates and visitors to a splendid banquet, in the toast list of which some of the prominent grain growers gave expression to the best sentiments of the organization.

On Thursday morning the convention took up the question of having Government controlled lake terminals and internal terminal elevators erected in which to store wheat so as to release cars to bring wheat from initial points. The first proposition being generally endorsed by the convention, the second scheme was taken up and discussed well on into the afternoon. All the pros and cons were placed before the convention.

Speaking to the resolution dealing with the question, Mr. F. W. Green of Moose Jaw quoted from a report of a meeting of farmers in 1898 when the question of elevator overcharges was just as aggravated as at the present time. Later reports of resolutions each year were read from the agricultural press, showing that this question had been pressed from time to time for the past fourteen seasons. Mr. Green admitted that in such a convention it was only to be expected that there would be differences of opinion as some had thought longer and broader than others on the subject, but we should not lose sight of the real issue; namely, that the rolling stock on the railways is not sufficient and that the elevator system of Saskatchewan is altogether too expensive, unreliable and wholly unsatisfactory.

In supporting the proposition Mr. A. E. Partridge of Sintaluta said he had had exceptional opportunities of studying this question during the past few months, and had concluded that it was not a sound economical practice to place all the product of the farm on the market in two months, and that we must have storage to carry grain over and provide facilities for the farmer to finance. In opening he said that the tendency of private corporations to get control of terminal elevators rather than that they should continue in the control of the transportation companies was a sinister condition, and cited the instance of Fort William and Port Arthur, where he said private corporations had not given the satisfaction that the C. P. R. elevators had. A system of Government ownership of elevators at initial points was then outlined which proposed that the provincial Government should acquire the present elevator system and erect others. The advantages of this system with regard to weights and reliability were outlined as also was the feasibility of financing on wheat stored in these elevators. This system would also make it possible to have wheat so stored, graded when stored and consequently its identity preserved. It would also provide the way to a sample market and eliminate the discriminations in low grade wheats. Sixty per cent. of the wheat of the country was handled through the twelve hundred local elevators, and all the annoying and expensive circumstances in connection with these elevators were outlined. Farm granaries were useful, Mr. Partridge said, for temporary storage, but such would not be so economical as public elevators and could not be built so cheaply. The storage would also be the shortest and safest cut to controlled markets. In selling, the competition would be between the buyers rather than as is now the case, between sellers. The manner of financing the whole scheme was outlined, showing that in twenty years, with no higher a charge than we have at present, the whole system would be cleared of debt.

As opposed to the system of internal elevators Mr. Sanderson said that the scheme would not be feasible unless the Government owned the transportation facilities; that the railways would make an in-transit charge; and that they would not consent to use so much of their rolling stock on purely local freight going only one way. He also showed that where once placed in the internal terminal elevator a person could never tell when he would be able to get his wheat out.

Mr. Dayman of Abernethy contended that the resolutions upon demurrage and recommending internal terminals were contradictory, and did not see why we should commit ourselves to a scheme that would prevent a man selling his wheat when he wanted to. Terminal elevators he said meant not only for the financial institutions. The solution, in his mind, lay in the double tracking of the railway from Fort William to Moose Jaw. Mr. James Russell of Tregurva urged for the adoption

of a resolution in favor of internal storage and cited "Jim" Hill as an authority that it is a practical scheme. Mr. Levi Thompson of Wolsley said if he were "Jim" Hill or any other railway president he would advocate the scheme too, but he could not see the advantage to the farmer.

Mr. H. O. Partridge contended that the convention was not in duty bound to submit a detailed plan but thought it should endorse the principle of internal storage.

Mr. Snow of the warehouse branch called attention to the fact that there are already storage and elevator facilities to handle a much larger crop than is at present grown and capable of filling many more cars than could be had. More rolling stock would solve the problem. The system of internal storage proposed, he said, would curtail the liberty of every shipper, and for his part he would not give up his option of billing to whatever point he wished. What we need is Governmental authority to compel railways to provide rolling stock. Railways were always able to tell delegations of the large amount of rolling stock they were having built, but for years we have not seen the first indication of any materialization of these promises.

Finally, Mr. Green's original motion to endorse the principle of internal terminal storage facilities to be operated by a commission to be appointed by the Government, the Railway Commission and the grain growers of the different provinces, was carried.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

That this association reiterates its request to the Government of the province to establish an agricultural college at an early date.

That in the opinion of this association oil fields and coal lands not at present exploited should at least be controlled in the interests of the people, and that the provincial Government be requested to press this upon the Dominion Government, and that the provincial Government be asked to secure control of the coal mines and operate them in the interests of the province.

That the provincial Government be asked to build sheds for coal at central points in Saskatchewan to fill same with coal in summertime and sell it at cost in times of emergency; also that mine owners be asked to fill all car lot orders direct to consumers at wholesale rates, or that some similar action be taken to effect the same purpose.

That the executive of this association take action to bring pressure to bear on the C. P. R. officials to settle outstanding claims of loss caused by fire started by their locomotives, without further delay, and failing settlement within reasonable time to place the matter before the Railway Commission.

That this association reiterates its opinion that legislation should be enacted to compel railway companies to place agents at points where not less than 100,000 bushels of grain are grown within an area which would naturally be considered as tributary to any railway siding, and that the bulk of such grain would be shipped from such siding if shipping facilities were provided. The Warehouse Commissioner may order the railway company to place a temporary agent at such point for the space of three months, beginning at the commencement of such season, and when the amount of grain grown in the area aforesaid exceeds 200,000 bushels, he may order the railway company to erect a station and appoint a permanent agent at such point.

That this association places on record its approval of the action of the Dominion Government in appointing a committee of the House of Commons at the instance of Mr. Herron to inquire into the alleged lumber combine.

That this association desires to reiterate its opinion as expressed last year that it would be in the interests of both producers and handlers of farm products if the "cental" were made the basis of weight instead of the bushel.

Resolved by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, that the time has arrived for the installation of a provincial telephone system owned and operated by the Government.

That this meeting places on record its opinion that existing freight rates on lumber and coal are excessive, and request the executive to take such measures and make such representation in the proper quarters as may effect a reduction in rates on these indispensable commodities.

That the building of a railway to Hudson's Bay be pressed on the provincial and federal Governments.

That as certain grain dealers thought to have the law changed respecting the distribution of cars, this meeting strongly opposes any such alteration in the Grain Act.

That in the opinion of this convention of the grain growers of Saskatchewan the problem of marketing the wheat crop of Western Canada can be best solved by Government control of all terminal elevators and the establishment of a system of internal terminal elevators, the whole to be operated by a

Commission appointed by the Government, the Railway Commission and the grain growers of the province, the whole cost to be borne by the grain trade.

That no Senator or Member of either federal or provincial Government, or any member of the executive board of any company engaged in the grain trade shall be eligible as a director or have a seat on the executive of this association.

That the provincial Government be asked to build bridges sufficiently strong to carry tractions of at least 15 ton weight, and that if the planks be needed to support these structures they be placed on the bridges rather than ask threshers to carry timbers and strengthen them.

That the executive be asked to look into the Railway Act and suggest amendments that will give adequate protection against loss to stock by accident.

That the association urgently require the establishment of an experimental farm at some point in the northern part of the province. That an earnest effort be made to procure legislation from the Dominion Government providing for a reasonable system of reciprocal demurrage, and that the executive take the necessary steps to have the matter put in proper legislative form.

That the convention request the provincial Government to introduce legislation to levy a tax of one cent per acre on all assessable lands not used exclusively for ranching or pasture purposes, to be used to cover losses from hail storms.

That it is necessary, to better enable farmers to load their grain at a loading platform, to urge upon the Warehouse Commissioner the advisability of having additional platforms put in at any point that may be recommended by the executive of the association, after investigation has proved that more accommodation is necessary.

OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted in the following being returned:—Pres., E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, unanimously (cheers); vice-president, Levi Thompson, Wolsley; directors, Soo Line, R. J. Kitson, Weyburn; Estevan branch, Wm. Noble, Oxbow; Arcola Line, F. M. Gates, Fillmore; Kirkella Line, P. Dayman, Abernethy; Prince Albert Line, A. Knox, Colliston, and W. R. Caswell, Saskatoon; Main Line F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, H. O. Partridge, Sintaluta, and Walter Simpson, Regina.

Auditors, Geo. Fitzgerald, Grenfell; Alex. Wadell, Saskatoon.

A motion to the effect that the executive and such other persons as they chose to ask be the resolution committee for next year.

Saskatoon was decided upon as the next place of meeting, after receiving invitations from Prince Albert and Weyburn.

What it is Said to Cost to Get a Teacher's Certificate.

Mr. McIntyre, Principal of the Winnipeg Normal School is thus quoted: "When a young girl who is compelled to make her own living passes through the public school she may determine to take a position in a store or a counting house," he said, "or may attend high school in order to fit herself for teaching. If she enters a store she will get, say \$35, \$45 or \$55 a month for the first three years, with prospect of increase. If she takes to stenography she will expend, say \$100 to prepare herself for the work and will then be in a position to earn from \$50 to \$75 a month. Should she look towards the lowest certificate in teaching she must attend high school for two years and then take normal training before she can earn anything. The cost of tuition and board at high school will be about \$600, and the loss in wages for the two years of her life will be \$900, while the normal school expenses and loss in salary all told will approach \$350, or a total of \$1,850. Now this would be nothing if the returns were adequate; but the return is only \$480 to \$550 a year—not any more than the young girl in the store, and not so much as the stenographer. Should there be a desire to proceed to a higher certificate the cost will be another \$1,200, made up as follows:—High school attendance for a year \$300, loss of salary for the year \$540, and normal school with \$360. This would not be so bad if there were an adequate recompense for services later on; but there is no such recompense, for the salary of second-class teachers is practically just the same as that of third-class teachers, varying from \$500 to \$575. In the city the figures are higher, and several rural schools do better, even for third-class teachers. But in the main, where a barbaric custom has perpetuated the insertion of the advertisements which say, 'State salary expected,' the figures quoted are fairly accurate.

"I am not complaining that the salaries of beginners are not high enough. They are often too high. Some teachers are worth \$500 a year less than nothing. The pity is that we should be forced to supply them. But the complaint is that higher qualification and length of service are ignored.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

"The only remedy possible is, (1). That the municipal and legislative grants shall be graded, so

that service and experience shall be recognized; (2). That the local school board shall give way to the municipal school board. Unless Manitoba makes this change, her schools will grow from worse to worse, because the profession will continue to die at the top. The condition of things is not only serious, but deplorable. One young man in our present class, who was getting \$700 as a clerk, finds that he is \$400 out of pocket through attending normal school, and that he will not likely earn so much, while acting as principal of a graded school, as he did as a simple clerk. One of our expert teachers receives \$700; her sister, a novice, receives \$600. One of the best teachers in the province, with years of experience, receives \$700; her sister, with a short experience as stenographer, receives \$900. Cases might be multiplied indefinitely. Our men are reduced in numbers to such a degree that the schools are practically femininized.

"It is said that the rural community cannot pay any more than they now give. In a large meeting of farmers the other day I found that many of them owned a half section of land, and that the farm, the buildings and the stock averaged \$10,000. On this the tax was about \$30 or \$40, so they said. In this city the tax on property of same value is \$188, and I have never heard a citizen here complain of his school tax; for the city pays fairly liberal salaries, and under the conditions the schools are very good. One thing that makes people think little of the schools and their children is to pay little. Every man loves that which cost him something. I sometimes wish that some of our people thought as much of their children as of their material possessions. The last person in the world to rob is the one who is ministering to the needs of childhood.

"Of course all teachers do not work for salary alone, but it is the meanest thing in the whole world for people to impose on preachers and teachers because they follow their calling from a sense of duty."

MARKETS

The wheat market remains dull and quiet. Prices are 1 Hard 76c, 1 Nor. 74½c., 2 Nor. 72½c., 3 Nor. 70½c., spot or February delivery. Futures, February 74½c., May 77½c., July 77½c.

OTHER GRAINS.

No. 4.....	66c.
Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	71
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	70½
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	67½
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	65½
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	68½
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	65½
Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	63½
Rejected for seed 1 Northern.....	69½
Rejected for seed 2 Northern.....	67½
Oats.....	35½
Barley.....	43
Flax.....	1 18½

MILLFEED, per ton—

Bran.....	17 50
Shorts.....	18 50
Oat Chop.....	26 00
Barley Chop.....	21 00
Mixed barley and oats.....	24 00
Rolled oats, 90 lb sacks.....	1 80
Rolled oats, 40-lb sacks.....	1 85
Rolled oats, 10 lb sacks.....	1 95

HAY—

Baled in car lots, per ton.....	12 00
Loose, per ton.....	9 00 @ 10 00

POTATOES, per bus..... 80

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).

CREAMERY BUTTER—

In pound prints.....	32
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DAIRY BUTTER—

In pound prints, No. 1.....	23
No. 2.....	20
In rolls, No. 1.....	19
No. 2.....	17

EGGS—

Fresh gathered.....	35
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POULTRY—

Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	15
Ducks " " ".....	16
Turkeys " " ".....	18
Geese " " ".....	14

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Steers, per lb., choice 4 @ 4½c.; choice heifers, per lb., 3½ @ 4c.; cows 2½ @ 4c.; fat bulls 2 @ 2½c.
 Sheep—Per lb. 5 @ 6c.; lambs, per lb., 6 @ 6½c.
 Hogs—Best bacon, 7½c., lower grades, 6½c.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

From a house in Park Lane thieves removed several costly pictures including some by Gainsborough and Reynolds, valued at \$80,000.

Mr. W. A. Fraser has written a purely Canadian story called "The Lone Furrow," which will be published shortly. It is said to be one of his best.

Carducci, the Italian poet, is dead of pneumonia. His death is mourned by the nation as a whole, for he was esteemed one of their greatest in literature. Only last year he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

Preparations are being made to celebrate fittingly the one-hundredth anniversary of Longfellow's birth, which occurs on February 27th. The memorial will be held at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis has discovered the tomb and mummy of Queen Meie at Thebes. The sepulchre is lined with leaf gold, the coffin covered with it, and the mummy wrapped in sheets of gold from head to foot. Upon the head was the imperial crown of the queens of Ancient Egypt.

While rummaging in some drawers, William McIntosh, of St. John, N. B., came across an old excise bill in a frame. This had been filled in and signed by no less a personage than Scotland's immortal bard, Robert Burns. There is writing on both sides of the paper, which is between two sheets of glass. The relic, which is in a good state of preservation, came originally from the excise office in Edinburgh. The bill is dated Dumfries, 1794, and the signature is the bold, half text hand which has been rendered so familiar by means of facsimiles. The bill is also signed by John Mitchell, and A. Findlater, presumably excise officers.

The Mendelssohn choir of Toronto, under the leadership of Dr. A. S. Vogt, has been not only enhancing its high reputation in its native city, but winning golden opinions in eastern American cities. Nothing like the freshness and artistic power of that chorus of two hundred and twenty voices has ever been heard in Buffalo or New York, and the sincere applause given to the Canadians well repaid the time and effort given to this most successful of this great choir's attainments. The Pittsburg orchestra of sixty-six musicians accompanied the singers at all the concerts.

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE.

The women suffragists of England are again in a ferment. This time they have descended upon the House of Commons and the police force has had to come to the rescue of the defenceless members, and carry the protesting ladies off the scene, depositing some of them on the pavement and some of the more obstreperous in jail.

After all, there is no real reason why a woman should not have a vote if she wants one. She could not possibly use it less worthily or more ignorantly than do a very great number of the men. The woman of average intelligence does not like to think of herself as classed with children and idiots, and that is the classification as far as the suffrage is concerned. It is a blow to feminine self-respect to be so unjustly disposed of. But these British women, in pursuing their unwomanly course, are only impressing more indelibly on the male mind the appropriateness of that classification, and the conviction that if all women are like these, the right to vote is the last thing they should have.

FOODS PREPARED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A contributor has called attention to some comparative experiments with cereals as ordinarily ground and with the prepared forms done up in packages. He found that the increase in price of the latter far exceeded the increase in value of the product, and that in reality the consumer paid most of the extra money for the wrappings and the advertising. Professor Harcourt of Ontario agrees with our contributor, and in addressing the Women's Council informed his hearers that the food prepared from grain by the ordinary method of grinding is less costly and better than the specially prepared article. He says that the plain cereals have come into discredit because they have been improperly and insufficiently cooked. Another authority, writing to an agricultural paper the result of some careful investigation of food-stuffs and food-values, says that three cents worth of steel cut oats equals patent cereals worth five times that money.

Some other discoveries made by this same man are of interest to all house keepers and to whoever pays the bills. In the results tabulated below it may seem to some of our readers that the prices of home-cooked articles are too low. Where these are lower than we are accustomed to paying in Western Canada it will be found in nearly every case that the cost of the articles as obtained in the store is lower also than we should pay buying in the same way.

COMPARATIVE SAVING IN HOME COOKED FOOD.

50 cents' worth of flour will bake bread equal to twenty-five loaves at	\$1.25
14 cents worth of pork and beans will equal the canned product costing . . . . .	.40
50 cents' worth of fruit jellied in season equals manufactured jelly worth	1.35
45 cents' worth of materials and ice will freeze four quarts of ice cream	1.00
5 cent soup "knuckle," with left over scraps, equals in canned soups . . . . .	.20
25 cents spent in making mixed pickles in the fall equals bottled goods costing . . . . .	.60
14 cents a pound ham, when sold sliced in shops, costs, per pound . . . . .	.28
50 cents worth of home made pastry equals bakery goods of same quality to the value of	1.20
3 cents in the fall will can a quart of tomatoes which are worth in store . . . . .	.12

The total cost of these articles when prepared at home is \$2.56, and when bought ready prepared is \$6.40. That is, the cost in the first case is just two-fifths of that in the latter.

If this man's calculations are correct two things are obvious:

(1) That it would pay every land-holder to keep cows, to have a small icehouse, and to have a garden in which both fruit and vegetables could be grown, even if it meant half a day's work occasionally to do the rough part for his wife.

(2) That two people can live more cheaply, as far as food is concerned, than one, if that one be a bachelor whose chief nourishment comes in cans from the store.

A NEWSPAPER WAR.

The perusal of some of the products of the press on this continent would lead to the belief that the nations of the earth are spoiled children, bound to have their own way, and in a chronic condition of having their little feelings hurt and going to war to salve the wounds their sensitive natures have received. The nations are not entirely free from childish traits, but it is a strange thing that after some strain in the intercourse

between two countries, the respective governments first learn that war is threatened through their daily newspapers. In some cases their knowledge of the friction is due to the same source.

A few of the yellowest of American papers have lately been busy building up a whole war out of the slender materials supplied by a correspondent's imagination. This sanguinary struggle is to take place between Japan and the United States, and the details have so far been settled that the republic might as well hand over the Philippines at once and be done with it.

The very meager foundation on which this conflict has been constructed is the expulsion of Japanese children from the public schools attended by white children in San Francisco. The separate "Oriental" school is in the burned district and not accessible at present. The movement is believed to have had its origin with the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, and has its sympathizers all through the state.

The Japanese Government naturally felt aggrieved that such treatment should be meted out to her people by a nation under treaty obligations and the further obligation of a half century of friendship. But there seems to have been no thought of war among the statesmen of the Mikado's empire. The sting was taken from the hurt by the President's message, emphatically asserting that the movement was confined only to California and was not sanctioned or approved by the Federal Government. The explanation was willingly accepted by Japan, though a country where the part is greater than the whole must be a matter of curiosity to them and quite beyond comprehension. So that, up to the present, the building of Japanese warships, the equipment of navies and the arming of men is a purely mental task left to a few misguided men who want to fill a column.

ARGUMENTS AND ARGUING.

There is a heap of unadulterated enjoyment to be gained in this weary world by just sitting back and listening to people argue. It is like watching a puppy chase his tail, being present at a cat fight, and visiting the parrot-house all at one and the same time. The warmth of the argument and the pleasure of the listener increase in proportion; but the heat of the debate varies in inverse ratio to the knowledge of the debaters. That is why the funniest thing in the world is to hear the average woman talk politics.

For the next two weeks in Manitoba there will be an immense amount of arguing in the air with surprisingly diminutive results in the way of conviction. For you can rarely argue into a man's head anything he doesn't want there. And even if you forego the charms of argument and confine yourself to cold reasoning, you can never reason out of a man's mind what reason did not first put into it. Men's lungs and throats may be benefitted by political campaign arguments, but that is about the extent of the benefit conferred. Usually A and B endeavor to convince one another by presenting their various arguments at one and the same time. This process is detrimental to reasoning, but appears to have no disastrous effect upon argument. If A does happen to remain silent while B puts forward his views, it is not to be imagined for a moment that he is listening. Indeed, he isn't. He is merely awaiting an opportunity to break in with a statement of his beliefs, or is racking his brain for some obstructing question or statement that will run his opponent's mental train off the track. And at the moment when B is congratulating himself that he has reduced A to silence, "What did Sir John Thompson say at the trial of Louis Riel?" or some other equally relevant question, is the missile that strikes him in the mental solar plexus, and he goes down and out. This is A's opportunity; he grasps it without delay and clings tightly thereto while breath remains, even though "he draw-th out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

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THE QUIET HOUR

A LOVER OF MEN.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him.

We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren.—1 St. John, 2: 10; 3: 14.

'Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)

Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,

And saw, within the moonlight of his room,

Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,

An angel writing in a book of gold:

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,

And to the presence in the room he said,

'What writest thou?'—the vision raised its head,

And, with a look made all of sweet accord,

Answered, 'The names of those who love the LORD.'

'And is mine there?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so.'

Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,

But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee then,

Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night

It came again, with a great wakening light,

And showed the names whom love of God had blessed—

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.'

Like St. John, we measure a man's love for God by the outward visible

proofs he gives us of his love for his fellows. Long ago a religious devotee

might shut himself up in a cell or spend long years on a pillar, devoting his life

to the saving of his own soul, and be looked up to and revered as a saint.

But times have changed and public opinion is inclined to agree with the inspired statement: "If a man say, I

love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother

whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" Of course, there is the possible danger of forgetting God altogether in the rush of philanthropic activity, but when works of mercy and kindness are plainly seen to flow naturally and spontaneously from a warm heart, we are ready to echo the angel's verdict, and write down one who loves his fellow man as a lover of God also. I want to tell you to-day something about one of these men-lovers—a man well known to the philanthropic world. I have just been reading a very interesting article, entitled, "What Jacob A. Riis and a Thousand Boys Are Up To," and I should like to tell you something about it. The writer, Paul U. Kellogg, is describing the opening of the new Roosevelt Gymnasium on Henry St., New York. He begins with a graphic picture of the street—not a very attractive one. It is muddy and sloppy in a drizzling rain, and adorned with "scattered ash cans, uptown pavements, peedings, papers, and other litter." But inside things looked far more cheerful, for workmen were sawing and hammering with hearty good will, and any unwary visitor was liable to get more paint than he cared for on his clothes (this was before the building was ready for use). But if you love your fellow men, you will care little for such trifles, for—"Didn't your soul know this place for a new stronghold of faith and purpose, and didn't every shred of optimism in you quiver and tug at sight of the indomitable genius of it all—the paintiest, daubiest, optimistiest individual on the premises." This of course, was Jacob Riis, who had done wonders in the way of making life brighter for "The Other Half." And now I shall quote at length from Mr. Kellogg's article, so that you who live in the country may not only know something about this modern "Abou Ben Adhem," but may perhaps begin to plan a way to follow his example next summer by linking the country to the city with a flower-mission of your own. I have found by experience, that it is almost impossible to carry a bunch of flowers along these

tenement-house streets, there are so many pleading faces to pass, and only a stony-hearted individual could comfortably refuse the eager cry: "Won't you give me a flower? Please do! Just one flower!" That sounds very moderate doesn't it? But the moment you stop to give one, there is a crowd of excited children trying to get near enough to get "Just one!" and it is very hard to refuse them.

HOPE.

Readers of "The Making of an American" will remember how this Henry Street Settlement had its start—how Mr. Riis bought his home back of a ridge of wooded hills on Staten Island; how the children brought in armfuls of daisies from the field and begged their father to take them to the "poors" in the city; how he did as they told him, but never got more than half a block from the ferry with his burden; how the street children went wild over the posies and pleaded and fought to get near him and sat and cried when his arms were emptied; how the sight of it went to his heart and he wrote to the papers. His suggestion was that every man, woman and child coming into the city should gather an armful of wild flowers, and if they did not have the time to give them themselves, they should send them to his reporter's office in Mulberry Street to be given out by the summer doctors employed by the Health Department to canvass the tenements. What followed he tells in this way:

"If I could have foreseen the result I hardly think that last paragraph would have been printed. I meant to give people a chance to discover for themselves how much pleasure they could get out of such a little thing as taking an armful of flowers to town, but they voted unanimously, so it seemed, to let me have it all. Flowers came pouring in from every corner of the compass. They came in boxes, in barrels, in bunches, from field and garden, from town and country. Express wagons carrying flowers jammed Mulberry street and the police came out to marvel at the row. The office was fairly smothered in fragrance. A howling mob of children besieged it. The reporters forgot their rivalries and lent a hand with enthusiasm in giving out the flowers. The superintendent of police detailed five stout patrolmen to help carry the abundance to points of convenient distribution. Wherever we went, fretful babies

stopped crying and smiled as the messengers of love were laid against their wan cheeks. Slovenly women courtesied and made way.

"The good Lord bless you," I heard as I passed through a dark hall, "but you are a good man. No such has come this way before." Oh! the heartache of it and yet the joy! The Italians in the Barracks stopped quarrelling to help keep order. The worst street became suddenly good and neighborly.

"I saw that I had put my hand to a task that was too great for me, yet which I might not give over, once I had taken it up. Every day the slum showed me that more clearly. The hunger for the beautiful that gnawed at its heart was a constant revelation. Those little ones at home were wiser than I. At most I had made out its stomach. This was like cutting windows for souls that were being shrunk and dwarfed in their mean setting. Shut them up once the sunlight had poured in—never! I could only drive ahead, then, until a way opened. Somewhere beyond it was sure to do that."

And it did. Among the boxes from somewhere out in New Jersey came one with the letters I. H. N., and out of that box grew the co-operation of the King's Daughters in this venture. A committee was formed and an office was opened in a basement down in the Fourth Ward. A nurse was hired and at the end of the year, "when we would have shut up shop, we found ourselves with three hundred families on our hands, to leave whom would have been rank treachery." That was the beginning of the settlement. Two rooms were hired and later grew into the two houses and these in turn into the present settlement.

In their new dress, the two houses will be much more available for settlement purposes than has been possible hitherto. In the cellar there will be a big carpenter shop where the boys' club will work at plane and lathe; and a billiard room. Above stairs there will be a kitchen for the domestic science work, a mothers' room, a sales room where the people of the neighborhood buy the rumagings of better-to-do households, a play room and two kindergartens, and sleeping rooms on the top floor for those who are kept at the settlement on stormy nights. For, unlike nearly every other settlement in New York, this is not a residence house and the workers live in their own homes.



A VIEW OF THE SWAN RIVER.

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PURE SEED WHEAT

Red Fife, "Registered." A Certificate of Registration from the Dominion Government goes with every 100 lbs.

Red Fife, "Grown from Registered Seed."

The above lots represent the purest and best in the province, as reported on by the Government Inspector of Crops of the Can. S. G. Assoc.

Red Fife, "Grown from hand-selected seed," being general crop of the 4th year. The grower won the Macdonald-Robertson Prize for 2 years in succession.

If there's any virtue in Pure Red Fife, our stocks have it. Our fixed rule is never to take into our warehouses any lots containing Wild Oats, and if any of our shipments reach customers with this mixture, they may return the lot at our expense, and we will refund their money. Samples sent on request—Prices in Catalog. Half freight rates to growers.

The **STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.** Limited
WINNIPEG
(Write for Western Catalog)

Get ALL the **STRENGTH** and **FRAGRANCE**
of the **Coffee**—without **PAYING**
for "**CHAFF**" as Coffee.

Buy a tin of

Gold Standard **JAVA & MOCHA**
"THE-CHAFFLESS-COFFEE"

That Deliciously Flavored **PURE** Coffee

1 pound Tins 40c. 2 pound Tins 75c.

Your Grocer has it, or can get it. Ask him.

Wanted \$75 to \$150 per Month

Hundreds of men wanted to fill positions as Firemen and Brakemen. We teach and qualify you by mail—and assist in securing positions. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars.

Dominion Railway Correspondence School
Dept. C WINNIPEG

CHOICE FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

We deal only in the finest and best wheat lands in the country. If you intend to purchase land in Saskatchewan this spring, now is the time to get particulars.

Write us for full information.

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120 acres good Fruit Land close to Kootenay Lake. Easy to clear, plenty of water, good wagon road, post office, school, in a well settled and thriving section. Will take \$17.50 per acre. Five hundred dollars cash handles it. This is a bargain.

MORRISON & TOLLINGTON
Fruit Lands & Real Estate
Box 443 Nelson, B. C.

It is in the large room on the first floor that the neighborly spirit of the household finds its most appropriate expression in a bronze plate bearing this inscription:

THIS HOUSE WAS FREED FROM DEBT AND SET APART FOR THE SERVICE OF ALL GOD'S CHILDREN IN LOVING MEMORY OF ELIZABETH RIIS.

It is in the gymnasium at the rear that the influence of another dominant personality in Mr. Riis's life asserts itself. There on the wall of the Roose-

velt Gymnasium will be the President's motto, "or the thing I call his motto," says Mr. Riis, "for it really is that." It is:

"BETTER FAITHFUL THAN FAMOUS,"
and beneath,
"BUILT BY THE FRIENDS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, AND GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN OF THE EAST SIDE."

PAUL U. KELLOGG.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

ONE WARM PRAIRIE HOME.

Dear Dame Durden:—I see in the *Advocate* for Jan. 16th that someone writing under the name "Derbyshire" would like my address, so I am writing once again to give you my full name and address. First of all I must explain that we had two *Advocates* coming to the same family, so my husband dropped his subscription at the end of the year, so I presume I am barred out for the present as a member of Ingle Nook. We still get the paper but not in his name.

First of all I must thank you for your information about the geraniums. I was a bit amused when you wanted to know if our house were well or poorly heated. I will just tell you how it is heated and what kind of a house it is. It is a log house 18 x 22 with prairie shingles, and the only stove of any kind we have is a \$17 cook stove, but you would hardly believe how warm and comfortable we have been, even with the thermometer 50 degrees below as it has been a lot lately.

We came out about the same time as "Derbyshire" did, so perhaps we shall find that we even came on the same boat. Who knows? She speaks about knowing Manchester well. Do you know that I have often got oranges there at one cent each, instead of five cents as they are here? Also Canadian apples far cheaper than I can get them here, three cents and four cents a pound? That is one thing we miss out here—plenty of fruit at a reasonable price; still, I should not care to go back.

I will just give you a recipe for making beefsteak pudding and then close.

Ingredients:— $\frac{1}{2}$ pound steak, 1 teaspoonful flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful pepper.

Ingredients for pastry:—One pound of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 6 ounces of suet, 1 teaspoonful of salt.

Put dry ingredients into a bowl, shred and mince the suet as finely as possible, turn over it the dry ingredients, and crush with a rolling pin as finely as possible; return to bowl and add sufficient cold water to make a stiff dough. Prepare the meat by dividing it into pieces about two inches long, and one and a half wide. Mix on a plate the flour, salt and pepper; dip each piece of meat in and roll up, putting a small piece of fat into each roll. Grease a pudding basin, line it with pastry, put in the meat and a little water, wet the edges of the pastry and put on the cover, press the edges together, cover with a piece of greased paper, and steam for one and a half hours.

NELLIE.
(We decline absolutely to lose you from the Ingle Nook that way. As long as the paper is in your household we have a claim on you. It would be interesting indeed if you and "Derbyshire" discovered a previous acquaintance. You will be sure to let us know if that be the case. I have forwarded your address to her. D. D.)

NOW AND THEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—Surely these days are a trial of fortitude for us who are peopling this great Northwest. From the length and breadth of the land are heard lamentations from the merchant in the towns and cities, few

customers, few sales, little doing in their line! From agents of farm implements and machinery, and agents of musical instruments—no payments coming in! Farmers are everywhere complaining for want of rolling stock along the railways. But most of all and just now of the greatest importance is the cry for fuel. In city and country, in houses of the finest architecture and in the prairie shack, there is the same want in greater or lesser degree.

Those of us who are "old-timers" and have been through more or less of privation in the by-gone days should be better able to cope with and overcome the difficulties, if we began in time to retrench—to shut up spare rooms and thus to save our store of wood and coal. We have nothing to regret on that score. Still our minds and thoughts will go out towards the new settlers and we hope for relief in their cases. If we had known sooner we could have published some of our ways of managing to make and keep a poorly-built and half-finished dwelling more comfortable; how we religiously saved every newspaper and pasted them on walls, each layer helping to bar out cruel Jack Frost; how we used every scrap of worn out garments, making the best pieces into bed comforters, and what was left into floor rugs; how we made warm house slippers for the children out of pieces of thick worn-out trousers, made mittens and hoods and caps out of nicely tanned cat skins; even a fur coat for the man of the house, out of dog skins which he himself procured and tanned. All these things we have done and many more.

We have been short of fuel too, not because there was a strike at the coal mines, nor because the railroads did not provide enough cars and men to handle coal, but because our men folk were storm-stayed and could not get home with the wood they were after, and because the small team of shaggy naps were played out and could not draw it through the unbroken trail. We know how it was then to pull down carry in and saw up the poles from our stables; to thaw out everything edible in the house, and feel thankful that we could get one bite of food for our children that was unfrozen—the milk from our one good cow. To look back on that time seems now like some dread nightmare; but we lived through it and now feel that we are the better for those bitter experiences. We possess more of the milk of human kindness. Take courage, dear new Northwest neighbors, and fight this battle nobly! Less than two months at most, and our glorious sun will melt the snow and warm up every corner! It is not at all probable that we shall ever experience another such winter as this has been.

Before I finish I must tell another thing for the benefit of the settler, old or new. Perhaps you will laugh, perhaps you will scoff, or it may be you will just feel superior to this old-fashioned bit. Well, to be brief, "save your feathers" and this is why:—Long before I came out here I had used hard mattresses, and thought the old feather bed was something to fear. I presume you are all familiar with the many objections so I need not repeat them. In our winter climate there are few country houses which are so warm that the cold

Advocate advertisements for prompt results.

does not creep in and around one at nights. I believe in fresh air, night and day; windows in bed-rooms admitting air always. After I slept here one winter I found myself almost crippled at times with rheumatism, especially in my hips and thighs; and not alone myself, but my little girls were the same way. My friends from the East sent me the first feather bed used out in this country by me. I made more just as fast as I could raise enough birds. If one cures them rightly and saves all they can from birds wild and tame, going into the poultry business for profit and comfort, it does not take long to make a good feather bed. Since we have used these the rheumatism has disappeared, and not because of the use of patent medicines either. We take off the feather beds at time of spring cleaning and store them in a safe place till winter sets in. If kept clean and well aired I see no more danger of disease germs from them than from any other mattress or from the feather pillow which every household uses continually. However do not make the mistake of using them in summer. That would spoil the whole thing.

RESIDENT.

CANNED POSSIBILITIES FOR THE MALE COOK.

In town, with a butcher shop at the corner and a market two blocks away, there is a healthy contempt for "canned goods" in the mind of the average human. But when a lone, lorn man (I was going to say "bachelor", but that seems unsuitable after reading the letter written by "Pie-face", in which he says that married men left to their own resources are much more helpless than bachelors when it comes to cooking) is far from markets and only occasionally near a store, he must lay in supplies in the much despised cans. With their contents a very great variety of dishes are simply and easily prepared, even if all the wondrous results are not accomplished that are pictured in some domestic magazines as the work of the new housekeeper when company comes to dinner and the larder is empty except for a tin of canned chicken and a slice of cheese.

Comparatively few of these male housekeepers will have milk and eggs on hand, so that recipes containing these ingredients are not practicable in many cases, and this space will be devoted to dishes whose ingredients almost every homesteader has on hand. Remember that the contents of any can should be removed to an earthenware or granite dish as soon as opened. Never eat anything which has stood in an open can.

CANNED TOMATOES—Take, for instance, the possibilities of a single can of tomatoes. Open and empty the can. Pick out two or three tablespoons of the most solid of the contents. To this add a piece of butter about the size of a hickory nut, a pinch each of salt and sugar and a dash of pepper. Make it piping hot and eat it with bread and butter for supper. (Tomato will keep several days in winter if not kept in too warm a place). Turn the rest of the tomato into a colander to let the greater part of the juice run off into another vessel. Don't press it or force it through in any way. When fairly well drained use what is in the colander in this way:—Grease a small granite dish with butter or lard and cover the bottom of the dish with fine bread or cracker crumbs, then put a layer of tomato, over which is sprinkled a little salt, pepper and bits of butter. Add another layer of crumbs and another of tomato, until all the tomato is used up. Put on a final covering of crumbs, cover the dish and set in a hot oven. Let cook for fifteen minutes; then take the cover off and brown for ten minutes longer.

To make use of the juice which has strained off is easy if you have milk. Then with pepper, salt, sugar, and a cup of boiling milk added to it you have a fine bowl of tomato soup. If you have no milk, add a cup of water to a cup of boiled white beans and let them boil. Mash through a colander until all but the skins has gone through; add the tomato juice and season. (I'll take another day to tell all the things you can do with white beans when you are tired of potatoes.) Tomato juice ad-

ded to stewed and strained macaroni is good.

Canned Corn.—Make corn fritters by using three tablespoons of the driest corn in the can. Stir this into a batter made of three tablespoons of flour, one-half teaspoon of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and one egg if you have it. Use only water enough so that when the corn is added the mixture will be like, rather stiff pancake batter. Fry in very hot fat, dropping the batter in in spoonfuls.

The rest of the corn can be set away in a dish and used later by heating it with pepper, salt, and a little butter, adding just enough water to keep it from burning.

Canned peas can be treated in the same way as corn.

CANNED SALMON.—In buying salmon it pays to get the best. The cheaper brands are unsafe. It is safe to reject a can either end of which bulges out, as that argues air in the can.

In hot weather salmon is most palatable when cold, using with it salt, pepper and vinegar. In the winter, however, hot food appeals to the inner man most strongly. One way, and an easy one, of heating it is to drop the can, unopened, into a pot of boiling water, leaving it there from twenty minutes to half an hour. Then when the meal is ready, open the can and empty the contents upon a hot dish.

If any of the fish is left it can be made into scalloped salmon. Pick it into fine pieces with a fork and put salmon and bread crumbs in alternate layers, adding the necessary seasoning, a little butter and two tablespoons of hot water. Another way is to put the salmon into a buttered dish and cover with mashed potatoes which have been seasoned, and bake in a hot oven until browned. Salmon fritters can be made after the same recipe as that used in making corn fritters, and are very good.

TO KEEP BREAD WARM.

Dear Dame Durden:—In your paper dated Jan. 23rd there was a hint for keeping bread warm. As I am from the Old Country myself and only came here last year I, too, had great difficulty with my bread, especially during the very cold weather, when it would not rise at all during the night. A friend suggested boiling a pot of grain and setting the pan over this all night, covering closely. This I have found a great success, and no matter how cold the night, the bread never failed to rise. It is perhaps advisable to have as little moisture as possible in the grain.

Should the bread pan be likely to touch the grain, it is best not to put it on till the grain cools a little after taking it off the fire, as it would otherwise rise too speedily. I use a bread mixer which I find saves a great deal of work and worry.

A NOVICE.

(We are glad to have you with us. The plan sounds like a good one to me. Do you feed the grain to poultry afterwards?—D. D.)

THE HONEY RECIPE SUPPLIED.

Dear Dame Durden:—As I am the mother of seven children I would gladly accept the offer of the baby clothes which "Nameless" offered to give away, which will be surely appreciated. As this is the first time I have written to your interesting corner, I should like to give "Madeline" two honey recipes which I found very nice.

LEMON HONEY.

Take 6 well beaten eggs, 3 lemons, with grated rind, 1 pound white sugar, 2 ounces butter. Add juice of lemons, stir butter and sugar to a cream, then add all but the eggs, and simmer. When hot, turn in the eggs, stir quickly for five minutes and take from the fire, setting in a pan of cold water. Very nice for jelly cake and will keep for months.

FRENCH HONEY.

One pound lump sugar, 4 whole eggs, and 2 yolks extra, juice of 4 lemons, grated rind of 2 of them, 3 tablespoons butter. Stir all together until thoroughly incorporated, and

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Let every farmer take a share and increase our working capital. You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets. Support the Company that is fighting your battles by taking shares, giving them your own business and soliciting for them the business of non-members. Bill your grain to the order of the **GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.,** Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

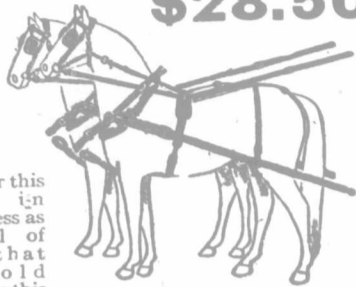
Can't each present shareholder secure two more shareholders in the next ten days, and treble our membership. What is coming in splendidly since the improvement in transportation conditions?

FOUNDED 186
the Presidents' all his motto, really is that."
UL THAN
IENDS OF SEVELT, TO THE EAST
KELLOGG
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heat over a slow fire. Put into jars, cover with paper, and keep with canned fruit. Use for tarts and layer cakes.

I hope these will be useful. I shall come again if I may.

OHIO.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook Chats very much. I have come to ask you a favor. Can you tell me what will remove freckles and moles from the face?

S. F. M. C.

(To get rid of your freckles try touching them with javelle water, taking care that the liquid does not touch eyes, lips, or the inside of the nose. Wash it off when dry with water in which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed, or to which two table-spoonsful vinegar have been added. Another lotion said to be a freckle remover consists of:—One dram ammonium chloride in four ounces of distilled water. Mop on the face and let dry.

As for the moles, it is safer to have them removed by a physician. If, however, they are just beginning to appear, a little acetic acid applied with a hair-pencil will sometimes remove them. Care must be taken, however, to prevent the application touching any part of the skin except the mole itself. Will you let us know what success you have with these or any other remedies?—D. D.)

BREAD MAKING AND THE THERMOMETER.

Dear Dame Durden:—This is my first letter to the Ingle Nook although not my first to the ADVOCATE. I enjoy reading the ADVOCATE very much. I should be pleased if you would let me know through your Ingle Nook what temperature water should be for setting bread, and also publish recipe and instructions for making cheese at home.

AN ALTA READER.

(I cannot find any directions for making bread which give the exact temperature of the water. Most of them call for it to be lukewarm, which after all is rather indefinite. The recipe for making home-made cheese was too long to insert again, and instead a copy has been forwarded to your address of the issue in which it last appeared. You should have it by this time.—D. D.)

PREPARING TO BE WARM NEXT WINTER.

Do you know of any reliable kind of stove which will heat a room in cold weather?—One that you can take in your hand like a pail and set it first in one room and then in another until all are aired; one that requires neither stove pipe nor other outlet for smoke? If there be any such stove made, and its fuel is not dangerous or hard to manage, I want to hear about it before another winter comes. I want your word for it, not the maker's.

B. S.

(On receipt of your letter I went off on a hunt for something in the way of a stove that would answer your description. To begin with, it was a beautiful day and I owe you gratitude for giving me such a good opportunity to be outside. I could not find anything like the picture you enclosed, and would be afraid to trust one of those gas-generating, gas-burning contrivances. I'd be expecting an explosion every minute. The best thing I saw in my search was a coal oil heater that they say gives off a great deal of heat and when burnt in a room will take the chill off in a very short time. It stands about two feet and a half high, looks like a miniature base-burner, and will hold a gallon of oil which will burn steadily for eighteen hours. Full directions go with the stove for using, lighting and cleaning it. It can easily be carried from one room to another. A stove of this kind can be obtained from the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, for four dollars and seventy-five cents. I do not know what the charges would be from Winnipeg to your station, but could find out for you if you decide to get one. I have never used a coal-

oil heater, but have found a coal-oil cooker very satisfactory and the heat given off from it made a good deal of difference in the temperature of a room.—D. D.)

HEALTH FOODS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice that you occasionally take a fling at fakes and frauds. I am especially pleased to note that you have been showing up the school book situation. There is good reason to believe that the frequent changing and multiplying of school books has been a result, to a considerable extent, of the desire to "make something" out of the business, rather than to provide better books for the schools. Indeed, some of the so-called modern books are decidedly inferior to some they have displaced. The production of new school books has been very profitable to the publishers, and perhaps also to the politicians or officials who have authorized the new publications.

But it was not school books that I was thinking about when I started to write this scribble. It was "health" or package foods that I had in my mind. No doubt these health foods are exceedingly healthy for the manufacturers, who manage to work off two or three cents' worth of wheat or oats for fifteen or twenty-five. Some time ago I went into a Winnipeg grocery to leave an order for household supplies. This order contained, among other things, a quarters' worth of rolled oats, for which I was given eight or ten pounds. (Have forgotten the exact amount.) While in the store I noticed a pile of much-advertised packages of rolled oats. I bought a package which cost a quarter, containing possibly three pounds, with the object of comparing it with the bulk goods. After testing both we all agreed that the home-manufactured goods of which we obtained about three times the quantity for a quarter were superior to the imported package oats. These package cereals may be all right enough from a health point of view, though there is, perhaps, considerable of a fad or fake about them, but the fact remains that the consumers of such goods receive mighty poor value for their money. Indeed, it is a question if they do not pay more for their elaborate lithographed packages and extensive advertising than they do for actual food.

ANTI-FAD.

A LIVELY MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Since coming to our homestead just five months ago, I have been taking much interest in the Ingle Nook Chats. "Autumn" has asked for a fruit cake recipe. I have one that I think very nice and not expensive.

Fruit Cake.—1 1/2 lbs butter, 3 cups lard, 5 cups brown sugar, 8 eggs, 2 cups sour milk, 2 teaspoons baking soda, 1 1/2 cups molasses or table syrup, 4 grated nutmeg, 1 lb. candied peel, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 quarts sifted flour, 6 cups raisins, 6 cups currants, 1 lb. walnuts or blanched almonds if so desired (they should be broken up). Water may be used instead of sour milk.

Rub the butter and lard into the flour; then add fruit, spice and nuts, mixing well together. Molasses, eggs, etc. may then be added.

This will make three or four nice sized cakes. Bake from three and a half to four hours in a moderate oven.

I am a Canadian, but have lived this last eight years in B. C. It has been very lonely here this last winter—so much snow and so very cold that one could not get out much. But we find that we all have better health here in the country.

If "Lancashire Lass" would like patterns of dresses for girls I should be pleased to send some of any I have.

I am afraid I am staying too long, but hoped to be of some help to some one.

A LIVELY CANADIAN.

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Wagon road. 10 minutes walk from stores, school and post office.

Improvements:—One two-room log house 16 x 26, in good condition, lined throughout with lumber and with double floor. Frame kitchen 12 x 15. Two log chicken houses 12 x 24. One log chicken house 12 x 16. One frame chicken house 12 x 24. Three scratching sheds 12 x 24. One incubator cellar. 300 yds. 4-ft. wire fence.

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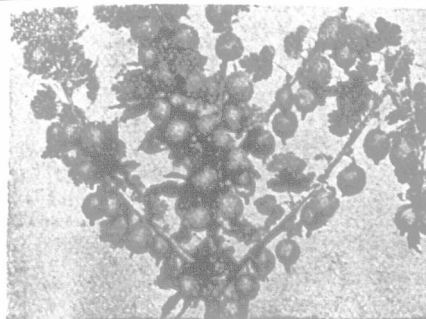
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Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:— I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared.

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Children's Corner

SNOWED UNDER.

Dear Boys and Girls: If you could only see the pile of letters written by you and waiting to be printed, you would not ask, as some of you do, that your letter should appear in the next issue. Our corner is getting so popular that some of the letters written in January will not appear till the beginning of March. It has to be that way if no letters are to be left out, and none will ever be left out with my consent, though they will have to wait their turn to appear. See?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

THE FIRST BREAK IN OUR RANKS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—You will all have noticed a letter in our Children's Corner in the Feb. 13th issue written by Margaret Garrett, in which she speaks of her long illness. You will be sorry to learn that three days after writing that letter she died. The sympathy of every member will, I am sure, go out to her parents and sisters who will so sadly miss her. This is the first time, I think, that we have lost a member in this way.

COUSIN DOROTHY

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE W. P. B.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a year and a half, and I like to read the letters in the Corner. I thought I would write a letter to see if it would escape the waste paper basket. My father has two horses, two cows and a number of hens and one pig. I have one brother and two sisters. I am the eldest of the family. We live on the banks of the Cheval River and in summer can play in the water.

(Age 7 years.) BAYARD MCKENNITT.

ACROSS THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have six horses, three cows, one dog and one cat. I go to school and I am in the second book. We have a homestead 75 miles from Swift Current. I have five sisters and three brothers. We have to cross the Saskatchewan River to go to our homestead.

(Age 8 years.) OLIVE BENSON.

WISHING FOR A SISTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My mamma takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we like it very much. We are having a cold winter. Mr. J. told my papa that last Monday was the coldest day this winter so far. It was 50 below zero. We have thirty-three head of cattle, four horses and one colt. Their names are Frank, Sam, Kate, Bird and Nell. We have two dogs named Sport and Madge and two cats named Pussy and Niggie. I have two brothers but no sister. The only sister I had died when she was small. I often wish I had a sister to play with.

(Age 8 years.) VIOLA LIEBING.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Cousin Dorothy:—Another Christmas time is past and we shall now be looking forward to springtime. My winter amusements are catching jack rabbits and going down hills on my sleigh.

We shall all be looking for your paper coming this week and for the Children's Corner.

EDWIN J. FRY.

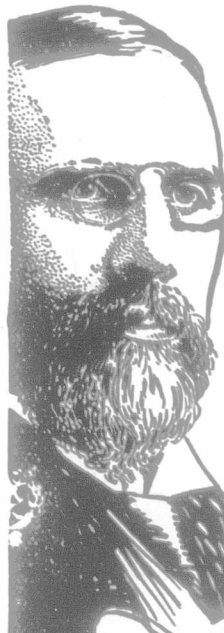
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My teacher's name is Miss H., but I don't go to school in the winter. The name of our school is Valley River. We have two geese, two ducks, a hundred chickens, three turkeys and five horses whose names are Fan, Mag, Min, Nellie and Sandy.

(Age 12 years.) MAY PETTIGREW.

A VERY YOUNG SPORTSMAN.

Did you notice the picture "Guarding the Spoils" in the Feb. 20th issue? It should interest all you boys who have told us of your shooting exploits. The little chap did not do the killing, but Mr. Bradley hopes that some day his son will be able to make as good a showing. He will be writing to the Children's Corner some day and telling us all about it. Watch out for him in a few years!

COUSIN DOROTHY



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President

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Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Won't you let another girl join your corner? We take the *ADVOCATE* and of course I read the C. C. and thought I would like to write too. Well, I live on a farm like a lot of the other girls who write. I think I like the farm better than I should the town, though I don't think I could tell you exactly why. I read a lot when I have time. I am reading the story in the *ADVOCATE*, I think it is a very good one, that is I mean as far as I have got. I do not go to school now but when I left I was in grade six. I am sending a few verses that I wrote myself.

(Age 12 years.) HAZEL BARNES.

(Your letter didn't make my head ache a bit. In fact, I think it could stand another one soon. I am saving your verses until spring.—C. D.)

A SURPRISE FOR HIS BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live in the northwest of England, just outside the town of Preston. I like the place very well. My father works at the post office. I am in the fifth standard at school. I am very fond of drawing and painting. I have two sisters aged 13 and 19 years and one brother aged 17. My brother has painted some splendid pictures. They are oil paintings. My eldest sister is dairy maid at my aunts. They have thirty-five head of cattle, two horses, seven pigs, and one hundred fowls.

My other sister is a milliner, and is very clever. My brother went to Canada on April 5th, last. He is learning to be a farmer, and likes the work and the country very well. My brother is taking the *ADVOCATE*, and so is my father. We think the paper is a good one for farmers, and for boys and girls as well. I like the pictures. I want this letter to be a surprise to my brother who is in Canada, and I hope to join him there some day.

With love and good wishes, from
(Aged 10 years.) JAMES WALLBANK.

(You have the honor to be the first and only member of the Children's Corner living in England. We give you a hearty welcome and hope you will not be the last to write to us from the Motherland.—C. D.)

BETTER NEXT TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have eight horses and fifteen head of cattle, three dogs, four cats. I have three sisters and two brothers. I am the oldest and am eleven years old. My birthday is on the twenty second of September. My letter is not very good, but I'll try and have it better next time.

MARJORIE STEWART.

LIKED OUR CHRISTMAS PAGE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* five years and I always enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. We live near the North Saskatchewan River about half a mile away. We have ten horses, seventeen head of cattle, five pigs and about sixty chickens. I have four brothers and six sisters. Our school is three miles from us. We live twenty miles from Rosthern. I loved your part of the Christmas number of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. My teacher's name is Miss A. M. H.— I like her very well, but I can not go to our school now because it is so cold. I have no pets now but wish I had some.

(Age 13 years) AGANETHA SCHULTZ.

DOLL HISTORIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have written to you. We have four horses and nine cows. I go to school, but it has been too cold to go this year. Papa has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* four or five years. I have a doll whose name is Dorothy Edith. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister has a doll whose name is Pet.

(Age 8 years.) LOTTIE HOLMES.

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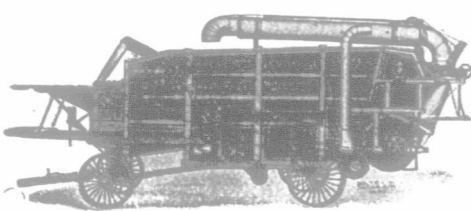
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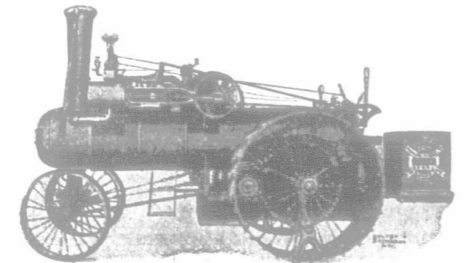
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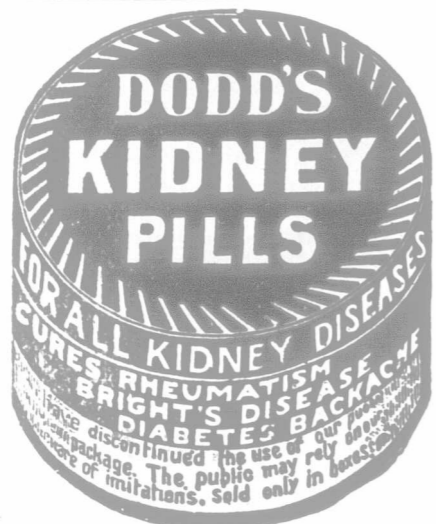
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Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for five years already. I am not going to school now because it is so cold. I have six sisters and four brothers. I like to read the letters very much. We have seventeen head of cattle, ten horses and about sixty chickens. There are also three cats and four dogs. I have no pets, but I should like to have some. I loved your part of the Christmas Number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

(Age 10 years) MATILDA A. SCHULTZ



DOESN'T GO TO SCHOOL IN WINTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school in summer but not in winter. My studies are geography, reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. We have two canary birds whose names are Polly and Dick. We have one dog named Ted and two cats.
(Age 13 years.) IDA PETTIGREW.

NO TEACHER HERE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. We have three horses, twenty head of cattle, nine pigs and about seventy hens. I have eight sisters and two brothers. I have two big sisters in D—. The eldest is a dressmaker and the other is studying for the first part of the third class certificate. There were five of us going to school out here in the country but we are not going now because we haven't got a teacher. At school I am in the fifth grade. I like going to school when it isn't too cold. We have about a mile and half to go. There were about thirty going to school in the summer, and before Christmas there were about a dozen.
(Age 12 years.) LILLIAN HENDERSON

THE LAKE BEHIND THE BARN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We began to take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in May 1905, and I like to read the Children's Corner. I am ten years old and I have a brother twelve years old. Our cousin Frank is staying with us, and two of our aunts are expecting to come over from England and visit us in the spring. We have two cows and four calves. We call the cows Grannie and Rosie, and the calves Kiddy, Bessie, Daisy and Buster. We had a pig but father has sold it to the butcher. We have a little brown curly dog called Rover. There is a lake at the back of our stable where we have fine times in the summer.
FLORENCE MILLWARD.

A GIRL FROM GLENGARRY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa has taken the ADVOCATE for twelve years and cannot do without it. We came from Glengarry, Ontario, two years ago next spring. We have seventeen horses, seven cows, one hundred and eighty hens and twenty pigs. I have one sister whose name is Catharine M., and three brothers, Rory A., Roderick N., and my youngest brother John A. My sister and two brothers and myself go to school. Our teachers' name is Miss D—, and we like her very well. I am in the fourth book.
RACHEL M. McLENNAN.
(Age 11 yrs.)

THE LOST PUG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We started school the seventh of January, but it was too cold and too much snow to walk in, so the trustees stopped it for a week thinking it might get better weather. I don't think we have had such a cold winter for many years in Alberta as it is this winter. We didn't have any Christmas tree this year. I thought it was very lonesome without it. We have a little pug dog which my brother found in a field when he was working. His name is Trusty.
ELLEN JOHNSON.

A RAILROAD AT THE DOOR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about four years. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am the youngest. We have eight horses, thirteen cows, ten pigs, two dogs and about two hundred and fifty hens. We live on a farm three miles from the post office. The Grand Trunk Railroad runs right in front of our house. My oldest sister is married and living in Coeur d'Alene.
ESTELLA MOORE

A PIANO FOR HER BIRTHDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the Children's Corner and take much pleasure in the little letters. My father has been taking your paper for some years and likes it very much. It has been so cold this winter that I

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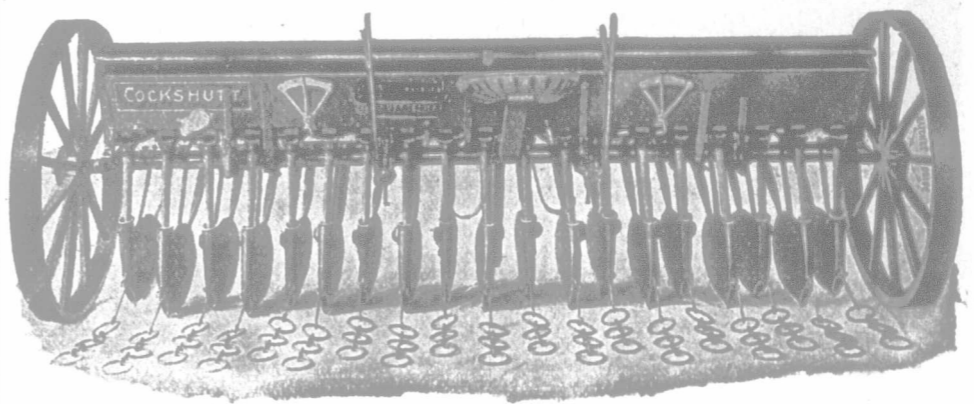
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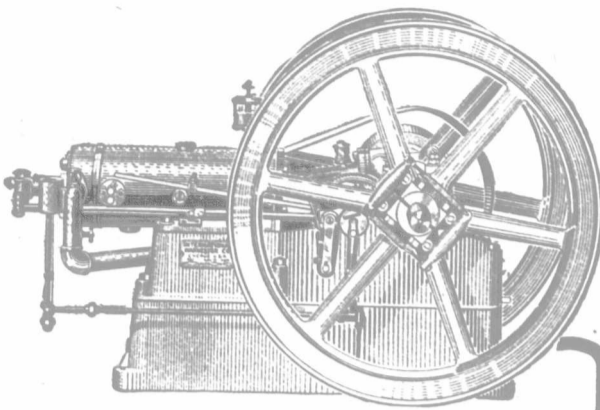
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I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—
Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)

have not been able to get to school. I am in the third reader and was getting along fine when I left school. I was ten years old on the fifteenth of November, and for my birthday present I got a Gourlay piano. We have a nice flock of hens and some days we get a dozen eggs. I have three ducks of my own also a calf.

CLARA PATCHELL.

A BOY'S BAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy;—I wrote a letter to the ADVOCATE not long ago and saw my letter in print. I go to school every day and am in the 4th standard I have a horse and six pigeons. It was my birthday January 6. Some boys and myself have got a fife and drum band. We have just had it about a month and have not played against any other band. We can play quite a few tunes.

(Age 11 years.) DREW CLARKE.

Trade Notes.

THE SECRET OF THEIR SUCCESS.—They want their pay, but not until you can say, "Here is the dollar. You deserve it," not until they have earned it, not until you are willing to send it to them, not until you want to send it to them, not until you are satisfied to pay it, not until they have proven to you that they have what they claim, not until Vitae-Ore has done for you what you want it to do for you. Until then, you pay them nothing. After that you will be willing to pay, glad to pay as hundreds of the readers of this paper year, thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. You are to be the judge! They leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that they, and Vitae-Ore, have earned your money, but not otherwise. That is how this big medicine firm, who have advertised regularly in this paper for years are offering their Vitae-Ore in their big advertisement in this issue, the secret of their success. That is how they have grown and grown year after year, by acting fairly and squarely; that is how they have made hundreds of firm, true and lasting friends among the readers of this paper. Your neighbors have tried it, know it to be true; why shouldn't you? How can you refuse such a liberal offer. If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if any one in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of their thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again! Send for the medicine! Do it to-day! Each day lost makes your case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. They take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. You are to be the judge!

GOSSIP

That energetic breeder of Clydesdales, W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., never lets up in pushing the breed he likes to the front. Western show rings have known him and now he offers for sale some of the products of his Clydesdale harem. The breeding of the members of the stud may be found in the catalog recently issued of the Doune Lodge stock. Send for a copy.

SEED TASTING AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Owing to the fact that noxious weeds are a menace to the growing of cereal crops in Manitoba, and that the greater number of the most noxious weeds enter the province in seeds—wheat, oats, barley, flax and the grasses and clovers, the Seed Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College will examine free of charge samples of seeds sent in by the farmers of the province as to the weed seeds and other varieties they contain, and test the germinating power of the seeds, and report the findings to the sender of the seeds. Make sure that the sample sent is represent-

Why Not Own A CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET?



The Greatest Kitchen Labor Saver Ever Invented!

The preparation of even the simplest meal is a task of no small size when you think of the number of steps you take from kitchen to pantry—the number of trips you make after things forgotten—first the salt—then the spice—then the flavoring, and so on. COOKING would be robbed of all its drudgery if you could keep your supplies and cooking utensils close at hand—and within arm's reach. And that is just what you CAN do if you have a CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET—for the CHATHAM is the Cabinet that has a place not only for every ingredient needed for a meal, but for the utensils to cook it with as well. Now, I will sell you a CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET on

My Liberal Time Payment Plan

a plan that I want to explain to you in detail. I want to send you my catalog of CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS—it's free for your name on a postal—and it will give you full descriptions of my Cabinets and quote prices that will interest you. The

Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

is the most complete Kitchen Cabinet in the market. It is equipped with Flour and Sugar bins—with compartments for supplies of all sorts—with racks for cans for small groceries as well as a full set of Spice

the display of your pretty china—with a complete set of handsomely japanned Cans and many other conveniences that we haven't room to describe here.

The arrangement of the CHATHAM is such that you may sit at ease while preparing a meal—and have every ingredient within reach of your hand. Not a step to take till you're ready to put the meal upon the stove! Think of the saving to your strength—and the saving in your time—time that you may have for fancy work—or music—or reading.

And the CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET not only saves your steps and your time, but lessens your labor in many other ways as well. You have no cluttered-up sink—no disordered kitchen, when you have a CHATHAM—for you keep all the clutter right in one place—the zinc-covered table of your Cabinet—which takes but the rub of a damp cloth to clean! No continual scrubbing of the sink-side when you have a Chatham. Just a simple rub-off with a damp cloth—and your table is spic and span and ready for use again.

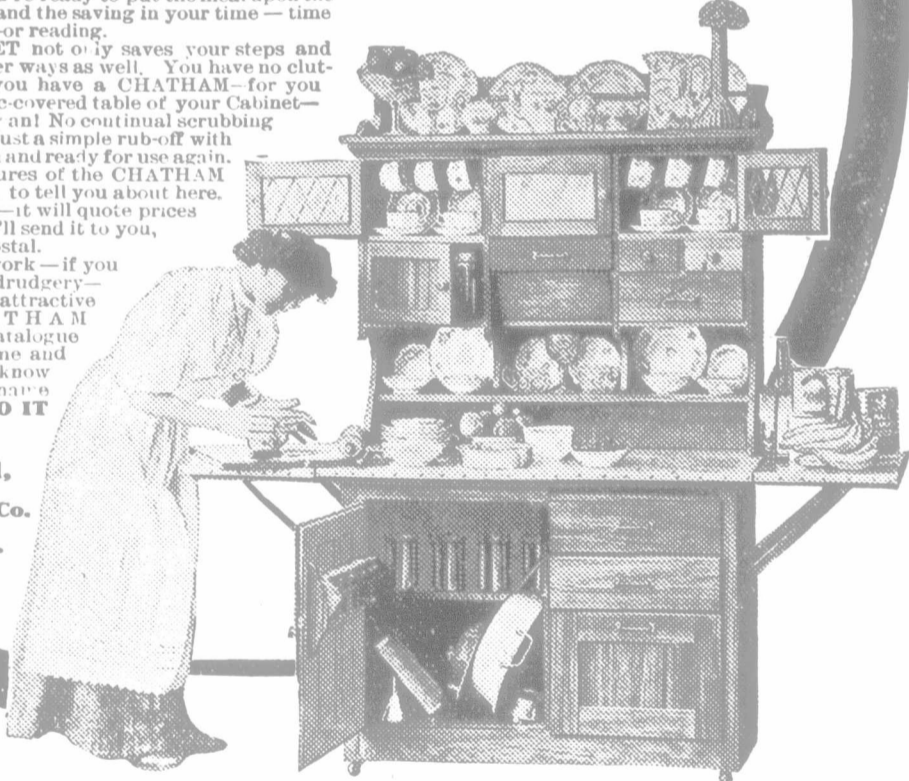
Now, there are many other special features of the CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET that I haven't room to tell you about here.

I want to send you my big Free catalogue—it will quote prices and give you detailed descriptions—and I'll send it to you, FREE, for your name and address on a postal.

If you want to simplify your housework—if you want to do away with needless toil and drudgery—if you want always to have a neat, attractive kitchen, you should own a CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET. Write for my catalogue today—it will tell you how to save time and strength—and quote prices that I know will interest you. Just send your name and address on a postal, and DO IT NOW.

Address me personally, Manson Campbell, President Manson Campbell Co., 166 Chatham, Ont.

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WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—One improved half section in the famous Wascana district between Regina and Lumsden. For particulars apply Box 103, Lumsden, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—Ayrshires, 2 bulls, 3 cows, 2 heifers. Be prompt and write F. R. Blakeney & Co. So. Qu. Appelle, Sask. 5-4

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

I WILL be in England until March and will purchase and bring out sheep on request of Canadian farmers. R. B. Hicks, 7 Millmead Road, Bath, England. 6-3

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

FARM FOR SALE, with or without stock and implements, one and a half miles east of Lorette station, 480 acres, nearly all under cultivation, good buildings, water, and school on farm. Willing to sell whole or one half. Write for particulars to C. Murdoch, Lorette, Man. 3-4

FOR SALE—Choice half section farm, five miles from markets, 210 acres cultivated; fair buildings. \$25.00 per acre. Box 125, Rouleau, Sask. 13-3

FOX AND MINK Trappers—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 20-2

FOR SALE—South half Sec. 8, T. 10, R. 22, good buildings, fenced, all in good state of cultivation. East half Sec. 29, T. 10, R. 22, partly improved. Price and terms right; enquire, D. T. Roberts, Alexander, Man. 13-3

LOOK HERE—I have for sale one of the finest grain and dairy farms in Alberta, \$20 per acre, with just a small payment down, balance on long time payments. Best chance you ever heard of. This is a money making farm, good building, 40 acres broken, well fenced, fine spring, \$3,000 worth of fine timber, nine miles from Olds. Write Otto Fetting, Olds, Alta. 27-2

TO RENT—Swan River Farm, five quarter sections of best wheat land, 300 acres under cultivation; buildings and good spring water. None but a first class man need apply. Will rent for cash or for one third of crop. Possession given March 1st, 1907. Apply at once stating experience, financial standing, etc., to Mrs. N. Gable, 181 Canora street, city. 27-2

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 Dalham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 27-2

VALUABLE STORE property for sale in the thriving village of Halbrite, Sask., until March 14. Must be sold. Situated 150 feet from Canadian Pacific Station, corner lot, two story, 24x32 shelves and counters, large addition. Splendid hardware opening. Immediate occupation. Only two-thirds cash required. Apply C. A. Moore, Weyburn, Sask. 27-2

WANTED—To plant on shares a 114 acre farm, 40 acres under cultivation, fully equipped, good soil. Will furnish seed for first year. None but married men need apply, no objection to family. For further information apply Mrs. J. C. Kelly, Poplar Grove, Mara, B. C. 27-2

WANTED—By experienced married man farm to rent, fully equipped, on shares or would take situation as working manager for season or longer. M. care Robertson, Dalkeith Farm, Rosser, Man. 27-2

PICTURE Post Cards collectors can add some good ones to your collection by getting them from me. Views of Montreal. Send ten cents in stamps. A. R. Breyfogle, Box 81, Montreal, Que. 27-2

WANTED—A good housekeeper for young farmer, by 1st April, fair wages, good home. Apply W. E. M., box 384, Portage la Prairie, Man. 27-2

FOR SALE—Pure Preston Wheat: Seed bought from Indian Head Exp. Farm, guaranteed free from noxious weeds: 85 cts. F. O. B. Cars, Whitewood, bags free. John A. Cairns, Poplar Grove, Sask. 13-3

SEED POTATOES for sale—The Bovea potatoes are three weeks earlier. I have seventy-five bushels. John S. McLellan, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Box 13. 6-3

CHEAP HALF SECTION—Best wheat land and mixed farming. Pleasantly situated near two towns, six roomed house, buildings, school, water. Cash fifteen hundred, balance five hundred yearly. Goodacre, Yorkton, Sask. 27-2

TO RENT—On shares, farm 360 acres, under cultivation, six miles from Killarney, buildings and machinery. Willing to sell. Write for full particulars to W. I. Fowler, Killarney, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE or Rent—Good farm, 140 acres for cash 1906, 22 bus. wheat per acre, one mile from elevator, \$1,000 down, rest to suit. W. Bushen, Valley River. 13-3

FOR SALE—Farm 14 1-2 miles from Otterburn, only 30 miles from Winnipeg, 240 acres, river on place, 30 acres of good wood, 130 acres broken and fenced, no alkali or swamp, and A 1 grain farm. Price reasonable. H. Jickling, Otterburn. 6-3

FOR SALE—Dollar Finner 2 lbs. \$1; Assorted 1 peck \$1, 1 bus. \$3; Walker's Maple Leaf, 1 peck \$1, 1 bus. \$3; Early White, Prize 1 peck \$1; Findlay's (Scotland) Northern Star and Eldorado 2 lbs. \$1; English Shalots 1 peck \$1; F. O. B. John C. Walker, Holland, Man. 27-2

IMPROVED FARM, 480 acres, will be sold cheap; immediate possession can be had. Owner compelled to leave for warmer climate. Implements, horses and seed if required. Thos. Froggat, Swan River, Man. 6-3

FOR SALE—160 acres, 20 acres broken, 24 miles from town. Price \$2,150.00, stock and a few implements at valuation. Kennev, Stockholm, Sask. 27-9

FOR SALE—Milk business in thriving town on C. P. R. main line, no competition, 14 cows, one horse and conveyance, dairy utensils. Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 10-4

WANTED—Farm to rent with horses and implements, by married man, or situation as manager on a good farm. Five years' experience. Good with all kinds of stock. Address, Y. Z. Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 27-2

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Canadian and other railroads. Age 20 to 30; over 140 pounds and 5 1/2 feet. Experience unnecessary. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Care FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 27-2

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King, 75 cents and 60 cents per bushel respectively, reduced prices on large quantities. W. T. Thompson, Box 124, Grenfell. 6-3

FOR SALE—Preston wheat, pure and free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Ship C. N. R. or C. P. R. Harold Orchard, Lintathen, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—Alberta grown seed potatoes. Extra Early Sensation, Improved Early Bovee, Early Short Season, Early Michigan, Early Lightning Express, Early Superior, Early Hero, Naugh Six and Noroton Beauty, 1 lb. 25 c. or 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid in Canada. Also Early Harvest, Early Thoroughbred, Early Stray Beauty, Early Six Weeks, Early Rose, Early Sunlight, Early Ohio, Mortgage Lifter, Manitoba Wonder, Red River Triumph and Prize Taker, 1 lb. 15c., or 4 lbs. 50c., postpaid in Canada. Potatoes shipped about May 1st. Terms cash with order. Prices on larger quantities on application. Seed fully matured and heavy yielders. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 6-3

POULTRY & EGGS

J. R. McRAE, M.D., Neepawa, Man., breeder of Dunston strain White Wyandottes. 1-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs in season. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C. 27-2

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorn and Wyandotte cockerels \$1.00 and up. Parrots \$10.00. P. Hogg, Souris. 27-2

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting. 27-2

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price. 27-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Buff and Barred Rock choice birds. Cockerels \$2.00, trios \$5.00; eggs in season \$2.00 setting. Tucker's Poultry Yards, Pincher Creek, Alta. 27-2

FOR SALE—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg. 27-2

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS from Cooks' famous strain, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Eggs, two and three dollars per setting. R. Hall, Woodleigh, Wapella. 6-3

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds: turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 27-2

MAPLE LEAF Poultry Yards, Oakville, Man.—Purebred Rhode Island Reds, greatest layers on earth, and Mammoth Buff Rocks, imported and bred for western climate. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Choice cockerels \$2.00 each. J. J. Buchanan, Prop. 27-3

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported first prize winning toms, weighing 45 pounds. The young toms will weigh over 30 pounds at ten months old. Eggs in season. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont. 20-3

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-6

BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels, fifteen, good size, color and shape, \$3 each. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. O'Brien Roseau Poultry Yards, Dominion City, Man. 3-4

LEGHORNS (Single comb white) Eggs for hatching from pen headed by one of the finest males in Canada mated to choice hens which have shown their worth by laying steadily all this winter. Birds for sale, cockerels \$3, pullets \$2. Arcola Leghorn Yards, Box 44, Arcola, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—Buff Orpingtons, a large number of fine early hatched cockerels and pullets from imported English strains; cockerels \$1.00, pullets \$1.50. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man. 27-2

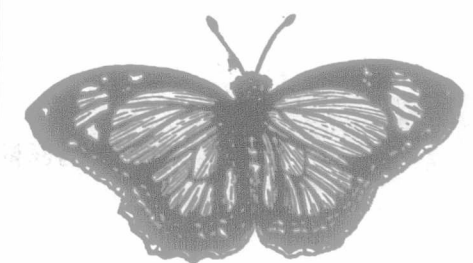
DISCARD your old worn out fowls, get a breed of real merit. New Rhode Island Reds, birds of wonderful beauty and marvellous laying qualities. Send 25c. to cover my expenses and will tell you where to obtain these Birds or eggs. James Crumie, Killarney, Man. 27-2

H. E. WABY, Holmfield Man.—Imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns. My combined exhibition and laying strains swept Winnipeg Dec. 1906, Winnipeg Grand Challenge Cup for best pen any breed, Special for highest scoring Brown Leghorns, Special for best pen of Leghorns any color, First and Second for cockerels, First and Second for pullets, First for pen. A few good Leghorn cockerels for sale at \$1.00 and \$2.00. Correspond for exhibition birds. A strong laying pen of Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Also write for free egg circular. Address H. E. Waby, Holmfield, Man. 8-5

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN. Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. GEO. H. STALL, Galesburg, Ill.

POULTRY PAYS. Our Book, "Poultry for Pleasure and Profit" showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, F. E. R. Goets, Manager, Box 22, Delavan, Wis.

LIKE MOTHER HEN. Only Adjustable Temperature Poultry Brooder made. Thousands in use. Heated by steam. Warm water tank above chicks with loose steam coming under which chicks hover. Warmth equalized and chicks do not crowd. No under-lamp to burn their feet. No steps or ledges to climb. No lamp fumes or heat to breathe. Should keep on top the warm water tank. Keep the chicks alive all night. Lamp above chicks, has safety burner, adjusted in height as chicks grow. Shipped on 15 days trial. Send post card. Catalog No. 93. Automatic Hatching Co., Detroit, Mich.



Spring is coming! Are you prepared? Do you want to buy or sell Seed Grain? Have you Land for sale? What about Poultry and Eggs? A "Farmer's Advocate" ad. brings results.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa.

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.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, mammoth Pekin drakes and registered English Berkshire boar. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 3-4

ative of the whole lot by taking a little from different parts. Send a double handful of oats, barley, wheat, flax, rye, brome grass, and rye grass, and a tablespoonful of smaller seeds such as clovers, alfalfa, grass seed, and garden seeds in a cotton or strong paper bag.

Mail sample to the Seed Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., and look for reply as soon as examination has been made.

Prepare now for spring seeding. Sow only pure seed of high germinating power. Send sample at once.

THE VIRTUES OF BORACIC ACID.

There are so many "first aids to the injured" that one completely forgets in the flurry of the accident and remembers only after the need has passed. Some of them are rather elaborate and costly; others again are simplicity itself. Boracic acid is one of the latter. All that is necessary is to buy two ounces of it from any druggist (it costs not more than five cents an ounce) and dissolve it in a quart of clean water that has been boiled. Keep a cover on the jar to keep out the dust, pouring out a little of the liquid when it is to be used. Here are a few times when it may be used effectively:

- 1. When your eyes burn and smart, or the lids are granulated, bathe them frequently with the boracic solution, using a little piece of antiseptic wadding to apply it.
2. If the baby has a sore mouth wash it out with the dissolved acid. This is just as efficacious in the case of grown-ups.
3. A cut or sore washed out with it will heal up without any trouble, and it will take the pain out of a fresh bruise.
4. A gathering or "run-around" on the finger can often be scattered if, as soon as the soreness is noted, the suffering member is soaked in the boracic solution which has been heated. This should be done half a dozen times in a day, and the finger tied up after each application.
5. If prepared in large quantities it is excellent for pouring down sinks or washing out vessels which need disinfecting.
6. If applied to a burn, it will reduce the pain. The injured part should then be covered with old linen or antiseptic cotton to exclude the air.

A MANITOBA EXPERIMENTER.

Mr. John Walker of Holland, Man., is one of England's sons who takes a keen interest in crop experiments. In the Assiniboine valley he has quite extensive experimental grounds, where he delights in following his hobby. Each year he tests the adaptability of well known varieties in England to conditions on his plantation and frequently has remarkable results, as for instance with clovers and potatoes. His experiences with the latter crop he gives below:

Dollar Finder is an exceedingly early potato. I dug them up ripe last year the first week in August. They are nice eaters. I have no hesitation in saying they are the earliest potato in Canada. It is a seedling raised by myself. Ash-leaf is known by many. There are many different strains of this potato in England. Some eat much better than others. Never eat better than my own. Not quite so early as Dollar Finder. Walkers Maple Leaf. A seedling of my own raising. I have been told by some who have had them that they

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We have good connections throughout the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment.

We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer.

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Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe 447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

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PATCHELL.

D. I wrote a long ago and go to school th standard ons. It was Some boys e and drum it about a against any quite a few

CLARKE.


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ESS.—They til you can o deserve ned it, not it to them, it to them, o pay it, not o you that ot until hat you nil then, After that lad to pay this paper illing and the judge! y for you hat they, our money ants your That is who have is paper Vitae-Ore in this ss. That d grown airly and ve made is lasting is paper. It, know t you? ral offer. it of any g, if any poorly, ly a sin or Vitae- irly-day t again! e older, e more, all the s. You

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Distanced all Competitors

The past season the Caledonia Agricultural Society offered 3 prizes for the best acre of Sugar Beets for feeding and Mangels, open to their district. All 3 prizes were won by farmers with the product of **Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet**, with yields of 1663, 1557, and 1343 bushels per acre respectively.

BRUCE'S GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET

These grand Feeding Beets introduced by us lately, combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of length growing out of the ground they are easily harvested. They will easily out-yield all the other kinds of Sugar Beets and Mangels.

The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all Sugar Beets, and this, combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality, makes them the "beau ideal" of a root for the farm.

We offer in two colors, White and Rose, each 1/2 lb. 10c, 1 lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 4 lbs. 90c. Postage extra 5c lb. to Canadian points, and 16c lb. to U. States and Newfoundland.

Send for our 96-page Catalog of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc.—Free.

John A. Bruce & Co. Established 1850 Hamilton, Ont.

are the best potato in Canada. They would be called here an early, in England a second early. I should call them here a good general crop potato. I planted three pounds of them last year, besides three Pounds Early White prize I had from Central Experimental Farm. Produce was:

Maple Leaf.....2 bus. 12 lbs.
Early White Prize.....1 bus. 57 lbs.
Maple Leaf were fit to raise full two weeks earlier, and I much prefer them to eat.

Findlays', Northern Star and Eldorado, the two great English potatoes, should need no explanation as they have been in the press the world over. English Shallots which I brought with me five years ago do fine here; I think better than in the old country. To plant these get a patch pretty firm, rows 18 inches apart, 8 or 9 from set to set. Just put the bulb in that you can see the point of the crown; when growing they all split up into sections. I have had as many as 18 from one bulb. There is no risk in getting them as in onions.

MAPLEVIEW PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS.

Within a mile of the historic old town of Moosomin, Sask., on the main line of the C. P. R., Mr. R. P. Stanley is engaged in the building and importing for sale of Percheron and Hackney horses. Mr. Stanley is one of Canada's acquisitions from the State of Minnesota and has brought with him the likes of the American farmer for the Percheron for general farm work. On his farm at Moosomin he has built a spacious horse barn for the accommodation of his stock and the convenience of his customers who go to look over his offerings. At present there are several purebred Percheron mares and fillies, two Hackney mares, two Hackney stallions. Cresouir (imp.) has been his stock horse for three years and has left some good colts, black with clean bone and has recently been sold to parties on the Kirkella branch. Another horse of much the same type is Berenger (imp.), a four-year-old, by Beseige, one of the most esteemed Percheron sires in France being the sire of the States Fairs and International champion Pink. Berenger himself was first in his class at the Paris, France, show last fall. The other Percheron Stallion is Brookville II, a tidy compactly built fellow, not very large, but active and well bred, being a grandson of Dunham's famous old horse, Brilliant. There are also two stud colts in the barns by Crosieur.

Of the Hackneys one is Stuntney Sella, an aged horse, big and strong and a proven sire. Gay Boy, a four-year-old, is one of his get and is developing into a fine stylish toppy horse. He is one of Mr. Stanley's own breeding out of Lady Jennie. Recently a large consignment of breeding stock has been received from the other side and they are becoming accustomed to their new quarters in the large stables just finished. Like most other breeders, the owner of Mapleview offers anything he has for sale and at prices that should insure real bargains.

TOTAL ELEVATOR CAPACITY.

A recent report issued from Ottawa shows the total capacity of licensed elevators and warehouses in the Manitoba grain inspection division, including all the provinces west of the Great Lakes, together with Ontario terminals on the C. P. R., C. N. R., Midland railway and the two western lines, the Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay railway, and the Alberta Railway & Irrigation company. The number of stations and the capacity of the elevators and warehouses is shown in the following table:

	Stns.	Els.	Ws.	Capacity
Manitoba.....	275	686	32	20,502,200
Saskatchewan	161	452	10	12,989,500
Alberta.....	49	71	10	2,785,500
Brit. Col....	2	3	..	320,000
				36,597,200
Ont Terminals..	4	9	..	18,625,000
Total.....				55,222,200



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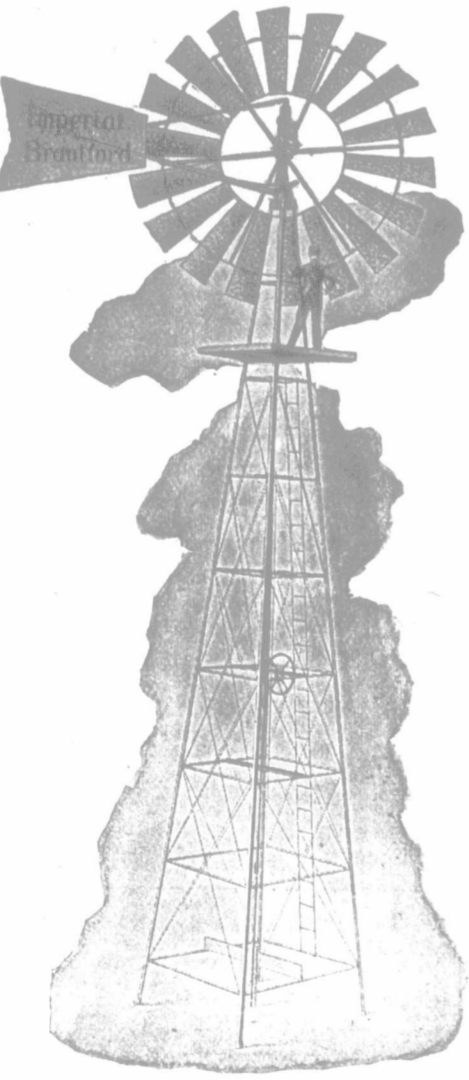
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13, HANOVER SQUARE,
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I take pleasure in handing to you the enclosed Cheques, Nos. 22001 & 22003, value £50 & £10, for First Prize awarded and return of Deposit in Mind Engine Trials and shall feel obliged if you will kindly present it through a Banker at the earliest possible date.

The receipt at the foot of the Cheque must be signed by you and dated before presentation to the Bankers, as the Cheque without the receipt is of no value.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST CLARKE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Gould, Chapley & Muir G., Ltd.

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N.B.—Cheques outstanding more than six months after date will not be paid by the Bankers until certified by the Secretary.

TO BRFAK UP A COLD.—An eminent authority on lung trouble, who effected many remarkable cures in his camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, advises the use of the following formula: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good Whiskey, one half pint. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable. The ingredients are not expensive and can be secured from any good prescription druggist, but great care should be exercised to have them pure, as there are many adulterated imitations of this pine tree product, and these create nausea, and never effect the desired results.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up in half ounce vials for druggists to dispense in filling prescriptions. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. To avoid substitution, it is best that the ingredients be purchased separately and the mixture prepared at home.—Advt.

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BUSY WEEK AT EDMONTON.

The Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their fourth annual exhibition in Edmonton on March 6th, 7th, and 8th.

The executive committee are now busily engaged completing details for the best exhibition they have yet held. These shows held annually by this association are fast coming to the front and gaining in popularity as one of the leading exhibitions and conventions of their kind in the Western Provinces, and this year, with the substantial assistance of the Department of Agriculture (who are

taking an active interest in the poultry industry throughout the province in a very practical manner), believe they are in a better position than ever to give to the public both locally and to those at a distance, having entries to make, the best possible service and satisfaction.

Mr. A. W. Foley, poultry expert, late of Bowmanville, Ontario, but now of Edmonton, and connected with the Department of Agriculture, will be present and give addresses at each session of the convention on poultry subjects. He has prepared a series of lime light views which illustrate different branches of the work in an interesting manner. Mr. Foley is probably the most practical poultry man in Western Canada today, is a first class speaker, and no one should miss hearing him if engaged in the poultry business, either as a fancier or commercially.

The officers of the association would be pleased to meet poultry breeders and fanciers from all parts of the province during the exhibition, to elect officers and appoint committees at various points, in order that the work may be more easily and satisfactorily distributed in the future.

The usual reduced rates on exhibition stock will be granted by the railways, and it is hoped that a large entry will be made by outside breeders. Every precaution will be taken to guard against climatic exposure, etc., both en route and at Edmonton.

Reduced passenger rates on the railways have been secured.

The first Provincial Seed Fair under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and assisted by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary, will be held on the same dates and in the same building at Edmonton. Admission to both fairs will be free.

A copy of prize list and entry form will be mailed on request of intending exhibitors by the secretary-treasurer, W. A. Fife, P. O. Box 213, Edmonton.



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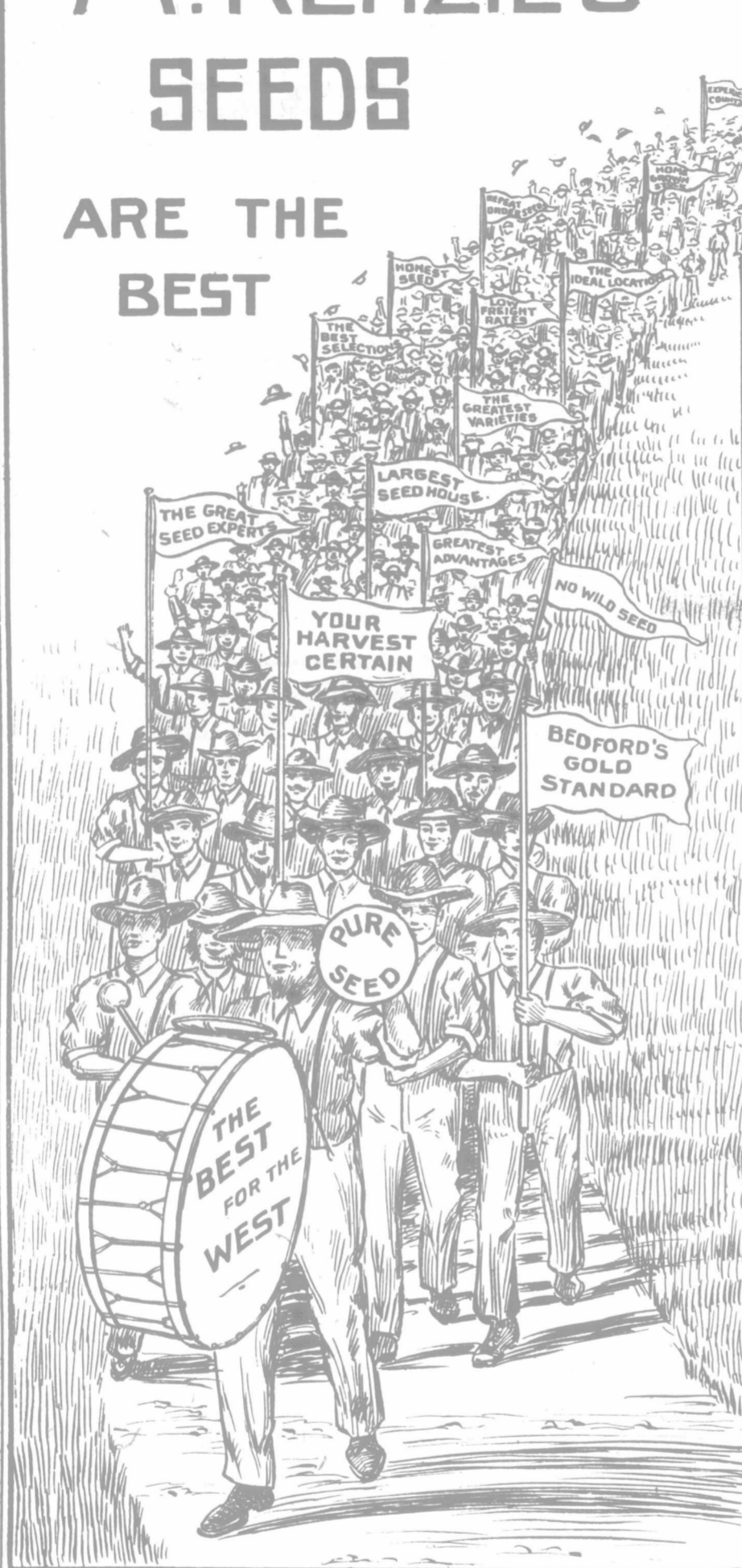
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 March is here, let every move be a Sword Thrust (to the point). Sign your Orders at once; Pass them along the Lines; our Captains and Lieutenants will fill them with Dispatch.
 Reinforcements arriving daily, our Ranks are swelling for the great Roll Call. Join the Army—Bayonet your prejudice, Court Martial impurity, give Gold Standard a Trial.
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Improved Early Jersey						.15	.25	.45	
Wakefield	.05	.20	.50	1.75	GARLIC, Choice Bulbs	Pkt.	Oz.	1-lb.	lb.
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CAULIFLOWER, Snowball	.25	2.50			PARSNIPS, Manitoba Prize	.10	.15	.30	.75
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DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Acute bronchitis is none other than what is commonly known as "cold on the chest" and is marked by difficult breathing and tightness or soreness of the chest.

As a preventive Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine will, if taken in time, positively prevent the symptoms of bronchitis or cold in the chest.

As a cure it will entirely overcome even the long-standing cases of chronic bronchitis, and it should not be forgotten that, when neglected, bronchitis usually returns time and time again until the victim is worn out by its debilitating effects.

It is largely the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for bronchitis that has made this treatment so popular. People quite rightly reason that what will cure bronchitis will make short work of croup and ordinary coughs and colds.

Mrs. Richard Withrow, Shubenacadie Hants Co., N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good success. My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis from the age of three weeks. Often-times I thought she would choke to death. The several remedies we got did not seem to be of much use, but the first dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief, and further treatment made a thorough cure. This trouble used to come back from time to time, but the cure is now permanent. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved us many doctor's bills and I would not be without it in the house for many times its cost."

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

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Book Review

Volume 29 of the American Hereford record is just issued. A perusal of its pages impressed upon the mind the importance this breed has attained to in central America. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri raise an immense number of white faces, according to the record, and the circle is widening, for Texas likes them and there is a big herd as far north as our own Prince Albert. The president of the Hereford Association is Colin Cameron of Tucson, Kan., and the secretary under whose direction the 20,000 animals have been recorded and indexed in volume 29 is C. B. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo. The total number of Herefords now registered in the American record is 245,000.

Humorous

HE KNEW HIM BY REPUTATION.

Some years ago Lemuel Pease, a silk hatted, kid gloved, ministerial looking horse dealer of Chelsea, Mass., was driving a handsome bay horse hitched to a nice top buggy, quietly along one of Boston's numerous suburbs, when he saw coming to him a man with a pedler's outfit. Mr. Pease, always having an eye to business, thought he would try and trade horses with the pedler, as the pedler's horse, although thin and tired out, looked to be a good one. When they met both stopped and passed the time of day. The pedler was a Hebrew, said he wished he could afford to have as fine a horse as that, pointing to Mr. Pease's horse. "Well," said Mr. Pease, "you can if you like. I will trade with you, for I have little work for a horse, and yours would soon be as fat and slick as mine, and I like to have a new horse occasionally."

They exchanged even, and the Hebrew, thinking he had made a big thing by the trade, desired to know who the man was that was so green as to make such a bargain. So he asked Mr. Pease what his name might be. "My name is Pease," was the answer. "Pease," said the Hebrew. "Not Lem Pease?" "Yes," said Mr. Pease. "Mine Got! Mine Got!" said the Hebrew "I've lost mine horse."

He—Now that I have your answer, my darling Elizabeth, let me ask you one question. Are you superstitious?

She—Superstitious? Why do you ask, Franz?

He—That I can only tell you when you have answered my question.

She—Well then, I am not in the least superstitious.

He (greatly delighted)—Then I may tell you. You are my thirteenth fiancée.—Wiener Salonwitsblatt

The oldest building in England that has been uninterruptedly used for church purposes is St. Martin's Cathedral at Canterbury. The building was originally erected for a church, and has been regularly used as a place of religious gatherings for more than 1,500 years.

Trade Notes

WONDERFUL NEW GARDEN TOOL, combines a whole set of useful implements. One of the greatest labor-saving garden implements ever invented is put on the market this year—a new combination Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. It opens the furrow, sows any kind of garden seed accurately—in hills or drills—covers, rolls the ground and marks the next row, all in one operation. It enables one man to do the work of three to six men, and does it easier and better than it was ever done before.

It is a Planet Jr. No. 6, made by S. L. Allen & Co., who do things in their own way. Each model is specially

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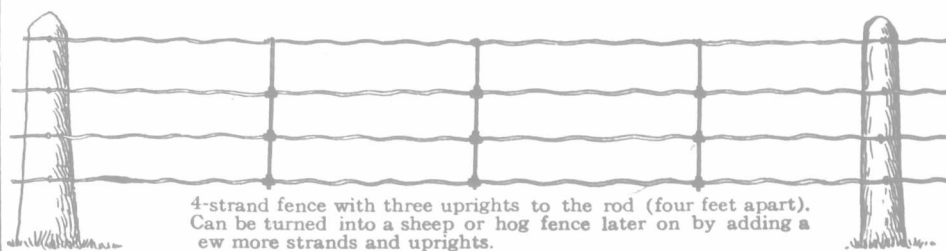
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Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905

I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from \$500 to \$1500.

Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Barns 1/2 mile of station.

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4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

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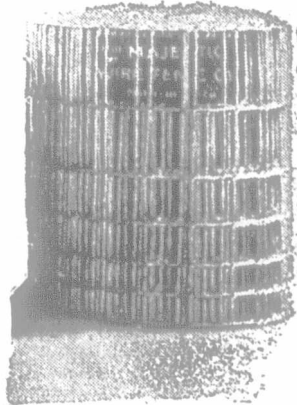
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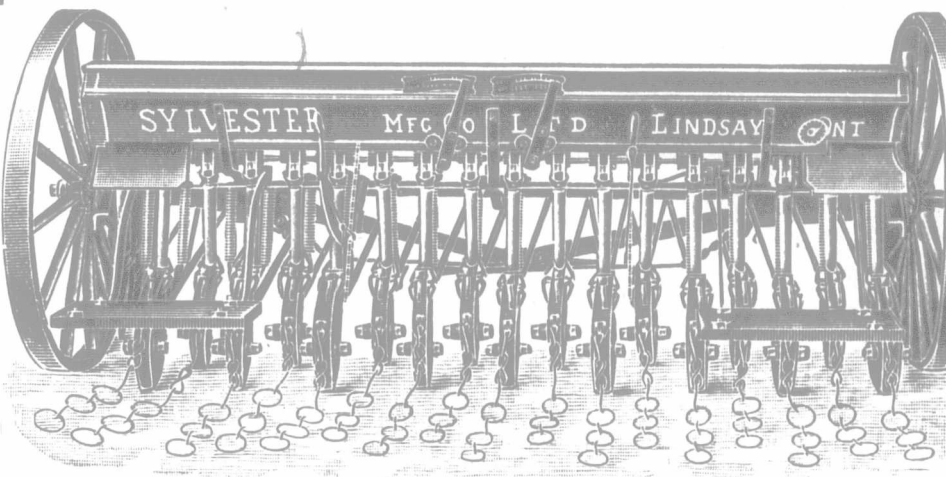
We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

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the picturesque stone fence was the strongest fence that could be built. But the scarcity of stone and its prohibitive cost—not to mention the length of time necessary to construct one—make the stone fence a luxury which few of us feel like indulging in.

But as far as strength and years of service are concerned, a worthy successor is found in the Frost Wire Fence. It is the strongest fence constructed today. It rivals a stone fence in the years of service it will give.

Unlike the stone fence, the Frost Fence is not constructed at a prohibitive cost. It is really a necessity instead of a luxury.

You need the Frost Fence on your farm because it will improve the appearance of your estate—increase largely the value of your property. You need the Frost Fence because it will keep horses, cattle and pigs absolutely confined in the fields encircled by it. It holds them prisoners same as a stone wall would. They cannot break through or root under it.

Notice that the lateral wires on the Frost Fence are of a special grade No. 9 hard steel coiled wire, heavily galvanized. Any grade of coiled wire will expand, but the only kind we know of which will unfailingly contract is this special grade we are using on Frost Fence—the kind that always keeps Frost Fence taut.

Look at the stays on the Frost Fence. How rigid and straight they hold the fence! They are made of No. 7 hard steel wire—not the weak, flimsy No. 9, No. 12 or No. 13 soft wires used as stays on many fences.

See the difference between a Frost galvanized lock and others. Unlike others, the Frost Lock is the strongest, most unyielding part of the fence—not the weakest. And it practically welds the lateral wires to the stays where they cross each other, which assures a perfect distribution of any strain or enormous pressure that may occur—adds years to the life of the fence.

Contrast the appearance of the Frost Fence with other fence which has been up for the same number of years. You'll find the difference all in favor of the Frost.

Truly the Frost Fence is the strongest fence built to-day—the most solid kind of an investment. If you would like to know more about Frost Fence write for our Free Catalogue, which explains it in detail.

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"Frost" Fence

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"THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 10th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

designed to do its work in the best and most thorough manner—a small improvement here or there that may not seem to make any difference, soon prove its great value when the implement is put in operation. The materials too, are the finest known to the implement trade.

Every farmer and gardener, whether he has a Planet Jr. or not, should send for the new 1907 Planet Jr. catalog—of Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Riding, Orchard and Beet-Cultivators—45 kinds in all—with the new and practical improvements. A postal mailed to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1484, Philadelphia, brings this interesting book by next mail.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Great-West Life Assurance Company held at Winnipeg on February 6th, 1907, Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, in supporting the motion for adoption of the Directors' Report said:

"I notice that this year the Report is similar to the Reports of preceding years in that it again sets forth the story of another successful and prosperous year. We have become so accustomed to this unbroken record of success, advancement and growth that we have come with confidence to regard the continuance of it year by year as a matter of course, but having become accustomed to it does not in any way lessen the satisfaction we feel."

"We are familiar now in Western Canada with the rapid up-building of large business and financial institutions, but even at this time of rapid development I regard the record of The Great-West Life as being phenomenal."

"Now, there are two features in connection with the Life Insurance business common to all companies in which the pre-eminently satisfactory showing of The Great-West Life is highly gratifying to all concerned but more especially to the Policyholders. I refer to the stable character of our investments and to the large profits earned by the Policyholders. These are most important matters. Reference has already been made to the one feature of this by Mr. Riley, who has pointed out the importance of being able to make our investments at a high rate of interest."

"So much attention has been paid to the reduced dividends to Policyholders of some of the so-called "Giant" companies of the United States, and the fact that they had only succeeded in realizing about one-third of their estimates, that it is both gratifying and refreshing to learn that our company has not only exceeded its estimated profits on the Five-Year Deferred Dividend Class, but that the surplus accumulated already guarantees the payment in full of dividends estimated in the case of the 15-Year Deferred Dividend class of 1892 maturing this year (1907)."

"I have in my hand the first list of Policies maturing in this class, and find in the case of those who are insured under 15-payment Life Policies that they will receive back all the premiums paid, with 40 to 45 per cent. added in cash, and have had their insurance absolutely without cost!"

"If the case of the 15-Payment Life Policyholders is gratifying, what must be said as to the case of these lucky Policyholders who took 15-year endowment Policies, who receive back all their premiums with from 66 per cent. to 65 per cent. added in cash, and have their insurance for the 15 years 'free-gratis—for nothing!'"

"Because some millionaire financiers have manipulated the funds entrusted to them in such a manner as to enrich themselves instead of their trust, it must not be assumed that honesty has ceased to exist, and refuse to give credit where it is due."

"It does make a vast difference where we invest our Insurance premiums, and we must take the trouble to find out where the best results can be secured; and remember that even the President of one of the Great Companies admitted under oath that their size made them "beyond the capacity of human supervision."

"Those who want Great-West dividends must have Great-West Policies, and these may still be obtained at the same low premiums and with the same liberal conditions."

"I will only add that I regard the business of last year with a great deal of

HAVE YOUR CHILDREN ANY SORES, RINGWORM OR ULCERS

ZAM-BUK WILL SURELY CURE THEM. Here are a few instances of Zam-Buk's healing power:

Three children in one family in Burk's Falls have been cured of serious skin diseases by Zam-Buk.

Mrs. Minnie Elliot of St. John's West (Welland County), says: "My baby had a kind of rash on his head—quite a lot of small red spots and pimples. I applied Zam-Buk and was delighted with the result."

Mrs. Goring of Longford Mills, says: "Zam-Buk is a wonderful healer of ringworm. I tried everything that could be thought of, but nothing was able to cure until Zam-Buk came. It is a fine remedy."

Mrs. Wm. Scott of Portland, writes: "Zam-Buk seems to take the pain out of sores, wounds and skin injuries as soon as applied and then it heals them up in quick time. That has been my experience and I have used Zam-Buk in the home for some time."

Zam-Buk is particularly adapted to delicate and tender skins. It is free from all mineral coloring matter and from animal fat, being purely herbal. It heals cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, chapped places, eczema, ringworm, running sores, bad leg, enlarged veins, riles, scaling sores, etc. As an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold eases the tightness and aching.

All druggists and stores sell at 5c a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.



What a Bare Spot Means

Watch closely for the first indication of lice on cattle. Don't wait till they are infested, and rub themselves bare in their misery. The wisest course is to dust Instant Louse Killer into the hair along the back, and at base of tail and horns, whether you see signs of lice or not. If there is a louse on the animal this powder will kill it.

Instant Louse Killer

does its work thoroughly—kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. It is also a standard disinfectant and deodorizer. **Guaranteed.** Comes in shaker-top cans, and being a powder, may be used in cold weather as readily as in hot weather. Look for the word "INSTANT" on can, as there are many imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents 3 lbs. 85 cents.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by **Dr. HESS & CLARK** Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 A YEAR
Office 14-16 Princess Street
Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

satisfaction and look forward to a still more prosperous period during the coming year.

A full and complete report of the annual meeting of this well known Life Assurance Co. may be obtained by writing the head office, Winnipeg, and mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE COOPER DIP.—His Majesty King Edward VII recently issued a Royal Warrant to the manufacturers of the well known Cooper Sheep Dip, which indicates that this preparation has been selected for future use upon the Royal Sandringham flock of Southdowns. This compliment to Cooper Dip is well deserved, the merits of which are known to the leading sheepmen throughout the world.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

FOUL SHEATH.

I have a horse four year old weighing about 1,300 lbs., was brought from eastern Ontario last spring. Last fall he started to swell in the hind legs; got over that, and since the first snow he began to swell in sheath; started with a lump on the left side. A veterinary gave powder to take and liniment to rub on, and this lump removed to the right. Now there is a lump on glands both sides, up near the belly, and when I drive him it goes down a little, and now the swelling will measure about ten or twelve inches. He has a good appetite and is in good condition. I would like to know what could be done for him.
H. J. B.

Ans.—We are not able, from your description of the lumps, to form a decided opinion as to their exact nature. Should advise you to prepare the horse for physic by feeding exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and then give the following dose:—Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, one dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the bran mash diet until the physic has ceased to operate. After this give morning and evening for eight days, in food or water, two tablespoonfuls of the following:—Iodide of potassium, 2 ounces; water sufficient to make 1 pint; mix. Paint the lumps every alternate day with tincture of iodine. The eating of snow by a thirsty horse is not a very satisfactory substitute for water. After continuing the treatment for eight days, leave off for the same length of time, and repeat if necessary. Take warm water and soap and clean out the part.

RHEUMATISM.

Have a mare rising 6 years old, weight 1,600 lbs., in good thriving condition, but about every six days takes a pain in either hind legs. The leg will swell up and is very painful, but when rubbed and exercised will get better. Then in a few days the other will get the same. Am feeding her hay and about 2 gallons of oats per day. Please tell me what is the matter and how to treat.
S. H. B.

Ans.—You do not mention whether the mare is getting sufficient daily exercise and we, therefore, are not in a position to give a very decided opinion in regard to her ailment. The symptoms you have mentioned indicate, to some extent, a rheumatic affliction. If the mare be not in foal, should advise to prepare her for physic by feeding on exclusive bran mash diet for at least sixteen hours and then administer the following:—Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. When purgative has ceased to operate, give morning and evening, in food, for two weeks, one of the following powders:—Salicylate of soda, 8 ounces; powdered gentian, 6 ounces. Mix and divide into 28 powder.

BONE SPAVIN.

I have a mare 9 years old that has what the veterinarian calls "bone spavin" on both hind legs. He claimed the only cure was to "fire" her. He did so a month ago but I see no sign of any re-

Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

Another carload of Clydesdales arrived from Scotland, on Nov. 25th, and are now in the stable for sale. I have the finest selection of stallions and mares for sale in the country, including such top horses as: Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse for this year; Storm King, also a Glasgow winner; and Fife Premium horse, Earl Seaham, one of the best sons of Silver Cup, bred at Seaham and Carbour; Balgowan, 1st prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Holbein, 2nd prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Baron Graham, 2nd prize two-year-old at Winnipeg this year. There are also five two-year-olds, just landed. Every one of them is fit to stand in a showing. In mares, I have some toppers, and three of them in foal.

SHORTHORNS

I have 18 bulls and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Among the younger things, there is material for show stuff, and offered at low prices. Come and see the stock, in any event, whether you buy or not.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topsman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

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.

Farm Horses For Sale

THE GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET WILL HOLD ITS NEXT AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th

Regular auction sales every Wednesday thereafter.

1,000 head will be sold, including large draft horses, delivery horses, driving horses, farm chunks, farm mares and mules. Every horse will be sold strictly on its merits. We stand for a square deal between buyer and seller. FARMERS, if you want to get the most horse value for your money, then be sure to attend this auction. Efforts will be made to please you, whether you buy one horse, a team, or a carload. Remember the date. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Take interurban car from either city

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

Oaklawn Farm

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Percherons
Belgians
French Coachers

323 Head

Send for Catalog.
Four importations since
July 1st, 1906

DUNHAM & FLETCHER
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JOHN A. TURNER, BALCREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

Alex. Galbraith & Son
BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING
CLYDESDALE
STALLIONS and MARES

of the highest merit and choicest breeding at lower prices than all competitors.

New Shipment just arrived containing several sons of the noted Baron's Pride.

A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand.
EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.

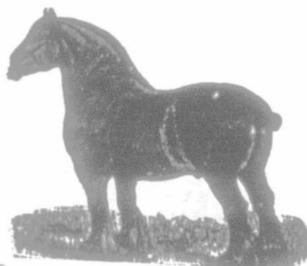


Percherons and Shires

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

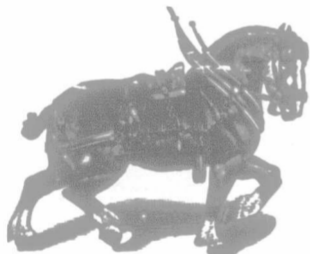
Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. 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.**



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

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,
12th Street,
(Box 485)

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success. We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares.

We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal, also Hackney mares for sale.

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

covery. She is a valuable mare. Would you please advise through the ADVOCATE?
Sask.

H. W. K.

Ans.—Firing, rightly performed, was a proper remedy for the spavins. The after treatment, consisting of the repeated application of blistering ointment, should not, however, be neglected. The mare should have absolute rest for at least eight weeks and even at the end of that time the lameness may not have altogether disappeared. A mare with a spavin on each hind leg is not a very valuable animal, even for work, and as a brood mare she should be considered entirely useless.

ITCHY CALF.

I have a bull calf about four months, that has a small scab-like sore on nose, and has a chalk-like lump on side of neck about the size of a walnut. He also is very itchy, rubbing and licking his hind quarters. He has a lot of scaly dust in coat and is very thin. I feed on bran and shorts mixed, and hay, and give water blood heat. He has been like this for past month. Please state remedy. I should be glad if you would recommend a book giving particulars of feeding and an idea of various diseases cattle are subject to and their cures. I am just starting in and do not know anything about cattle management.
Sask. Novice.

Ans.—The lump on the neck is a form of wart which may easily be removed with a sharp knife and the parts lightly seared with a red hot smooth piece of iron. The animal is evidently lousy. Should advise you to groom the calf thoroughly, all over the body, with a corn broom brush and then rub well into the skin the following lotion:—Formalin, 2 drams; creolin, 4 drams; water, 1 quart; mix. Repeat in one week. A book which might be useful to you is "Veterinary Elements," price \$1.00, through this office.

LUMPY JAW.

Some time ago I wrote you for advice in reference to an ox which I then thought had "lumpy jaw." I had some difficulty in getting the iodide potassium and by the time I got it the oxen were taken away for the winter.

I now have a cow (almost pure Jersey) with a similar lump on both jaws almost identical with the first case; namely, a hard lump on the upper jaw about the size of a boy's hand. She cares neither to eat nor drink. At times she will go two or three days without drinking unless I give her warm bran and water. She also throws her cud out. I am wondering if it can be her teeth. If I gave her the potassium, would that affect her milk for a baby's food? And should it prove to be "lumpy jaw" is it safe to use the milk for that purpose? Can you recommend a book on the diseases of cattle, etc., suitable for a novice? Please give us an article in your valuable paper on "lumpy jaw" in the near future and oblige.

ASHFORD.

Ans.—The cow is doubtless suffering from "lumpy jaw" and the disease is evidently affecting her teeth and interfering with mastication, which it frequently does. Would not advise you to give her milk to a baby, with or without the administration of iodide of potassium because the cow is evidently more or less constitutionally affected. With regard to book, see answer to "Novice," Sask.

WASTED HIP.

Would you kindly inform me through your valuable ADVOCATE if a hip swollen can be cured, as I have a mare which had a colt last September, and since then I notice that just back of hip bone she has fallen away? What is the cause of it? Also since foaling she has had a swelling underneath her belly, midway between the udder and front legs. She is in foal again. Her present colt is five months old and still sucking. How long should a colt suck after the mare is in foal to do justice to both of them?
I. J. M.

Ans.—You do not mention the age of your mare, nor do you state if she is, or is not, lame. A wasting of the muscles of the hip will result from disease in other parts of the leg, such as a spavin.

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 CAUTERY 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.

For Sale

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion Pride of Glasnick (4341), by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (673); dam Elsiebeth Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also first for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Manager,
Pomeroy P.O.
Carman and Roland Stations.

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE

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

BERMAN BROS., 319 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Thoroughbred Horses and B.B. Red Game Fowls bred and imported. Price reasonable. Correspondence solicited "KELSTON" at Stud.
R. M. DALE Qu'Appelle, Sask.

CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application
W. H. BRYCE
Doune Lodge Stock Farm
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For Strains

- of Back
- of Stifle
- of Whirlbone
- of Fetlock
- of Pastern
- of Shoulder
- of Hough
- of Knee
- of Coffin Joint

Swelling and all Lameness in Horses use

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Two or three teaspoonfuls in a little Rum or Brandy, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses "on their feet again."

50c. a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send to

National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal. 17

100 LBS. FENCE WIRE, \$1.25

No. 14 Gauge Painted Wire Shorts, 100 lbs., \$1.25; No. 14 Gauge Galvanized Wire Shorts, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Other sizes at proportionate prices. Galvanized Barb Wire 2 and 4 point, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; "BB" Galvanized Phone Wire, per 100 lbs., \$2.40; Annealed Wire, per 100 lbs., \$1.90; Graduated Diamond Mesh Galvanized Fencing, 21 ins. high, per rod, 20c; Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 sq. ft., 40c; Indestructible Steel Fence Posts, the best manufactured, each, 25c. Everything in the line of Wire and Fencing for all purposes. Now is the time to buy. The prices are for immediate action. Ask for Free 300-page Catalog, No. B. A. 703 quotes lowest prices on staple farm supplies of every kind; also offers furniture and household goods from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

PASTOR AND PEOPLE PRAISE PSYCHINE (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

A Marvellous and Triumphant Record of Victory Over Disease.

No medicine has ever effected as large a number of wonderful and almost marvellous cures as Psychine. It has had one continuous record of victories over diseases of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach.

Mrs. Campbell, one of the many cured, makes the following statement:

I cannot refrain from telling all who suffer of my remarkable recovery with Psychine. In April, 1902, I caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs and gradually led to consumption.

PSYCHINE never disappoints. PSYCHINE has no substitute. There is no other medicine "Just as good."

At all dealers, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. If not write to G. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, 179 King St. W., TORONTO

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

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

Sold Out, But Still in The Business We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in.

WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.

Registered Percheron Stallion For Sale Five years old. Dark grey. Solid, compact build, with heavy bone, best of feet, good action and style.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS. Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER

Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each.

or ringbone; or it may be the result of a sprain or other direct injury to the muscles involved. The swelling on the belly indicates that the mare's system is not in very good condition and we should advise you to wean the colt, and feed it, morning and evening.

LAME FILLY.

I wish you would advise me what to do with our two-year-old filly. In going into the stable one morning two weeks ago found her very lame on hind leg. A day or so later the leg swelled up very much.

Ans.—If there be no evidence that the lameness was caused by an external injury, such as a kick from a horse, or a wrench, or a blow received in some other way, the seat of the lameness is probably in one of the joints, the result of synovitis (inflammation of the synovial membrane) an affliction which is attended with great pain and much constitutional disturbance.

WEAK HEART.

Had a colt, born last June, was never very lively; had distemper last fall and was treated accordingly; seemed to do well afterwards, until lately when he suddenly refused to get up; helped him on his legs, but would not stand long; died twelve hours after he first refused to get up.

Ans.—Your colt at birth had naturally a weak constitution and was, evidently, a wastrel. Such animals, even when given the very best of care, seldom become possessed of sufficient constitutional stamina to bring them to the age of usefulness.

MANGE.

Mare has mange. Have given condition powders and flax and other things without effect. Would like to know a cure.

Ans.—Some such preparation as Zenoleum, advertised in our columns will be found effective, used according to the manufacturer's directions.

BRITTLE FEATHERS—LUMPS.

1. What is the cause of pigs (five months old) having what appears to be the piles? I lost three out of eight. They are fed about two thirds oats and one third barley.

2. What is the cause of the feathers in poultry becoming brittle and breaking? They are fed ground oats and barley with whole wheat, but have very little grit.

3. Have two colts with lump on breasts about size of your fist, one broke the other feels like a tumor. Has been there about four or five weeks. It was caused, I think, by the chore boy striking them from behind and making them jump against the manger. Would a blister do it good?

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HIDES WE WANT FURS E. T. CARTER & Co Toronto Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm BREEDERS OF High-Class Scotch Shorthorns Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

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.

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.

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

Special Offering of Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 2 just past 2 years old. 15 just over 1 year old. 7 just under 1 year old.

SHORTHORNS Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.

B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan. GRENFELL, SASK. LANDS FOR SALE

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 MAPLE SHADE JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

DON JERSEY HERD Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Now offering choice bull calves, bred from prize-winning stock.

CLENDENING BROS. Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE The Beef and Dairy Breed 2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

YORKSHIRE HOGS Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium. Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale. The got of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp)---8878---and General---3699---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.


STAR FARM SHORTHORNS Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Banded Plymouth Rocks.

Forest Home Farm Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp. Pride of Glasnick, and out of first-class mares; capital colts.

ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY P. O. Garman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers.



The FINISHING PERIOD

600 1000

It requires more feed to produce 100 pounds gain on a fattening steer the second six months than it does the first, and more each month thereafter than the month previous. The advantage of early marketing is evident, but early marketing requires skillful feeding. Every function of the digestive apparatus must be kept in perfect condition. The matter of growth is a matter of digestion. Crowding is always dangerous unless certain precaution is taken to assist nature in eliminating or expelling from the system, waste and poisonous residue that is sure to be deposited under heavy feed.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

A TONIC

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) contains bitter tonics which act upon the digestive organs, strengthening and improving them so that the largest possible amount of nutrition is appropriated to building bone, muscle, milk fat, etc., and besides looking after the supply, it also takes care of the overflow—it contains the nitrates which assist nature in expelling through the pores of the skin, and in the urine, those elements that would be harmful if allowed to linger in the system. Furthermore, Dr. Hess Stock Food furnishes iron, the greatest known blood builder, and is mildly laxative, regulating the bowels during the period of dry feeding as though the animal was on pasture, and relieves the minor stock ailments. That bitter tonics, iron, nitrates of soda and polish produce the results above mentioned we refer to Professors Quitman, Winslow, Finlay Dun, and every medical writer of the age, and sell Dr. Hess Stock Food on a written guarantee.

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

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

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

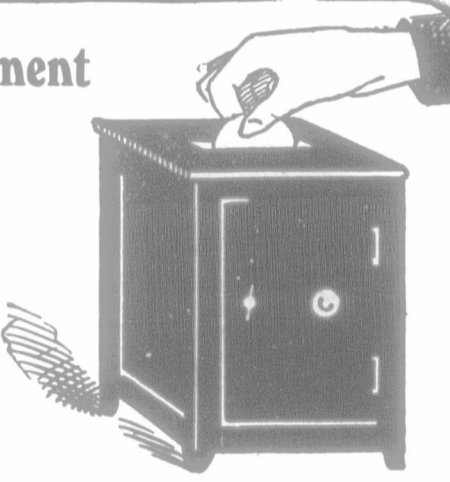
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-cc-a and Instant Louse Killer. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

No Safer Investment
than

PAY ROLL

(Bright Plug)
Chewing Tobacco

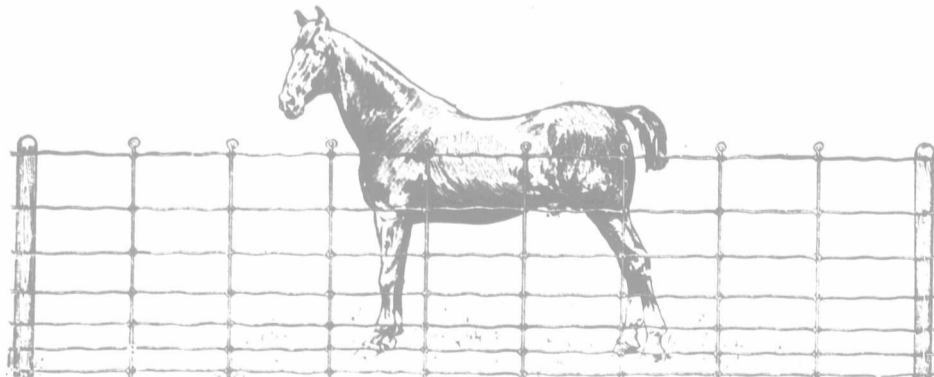


DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Field Erected with No. 9 Galvanized Coiled Steel Wire



Heavy coiled steel wire fence, hard steel wire lock that does not rust or slip and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauged wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and

DOES NOT INJURE STOCK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE BUY THE BEST AGENTS WANTED

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.
76 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Sick all the Time with Kidney Trouble

4 BOXES CURED HIM

Mr. Whellam was a mighty ill man this spring. He had been ailing for almost a year. Sharp pains in the back and through the hips. Dull headaches and dizzy spells. Appetite poor—nothing seemed to taste right.

Finally, an old friend told him about a friend who was in just that condition and who was cured by GIN PILLS.

Mr. Whellam tried them. And you would not know him for the same man now. That worried, strained look about the face is gone. His eyes are bright—his complexion rosy. He enjoys what he eats—has gained in weight—and sleeps like a top.

He had kidney trouble! GIN PILLS practically gave new kidneys—healed and strengthened these vital organs—soothed the bladder—and freed the system of uric acid that was poisoning him.

Broad Cove, C.B., July 6, 1906.
I received a sample of your GIN PILLS last fall. They did me a great deal of good. In fact, they are the best kidney medicine I know of. A neighbor of mine has tried them and they did him more good than all the Doctors' Medicine he took in three months. I will not forget during my lifetime the benefit your GIN PILLS have been to me.

JOHN WHELLAM.

Are your kidneys sick? Do you feel just as Mr. Whellam did? Then take GIN PILLS on our positive guarantee that they will cure you. To have you give them a fair trial, we send a free sample if you mention this paper. Write to-day to Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg. 84

GIN PILLS are sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box—or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

FOR SALE Kootenay Fruit Land

30 acres, level, no waste, no stone, 5 acres cleared, 100 trees planted last spring. New four-room house in good condition. Price \$1,800.00, \$1,000.00 cash, balance in 1 or 2 years at 8%.

GEO. C. McLAREN, Nelson, B. C. Box 654

MY PLAN WILL SELL

Any farm on earth. Send description and price.

CUSTOMERS WAITING

If you want to buy a farm anywhere in U.S. or Canada, tell me what and where, and receive my "Locator" Magazine free.

NO COMMISSION TO PAY

H. H. HARSHA, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Ans.—1. This lesion is sometimes the result of constipation; at other times it occurs from the opposite condition—prolonged diarrhoea. It is also occasionally noticed in pigs that are debilitated by receiving insufficient nourishment. The chief cause is in almost every case a dietary one and should at once be removed by making a change either in the quantity or quality of the daily rations. When caused by constiveness, in pigs of five or six months old, the bowels should be opened by giving two ounces of castor oil every four hours until a free operation is obtainable. If diarrhoea be the cause give every three hours, until the evacuations become normal, one dessert-spoonful of the following mixture: Tincture opium, tincture catecton, tincture camphor and tincture of rhubarb, of each 2 ounces. Cleanse the protruding rectum with warm water; smear it with the following ointment and gently return it with the fingers: Tannic acid and powdered opium, of each, 1 dram; carbolic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; vaseline 2 ounces; mix. The return of the bowel will be facilitated by an assistant elevating the hind parts.

2. Give your poultry meat scraps, or other animal food two or three times a week; also give them a plentiful supply of gravel or ground oyster shells. See that they are not suffering from lousiness.

3. Open the lump at its lower portion with a sharp knife and allow the contents to escape; syringe the cavity once daily with carbolic lotion:—carbolic acid, 1 ounce to 20 ounces water.

RUPTURES IN FOALS.

In your issue of January 16, in an article on "Roots," under the heading "Climate and Soil," is the following:—"It requires a somewhat higher temperature to germinate satisfactorily, and it should be drilled at a greater depth than three quarters of an inch below the surface, for, although the so-called 'seed' is of some considerable size, the true seed is small, and has little power to make its way upward if buried too deeply."

This, whilst giving the minimum depth for seeding, explains why the maximum should be known. Is it an error or do I read amiss? Will you kindly answer this and advise on the following in your columns?

Three years ago I bought four range-bred mares which I believe are related. I bred one of them and the following spring a filly was born. The navel opening did not close properly and there is a rupture somewhat larger than a goose egg. Last spring another of the mares foaled, and although all who saw it (the foal) thought the navel was all right, still, it has a rupture about as large as a walnut. This coming spring I am expecting two of them to foal and would like to know:

1. Are the ruptures likely to be the result of some constitutional weakness in the mares?

2. Is there any way of treating at time of birth to prevent such an occurrence?

3. How are the clamps, used for removing, made?

4. Is it necessary to load them? If so, how done?

5. Would it be unwise to attempt the operation before spring? It is freezing in stable where colt stands.

6. Should colt be allowed to lie down while clamps are on?

Sask. W. R. D.

Ans.—The error, for such it is, is due to the omission of the word, "not."

1. It is quite possible such may be due to constitutional weakness in the mares or the stallion. Some stallions have unenviable records for handing down such weaknesses.

2. Theoretically, yes; practically, no. A mild blister applied to the parts affected is sometimes effectual.

3. Just the ordinary wooden sticks, similar to those commonly used for castration in the old days, and occasionally used even yet.

4. Let the foals alone until a year old and by that time recovery may have taken place.

5. Yes. We prefer using the skewers (or wire nails) crossed and a figure eight made with some strong clean ligature material wound around the loose skin of the rupture.

STIFLE LAMENESS.

Would you through your paper tell me what is wrong with a four-year old mare? On backing out of stall she drags one of her hind feet on the ground, just for a step or two; then seemingly she is all right. This occurs only in the morning, after a long hard day's drive. She had a colt this summer and got a little thin, but at present is gaining in flesh, and is in good spirit.

G. H. C.

Ans.—There is a partial displacement of the patella (stifle bone.) The mare should be placed in a roomy and comfortable box stall and a liniment, such as the following, rubbed well in, once daily for three or four days to the stifle joint:—Soap liniment, 5 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces; liquor ammonia, 1 ounce; n.i.x.

THOROUGHBRED AND PURE BRED.

Is not a Thoroughbred a separate breed of horses? Which is right, a thoroughbred Clyde or a purebred Clyde?

Avonhurst.

W. O.

Ans.—It is wrong to use the word Thoroughbred in the adjectival sense, or to be more explicit, one should say a purebred Clydesdale but never thoroughbred Clydesdale. "Thoroughbred" is a noun always, and is the name of the English breed of racehorses, and should always be spelled with a capital letter; "purebred" can be used either as a noun or as an adjective and a capital letter is not used; therefore purebred Clydesdale is right, thoroughbred Clydesdale is incorrect.

Miscellaneous.

CLOSING TRAIL.

(1) An old trail runs through my quarter. Have heard that if I fence and do not leave gates travellers can legally cut my wire. Is this correct?

(2) If I close this trail and there is no other means of reaching the main trail owing to geographical conditions, do I have to notify any authority and if so, whom?

(3) Can tax payers claim to have their taxes worked locally so that a road can be cut to allow egress to main trail? If so, to whom should they appeal?

(4) Should the election of councillor be held by law in the most convenient part of the district, say center or just where a few in the know elect?

(5) Can you inform me where I can obtain a copy of the L. I. D. Ordinance? also a copy of the school laws and prices of same?

G. W. S.

Ans.—(1) You may inclose the trail unless it is a road allowance or a surveyed government road.

(2) No.

(3) No, taxes are now collected in money, but sometimes the councils employ some of the tax payers to perform labor equal to or greater than the amount of taxes and the money is expended wherever the council agree.

(4) There is no provision made for any special place to hold elections for councillors.

(5) You may obtain a copy of the L. I. D. Ordinance, also a copy of the school Ordinance by applying to the Minister of Public works and the Minister of Education respectively, at Edmonton. The price of each is 5c.

DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

A. and B. own and have equal interests in a 320 acre farm heavily mortgaged. A. wants to get his share in cash and retire. B. cannot buy him out and will not agree to sell farm. What remedy has A.?

Alta.

J. Brown.

Ans.—A. might sell his interest in the land to some other person or he might possibly induce the mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage, which would possibly put the land on the market; otherwise there does not seem to be any other way for him to get his money out unless B. is willing to consent to a sale or to buy out his share.

DISCHARGING NOTE.

I gave a note for part payment on a mower, giving as security a horse. I afterwards sold the horse, taking the

Farmers! Ship Your Grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Bonded

Bankers; Bank of British North America

Licensed

Grain bought on track or handled on commission

We discontinued advertising for a time on account of the tie-up on the railway systems. Grain will now be moving more freely. The Company, despite the hostility of certain interests in the grain trade, has had a very successful season so far. We would ask all farmers, whether shareholders or not, to consign their grain to us or wire for bids when grain is loaded. Our aim is to organize the whole farming community as sellers of grain in car-lots through a single agency. The hostility we have encountered is the best argument in favor of supporting us. Keep the Company in the field that is looking at things from the standpoint of the farmer. The larger the Company, the greater the economy in operation and ease in maintaining satisfactory export connections.

Let every farmer take a share and increase our working capital. You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets. Support the Company that is fighting your battles, by taking shares, giving them your own business and soliciting for them the business of non-members. Bill your grain to the order of the **Grain Growers' Grain Co.**, Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

I will guarantee it for TEN years and give you THREE years to pay for the "PEERLESS" INCUBATOR

Page 13 of my FREE Book tells why the air is always clean inside this one incubator--and why that matters to you

Most Incubator-men talk loud about steady Heat and little about Clean Air. I can afford to talk both, and more besides. Because:—

The Peerless is the incubator that hatches with clean air,—the incubator that has real ventilation.

Now the quality of air an incubator-chicken gets before it's hatched is far more important than the quantity of food it gets after it hatches.

And many a poultry-fgr-profit venture has gone to smash by the carbon-dioxide route—bad incubator-air. Carbon-dioxide is a deadly gas every egg gives off as it hatches.

Open the ordinary incubators' door and sniff,—that sulfurous, musty choking smell is carbon-dioxide; and it is poison to animal life.

There is no smell in a Peerless—the poison is continually flushed out of the Peerless hatching chamber. Remember that for almost 500 hours the chick breathes what air seeps through the porous shell. If that air is poison loaded, as it is in badly-ventilated ordinary incubators; that chick is stunted, its vitality impaired, its vigor weakened.

It never can thrive as Peerless-hatched chicks, that breathe pure, clean air, do thrive.

Remember, too, that this is only one of fifteen plain reasons why the Peerless incubator not only hatches every chick that can be hatched, but gives those chicks the right start.

Every one of the fifteen reasons means the difference between money made and money lost in poultry-raising.

Suppose you send me your address—use a post-card if you like—and let me send you the free book that tells some things you need to know, whether you are a beginner in poultry-raising or an expert.

Sending for the book doesn't commit you to buying the incubator. All we ask you to do is read the book. I won't importune you nor bother you.

Just send for the book and read it—that's all.

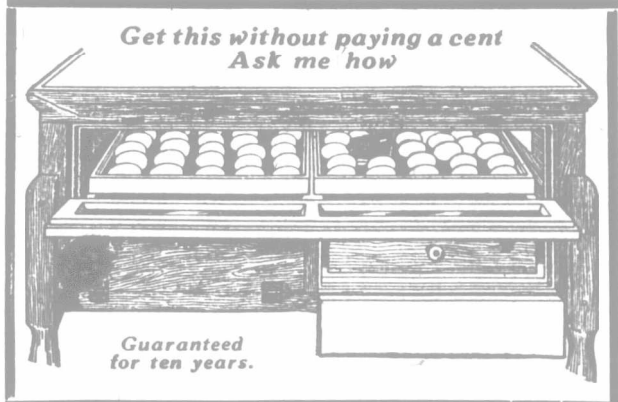
If you will do that right now, I will tell you, also, how you can make the Peerless earn its whole cost long before you pay one cent for it.

Whether you have ever thought about raising poultry or not,—whether you know all about incubators or you don't, I will show you why it will pay you,—pay you, personally,—to know what the Peerless is and what it could do for you if you wanted it to.

Simply your name and address fetches what will tell you that,—and no obligation on your part. The obligation will be mine to you, if you'll just write now.

In this Free Book I show you how to start in the poultry business without spending a cent for the important part of your outfit. I will make you a partnership proposition that puts the risk mostly on me and leaves the profit wholly for you.

I will tell you how to get the incubators and brooders you need without paying for them till they have paid for themselves twice over. I will show you why that beats all the free trial offers you ever heard, and why my way is the only sensible way for you to start raising poultry for profit.



Send for my Offer—Get the Free Book—Do it Now

To save time and freight Western Orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg Warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to

The LEE-HODGINS COMPANY, Limited
101 PEMBROKE STREET, PEMBROKE, ONTARIO

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note of a local firm as part payment, which note I turned over to the mower collector to cancel my own or as his receipt says, to be applied on mine when collected. I heard nothing of it for six months when I was notified by the company that my note was due and payment required. That note I gave had not been collected. In the meantime

the firm of whom I had the note have sold out and have not been able to meet all their bills, but had paid money after my note was due, and the agent who had the note gave them a renewal two months after it was due, which I did not even know until it was sent me with the demand for the payment of mine.

Can I hold them responsible for the amount of the note? and how should I proceed?

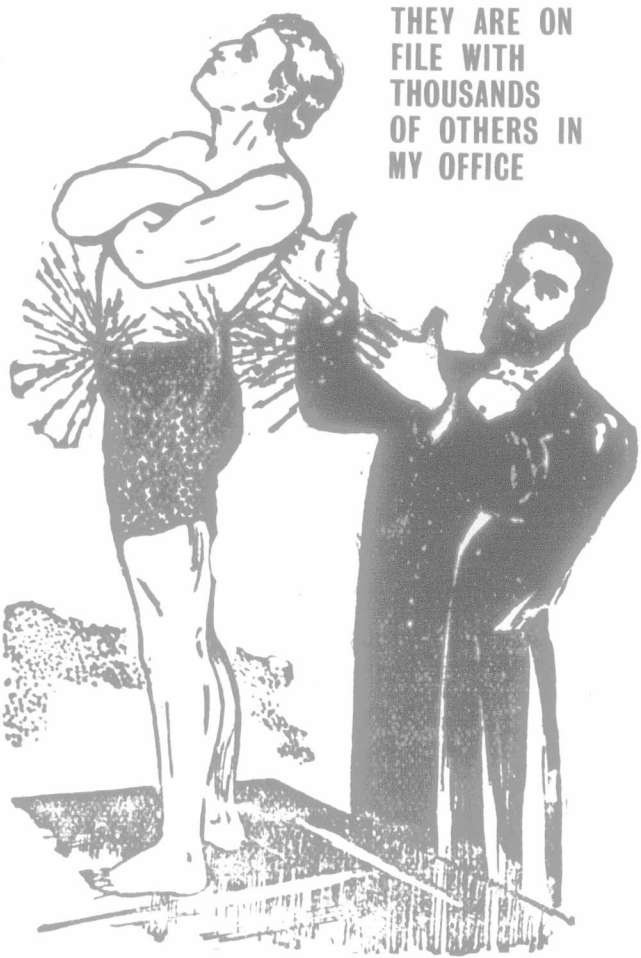
Is there a way of determining whether cream has been pasteurized?

Alta. F. S. S.

Ans.—You can hold them on the note. You were entitled to notice that the note was unpaid at maturity. More-

over, the taking of a renewal note operates as a payment of the old note. The note which you turned over then fore was paid, and of course they can not hold you for its amount in that case. Your only way of proceeding is to allow them to sue you on the note and then defend on the grounds we have indicated.

READ THESE LETTERS



THEY ARE ON FILE WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHERS IN MY OFFICE

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

WILL DO THE SAME FOR YOU

It has been demonstrated that Electricity is the most natural of all remedies for the cure of the ailments which afflict the human body. Every physician of modern ideas is an advocate of electrical treatment, and concedes that it stands far above all medical agents, especially when applied to diseases relating to the nervous system. This is a practical admission of the power of electricity over the nerves and vital organs, hence it must be evident to a thinking person that a means of intelligently applying this wonderful agent should be the greatest boon to suffering humanity.

When we consider that our nervous system, which is the fountain of life to the kidneys, liver, stomach, brain and the various organic functions of the body, depends for its sustenance upon the vitalizing element of electricity, and that without this life it is impossible to keep up a normal condition of health in the body, it is easy to understand that a waste of this life principle will be followed by weakness and disease, and it is also easy to understand why the natural restoration of this electric force in the nervous system will saturate the various vital organs which have become weakened with a new energy which will place every vital part of the body in a state of natural health.

You may say, as many others have said, "Doctor, your arguments sound good, but show me evidence of cures to back up your statements." That is my strongest argument. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment. After seeing original letters from prominent people (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are dispelled, they are convinced that the claims I have made are true. You can see these patients and secure from them the verifications of my statements. Hundreds of my best testimonials can not be published, as the patients, though recommending my treatment privately, object to publicity.

My Belt will cure Nervous Debility, Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of Nature. My improved Electric Belt is the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

READ MY OFFER:

I know how skeptical people are after paying hundreds of dollars to doctors without getting any benefit, and knowing that any man would willingly pay for a cure when he gets it, I now offer any man a complete restoration to manly vigor and health before he pays a cent. There is no deception about this offer, either in the making of it or in carrying it out. All I ask is fair security that I will be paid when the work is done; this any honest man will be glad to give. I take all the chances, you take none. Isn't that fair? Do you want any better evidence of my confidence in my belt? Now, if you suffer do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act upon it to-day—NOW. Tell me what you are suffering from and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case, and send it to you, and you can

PAY ONLY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK—I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires every man who desires to be "a man." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you closely sealed Free. Cost, Fifty Cents. You are invited. If you cannot call write for this book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book especially for women. Free on application.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 4 p.m.

A Man of 70 Made to Feel Young

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I am sending you a few lines to let you know the benefit I feel, now I am a new man. For forty years I have had a bad back; now I can run a race or pick up a pin, I feel so smart; no pain. I wore my Belt only four times. I am in my seventieth year; never was so well in health as I am now. When I used to be bad, I would be a month that I could not stoop to lace my boots; now I feel no pain in doing so. I am just as smart as any young fellow at present. Sir, no one would be without one of your Belts if he knew the good to be had from them. I have recommended them highly to all my friends, and you will soon have some orders. Yours sincerely, PHILIP McGAHEY, Riviere aux Pins, Que.

Cured After Five Years of Agony

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir—Since calling at your office on June 22, I must tell you that I am sure that it was the Electric Belt that has helped me. I know that I would not have lived if I had not got it when I did, and I cannot be too thankful to you. After five years of agony that I endured, it is like having a new lease of life now. I am gaining two pounds of flesh a week, and am eating solid food. I have been taking liquid food for a month nearly, and solid food for three weeks. The people think my cure very rapid and very wonderful. Many of them said I would never eat again. I am certain that you cannot advertise your Electric Belt enough. The only trouble is that there are those sold that are no good. We do not think anything of the money we spent on the Belt. I have to repeat my story over and over again every day to different people, as everyone wants to hear from myself about my cure. I never felt better than I do now. Of course, my nerves began to quiet when I began to use the Belt, and, as you know, I wore it even when I was very weak. I have a host of grateful friends who wish me to thank you also for them, for they were all nearly sick about me, thinking and seeing me starving every day, with plenty of food about me. I cannot speak too highly of your Electric Belt, for it is a perfect fit, and is doing just what you said it would do, and in so short a time. I never expected the cure so quickly. It was a surprise to me, and I can hardly believe it. I now look very well. You would hardly recognize me as the woman who called at your office on June 22. I think my doctor here is as delighted over my recovery as anyone can be. With best wishes for your continued success. MRS. BERTHA HAMILTON.

Erin, Ont.

Sciatica Permanently Cured

Alberton, P. E. I.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your interesting letter regarding belt. Over two years have elapsed since I got the Belt. When it arrived here, the trouble, which had been very severe, from hip to foot, had apparently settled at hip and from knees to toes. The doctor was attending me every day, and, of course, had no good word for the Belt. I, however, adjusted it as directed, and put it on, and in an hour or so I began to feel the sensation all over me, or in every part of the body, and in two or three days was up and around, pain all gone. Of course, I applied the Belt for a while every night, and in a week was feeling well and entirely clear of pain, and, what is better, have never felt a twinge of pain in my limbs since. Work all the time. There are several Belts on the market, cheap, too, but, I suppose, no good; in fact, I heard a man say he would not give five cents for a dozen of them. I am feeling well and smart for my age.

With kind regards from—

R. S. OULTON.

Nervous Energy Restored Six Years Ago, and Still Strong.

Earle Grey, Sask.

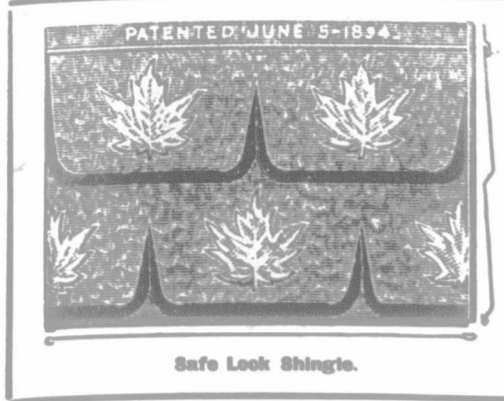
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—It is some three years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a God-send that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailments of poor, wretched humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for six years, and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much for it has made my body a pleasure to own. Believe me, yours very truly—W. L. FLEMMINGTON.

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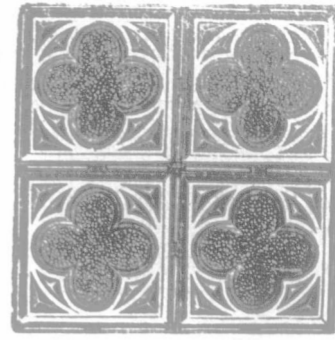
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60 DAY'S FREE TRIAL of a World-Famed Remedy



Use my Invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.

Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my 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'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

San Francisco, Cal., 997 Market St.
New York, 1151 Broadway.
Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St.
Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.
London, Eng., 15 Hanover St.
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmakilnads.
Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 65.
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla, No. 2.
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
Madras, India, 169 Mount Road.
Cape Town, South Africa, 19 Plein St.
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guisa St.
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

Miscellaneous

A venerable Devonshire woman came up to London recently to visit her married daughter and was duly met and escorted to her house. The following Monday was washing day and the supply of soap giving out, the mother volunteered to bring some from the shop around the corner. But she failed to find her way back and forget the address. At last she found her way to a police station where, after a great deal of questioning by a sympathetic inspector, she remembered that the address was written on a piece of paper which she had put into a teap

in her sitting room at home. The inspector, realizing the truth of the old adage that the longest way round is sometimes the nearest way home, sent the old lady back to Devonshire, whence she triumphantly returned to her daughter by the aid of the precious scrap of paper and with the bar of soap, which was the cause of all the trouble, safe in her arms.

On an examination paper in zoology the question was asked:—
"Of what use to the farmer are the earthworm and the slug?"
The reply of one promising pupil read:—
"The earthworm is of use to the farmer because he eats the insects and small animals that are destructive

to crops; he is also useful because he can use him as bait when the farmer goes fishing."—*Judge*.

A worthy squire had a cow that always kicked and reared when milked. He decided to get rid of it, and, calling one of his farm hands, told him to take the animal to market.
"Sell the brute," he said, "but, mind you, tell no lies. I've been unlucky in my purchase, but that's no reason why I should deceive others."
Two hours later the man returned from market with a larger sum than the squire had expected. "I'm sure you lied about that cow," he said.
"Not a bit of it," replied the man; "every time I was asked if she was a

good milker, I simply said: 'You'll get dead tired of milking before you've got all her milk.' They asked no other questions, so that I didn't volunteer any more answers."—*Bon Vivant*.

Minister—"So you go to school, do you, Bobby?"
Bobby—"Yes, sir."
"Let me hear you spell 'bread.'"
"B-r-e-a-d-e."
"The dictionary spells it with an 'a,' Bobby."
"Yes, sir, but you didn't ask me how the dictionary spells it; you asked me how I spell it."

It is a poor kind of sympathy that exhausts itself in a sigh.

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NOTICE FOREST TREE PLANTING

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

HOW CAN YOU LOSE?

HOW CAN YOU BE OUT A PENNY, in using it, in giving it a chance?

How can you make a blunder in trying it, in testing it for 30 days, in letting the experience of thousands guide you, when you don't pay a penny until it is proven, until you can say with gladness and gratitude "It is all right. It is the best thing I ever struck. It is an honest remedy." What risk do you run when we take positively and absolutely all the risk? How can you refuse when everything is in your favor, when it is all one-sided (your side), when we must show you before we can see a penny of your money, must deliver it at your door, right in your hands, must let you try it for 30 days, must let you judge for yourself, must be entirely satisfied with your decision, whether it be Yes or No? When it does the work you will gladly pay for it. If it fails, we lose. You don't! You cannot lose one way or another because you have not one single, solitary penny at stake. But you stand to win a great deal that you want, a great deal that you are fighting for—health, strength, vigor and comfort—Yes, even life.

No one can lose a single penny by trying it for thirty full days, but thousands gain freedom from disease, from Stomach torture, from Kidney tyranny, from Bowel enslavement, from Heart fear, from Rheumatic bonds. No one can throw away a cent in testing it, but thousands throw away the shackles of disease and become healthy, natural and normal men and women. Health is here, where you can get it without risking a penny. How can you refuse? Health is worth trying for! It is worth writing for. It is worth getting out pen, ink, paper and envelope and writing us as follows:

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

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

A WINNIPEG MAN'S WONDERFUL CURE

Read This Letter. It Shows Why Vita-Ore's Reputation Has Grown Over The Entire Length and Breadth of Canada—Because It Cures

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—I suffered for nine years from systemic Catarrh, a bad case of Piles and incipient Rheumatism. I am employed in the mail service and my troubles naturally made it almost impossible for one to continue with my duties. I had lost flesh, could not sleep, had no appetite and was so incapacitated for work, that I had to get well or resign from the service. I took every kind of medicine having the least recommendation for it, and spent lots of money on high priced doctors, some of the best in Winnipeg, but all to no avail. Sometimes I got a little better for a while, but it was only temporary and I was about to give up in despair, when I accidentally saw the Vita-Ore advertisement. I sent for it, and what was my joy to find that one package of Vita-Ore entirely cured my Piles, so that I could at once resume my carrier duties. After using two additional packages my Catarrh and Rheumatism also were cured. Within a week's time after beginning its use, I had regained my appetite and sleep of the healthy man. I have now regained my lost flesh so that my old friends are filled with wonder at my improvement and returned health. Vita-Ore not only relieved me of pain and saved my health, but it saved my position in His Majesty's Service as well. It was all accomplished so easily, quickly and at so small a cost, that I cannot refrain from constantly recommending Vita-Ore to all my friends who are suffering ill-health as I was. It has also done wonders for my father, C. H. Cooke, who suffered untold agonies for years from protruding bleeding piles, unfitting him for business. Dr. Crawford assured him that his only hope was a surgical operation, after which he must lie out three weeks in bed in the hospital. I induced him to try Vita-Ore, which he rather reluctantly did. In three days' time he could go about and began attending to business and in three weeks was completely cured. Ever since he has been as firm a believer in Vita-Ore as I am. We would not be without it.



WILLIAM H. COOKE.

Our 30-Day Trial Offer

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

What Vita-Ore Is

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

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

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

A Wonderful Restoration

HAMBURG, IOWA.—I feel that I cannot praise V.-O. enough, as it has restored me after having been a helpless and hopeless invalid for three long years. I had Rheumatism and Paralysis, and my Kidneys and Liver had been very much deranged for years. There seemed no limit to my nervousness. I was reduced from 165 to 75 pound, in fact was called a total wreck. I could not feed myself, could not rest and much of the time I could not speak. We tried many physicians and patent medicines and also sanitariums. My last doctor said he had never seen anything to compare with my case and that he had exhausted his medical skill upon me. I have now been using Vita-Ore for six months and can say that I enjoy life and my work. My weight has been increased to 144 pounds. I can do all of my own work and go when and where I please. The doctor now tells me to recommend it.



Mrs. W. G. VANDERPOOL.

HELP A FRIEND
If you have a friend or neighbor who is sick or ailing, show him this offer and tell him to write to this Company for a 30-day trial treatment. It is a little thing for you to do, but it may mean big things for him and he may bless you for it.

ELDERLY PEOPLE SHOULD USE IT.

As old age approaches the necessity for such a tonic as Vita-Ore becomes each year more and more manifest and when taken regularly by middle-aged and elderly people it displays its usefulness in various ways. There is nothing so certain in life as the weakness of old age. The young may need a tonic, but the old must use one. Old age, like youth, makes demands upon the blood for nourishment of the body, but loss of appetite and impaired digestion deprive the blood of the nutriment which should be its portion. Sound, unbroken sleep is as much needed in age as in youth, to repair waste tissues, but fortunate indeed is the elderly man and woman who can sleep soundly throughout the entire night. The enlarged volume of waste products, due to the increasing tissue-breakdown of old age, requires additional functional activity in the kidneys to eliminate them from the system, and the kidneys of the aged are apt to be refractory.

Vita-Ore serves as an aid in most every disordered condition incidental to old age. It increases the appetite and desire for food at the same time that it improves the power to digest and assimilate it, so the blood may be enriched by the proper nutriment. By its beneficial action in the system it induces a sounder and more refreshing sleep, and assists the kidneys to perform the requisite action. It helps to prevent the rheumatic condition of the joints usually incidental with age and by its general upbuilding powers to prolong vigor and activity to a ripe old age.

Makes Strong, Healthy Women.

Woman may be called the most perfect piece of mechanism in all God's creation, but from the nature of her organism, she is the most delicate. It is due to the ease with which irregularities may creep in that not half of the women of today are entirely free from some of the many and varied ailments peculiar to their sex. Many object to or are financially unable to "begin doctoring" and so struggle along and suffer in silence, bearing a crushing weight of distress, torture and disease. Vita-Ore is a true "Balm of Gilead" to such sufferers and is markedly successful in promptly alleviating and permanently remedying many diseased conditions which keep women from the full enjoyment of active life. Every woman should use it.

Builds Robust, Vigorous Men.

The proudest glory of man lies in his health and strength. To be entirely successful he must possess strong nerves, a clear brain, and a sound body full of energy, vitality and manly vigor. Without health of body man cannot be at his best mentally. Health builds up that strength and character of mind which goes so far to insure true and complete happiness as well as success. If disease or debility take the place of the health, activity and energy of youth and early manhood, the mental forces become impaired along with the physical. When this time comes, Vita-Ore proves a regenerator which fills the blood with renewed energy, correcting irregularities, curing disease and restoring the force and vitality so necessary to success and happiness.

Feels Like A New Being.

Rev. J. H. Malce, The Blind Evangelist, Tells of His Complete Cure.

Rev. J. H. Malce, Author and Preacher, familiarly known all over central Pennsylvania as "The Blind Evangelist," a term by which he is held in sweet reverence by the thousands who have come under the magic of his eloquent voice and the charm of his gentle personality, knows the powers of Vita-Ore, having been restored by it to health and a life of usefulness and activity.

On the 4th of July, America's natal day, in the year 1833, he saw his wife and children, the fields and the sky, for the last time in the clear shapes in which God had made them, and gradually the light was blotted out until a total darkness hung over his life. That was not all, as a Rheumatic sickness came to add to his trial, and for many days he suffered all the tortures which the human frame is capable of enduring. At last Vita-Ore came to his aid, and drove out the humors which had so long distressed him. Read what he says:

CARLEISLE, PENN.—For many long years I had been suffering from Sciatic and Muscular Rheumatism; at times I thought that it must kill me. No one can imagine what I endured from this dread disease. I had spent a great deal of money for doctors and all sorts of remedies, but found nothing to cure me. I was also troubled with Piles, a palpitating and weak heart, my kidneys were disordered, my liver in bad shape, and altogether I had a goodly share of the trials which fall to the lot of man.

On the 24th day of November, 1903, I began to use Vita-Ore. The results were astonishing. I had not finished the third package before my Piles had entirely disappeared and my Rheumatism, which had so long remained unvanquished, was much improved. I continued using it until I had taken in all eight packages. I can safely say that I am entirely cured of all my diseases, aches and pains, and feel like a new being.

I also know many others who have been cured of many different diseases through the use of Vita-Ore. A prominent minister at this place was suffering from Vertigo and Stomach Trouble and began using it upon my recommendation. One package cured him, soundly and perfectly. I can only say to all, try it and see for yourself that its merit has not been exaggerated. I believe in it, because I know.



(REV.) J. H. MALCE.

THEO. NOEL CO., LIMITED W.A. DEPT. 522 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.