

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1917

OCTOBER 10, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 733

Have You Heard ONE WORD AGAINST THE KOOTENAY

Everyone who goes out there is wonderfully enthusiastic about that country. Nearly every issue from the Press contains an enthusiastic article by some observant traveler. If you only knew what that country was like, you too, would be enthusiastic, and you would let nothing prevent your living there. Learn about this district. Send for our Beautiful Illustrated Book, it's free :: ::

The FISHER HAMILTON CO.
Dept. D.
615 Ashdown Building, WINNIPEG
P.O. Box 374

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

Send Your Watch Here

If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repairs. Our watchmakers have made a life study of watches. They work upon nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment if sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

D. A. REESOR,
"THE JEWELER," - - - Brandon, Man.
Official Watch Inspector for C.P.R. & N.R.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Your Watch Wanted

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid. Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

D. E. BLACK,
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler,
133 Eighth Ave. - - - Calgary, Alta.

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

Correspondence solicited.

HAROLD DANBROOK
Hanley Sask

A. Naismith, President
R. M. Matheson, Vice-Pres.
A. F. KEMPTON,
Secretary and Manager.
C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1905 - - - - - \$14,542,525.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969

Over 12,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

A Western Company doing a Strictly Western Business

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature
Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act"
Registered in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.



HEAD OFFICE, BRANDON, MANITOBA

- † Insurance against loss by Fire, Lightning or Hailstorms
- † Pure-bred Live Stock insured against loss by Accident or Disease
- † Local Agents will furnish information concerning Rates, etc.
- † Correspondence invited on any or all questions relative to our different lines of Insurance

FRANK O. FOWLER President
ANGUS McDONALD Vice-President
JOS. CORNELL Manager

Catalogue Right on Quality Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Printing Right on Time The Farmer's Advocate
Right on Price of Winnipeg, Limited

IF YOU WANT A BRITISH COLUMBIA HOME

CITY OR RURAL

Write to Dominion Trust Company Limited
328 Hastings Street W., Vancouver

We sell City Property, Farm, Fruit, Cattle and Timber Lands, Stocks, Bonds and Debentures.

Our Mercantile Exchange will sell you a business in any line.

We act as Confidential Agents, Local Representatives, Trustees, Valuers, etc.

We accept individual funds for investment, negotiate loans, manage estates and perform every phase of a General Trust Business.

Correspondents receive cordial and prompt reply.

DOMINION TRUST CO. LTD., VANCOUVER

ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE

Easy Terms and Prices
We Have a Large List

PARKEN & WHITTLETON, Calgary, Alta.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co., Ltd.

Before insuring your property see a Hudson Bay agent, or drop a postal to
R. H. YOUNG, Gen. Agt. for Saskatchewan, MOOSE JAW, SASK.
C. N. BRISTOL, Gen. Agt. for Alberta, CALGARY, ALTA.

Live Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

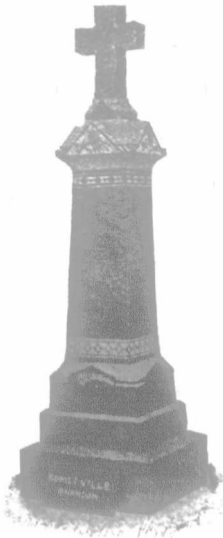
WHEAT
OATS

Thompson, Sons and Company Commission Merchants

Write for "Price Prospects" and Shipping Directions.
P.O. BOX 77A - - - - - WINNIPEG

BARLEY
FLAX

MONUMENTS



FOR PRICES AND BEST WORK WRITE SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE CO., BETWEEN 16th and 18th STREETS, BRANDON, MAN. AGENTS WANTED.

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District I publish a real-estate bulletin giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

T. R. PEARSON NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For Sale

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

W. Sporle, Owner BOX 133 LOUISE BRIDGE, MANITOBA

Wedding Invitations

Wedding Announcements Visiting Cards LATEST STYLES LATEST TYPE Prompt attention to mail orders. LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO. 144 Carling St., LONDON, Ont.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO. \$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50

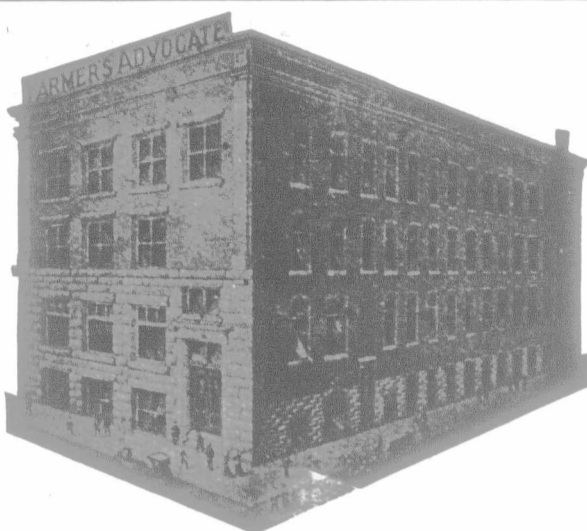
Suits to \$15. Silk Jackets, raincoats, blouses, waists, and then suits at manufacturer's prices. Send for our catalog and fashioning. Southcott Suit Co., 151 St. J. London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you need wholesale.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FOR 2 CTS.

All matters of business, health and wealth treated by practical fortune teller living. 2c stamp and date of birth brings best Horoscopes. Write for free trial. Patronized by Prof. Nahom, Detroit, Mich. Prof. Nahom, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED 5,000,000 Muskrat Skins Also all kinds of Raw Furs Send for our price list. The Canadian Raw-Fur Exch. 66 River Street, Toronto, Canada.

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION



FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

WALTER E. GUNN, MANAGER. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF EDITORIAL STAFF: FRANK S. JACOBS, ROBERT J. DEACHMAN, MISS LEDIARD

OFFICES: 14 AND 16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN. BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALTA. EASTERN OFFICE: LONDON, ONT. LONDON, (ENGLAND) OFFICE: W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., England.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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

Address all communications to FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents of the issue with page numbers. Includes sections: ILLUSTRATIONS, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY, FIELD NOTES, MARKETS, HOME JOURNAL, GOSSIP, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

WIRELESS

Telegraph Station, and a Railway Co.'s Train Dispatchers wire in this School. Railway Auditors teach Agents accounts. The only Telegraph School taught by Experts and backed by the big Companies. Fascinating, good salaries; any one can learn.

TELEGRAPH

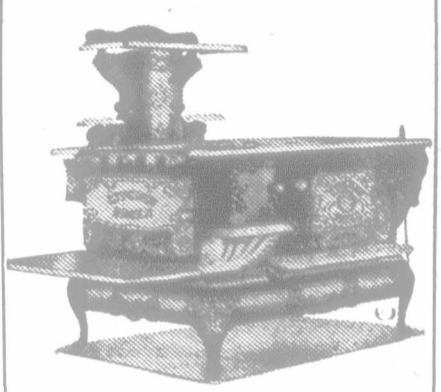
Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers always in demand. Absolute success and employment guaranteed all graduates. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—The Wallace School has the endorsement of this company and we are placing all the qualified students they can give us.

SCHOOL

Your Canadian Lines always want Operators. They will want many more next season. Young men, here is your opportunity. Reduced fare to come on. Write.

WALLACE EXPERT SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING 629 Ryan Building ST. PAUL, MINN.

Kitchen Queen



A good stove to have in YOUR kitchen. Easy to manage. Burns very little fuel. A perfect baker, both top and bottom of the oven, and a handsome piece of kitchen furniture.

A splendid value, too, as stoves go—represents a saving of 25 per cent. to your pocket-book.

It is fully described in our Catalogue. If you have not received a copy of our new fall and winter issue, write. It is sent free on request.

Price \$26.00 to \$46.50

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

French, Holland and Japan Bulbs

Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Seeds for Fall Planting, Greenhouse Plants and Cut Flowers Catalog free.

HENRY'S NURSERIES 3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B.C.

Important Notice TO FARMERS

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

Indigestion & Colic, Spavins, Coughs, Worms, Lump Jaw, Diarrhoea, Joint & Navel affections

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

Ask your dealer for those goods or write direct to The Veterinary Specialty Co., Ltd. 106 St. Clarence Av., Toronto, Ont.

TO GRAIN GROWERS

If you want to get the highest prices for your wheat, oats, barley and flax, ship to the old pioneer firm of **McBEAN BROS.**, established 1884.

If you are on the C.P.R., ship to Fort William, if on the C.N.R., ship to Port Arthur. Bill to your own order, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, and we will watch the grading. Send your Bill of Lading in to us and we will immediately remit you a liberal advance on same and will send the balance as soon as we get the out-turns. It pays to load direct on cars, you save storage and price between street and track which sometimes runs from 6c. to 7c. per bushel.

We give special attention to low grade wheat and at times it pays to forward same to Ontario to be sold to the Millers. We keep ourselves thoroughly posted, and if the Ontario market is better than the Winnipeg market we forward the grain to Ontario, providing the shipper asks us to take advantage of the best market. We will always follow the instructions we receive from the shipper, but if the selling be left to our judgment we can very often strike the top of an advancing market.

We send the shipper an invoice for each car and attach duplicate copies of the inspector's certificate and the out-turns. Our aim is to satisfy the shipper in every respect, and we feel satisfied if you give us a trial it will lead to a continuance of your patronage.

We have the best of connections in the East for oats, barley and flax, and can always pay the highest prices.

Write for our grain letter, which will explain more fully the advantages in shipping to us.

We are licensed and bonded, and can refer you to the Secretaries of almost every Farmers' Elevator Co. throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan, who we have been dealing with for the past eight or nine years, or to the Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg.

McBEAN BROS.

BOX 1451

WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B.—We feel sure the crop has been overestimated and wheat should be cheap enough now. The price has been depressed by advertising bumper crops. The low yields are not spoken of.

Observation

Buffet, Library

Compartment Cars

If you've ever travelled in a compartment car you know the pleasure of travelling—if you haven't there's a treat awaiting you on your vacation trip.

They afford every luxury and comfort, and the privacy of a home. The Observation end is handsomely appointed and permits of an uninterrupted view of the ever-changing scenery.

Leaves C.N.R. Depot daily at 5.20 p.m.

Direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all points east; south and west.

Pacific Coast and Return \$60

S.S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient, Sept. 2.
S.S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient, Oct. 20.

J. SMITH, D.F. & P.A. 447 Main Street, Winnipeg
A. L. CRAIG Passenger Traffic Manager St. Paul, Minn.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

FREE! FREE! FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE.

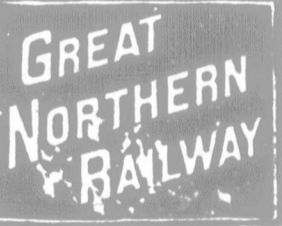
\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

As an advertisement we give you absolutely free a ladies' or gents' size silvered, gold-filled or gun metal Watch, guaranteed for 10 years, and keeps correct time to a second, or a sterling silver handle umbrella, silvered clock, a real diamond solid gold Government hall-marked stamped Ring, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Musical Instruments, Mechanical Toys, Blue Fox Cigarette, besides hundreds of other useful or fancy articles which you can select from our grand 1906 list. We give

any of these articles free to any person selling 20 Packets of beautiful up-to-date Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10c. a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial Cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two

alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comics, fac-simile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address. (Postage is 2 cents).

Don't delay. Write immediately to **ACTE & COMPANY** (Dept. F.A.), 85 Fleet St., London, E.C., Eng.



Western Lands

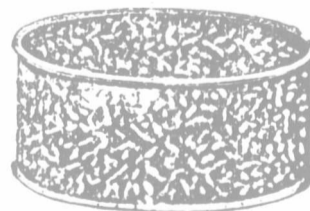
For information regarding western homes, call or write to **Balfour Broadfoot Land Co., Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask**



Through Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago, Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

STEEL TANKS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Corrugated and Plain. Galvanized Steel Tanks. Portable Grain Tanks.

RED RIVER METAL CO.
15 & 53 Alkins St. Winnipeg

B. P. RICHARDSON

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

GRENFELL, ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE



CALIFORNIA

A Garden of delights for Winter visitors.

TOURIST CAR

NOVEMBER 6th

Winnipeg to Los Angeles without change, via the Great Puget Sound Country and San Francisco

RESERVE BERTHS AT ONCE

Through tourist cars every two weeks thereafter.

VERY LOW OCEAN RATES

Full particulars from **H. SWINSON, General Agent** and **W. H. COLLUM, Ticket Agent**
341 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

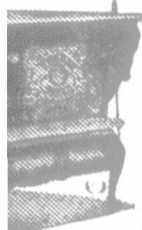
ESS
Midway Co.'s Train
The Railway Audi-
The only Tele-
and backed by
ing, good salaries;

APH
Watchers always in
and employment
GREAT NORTHERN
chool has the end
d we are placing
y can give us"
ER. Every line

OL
want Operators.
t season. Young
7. Reduced fare

OF TELEGRAPHY
ING
PAUL, MINN.

ween



in YOUR
ge. Burns
fect baker,
[the oven,
of kitchen

s stoves
g of 25
ot-book

Catalogue.
copy of our
rite. It is
46.50

Co. LIMITED
WIPEG

pan Bulbs
ees, Seeds for
nd Cut Flowers

IES
icouver, B.C.

otice

RS

using the
be Veterinary
p under the
rinary sur-
who treat
d otherwise
optical with

avins,
Jaw,
fections

y. Use our
pon system
e ailments

ods
Co., Ltd.
o, Ont.

Ship Your Grain



**THE NEW
NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED**
ELECTRIC LIGHTED

THE MOST COMFORTABLE
Convenient, Unique and Beautiful
Trains ever placed in service between
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

ONE OF THE MANY FEATURES
is the Longer Berths in Sleepers,
several inches longer than the usual
standard.

COMFORT EVERYWHERE

GEO. A. LEB, General Agent,
215 McDermot Ave. Phone 1924
WINNIPEG



G. B. MURPHY & CO., WINNIPEG

will get the Highest Prices.

REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OR UNION BANK.



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the hand-somest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **DUNN MACHINE**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate.



Full Directions Furnished.
Write for Catalogue to DEPT. N.

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT

TAKE THE RIGHT ROAD FROM

St. Paul or Minneapolis



CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MAPLE LEAF ROUTE

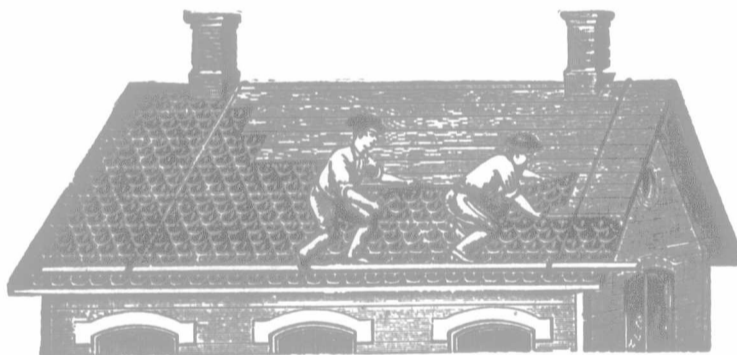


Unequaled equipment on all trains makes traveling a pleasure on the **GREAT WESTERN**

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
D. MORRISON, GEN. AGT.
ROOM 25, MERCHANTS BANK
WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm and Fire Proof.



Locked on All Four Sides.

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet, covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVES-TROUGH, etc.

METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.

METAL CEILING, in 2,000 designs.

Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

Montreal, Que. 321-323 Craig St. W.	Ottawa, Ont. 423 Sussex St.	Toronto, Ont. 11 Colborne St.	London, Ont. 69 Dundas St.	Winnipeg, Man. 76 Lombard St.	Vancouver, B.C. 615 Pender St.
---	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Write Your Nearest Office—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, OSHAWA, ONT

LAND BARGAINS

WE OWN

10,000 acres in Saskatchewan to sell on the crop payment plan. Prices \$8.00 to \$25.

40,000 acres in Alberta, personally selected, to sell by section or block. Prices \$6½ to \$10.

Improved Farms. The best in Saskatchewan.

Don't Delay in Writing for Information

G. M. ANNABLE & CO., MOOSE JAW, SASK.

M'Clary's

ALL Kootenay Steel Range wearing parts are made extra heavy



Kootenay Range

London ~ Toronto ~ Montreal
Winnipeg ~ Vancouver ~ St. John N.B.

YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL

You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
Mineral, Oil or Water

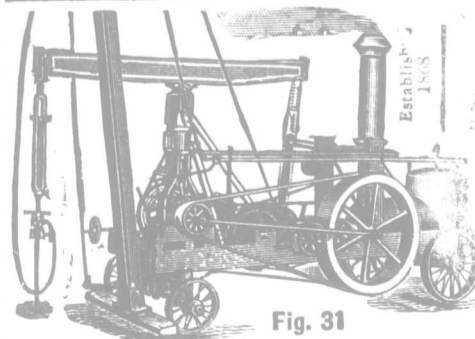


Fig. 31

proposition; we will **Guarantee**
it to work **Effectorily.**

Tell us about the formation of diameter holes; we will send printed information and **save you money.**

THE AMERICAN DRILL WORKS,
AURORE, ILL. U.S.A.
CHICAGO, ILL. TEXAS.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

October 10, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 733

EDITORIAL

Mr. Foster eschewed the standard oil tactics "refused to answer."

There is a bounty on bears in New Ontario; why shouldn't there be one in the wheat markets?

These are the days and evenings that recall to those of our population who are natives of Eastern provinces and states, the cider mill, the pumpkin in the corn, and the coon hunt in the neighboring woods.

There has not been an exhibition of any proportions in any part of the continent but what reports enormous increased attendance. Prosperity and population must be on the increase.

"Bob, Son of Battle," our new serial, begins in this issue. It is a story of great originality and human interest. Read it, and commend it to your neighbor.

Western bachelors are, we believe, rarely so by choice, but of necessity. Many of them claim that the present day girl is not satisfied to help build a home and help make the pile, but that the pile and home must be 'ready and made.'

Bachelors are not the only selfish ones in the matter of education, some childless couples are just as detrimental to a community; others again are ministering angels, assuaging suffering as far as possible.

The bachelors are charged with being retrogressive in school matters and holding back the cause of education. The same old remedy must be prescribed, 'place a pretty schoolmarm in the district,' and the poor trustees will soon need to call out—'next!'

Two extremes are noted nowadays in the social structure, either the wife is overworked, or she is a parasite. The older, happier and more beneficial order of things, when the couple were partners in a going concern is unhappily far too rare.

The growth of manufacturing in Canada is a source of pride to Canadians, not alone for the magnitude of the operations but for the improvement in the quality of the articles turned out. Implements for the farmer, tools for the artisan, and clothing for the clerk, are all to be had of good quality and made in Canada.

"Too many people do not want to work for a fortune; they want to speculate. Possibly this may account for the scarcity of labor. Never before in my recollection have I known laborers of all classes to be so freely employed and so highly paid as at present."—JAS. J. HILL.

An Old Country contemporary states that Argentina threatens to shut down on the purchase of British Shorthorns, if Great Britain opens her ports to Canadian stores. Argentina must be getting foolish, such a message is the wrong one to give John Bull, 'you can lead him but not drive him!'

Probably 't would be a good thing if Argentina did what is threatened. British herds need a little time to recuperate, and by that time some other body will want British cattle.

The *Live Stock World* says; "Nobody can remember when cattle exporters were willing to admit that they were making money."

Counsel or Prophecy.

If the newspaper reports are correct which quoted the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, as disparaging the practise of stock farming in the country about Kinistino, we must admit surprise. Probably it is a laudable ambition of the government of Saskatchewan to see that province the greatest wheat producer in confederation and that is but a natural circumstance in view of the vast extent of its wheat lands, but exclusive wheat growing as it has been practised in Saskatchewan can scarcely be considered exemplary farming. Most people are of the opinion that exclusive wheat growing is but a transitory stage in the agriculture of the Canadian West, and that, as settlement becomes thicker and land consequently higher priced, a greater diversity would necessarily be introduced into farming practice. In the country referred to, stock raising and mixed farming has been followed for the past twenty-five years, probably more from necessity than choice, but now that the railroad is penetrating the district the people will be at greater liberty to choose the method of farming which best suits their tastes. If they should decide to curtail the production of stock and engage extensively in wheat growing they may reap a temporary advantage and share the success of wheat growers in other parts of the province, but eventually they will have to resort to the methods they have been following for years. If they make the change they probably will make more money when crops are good, but they incur greater risks. Their farms will become more deplete of fertility and poluted with weeds, their families and hired help lose the instinct for stock raising and the attention to detail which such a system develops. Possibly the Honorable Minister's suggestions were misunderstood. It may have been his intention to point out that the district was capable of producing a greater amount of wheat without detracting from the production of meat and that when he said as he was quoted that "stock raising would soon be a thing of the past" he meant that it would be secondary to wheat growing. If so, his remarks should be considered more as prophetic than as advisory. Greater diversity of practice will positively be the ultimate system of farming practised over the whole West and those who are farthest advanced in that direction now are to be commended.

A Trust Nucleus.

A few of the owners of local flour mills throughout the country have been imbibing the doctrines of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, the McCormacks, Deerings, etc., and have decided that the old adage "competition is the life of trade" is a sad delusion. Accordingly they have organized a sort of a trust, though it is not to be known as such and will probably never reach the gigantic proportions of the popular conception of a trust. This new organization is more of a flour miller's clearing house to assist in the marketing of flour made at country mills. The movement is of no material significance to the producer of wheat, for in one respect methods of trust makers can be depended upon to prevail, namely, the increased profits which arise from the elimination of competition and the concentration of marketing facilities must go to the manufacturer. And why should we expect anything else? Is the fact that a municipality gives a flour mill a bonus and exemption from taxation sufficient reason for the miller to allow the public to share in the profits which arise from the exercise of his business ability? The man who would say it is would not be considered a wise business man. Consequently if the initial efforts of the dozen or so millers who have formed the combination are successful, we may see all the small mills gathered into the ring. It will be a good thing for the

millers and probably indirectly for the community, for if the millers are prosperous it is more than probable they will improve the facilities of their mills and then there is that other incidental advantage of which every local centre of population likes to boast, "our successful rich."

What's the Matter with England?

This summer, on one of the Atlantic Liners running between Liverpool and Montreal, an alert German-American, who had been abroad, might have been observed with a book in his hand, bearing the ominous title, "The Decline and Fall of the British Empire." Though published in Old London, it purported to be a textbook, written about a century hence, for use in the public schools of Japan, as a warning to the rising generation of that empire against the perils that had undone her old-time ally and the "Mistress of the Seas." It recorded the fulfillment of the Macaulay prophecy, whose New Zealander would stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and view the ruins of St. Paul; and traced the reasons for national wreck, as in the case of Rome, to the decay of agriculture, the love of pageantry and pleasure, self-indulgence, the crowding of population into the cities, the wane of industry, the deterioration of manhood, and other disintegrating causes.

Despite the buoyancy of trade and growth of population, there is an uneasy feeling abroad that something is wrong with this beautiful Old Land. By this book, and in many other significant ways, it is finding expression. What is it? According to Joseph Chamberlain, industrial stagnation, needing protection from foreign competition. But his propaganda was stillborn. The toiling masses, to whom the loaf of bread means everything, will have none of it as yet, and British business men do not take his panacea seriously.

There is a prevalent notion that it is due to conservation in her methods, but England probably gains as much as she loses on that score. It is also ascribed to national bumptiousness, expressed in the chest-swelling words: "This is a great and mighty England, on whose domain the sun never sets. 'She's all right!'" But this is not a general characteristic of England at all, particularly of the dominant middle classes. Her statesmen, professional and business men are abroad in the world, and know what is going on. They are not asleep. Canada might well go to Old London to learn the rudiments of transportation and civic government, and England can grow some crops yet that put old Canada to shame.

But the roots of England's danger are real, and go deeper down. The evidences are visible in physical and moral degeneracy, and in poverty. One of the distressing sights of the streets there are the beggars, even opposite the very domain of Royalty—hungry men, women and children. In England and Wales, on Jan. 1st, 1905 (exclusive of private charity, or the multitudes that suffered and made no complaint), 932,267 persons, of whom 148,013 lived in London, were in receipt of poor-law relief. This is appalling! Surgeon-General Evat, of the British Army—a hard-headed military officer—in a public address this summer, in the writer's hearing, stated that, out of 11,000 recruits for the Army, 8,000 were rejected as unfit. He was advocating measures that would stay the rising tide of sallow, stoop-shouldered, hollow-chested youths, of grovelling ideals, and give the country a race of men. His remarks were based on an experience and observation of 30 years in all parts of the Empire. He branded the canteen as the graveyard of the British Army, heartily commending the United States in its abolition, and ascribed the deterioration of the British youth to the curse of conditions that drove the people from the land and massed 80 per cent. of them in cities and towns where vice and ignorance thrive.

The truth is that great masses of the lower strata of laborers in England are impoverished,

befuddled and besotted with beer, and large numbers in the upper classes are bedeviled with alcohol in other forms. This is no dream. There are in London alone 6,684 saloons, and last year 60,899 arrests for drunkenness. One of the features of the London daily papers is the unsavory reports of endless divorce-court proceedings, largely because of shocking infidelities. What is their source? Sir Gorrell Barnes, President of the Divorce Court, on July 25th of this year, in granting a divorce, said: "If this drink habit, which is, unfortunately, so prevalent, could be eradicated from the nation, this court might close its doors; at any rate, for the greater part of the time. The great majority of cases that come to this court are due to drink." Coming from such a source, this evidence is startling and irrefutable.

For months, Rev. Father Vaughan, a fearless Roman Catholic priest, has been impelled to denounce the vices and follies of the "Smart Set." In a sermon this summer, Rev. Dr. John Clifford, a prominent London divine, scored drink, gambling and lust as the three deadliest foes of the English people. According to a report of the Select Legislative Committee, it is proven conclusively that "juvenile smoking has increased rapidly during the last few years, and that it has had a bad effect upon the general health and physique of the present generation, whilst it must have even a worse effect upon the future generations." One has only to open his eyes upon the all but universal use of tobacco among youths and young men to realize that this indictment is very mildly drawn.

Here, then, we have indicated in outline the wasteful causes which, coupled with want of proper food, insanitary conditions, and the impure air of the cities, are undermining the moral and physical stamina of the British people; and once this is lost, national virility follows.

But the situation is not without hope. England, fortunately, recognizes her perils, and thoughtful leaders in press, pulpit, school and Parliament are wisely addressing themselves to the solution of these problems; statesmen are proving their true patriotism to the Empire by legislating on social conditions; the slums are being cleansed, Christian organizations are getting down to real work with the masses, temperance is gaining ground, the drink business is losing caste; warned by decreasing profits, the Alsopps and two other big brewing concerns this season amalgamated, to reduce expenses; and the people, by emigration and otherwise, are being got back to the land, where they will be freer from the enslavements of those alcoholic and other poisons, and under the wholesome influences of purer air and better food. The Britisher is little restrained by political partyism, and he exercises, as of yore, his prerogative to grumble and ventilate grievances on the park and in the press without let or hindrance. This individual freedom safeguards England against festering anarchy, and once the masses get their eyes opened to the dangers that beset them, will powerfully aid in their removal.

The conditions are alarming, but not beyond redemption, and those who believe, as Rider Haggard once put it, that Good is still the mightiest power in the world, will never despair of a regenerated England, still leading the van among the nations.

Direct Representation.

Since the election of the liberal party to office in 1896 discussions of the tariff have been confined almost wholly to conventions of manufacturers, and farmers, or to general comments upon Mr. Chamberlain's policy. With the coming session of parliament, however, the electorate is promised an exhibition of the resuscitation of this bogey man of party politics. To those who anticipate a renewal of the old time party debates, politics will take on new interests, but it is scarcely probable that parliament will become the scene of such animated exchanges of argument as formerly characterized the executive chamber. Not that our statesmen have not the debating powers of their predecessors, but we have come to a time when the real opinions of the members are expressed in caucus and the attitudes of the people instead of being expressed by the electoral representative, mingled with his personal opinions, are presented to government by resolutions from associations and reports of government commissions. In fact we have come to a time when a new system has been introduced in representative government. Investigations by commissions follow resolutions

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

This week the new serial "Bob, Son of Battle" begins. It is a strong story and full of human interest. It does one good to take an hour each week to read such a story. There is diversion of thought in its perusal and in the after reflection. We are so confident that this story will appeal to our readers that we paid a long price for the rights to publish it and naturally we would like every one who enjoys it to mention it to others, especially to those who might become permanent readers of the *Advocate*.

Our subscription list keeps growing. For weeks there had been a gradual increase in the number of papers required, but the issue for September 26 set a high water mark at 20,850. Some one has estimated that there are 79,000 farmers in the prairie provinces, so it is seen that there are still a large number who have not provided themselves with the farmer's best champion and companion. Here is where the friends of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* can give expression to their appreciation by helping us to enroll these people on our lists.

Did you read that letter from Mr. Lawrence who lives away off in the Peace River country? We have no exact data as to the distance of Fort Vermilion from Edmonton, but looking up the map it appears to be about 400 miles. If this is the case what an empire we have yet to open up in the Peace River country. It takes from a month to six weeks for Mr. Lawrence's copy of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* to reach him, yet you see what he says: Looks forward to its arrival and finds its suggestions valuable. The same day that we received his letter another arrived from England, saying that the writer was interested in Canada, was interested in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and requested permission to solicit readers and advertisers among the English farmers. Such is the way the influence of a good strong journal spreads. We had scarcely hoped that the *Advocate* would become an international force in agriculture, yet it seems destined to so extend. No one can forecast the possibilities of such a journal when it is so warmly welcomed from Fort Vermilion to the Downs of England, especially when each reader expresses his mind freely to his neighbor in its behalf.

The improvement in the market page has probably not escaped notice. Is there another such a weekly market report supplied by any other source? The news from the exchange and from the stock yards is gathered and presented each week. It keeps readers in touch with the trade in grain and stock. It requires special tact and an instinct for news to get these reports and that is why most other farm papers have not got it. We know the ranchers appreciate the market report for they have told us so, grain men have not expressed an opinion, to them the improvement is a matter of course. Although Christmas is three months away, we are preparing for our annual pictorial number. We want this year not only to excel all other papers in the beauty and interest of our special holiday number, but also to excel ourselves. Already we have selected some of the photographs from which the illustrations will be made and they are masterpieces. In reading matter we have always been favored by the services of expert talent and this year we can promise that the character of the contributions will reflect the general advance in scientific education and journalistic accomplishment.

Our readers will confer a favor upon the publishers if they will criticize their paper. We want the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* to serve the interests of the greatest number and require the assistance of every influence to determine just what is best. In the past we have exercised our own judgment and have acted upon outside suggestions, but we do not profess to be as yet within a long distance of perfection. Speak your mind.

from associations, agitations through the press, suggestions submitted in leading addresses at clubs, etc., and the reports of these commissions are generally agreed to be representative of the opinions of a large proportion of the electorate of the district from which evidence is taken. The tariff commission, the insurance commission, the grain commission and the transportation commission are instances of this epoch. This system must be admitted to be a direct method of securing the expression of public opinion. The duty of government is then to determine to what extent it is expedient in the interests of the public good to embody the findings of the commissions in legislation. Naturally the evidence acquired is of a contradictory nature, but the work of government is to decide to what extent the wishes of the public can be made to work harmoniously in the interests of the nation at large. In this new arrangement parliament exchanges the delights of earnest debate and the personal opinions of its members for the direct wishes of the people and the more expeditious enactment of laws. The exchange is certainly in the interests of the general public.

The Car Shortage.

That vexatious condition "a wheat blockade" threatens again in many places and is an actual fact in many others. Nor is it confined to Canadian territory, complaints are numerous from all over the wheat belt of the lack of hauling facilities. The railway companies profess to be making efforts to relieve pressure where it appears, but as the demand for cars for all classes of merchandise is keen, it naturally follows that relief is slow. The condition, although exasperating to a man who finds he cannot ship when he wants to or needs to, is not without its compensations, which in the end will probably amount, owing to the general shortage over the whole wheat country, to as much as the loss incurred by the delay. The car shortage is doing what farmers' organizations have often advocated, namely, holding back shipments when the supplies are large. The effects of this delay in marketing will never be definitely known, but certain it is prices have been advancing in American markets without the stimulus of foreign demand and for no other apparent reason than that the dealers have got the notion into their heads that the limited supplies coming forward is an indication that the crop is not up to estimate. The car shortage is not an unmixed evil, although the railway companies are not to be excused for not making more strenuous efforts to meet the demand. It also has the incidental significance that it gives advocates of a trust in farm produce, an example of the attitude of the producer when he is not privileged to market when his desires dictate.

HORSE

Army officers in every country complain of the scarcity of horses. It is only to be wished that horses for this purpose were more scarce, for it is positively the least excusable use to which horses could be put.

* * *

Some of the Ontario horsemen resent the blast of triumph that precedes the King's Shires to the exhibitions. They say it is a reflection upon their intelligence to try to make them believe that the exhibit is typical of the best Shire stock. All of which goes to show that our importers are vindicated when they assert that they import the best.

Types of Light Horses.

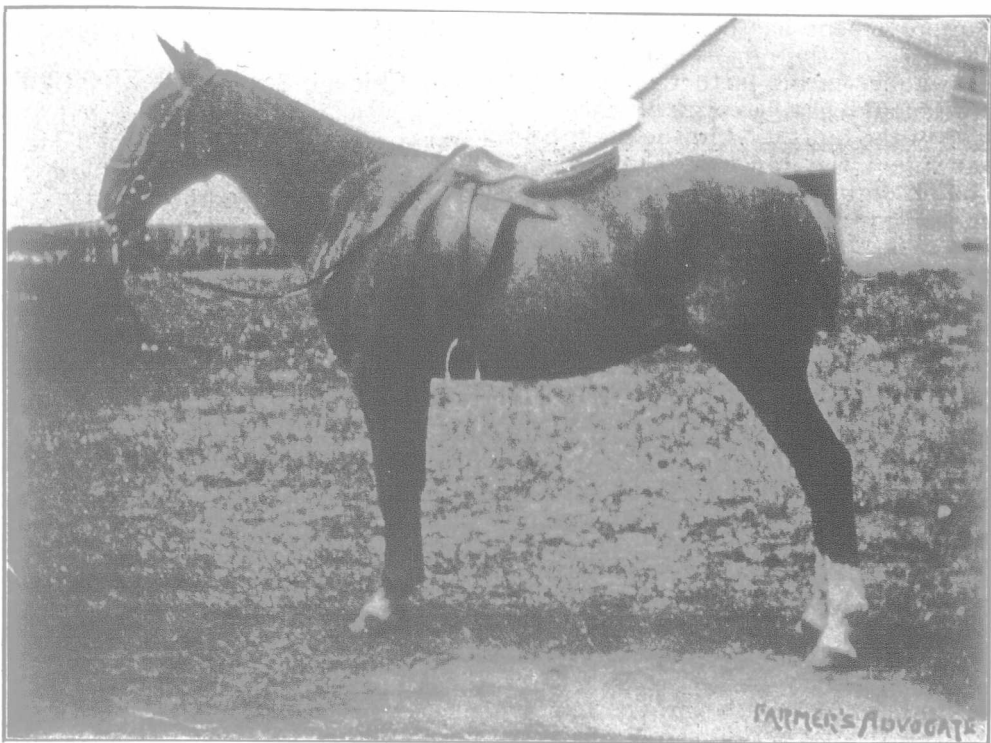
Saddle horses must be spoken of as a class, rather than as a breed. The Americans have developed a class of saddlers for which they have a studbook, and they call them a distinct breed. The chief peculiarities of the breed are their attractive appearance and the various gaits which they have acquired to some extent from heredity and to some extent by individual training. These gaits are the walk, the single-foot trot, and canter. It is not until about a year ago an attempt has been made to establish a distinct breed of saddler horses. The effort can only be said to have failed, though the English breeders are still pushing a breed, he will not be a utility horse.

horse, and not endeavor to either breed or teach fancy gaits, but require only the walk, trot and canter, and, of course, the extended canter or gallop. In this country those are the gaits that we consider necessary in horses of this class, but even here the degree of action with which these gaits are performed is a matter of degree in

without expending great energy or making it uncomfortable for his rider. He should be a good walker, trot fairly well, and either canter nicely or gallop fast and stay. The qualities necessary to make a hunter valuable are the same, with the addition of his willingness and ability to negotiate obstacles of different kinds;

progenitors, and are often not sufficiently docile for the average rider, either on the flat or across country; but when one with sufficient size and desirable manners is found, there is no horse of any other breed his equal for either purpose. In order to overcome these undesirable qualities of the Thoroughbred, it is necessary to infuse some colder blood into our saddlers; but this blood must not be too cold. We want more substance and bone, but we must not get this at too great a loss of ambition, courage and impetuosity. Hence, in order to produce desirable and serviceable saddlers and hunters, the Thoroughbred sire must be used, but the dam must not be too cold-blooded, or, in other words, "the cross must not be too violent." While we seldom see in the show-ring or on the streets saddlers that are Thoroughbred, we consider the nearer one approaches characteristics of a Thoroughbred in both type and action, the better, provided, of course, he has the necessary manner. He must be docile and tractable, readily and promptly obeying the will of his rider, standing still when required, changing his gaits promptly at the signal from the rider, whether this be given by word, rein, heel or knees, according to his schooling. On account of the composite breeding of a very large percentage of our saddlers and hunters, we repeat that they should be spoken of as a class, rather than a breed, and as we state that the characteristic of the Thoroughbred are the desirable ones, and as we, in a former article, have enumerated these, we do not consider it wise or necessary to repeat.

"WHIP."



A TYPICAL SADDLE HORSE

saddlers of different breeding. Some make a distinction between the type and action of a saddler and a hunter, claiming that the saddler should have higher and more attractive, and consequently, heavier action than the hunter, and we notice that in the saddle classes at many of our shows, horses of this type and action usually win over horses that have more typical Thoroughbred action and conformation. For park and show purposes, horses with high and somewhat flash action may catch the eye of the public, and often of the judges, and win over those with lower and smoother action; but the utility saddler—that is, the horse that is used extensively and for long journeys under the saddle—is the more serviceable the more nearly he approaches the Thoroughbred in both type and action. In order to get the park or show action referred to, it is necessary to get some heavy-harness blood, either the Hackney, Coach or high-acting Standardbred, and while horses of this action and breeding certainly are attractive to the observer, the seat is not so comfortable for the rider, and it requires little consideration to decide that the high actor will not go as easy or remain sound so long as the one that goes nearer the ground. High actors can do a great deal of roading in harness and remain sound in their feet, but if required to go long distances on hard roads under the saddle, with weight up, their feet will soon become sore and diseased. Hence, we claim that low action is the proper action for the saddler, and it may be said to be somewhat unfortunate that it is not the action demanded in the show-ring. Let those who want a high, flash and attractive actor to ride around town and attract attention have him and ride him, but I am inclined to the opinion that, in the show-ring, the other class of saddler should win. No person but he who has ridden horses of different types and action can fully appreciate the difference there is in riding one of these high actors, that of necessity must jar and shake the rider considerably, and one with typical Thoroughbred action, which, while certainly not as flash, is smooth and comparatively frictionless, and gives the rider a very pleasant and easy seat. Any man or woman who has done considerable saddle work, if about to take a long journey in the saddle, and having a choice of mounts, would, without hesitation, select the horse with the Thoroughbred action, while if he or she were going to take a couple of hours' ride in the town or park, and wished to attract attention, the flash actor would be selected. Hence, we claim that for saddlers we should demand a near approach to the Thoroughbred type and action. If we wish to recognize the other type, make a distinct class and call him a park horse. The utility saddler should be able to go long distances at any saddle gait, with weight up,

he must be able to jump both high and long. Hence, in our opinion, the general type, characteristics and action of a saddler and a hunter are the same, with the exception that the latter must jump in good form, while in the former this, of course, is not demanded, or required. A good hunter is (if you agree with this statement) necessarily a good saddler, but a good saddler is not necessarily a good hunter, but, with few exceptions, may be made so by training across country. The Thoroughbred is the typical saddler up to a certain weight, which, of course, differs with individuals; and one of this breed that has been

Horses for the Prairies.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

An eminent provincial authority has lately stated his opinion that the future of British Columbia lies in her agricultural resources, rather than in the more dramatic ones of her mines and forests.

If this be true, her future is inextricably bound up with that of the advancement of the prairie provinces, for they are her nearest and best market. The authority quoted above had reference to the swiftly growing fruit industry of the province, and his forecast is probably a true one. That the East Kootenay valley is some day destined to have its full share



PYRENE.
Champion Clydesdale Female, Highland Show, 1906.

kindly used and never raced will usually make the most satisfactory saddler or hunter. The principal objections to Thoroughbreds as saddlers or hunters is their restiveness, impetuosity, and often want of size for a heavy man. Having been bred for racing purposes for so many generations, they inherit the characteristics of their

of this industry is the opinion of every expert who has gone into its agricultural resources, but we venture to suggest that it has an advantage over its friendly rivals of West Kootenay and the Okanagan, which only needs enterprise and a reasonable amount of capital to exploit to great advantage. We refer to horse raising for the

great market now established in the prairie provinces. Ten years ago the writer remembers when the stock ranges to the west of the Upper Columbia lakes were teeming with horses, mostly "cayuses" of a worthless kind it is true, but vivid evidence of the capability of the valley to support horses without winter feeding. A huge area of land, estimated in the Upper Columbia lakes district alone at some 200,000 acres, is to-day untenanted, save by a few wild cayuses, a few cattle, and the ubiquitous blacktail and whitetail deer. These lands are for the most part unfitted for agriculture, being hilly, broken by deep ravines, and incapable of irrigation, yet they are the ideal of the practical horse rancher. The steep hillsides trim the young horses' feet and develop his shoulders, test his wind, his sinews, and his bone as no prairie bred is ever tested, while the malformed, or crippled colt which may grow to a four-year-old monstrosity on the plains, becomes coyotes' meat when the first snow fall finds him on some steep hillside. When the grass is at its best in the East Kootenay valley, it is equal or superior to the famous Oregon bunch grass. Horses are often taken off the grass and put into hard work with little sign of the softness so noticeable when the same is done on the prairies.

Why has some one not realized that the conditions are almost ideal for raising the class of horse so much in demand on the prairie? It seems incredible that these wide pasturages have been so long overlooked, and even now, the Bulkeley valley, remote from market until the G. T. P. arrives there, is taking up greater attention than its climate seems to warrant to those who know of 'fairer lands and tempered winds' to the south.

From the Upper Columbia lakes to Banff is but four days easy packing over a well used pass of the Rockies. Bands of horses, with mares having colts at foot are driven over this route constantly through the spring and summer months.

The market advantage alluded to above also places the horse rancher beyond any anxiety as to the advent of the railway now building from Golden, while the nature of the country can never allow large areas of it to be adversely effected for ranching, on the building of a railroad through it. It is now old history how the great horse ranches of Calgary have become fertile homesteads for the farmers who have flocked there. This, greatly to the advantage of the prairie provinces, has sometimes spelt ruination to the large ranchers who were only protected by annual leases for the greater portion of their grazing lands. These leases the Dominion Government very properly refused to renew, as the demand for small holdings became greater.

East Kootenay, B. C.

W. P. EVANS,

Wire Worm Prevention.

Professor Roberts of the Cornell College of Agriculture is authority for the statement that late fall plowing will destroy many of them.

STOCK

Farm and Range Stock Compared.

Frequent inspections of the cattle that come into the stock yards at Winnipeg convinces us that greater improvement has been made in the type of cattle raised on the ranges than in those grown on the smaller farms farther east. This is not what we would have expected, since the general average of the bulls used in the grain belt is better than upon the ranges. The circumstance may be accounted for upon two reasons; the calves on the range make a better start upon their mother's milk than their pail fed brothers of the grain belt, and the range grass is more plentiful and luxuriant. These are things that make cattle. Improvement in the range stock is particularly noticeable in the carload lots of cows that are marketed. Dry cows, of course, have every opportunity to look well in the fall but in addition to this there are a lot of cows coming forward that have a very superior conformation for beef production. Most of them have two or three crosses of Shorthorn or Hereford blood and the extent to which the characteristics of these breeds are stamped upon them is really remarkable. It raises the conjecture, why, apart from the feed these cattle receive, should there be so much more evidence of breeding in the range cattle with only two or three crosses than in lots of other stock with perhaps four or five crosses? The theoretical answer is that the original stock upon which the purebred bulls were used was of such mixed breeding that the prepotency of the pure blood had ample opportunity to assert itself. The question then arises, will the continued use of purebred bulls have a proportionately beneficial effect upon the stock? Both experience and theory teach that it does not and this is the great stumbling block in breeding. In all lines of endeavor it is much easier to attain to the average than to rise above it. In stock breeding the explanation lies in the fact that as the females become purer in blood their characteristics become more fixed and are consequently less easily modified by the use of purebred bulls. This is not an argument against the continued use of well bred bulls but a reason why as a herd becomes of higher grade greater care should be exercised in selecting bulls that have good pedigrees, that are nearer perfection as individuals, and that have lots of character and prepotency about them.

The greatest example of the immediate effects of using purebred bulls upon common mixed stock is in the operations of the Argentines. So great has been the improvement of their cattle by the first and second cross of purebred bulls that the value to that country of pure blood is far and away beyond what it is to countries which have considerable breeding in their herds. Consequently we see the Argentine buyers paying what looks to us as fabulous prices for bulls but at the same time it is a good in-

vestment, for the good these bulls are doing is in proportion to their cost.

Different conditions however, are in store for the Argentine and the British breeders. When the average cow of the Argentine ranches be comes half or three-quarters purebred there will not be the proportionate improvement in her offspring that there is to-day and purebred bulls will not command the prices they do at present. Not but what they should, but because there will not be the same apparent obvious value in them.

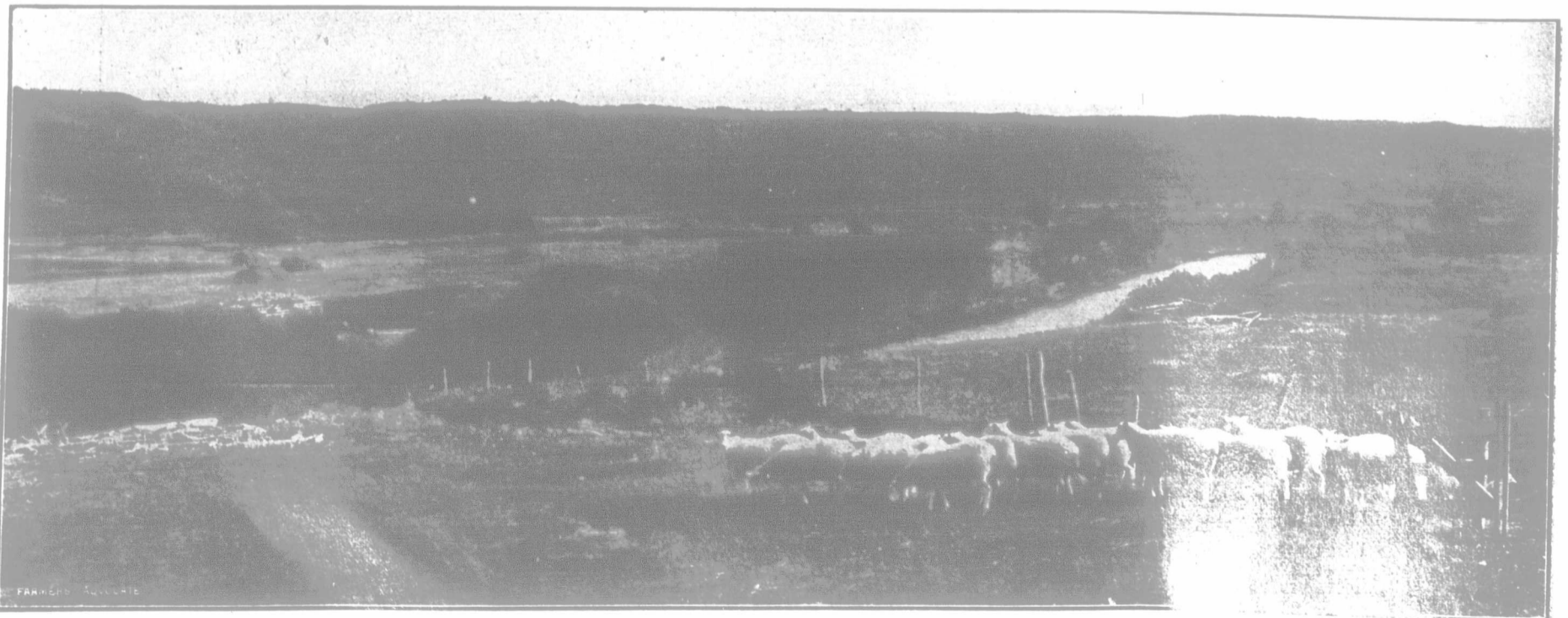
The Chicago Scare: Its Effect and Lessons.

It has been frequently stated that the prejudicial effects on trade of the Chicago packing-house exposures would soon blow over, because the public has a short memory. This view is not shared by a good many careful students of the situation in Great Britain. It was a violent shock to the consuming population, and once an idea of that sort becomes firmly implanted in the mind of the Englishman, it is extremely difficult to eradicate. Furthermore, "the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been assured by some of the best-posted men in the Liverpool meat trade that for about three years past the consumption of tinned meats has been steadily declining in Great Britain, while other trades show an increase. Nor is this unreasonable, when we come to consider the speedy and excellent conditions under which the live-cattle and dressed meat trades (both chilled and frozen) are conducted, bringing various grades of reliable fresh meats within reach of the people. The consumption of bacon, fruit, cheese, etc., is also most remarkable in England, and it is therefore not to be wondered if the nails which Upton Sinclair and President Roosevelt drove into the coffin of the products of Packing-town should be of a decidedly tenacious character, particularly in so far as canned meats are concerned. Eating is a large item in the daily programme of the Englishman, and he is properly very particular about the character of what is on his bill of fare, whether in the palace or on the workman's bench. The authorities are responsive to this characteristic, and extremely vigilant as to the healthfulness of foods, whether for private individuals or the army and navy. In fact, this is one of the noticeable features of the public administration and law-court procedure in England. Under such conditions, it is obvious that the Chicago revelations could not be otherwise than a severe blow to United States animal products, and if Canada is wise she will heed the lessons: first, cleanliness and purity in all that pertains to food production, and, second, cattle and other animals of the very best meat type, properly finished. They bring the most money, and cost no more to carry or to sell.

Open-Air Treatment for the Tuberculous Cattle.

(OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.)

Under the superintendence of the Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, a practical experiment in the treatment of tuberculous cattle is being carried on, on a farm a short distance



THE GOLDEN HOOP IN THE NEW NORTHERN COUNTRY.

from the city of Hull. The experiment is to test the efficacy of the open-air treatment on a number of animals that have reacted to the tuberculin test. At the outset it may be said that the strictest precautions have been taken to prevent contact of the experimental herd with outside cattle, the animals being in charge of capable caretakers. The test is being made for its practical value. Suppose, for instance, a man has a herd of valuable stock, and discovers through the tuberculin test that several of them are affected. He knows that if he keeps the infected ones with the herd they will not only grow worse, but will eventually affect the healthy animals, the young stock and any new cattle he may bring in. What is he to do? Kill the whole lot, as is sometimes done, to the ruin of the owner? If by any course of treatment he can restore them to health and continue his business with the healthy ones, then it is of great value that that treatment be scientifically established and generally known.

As before stated, it is the object of the present test to establish by results what a large majority of veterinarians believe, that the open-air treatment is as efficacious in cattle as in human beings. The evidence of Dr. Rutherford before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, given last spring upon this subject, expresses the case in his terse, characteristic way. He said: "The highest medical authorities are nowadays advising, and with the very best results, our modern hothouse humanity to get 'closer to nature' in every possible way. The

"Bob, Son of Battle," our new serial story, has been classed with "Lorna Doon," and "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush." Don't miss a single installment.

Stable Disinfection.

From an excellent bulletin on the characteristics of some of the contagious and infectious stock diseases, just to hand from Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Indiana, we quote as follows re the important subject of barn and stable disinfection:

"The object of disinfection is to kill all forms of disease-producing germs. This is accomplished in nature principally by sunlight. The same agent should be employed as far as may be practicable as a continuous disinfectant, for both the prevention of disease and for stamping it out. It has been shown by experiment that most disease

maintained in a certain space. In a barn or shed this is not possible, where doors and windows fit loosely, and the walls and ceilings are not tight.

"The burning sulphur develops a fume that was considered to be a perfect disinfectant for a great many years. The dry gas, as produced by burning sulphur upon hot coals is ineffective if used alone. It requires that steam should be generated in the room at the same time to produce moisture with which it may combine to produce sulphurous acid, and this will clear the air and destroy all forms with which it may come in contact.

"Among the chemical agents which may be used is a one-fourth of one-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde applied with a spray pump. The application of a two to four-per-cent. solution of coal-tar disinfectants, such as cresol, or carbolic acid, may be made in the same manner, and are not so disagreeable to apply. Every part must be thoroughly covered.

"An excellent disinfectant—one always obtainable—is turpentine. This may be sprayed or painted on, the same as the others. It is a little too expensive for use upon a large place. Another is good fresh whitewash. There are many places where this should have the preference. It kills germs, holds them whenever they may be caught, and lightens dark places. The material can be applied with a spray pump or brush, and hurried or incomplete work can be seen as the job progresses, or after it has been finished. It



Photo by W. B. Way. OIL AT OKOTOKS, 58 FEET.



TALKING OVER THE CROP.

advantages of adopting a similar policy in the handling and housing of domestic animals are too apparent to admit of discussion. Nature has furnished our animal friends with every conceivable requisite for protection against ordinary climatic conditions, and most of the diseases and disabilities to which they are subject have been caused by and owe their continuance to the irrational, artificial conditions imposed upon them by their well-meaning, but ignorant, or rather unthinking, owners and attendants."

In the same evidence the Doctor referred to the commencement of the test here spoken of at the Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, and his intention to have the animals removed as soon as possible to Ottawa, where the opportunities for close observation would be greater and the results generally more satisfactory. The animals that are being treated are some that were chosen from the herd at Nappan. The tuberculin test having been made, it was found that many of the animals were infected. Those that showed evidence of breaking down were killed, and forty head were retained for the experiment. Of these there were twelve that did not show signs of the disease. These were kept in the herd as it was desired to obtain, among other things, a knowledge of the probability of infection of healthy animals by contact under open-air conditions. The cattle are of different breeds and ages. Some of the cows are of good age. There are, besides, a few young growing calves. The animals will breed and carry on their natural functions, and will be under practically constant observation by experts. Being near headquarters, the Veterinary Director-General will give personal supervision to the experiment.

germs will be killed by direct sunlight in a few hours, by diffuse light, as in a room, in a few days, and in rather dark stables and basements in several weeks. The logic, therefore, is to secure the greatest amount of light that is possible in the stable. With light, there should be ample cubic content for ventilation. Sunlight and air are the cheapest disinfectors for horse stables, cow stables, sheep pens, and hog pens; if given an opportunity, they will work continuously.

"It sometimes becomes necessary to supplement the natural disinfectants by artificial measures, especially when quick relief is demanded, the place to be reached is inaccessible to strong light, or the germs of such character as not to be affected by light.

"The agents to be used are heat and chemicals. There is only one form of heat available for disinfecting buildings, and that is steam. This is effective, and more readily available than is generally supposed. Any farm boiler or thresher engine will answer the purpose of a steam generator.

"Steam generated to a pressure of twenty pounds may be carried inside a barn or stable by means of a hose, and a jet directed upon every part of the walls, ceiling, stable fixtures and floor. This is quickly done and not expensive, as a threshing engine can be had almost any place. Burning may be applied in some feed lots.

"Gases are often recommended as disinfectants. Those most employed are formaldehyde, and that given off by burning sulphur. Formaldehyde, is an excellent disinfectant for houses, and tightly enclosed places, but it finds little application in barn disinfection. In order that formaldehyde be effective, it is necessary that a certain volume of gas be developed and

has the other requisite so much in demand, cheapness.

"There are a number of other disinfectants, but it is better to use those that are least liable to cause injury to the buildings, to be poisonous to stock or harmful to those making the application. I consider the use of formaldehyde the most objectionable of those recommended because of its being so irritating to the nose, eyes, lungs, and to the hands.

"Harness should be disinfected by first washing with soap and water and then with the cresol solution, and finally rinsed with water. Blankets can be disinfected best by placing in a tub or a barrel and covering with boiling water. Robes or things that might be injured by the heat or soaking, can be placed in a tight box, and a small quantity of formaldehyde placed inside on some cotton (four tablespoonfuls to a space equal to that of a flour barrel).

"In case an animal be buried, as a result of anthrax, blackleg, hog cholera, swine plague, corn-stalk disease, tetanus, or any other soil or water-borne disease, the best disinfectant is lime. The lime should be fresh, be broken up into small lumps, and half a barrel be used directly upon the body of a full-grown cow or horse. Antiseptic solutions, such as cresol solutions, drain away before they accomplish the desired result. Crystals of copper sulphate may be used for the disinfecting. All bedding and litter containing germs of diseases which live on the ground or in water, should be burned. The litter from animals infected with glanders, influenza, tuberculosis, strangles or parasitic infections will be perfectly safe if deposited on cultivated ground, but should not be deposited upon grass land or pasture fields.

FARM

Seed Fairs Taking Shape.

The representatives of the seed division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the three prairie provinces are preparing for the holding of seed fairs again the coming winter. The Saskatchewan representative, Mr. H. McFayden, has sent a letter to secretaries of agricultural societies offering to assist in the inauguration of such fairs and to continue substantial assistance to those already started. A note of caution which is apt, is however sounded, namely, not to attempt to start a fair unless the interest in the undertaking is keen. This caution is needed for very often an agricultural society elects a secretary with more zeal than discretion, who generously attempts to carry out every suggestion that is made to him, regardless of the necessity or demand for innovations. Seed fairs certainly have a place and value in every grain growing centre, especially when they are recognized and made marts of trade where a man wanting good seed may meet the man who has this article for sale. There are few but who agree that it is advisable to give the matter of seed improvement more attention and the seed fair is one of the best means of giving this question public prominence. If at all possible assist the agricultural society to make the seed fair a success.

Outward Adornment of a Homestead.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having just come from the Maritime provinces and settled here, I find a great difference in the country, and would like some information about how it is best to build and lay off a quarter section. I enclose a rough sketch of what I have done.

I did not want all in grain right up to the door but want trees, bushes, small fruit, apples, etc., if there are kinds suitable for this climate. As this place is only three years old no one has had experience as to what will grow successfully. Trees are needed for shelter and beauty; fruit is much needed, as only dried fruit can be obtained at reasonable prices. Ripe fruit is very high, only those who are well to do can afford it.

Sask.

LEANDER DEARMOND.

Ans.—By breaking and cropping a strip around the corner and about the buildings of this homestead an excellent preparation has been made for making a home. We cannot give specific directions for the laying out of the fields but would suggest that the house, when one is permanently built, be set back at least one hundred yards from the road and the intervening space be planted to trees and bushes a list of the most suitable varieties of which may be obtained from Mr. Norman Ross, Forester, Indian Head. These trees could be set in clumps and the remaining portion of the land seeded to an enduring grass, such as brome. On the north and west sides of the buildings about fifty yards distant should be set a wind break of two or three rows of trees which could also be secured from Indian Head or a well known nursery.

The barn and other outbuildings should stand at least fifty yards from the house and some of the intervening land could be used for such bush fruits as raspberries, currants, etc. as well as for a vegetable garden. There would also be space here for the trial of hardy large fruit trees such as apple and plum, though these should not be set out in any quantity until the shelter belt has reached a height of ten or fifteen feet.

We would not advise placing the buildings near the slough and recommend that as little water as possible be used from it as these ponds are invariably charged with the germs of different diseases such as typhoid, swamp fever, etc.

The plan of using the yard between the house and the road for a vegetable garden is not calculated to add beauty to home surroundings although many well kept gardens make a much better appearance than an ill kept grass plot. If trees and bushes are set out in this space the soil about them should be kept fallow and the grass kept short by three or four clippings during the summer. In time no doubt the homesteader will be in a position to erect a suitable fence about his buildings and so protect his plantation. Nor should this be long neglected for stray stock can work a lot of havoc among young trees and bushes and unless these are protected there is little use in setting them out.

It is with special interest we note our readers enquiring for suggestions on the improvements of their homesteads, for the influence of the home surroundings upon the character of a people can scarcely be estimated. If in addition our correspondent will turn up the issue of May 23 he will find some valuable suggestions on the arrangement of the interior of a convenient farm house which he will doubtless require to build in the near future.

Stack Building.

A reader at Austin, Manitoba, writes to say that sixteen years ago his father wrote an article on stack building which was published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and since that time has not seen anything published that is just as sound advice. Turning up our files we found the article which we reproduce herewith:

Stacks, like all other things, cannot be judged by their looks, but if good looks can be combined with other good qualities, so much the better. And in this province where stacking is one of the most important features of farm work, it needs every attention. Bear in mind that it takes as long to build a bad stack as a good one, therefore, build right. A very heavy loss is every year caused by wet stacks, which could be easily avoided. The grain should be perfectly dry, and when it is stacking should be carried on with all possible speed. There are those who have not a thorough knowledge of when grain is ready for stacking, so they should have some experienced neighbor examine it for them. Some farmers maintain that a heavy dew will not do any harm, and should not hinder it from being put in the stack. Such is not my experience at all events. Grain stacked when damp will not make a No. 2 Hard sample.

In commencing the stacks, place them so there will be a space of about ten feet between the stacks, so that the separator will have ample room to come between and not pull out a quantity of the sheaves and thereby cause waste. Two stacks in one setting is, in my belief, quite sufficient, for the same reason, having them as near as possible the same size, say about 200 bushels in the same stack so that no more time that is necessary will be lost in moving the thresher about the farm.

Use a fork to build with, keep the tops of the bottom sheaves well up, that they may not get damp with the moisture from the ground, never standing on or pressing down the outside row; place the second row so that they will nearly catch the tops of the outside ones; the third nearly to the bands of the second, and so on until

the centre of the stack is reached. By doing this the centre will always be higher than the outside, so that the settling of the stack will cause the outside ones to droop and thus keep water from running into the stack. The last six or eight sheaves should be set with a small picket in the centre and a hay rope around the end to keep them safe against the wind.

Care should be taken to see that the stacks settle evenly and if they begin to lean, prop them at once, if not done, they are liable to get wet.

Stacks built in this way will not be spoiled by the wet getting in, and the farmer will not have any musty oats or wheat to give his horses the colic.

I would like to hear the opinions of some of my fellow farmers.

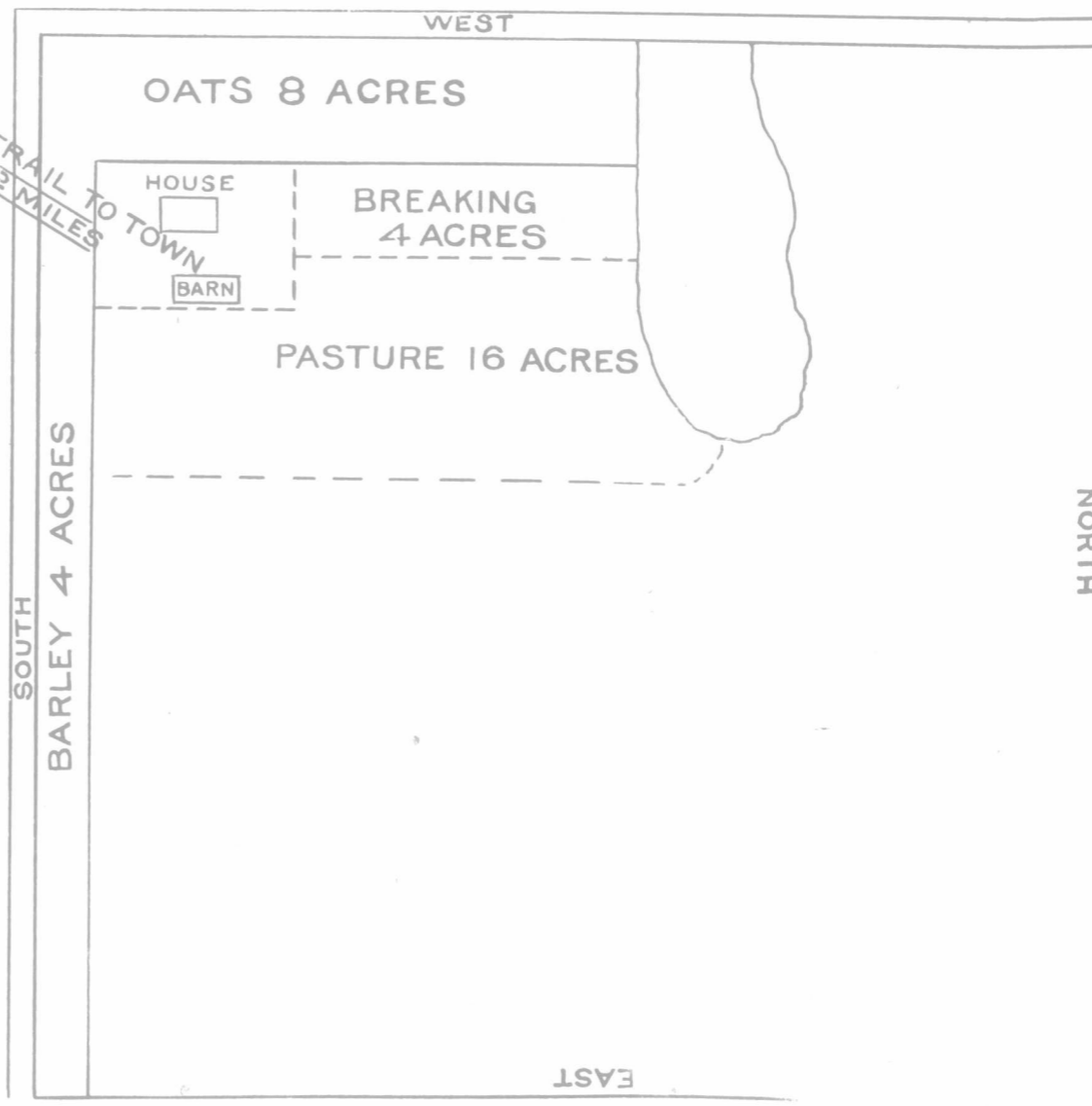
WALTER LITTLE.

Appreciation.

DEAR MISTER EDITOR,

When Ah read that bit o' yoor's i' t' other week's ADVOCATE on t' misconcepshun o' t' English Ah just felt like Ah wanted te tak' od o' yoor fist an' ge it a gud shak' an' say "Thank yoo sur, yoor a gud soart o' a chap, 'at can see a lang deel farther ner mony i' this paart o' t' wo'ld." Ah hedn't be'n lang i' Canada afore Ah fan oot just hoo things wer', bud Ah set it doon te t' ignorance o' t' foak. Ah's seer 'at if t' Canadians wad nobbut be 'onest wi' ther' sel's an' uz Britishers they wad larn nut only te like uz bud te luv uz, fer sewerly we be brethren. Ther's mony a young fella, trying te mak' 'is way i' t' wo'ld wi' 'onest toil, at feels a bit loonly an' is sumtahmes inclined te gi' up an' gan back te t' aud country, simply fer t' want o' a cheery wo'd an' a laatie kindly considerashun. Sum o' uz o'der chaps decant mahnd si mitch, an' yet we sud all git on a lot better if ther' wer' a bit mare brotherliness an' less jealousy an' fau't finding, tho' si far es Ah's consarned Ah ha' fa'n amang fren's. Ah be'n weel treeted an' ha' 'ad ivvery considerashun i' me wark; bud Ah c'n beath see an' 'ear o' mony 'at decant fare si weel. Ah oop 'at all yer Canadian readers 'ill tak' t' 'int an' ah's seer it 'ill be better fer all consarned. Ah sumtahmes wonder weeahs t' meast et fau't—Canadians, er them foak 'at tries te pass ther' sel's off es natives, ma'be they ha' be'n born i' t' country off English parents, bud if they'd be'n born i' a steable ther's nut yan o' 'em wad clame te be a hoss. Ah cum fra't county o' broad acres, far-famed fer 'ospitality, an' o' course Ah miss me aud familiars. Bud it's tahme Ah stop'd; yoo'll nooan want te fill yoor valible space wi' a lot o' mah blather; nobbut agean, Mister Editur, thank yoo varry mitch. Ah's yoo's varry sincerely,

A YORKSHER TYKE.



DAIRY

Dairy Notes.

C. Marker, Dairy Supt. for Alberta, recently received an inquiry for Canadian creamery butter from Italy. This comes from the work of our Dominion Dept. of Agriculture in preparing exhibits of our products at the fairs of foreign countries. The inquiry came from the city of Milan.

* * *

Slowly the cheese maker is gaining headway in Alberta. A few new factories were opened this season and there are always some factories where cheese is made for a few months of the year.

* * *

While the people turn their backs on canned meats, potted calf and deviled ham, they made up the deficiency by increasing the consumption of pure creamery butter and XXX Canadian cheese.

* * *

The cow is a highly organized piece of machinery for condensing products and reducing freight charges. She cannot be battered all over the fields by dogs; and cold nights with frost on the morning's grass curtails her powers of production. If the milk flow is to be kept up during the autumn weather the cow must have shelter and a little extra care.

* * *

"Why such emphasis on the large mouth, the clear eye, the open serrations, and all these minor points? I want to see the well developed udder, that's the main point," remarked a farmer at a recent fall fair. All these things are indications of power that is all. A cow might have a large udder and yet lack in capacity for heavy feeding. We need health, constitution and disposition. All of these are important factors in the work of the dairy cow.

Causes of Mottled Butter.

During some seasons of the year mottles in butter are more common than at others. But this very objectionable and undesirable condition is caused by mismanagement, not by the season, but rather the manufacturer, who is not master of the situation. There are several things which cause mottles in butter: overchurning, washing butter with too cold wash water, uneven distribution of salt, and too little washing. When butter is overchurned, especially if it be churned at a low temperature, it is very hard properly to incorporate the salt. If butter is washed with very cold wash water, after having been churned at a high temperature, the outside of the granules will harden and cause mottles, by not dissolving as much salt as the softer parts. These hard parts will also not mix well with the softer parts. It has been stated that mottles in butter can be overcome by churning the butter to the size of grains of rice and washing with water at a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees F. This process, however, is hardly a practical one, for the reason that it would hardly be possible to obtain such cold wash water in the average creamery, and even if it were possible, the added expense incident to cooling and handling would not warrant its use. Another thing, the butter, if washed with such cold water, would become so hard as to render it difficult to work it to the waxy consistency which is so desirable in butter.

Churn the butter to small granules, wash in the winter with water at a temperature of 55 to 57 degrees F., and in summer with water at 50 to 52 degrees F. Add moistened salt before the butter is drained dry, revolve the churn, mixing three or four times, let stand five minutes, give churn four revolutions, let stand ten minutes, give four more revolutions, drain through cover for fifteen or twenty minutes, and finish working. In winter the salt should be warmed.—M. H. MYER, in *Cheese and Dairy Journal*.

What Systematic Cow-Testing Does.

In its work of organizing and conducting cow-testing associations the dairy department of the Dominion Government has collected sufficient data to prove that there is no line of work in the whole range of dairy effort which is calculated to increase the profits of dairy farming to the same extent, as is this matter of the improvement of dairy herds. In order to serve the purpose properly the work of record keeping must be persistent and continuous, and followed up by intelligent action on the part of the owners of the cows in the matter of breeding and selection.

The records show that the average yield of milk in Ontario and Quebec is not much over 3,000 pounds, of milk per cow per annum, yet there are herds of 20 cows and over that average 5,000 pounds. In every instance the herds which show a high average of production have been built up by just such methods as the cow testing associations are intended to promote.

So far the operation of systematic cow testing and keeping records has been confined to the Eastern provinces, unless Prof. Carson of the M. A. C. has recently organized such associations in Manitoba, but there is no good reason why work of this kind should not be extended in the Western provinces and plenty of reasons why it should. True, there are very few districts in the west that have any particular reputation as dairy centers, but as these cow-testing operations are calculated to show how greater profits can be made from dairying it is a line of work that should be instigated at once to promote dairying. The industry is as yet young and struggling but it must grow and should be given every encouragement to do so.

POULTRY

Simple Fattening Methods.

When a very rapid increase of fat is desired, and especially when the chickens to be fattened are a little lacking in condition, the fattening process may be hastened in various ways. When only a small number of chickens are being handled a very rapid fattening may be made by feeding on a baked johnnycake or corn meal, with occasionally some beef scrap containing much fat or pork cracklings. For a large number of chickens, the preparation of johnnycake is too troublesome. Feeding entirely on mash of corn meal and beef scraps may work satisfactorily on chickens that can stand it, but heavy mash feeding exclusively is not to be recommended to a novice. The part-grain diet is safer.

Fattening on ground dry-feed mixtures is probably not to be recommended for quick work with chickens that have been fed by another system, for if they do not take readily to it, valuable time is lost. It should be noted in the instructions already given that the fattening process is simply an extension of the regular system of feeding to which the stock is accustomed. So in dry feeding, the feeder trusts in part to confining the chickens more closely and in part to a little more fattening food of the same kind he has been using, and fed much the same way to bring about the conditions he seeks. Mr. Park used to fatten his cockerels on a mixture of equal parts corn, oats and barley, ground very fine and fed dry in hoppers, the cockerels meantime being confined to a grass run, and liberally supplied with beef scrap, water, and sometimes milk. I presume they would fatten as rapidly by this plan as by mine, but cannot say definitely.

FATTENING OLD HENS.

If I give in precept what I practice, I have not much to say about fattening old hens. My experience has been that, when through laying for the season which is to be their last with you, the best thing to do with them is to dispose of them at once, whatever their condition. Those that are fat will gain little by keeping. Those that are thin cannot be fattened in a short time, but must be brought up in condition first. Those that are in good condition might gain enough to warrant fattening, if considered by themselves; but with the others, and in view of the fact that, whatever the scale of operation, I have nearly always had younger stock to which it was worth while to give additional room, I have always felt that I made no mistake in disposing of the old hens in a bunch, letting them go as they were, and I think most poultrymen will find the same thing true.

If, however, one wants to fatten his old hens, the best plan is to confine quite closely and feed heavily a ration about the same as they have been getting for a good laying ration. More corn and more meat foods may be added, but with old hens it is not best to feed too-heating foods, for they cannot stand it as the young stock will, and a few hens going off their feed and dying will cut into the profit so much that it would have been as well not to try to fatten.—JOHN H. ROBINSON, in *First Lessons in Poultry-keeping*.

Avian Tuberculosis.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

During my five years of poultry raising in Alberta, I have continually lost hens during their second summer with some unknown disease. Upon inquiry I found that my neighbors, many of them at least, had the same trouble among their hens. Two of them told me that upon opening the dead birds, they found their livers greatly enlarged. The symptoms were generally about the same—varying somewhat in different hens. Various reasons were given for it; one woman thought it was caused by their feeding barley, etc., etc., but as others fed no barley and other conditions were different, I still looked, but in vain, for the cause and remedy.

For a long time many of us thought our hens were dying from lice, which are plentiful here, and we waged war upon the lice, but with no restraining effect upon the disease.

One day recently while looking over a pile of old bulletins, I came upon one from the Oregon Experiment Station, dated Dec. 1900, upon diseases in poultry. I opened it and the first plate, a photo of a diseased hen, struck me as being a perfect picture of my sick hens, and even before reading about the disease I felt sure I had found a solution to the trouble.

"Avian tuberculosis," or "bird consumption," seems to be a western disease;—at least I had never had any such trouble in the middle states from which I came.

Because I believe it to be very prevalent in this part of Alberta, I write this warning, that if possible the disease may be stamped out by knowledge. It is a very contagious disease and the above mentioned report says: "We are as far from solving the problem of a remedy for this disease as we are from curing consumption in man, therefore nothing can be said yet, except to urge the necessity of sanitary precautions, and the early removal and destruction of sick fowls from the flock, as well as thorough disinfection of the premises."

The disease is usually seated somewhere along the intestinal tract, and often in the liver, but seldom attacks the lungs and cases have been known where a hen had a tuberculous leg,—probably inoculated with the tubercle bacilli by picking it with an infected beak at that point, or from an injury.

I think I lost one hen affected with it externally in the breast,—the only one that carried any flesh at death. I have opened some of my hens and while not a bacteriologist, have found what I concluded to be a similar condition to that described in the report.

Like consumption in man, the disease is usually slow. To quote again from the report:

"The first noticeable symptom, is generally lameness; the bird becomes more or less mopy and gradually loses flesh until at the time of death it is a mere framework with feathers. The appetite is good throughout its sickness, at times it even becomes ravenous for food, and although it eats heartily this does not seem to appease the hunger. Toward the latter stages of the disease there is nearly always a persistent diarrhoea and the evacuations are accompanied by a discharge of a white or yellowish viscid matter. In all the specimens received, this matter was carefully examined and in each case the tubercle bacilli were found in countless numbers. When the tubercle on the intestine reaches a certain period of its growth, there is a breaking down of the intestinal wall, and the germs are passed out with the faeces, thus accounting for the rapid transmission of the germs from fowl to fowl, for in nine cases out of ten the chickens' food is contaminated with their excrement.

There appears to be no record of the transmission of these germs from fowl to man, with fatal results, although the possibility may exist. The flesh of a fowl in an advanced stage of avian tuberculosis can not be wholesome as an article of food and should not be eaten."

Two or three times in answer to queries in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I have seen tuberculosis mentioned as the possible disease asked about, but briefly, so that I gained no idea of the nature of the disease, and believing it to be prevalent here, I hope you will make every effort to let in light on the subject.

Mrs. A. I. B.

The Management of Forest Reserves

PAPER BY MR. ROLAND D. CRAIG, INSPECTOR OF DOMINION FOREST RESERVES, BEFORE THE FORESTRY CONVENTION, VANCOUVER

A wise husbandman studies the capabilities of the various parts of his domain and devotes each to the production of the crops for which it is best adapted.

Some land is suitable for grain growing, some for ranching, some for mining and some for the production of wood. Fortunately forests will grow where agricultural crops will not, and it is possible to distinguish agricultural from forest lands. Recognizing this, and the necessity of keeping up timber production to avert a timber famine, the Government of all the most enlightened countries have, or are setting aside areas for the production of timber and for the preservation of the other beneficial influences of the forest.

For several years the Dominion Government has withheld portions of its timber land from settlement but it was not until the passing of the Forest Reserves Act last Session, that they were definitely and permanently set aside for forest purposes. These Dominion forest and game reserves are situated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and in the Railway belt in British Columbia, and cover in all about five and a half million acres.

The objects in setting aside these reserves are to protect and improve the forests for the purpose of maintaining a permanent supply of timber, to maintain conditions favorable to a continuous water supply, to protect the animals, fish and birds within the reserves, and to ameliorate the climate.

The lands so reserved are withdrawn from sale, settlement, occupancy or other trespass, which may interfere with the objects of the reserves.

It is not, however, the purpose to prevent the use of timber which is produced, but its exploitation shall be under the direction of the Superintendent of Forestry, and conducted in such a way that the perpetuation of the forest shall be assured.

Every lumberman knows from experience, the incompatibility of agricultural settlement and forestry. The farmer finds the forest his first and greatest obstacle in the cultivation of his land, and the task of removing it is so great that he usually comes to consider all trees as his enemies, which should be destroyed as quickly and completely as possible. Fire is the most effective weapon at his command, and in using it he very frequently destroys the forest, not only on his own land, but for many miles round. Examples are everywhere to be found, where fires started for the purpose of clearing have destroyed more timber than the land will ever be worth for agricultural purposes.

It has been found necessary therefore, as the first step in the administration, to prevent settlement within the areas to be used for forestry. The protection thus afforded the lumberman from encroachment of settlers, will place his business on a much more stable basis, and the increased security will naturally have an appreciative effect on the revenue of the Government.

On account of the long time required to produce a forest crop, it is impossible to secure as high returns from forestry as from agriculture on good, rich soil, and as agriculture will probably always be the chief industry of Canada, it is necessary not to interfere with agricultural progress, and the greatest care is being exercised to eliminate as far as possible, agricultural land from the forest reserves. In the majority of cases, however, it is impossible to avoid including some land which might be cultivated, but where the areas of such lands are small, the increased danger of allowing settlers within a forest more than offsets the benefit to be derived from the more productive utilization.

Perhaps the most difficult problem which now confronts the Forestry Branch in the administration of the reserves, is that of the squatters, who before the reserves were definitely set aside, in spite of the warnings of the land agent, settled on the withdrawn lands, and have endeavored by destroying the timber to have the land thrown open in order that they may receive their patents. Many of the squatters are foreigners who, having now come to a free country, do not consider any protection of the natural resources necessary. Being unacquainted with Canadian conditions, and especially Western conditions, they are incapable of judging the value of lands and have settled on soil which will never be profitable under cultivation, but would produce good forests. These squatters must now be removed from the reserves either peaceably or failing that by forcible eviction.

It is clearly the duty of the Government to direct the incoming settlers to good arable lands for a few disappointed ones can undo much of the work of the immigration branch aside from the destruction which they cause. It is therefore necessary that the establishment of forest reserves precede the settlement, in order to guide the settlers into the proper localities and to prevent endless administrative difficulties in protecting the forests. It is very much easier to prevent settlers going into a country than to get rid of them after they are established and have made homes for themselves.

Fire is undoubtedly the most destructive agent to be overcome in forest administration, but as it is not possible to entirely prevent fire, it is possible

under a proper protective system to greatly reduce the danger, as has been clearly demonstrated by the fire ranging system now in vogue in the railway belt under Mr. Leamy's supervision. It is possible under the reserve system to give much more effective protective service to the forests since the danger from settlements is removed and the Government retains complete control of the land and can, if necessary prohibit any one entering the reserve when there is danger of life. Though no definite regulations have yet been made, it is probable that prospectors, hunters and others who wish to enter the reserves will have to obtain permits to do so in future.

The reservation of the land for forest purposes, does not in any way interfere with the development



HORACE A. CRAIG, B.S.A.
Recently appointed Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Alberta.

of mines within their boundaries, but on the contrary the supply of timber being produced in the vicinity will greatly facilitate mining operations.

The value of maintaining forests at the headwaters of streams used for irrigation and water power is most important, and this is the chief object of those reserves which have already been set aside in British Columbia.

It is absolutely necessary, if the country in the interior of British Columbia and on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, is to develop along agricultural lines, that a forest cover may be maintained on the watersheds to protect and regulate the streams which will bring wealth and prosperity to an otherwise unproductive waste. If the forests are removed it will cost millions of dollars to build dams and reservoirs to control the spring freshets and conserve the water for the use of the crops, and in the end they will not be so effective as a good forest cover.

Not least among the objects of those reserves is the preservation of game in the forests and the fish in the waters within the reserves. By maintaining the forests about the headwaters of the streams, the spawning beds of the salmon and other fish will be protected. It is lamentable to see the rapidity with which our magnificent game animals, such as the moose, elk, and caribou are being destroyed, and we hope to be able to afford them such protection in these forests and game reserves that they shall not have a similar fate to that of the buffalo.

Since the game laws are framed by the various provinces, the Dominion officers have not heretofore had any authority to protect the game but I have arranged with the Alberta and Manitoba Governments to have all our rangers appointed game guardians in their respective districts, and hope to secure similar powers from the Saskatchewan and British Columbian Governments.

Being constantly in the woods, our rangers will be able to give very efficient service in the protection of the game.

Regulations governing the disposal of timber on the forest reserves are under consideration, but have not yet been definitely decided upon.

It is impossible to frame regulations suitable for all the reserves situated as they are in such varying conditions as regards species of trees, climate, market and the object of their maintenance. On some whose function is primarily to protect the watersheds, and where reproduction is not sufficient to perpetuate the stand, it will be necessary to prohibit all cutting,

On others situated near agricultural districts, and where the forests do not warrant extensive lumbering operations, the product of the forest will be disposed of under the settlers permit system in order that the local population may obtain supplies of fuel, fence and building material at a price sufficiently cheap to encourage settlement. Under the regulations now in vogue, homesteaders not having supplies of their own, are allowed to take free of charge the following amount of timber:

9,250 feet B. M. of lumber logs.
400 roof poles.
500 fence posts.
2,000 fence rails.

Where available, similar amounts will be granted to any bona-fide settler upon receipt of small dues varying with the species used. In order to encourage the removal of dead timber which is a constant menace from fire, insect and fungus pests, each settler is annually allowed to take for his use 25 cords free of charge and 100 cords may be removed for sale at the nominal charge of 25c. per cord.

Continued on page 1586

The Pear-leaf Blister-mite in British Columbia.

Mr. J. W. Cockle, Entomologist, Kaslo, B. C., is quoted as follows on the pear-leaf blister-mite, in the Dominion Fruit Division's August report:

"This pest is usually in evidence every season, but the very slight damage which it occasions has been confined to the discoloration of the foliage; but this year it has proved a most destructive pest. In some cases that have come under my observation the foliage and fruit of the entire tree was destroyed, the leaves hanging colorless, and yellow, smothered with a mass of corroded cells, while the skin of the young fruit was so badly attacked that it was impossible for it to develop. The worst stage of the attack occurred when the fruit was about one-quarter grown.

"In all cases where the damage has occurred, it has been in gardens and neglected orchards where regular spraying had not been practised. The remedy which has proved most satisfactory in combating this pest has been spraying with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, applied frequently, say every week or ten days, so as to keep the foliage covered with the poison during the whole time of its development. Where this is done the early attack soon dies out and the further spread is entirely arrested."

FIELD NOTES

Two Alberta Shows.

Olds and Didsbury held their fall fairs last month and right good shows they were too. Vegetables and grains were especially strong. Beets that beat all the beets, cabbage larger than ever, potatoes that would make the son of old Ireland smile all over his face and a "guid bit o' kale" to please the Scotch, surely everybody should be satisfied.

Cattle were fairly good. Hammer was at Olds with his Shorthorns and they proved to be the winners of the red. Geo. Melson had fifteen head of Angus—about the largest bunch of blacks seen at the Alberta shows this year. "Canton June Blossom," a likely looking bull, is at the head of the herd. W. Munroe distributed the prizes for cattle, sheep and hogs, and Bryce Wright acted in the same capacity for the horses. There were a few good hogs—quality was a trifle better than usual though numbers were not large.

An amusing incident happened while the Angus class was being judged. Two ladies were commenting on the cattle. One inquired the name of the breed. "Shorthorns" replied the other. And wasn't she right? The horns were certainly short, no one could doubt that. To some people there is everything in a name.

What wonderful creations of fancywork women do bring to the country fair! Cushions and lace and cakes—sponge cake, and short cake, and cake that isn't short at all—everything comes in for criticism favorable and unfavorable, wise and otherwise, and there is always a prize for the well darned sock. And John said to Mary at the close of the day; "Well Mary I didn't mind seeing you on the cabbage and potatoes; but the socks I have given you a prize on that darning. It's the best darn." Then it was eventide and tired and dusty they left the grounds and walked down the street.

At every show in the Dominion the Minister of Agriculture finds time to attend. At one show they had a great deal to say, when bearing the words, "What a fine show this is, it may be hard work but it's a fine show," said the Minister of Agriculture to the people at the country fairs.

Others, in high positions, might follow the example. We tell with more confidence the facts that we have felt and seen; a thorough knowledge of the country is invaluable to any man in such a position. Mr. Findlay has a pretty good idea where the money comes from; he has made up his mind to see where it goes to. It's a good scheme. We give it a glad "Hear! Hear!"

Some Immigration Issues.

The statesman was clear-sighted who declared that the twentieth was to be the century of Canada. For this there is substantial reason in our areas of fertile unoccupied land, undeveloped timber, mining and fishing resources, railway-building and manufacturing, favorable climate, equitable laws and social conditions, while other lands are becoming less attractive in these respects, or are not so conveniently situated. In what direction are the eyes of the people of Great Britain turned to-day? In what outlying portion of the Empire are her hopes most fondly centered? To what quarter of King Edward's "Dominions beyond the Seas" do his congested millions turn with greatest hope of fair opportunities in the things which they esteem good? Is it to India? No. For there the problem of existence and success are more terrible and doubtful than at home. In that trinity of evils—caste, famine and heathenism—she realizes to the full the magnitude of the white man's burden. It is not in drouth-smitten Australia, whose gold-fever long since spent itself, nor in far-distant New Zealand, good but circumscribed, nor yet in blood-purchased South Africa, which the taxpayer and working man, looking for opportunity and a home of their own, alike regard with distrust? To what land beneath the British flag could they turn but Canada? There is none other.

A word to the immigrant: If well advised, they will not expect, even in favored Canada, to drop into a bed of roses and should be prepared to put up with some things which are different from the Old Land for the better opportunities and freedom of the new. How few of the thousands who do come have real cause for complaint, or even consent to return to the wretched class distinctions, hard work and poor pay that prevail in the motherland?

On the other hand, there are a few things which this country should do. First of all, treat the immigrant with fairness and consideration as a stranger in a strange land.

In the next place, we, as farmers, should pursue a system of farming that will provide work the year round. For this, a system of mixed farming or live-stock husbandry, including cattle-feeding and dairying is best, paying special attention to that branch for which the farm is best adapted. This will sustain the soil and more people in comfort upon it. It is simply folly to expect that farm help will be available under the old system of five or six months' summer work. The consequence is that the help drift off at other seasons to town or city, and stay there.

Again, thousands of men with wives and families in the British Isles would gladly exchange their present undesirable conditions for life on Canadian farms, if they could secure cctgages, with a bit of garden land attached, in which to live and be assured of regular employment the year round. Settled in a comfortable farm home, with school and other privileges for their children, free from the irksome conditions of the land they left, they would be contented, and less disposed to shift about than unmarried youths, who while getting experience, are far from being the most satisfactory class of farm help. We profess great admiration for British stability.

most imperceptible flavor from them. The butter must look and taste as if it was made by flower-like dairymaids, whose snowy fingers fluttered about it like butterflies, and suggest country innocence, "dance and provencal song and sunburnt mirth." The fruit must look as if it might have tempted Eve to leave Paradise for its sake—pears that hardly seem to have any bodily substance, only a melting and delicious abandonment, as if they loved being eaten, and yielded up their sweetness with delight; and strawberries that lie on their cream, alluring as fairy children in their cradles. The people who supply delights like these are the people whose farming pays, whose bank account comes out with a good margin on the right side at the end of the year. This is the kind of trade we have not touched, but the entering into which ought to shine before the eyes of the producer as the economic heaven at the end of his labors.

OUR RIVALS.

"The French are the only people who have got a hold on this first-class trade. They are an artistic people, and their butter, their eggs, fruit and vegetables are finally deposited in the millionaire and the aristocrat; they have learned how to appeal to the senses and they get paid accordingly.

THE WAY INTO THE MARKET.

"This market cannot be captured all at once. It is possible, of course, that, with good luck, some one might surprise his way into it. An almost imperceptible falling-off in the flavor of butter or the freshness of eggs, which had twice offended the imperious chef of a millionaire, would make the provision dealer haste to afford a chance to a new producer. But it is not well to trust to luck. The market must be slowly captured point by point, in the way that the Japanese laid siege to Port Arthur. There are many high-class dealers who will not haggle about the price of eggs so that they can be got clean and fresh. The three-days-old egg is the egg for the high-class trade. It will have no speck of dirt on it, but will rival new-cut and polished Parian marble in its dazzling and lustrous purity. It will never have suffered the indignity of having been kept over for a rise, and its trade mark will soon come to be associated with the days happily begun, and the consumer will turn his egg round in the morning, looking for the familiar stamp, and he will sniff with justified suspicion at the mere anonymous egg, when its undistinguished shell is offered to his gaze.

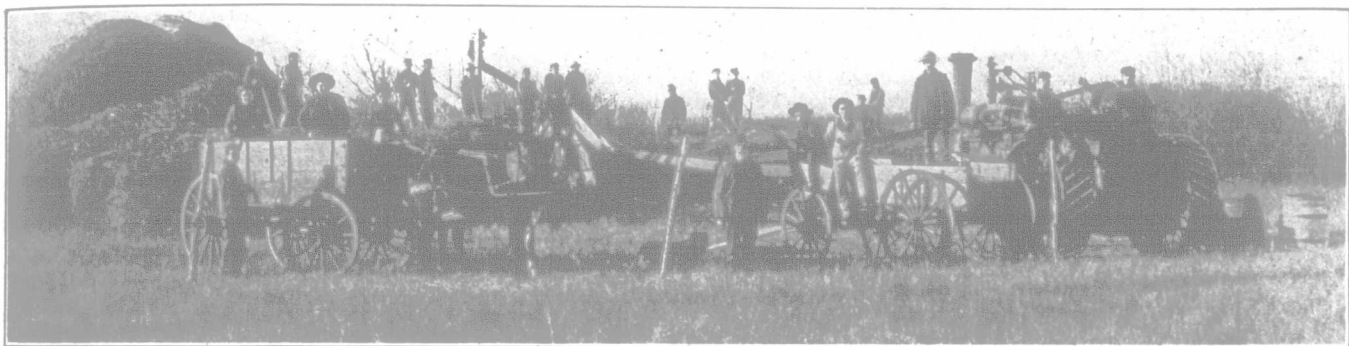
HONESTY INDISPENSABLE.

"Our Irish trade is all second or third-class at present. Second-class trade is all right, and a country can live very well if it has a good second-class trade like the Danes. But we ought to have a good share of the first-class trade—the trade which is now in the hands of the best class of English producer or the French producer—the trade in irreproachable eggs, in really choicest butter (not the article so called satirically), and in early vegetables and fruit; this trade we ought to be able to secure a share of, and it only needs energy on our part to enable us to do so. When a man has got his produce right, and can be sure of his supply, his customers will soon recognize the fact, and he will after a little get his own prices. But there must be no holding over, not in the most falling market, no speculation, no dillydallying with his precious eggs, whose freshness is their sole virtue. If he yields to this his customers feel that he is unreliable, they turn elsewhere, like Diogenes, seeking for an honest man. Honesty, pure and undiluted, pays in the long run best. We know in an earlier and better world virtue was its own reward. The recompense has seemed too shadowy for a good many people nowadays, and, as we wish to appeal to all, we say not only is virtue its own reward, but, when applied in business, there is a handsome bonus as well which will appeal to a good many people, and will come in handy."

Chinese Exclusion.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are two sides to every story—sometimes more. I was taking in the fair in a Southern B. C. town, and knowing well that Brown was ardently in favor of excluding Chinese laborers from the country and that Smith was equally strong in his advocacy of the other side of the question, I interviewed them both. Said Brown to me: "The Chinaman is far below our standard of living. His coming is bound to decrease the wages of our laborers and force them into novelled huts to live or die. The Chink is dirty and immoral. Some claim he lives in fairly close conformity to our laws. Perhaps he may sometimes. But this is only true where his numbers are not so great as to make him arrogant. When San Francisco was destroyed we saw the levels to which Chinese crowds descend when given room to work their will. The Oriental laborer leaves us nothing. He comes here poor; he returns as soon as he has acquired sufficient money for existence in his own country and once his foot rests on native soil off goes his garb of civilization and back he steps to savage and barbaric night. There can be no doubt that with free labor we would as a nation produce more wealth, but total wealth is nothing if where wealth accumulates men decay. Distribution is just as important as production, and with cheap Chinamen to do our work the rich will get richer and the poor poorer. No, this must be a whiteman's land. I bear the men of the other color no malice, but I do not want to see the



THRESHING ON THE FARM OF CYRUS YOUNG, BEAVER LAKE, ALTA.

Along the nine miles of docks at Liverpool it is "Canada" this and "Canadian" that at frequent intervals, and about London the bill-boards tell the story of Canadian cheese and bacon, and in the emigration and "booking" offices the only place that's asked about is Canada. In England there is no passport equal to the Maple Leaf. Our British Preferential Tariff was a taking move, but on all sides in England, to this day, there is the liveliest appreciation of the sending of the Canadian contingent to aid in the South African struggle. It was a most permanent and favorable advertisement of Canada.

Little wonder, then, that the full tide of British emigration, along with capital, should set in towards Canada, the land of opportunity and security under the old flag. This will be infinitely better for us than the alien riffraff of Europe. Instead of reckless bonusing, with opportunities for graft, the time has come when Canada can afford to discriminate in the matter of emigrants. Already a few lots of the obviously unfit are being deported, chiefly foreigners who from disease or other causes are unable to support themselves. Canada has a right to protect itself and its future from degenerates. And we must candidly admit, after a careful inquiry into the subject among the various agencies through which the emigration propaganda is being carried on, that there is no general disposition in Britain to make Canada a dumping ground; but inexperienced organizations are dabbling at it from time to time, and their effort will require a sharp oversight. England has problems of populations drifting into slums, workhouses, casual wards, hopeless prisons and other semi-hells, as they are aptly described by General Booth, of the Salvation Army, which has done much more for the regeneration of the people in the past quarter century than any other organized agency. England is not shirking, and she should not sink these problems nor shift them on to Canada so long as she tolerates the causes that produce such effects. But we are part of the Empire, just as much as England is, and we belong to the brotherhood of man, and are in a position to do a fair share for the regeneration of the race. If we get immigrants of good average honesty, industry, sobriety, truth and health, we should be able to do the rest for them, even if their pockets are comparatively empty when they come.

Somebody will ask, has Great Britain the population to spare? In the ten years from 1891 to 1901, she made a net increase, allowing for deaths, of over 3,700,000, so that she could spare 370,000 a year for Canada and the United States, and still maintain a normal population of over 43,000,000.

Let us make it a characteristic of our farming plans and operations.

To the Government we have one admonition, in conclusion: By your laws and administration preserve this land as a tolerable one for the tiller of the soil. Do not tax the farmer off the land by tariffs or transportation charges, and drive population into congested cities. One of the curses that afflicts England to-day is conditions that separate the people from the soil, massing them in vice-breeding centers where the processes of national degeneration swiftly run their course. If, in Canada, we sow the follies of the past, we shall, sooner or later, most assuredly pay the penalty. We are writing our own history. In no way can we make our material future more secure than by preserving agriculture and the wholesome conditions of country life for a large proportion of the people.

W. S. J.

Requirements of the Fancy Trade in Foodstuffs

Appealing to the readers to bestir themselves and endeavor to capture a share of the trade in fancy food products, now so fully enjoyed by the French, *The Irish Homestead* employs some piquant observations and metaphor, which we reproduce in part for the sake of the naivete of the diction, as well as the point of the argument.

HOW TO ALLURE THE MILLIONAIRE.

"The cream of the trade is a most desirable thing. Cream is the best part of the milk, and while whole or skim milk is a refreshing enough beverage for those who have never swallowed cream in delicious spoonfuls, once you know what cream is, a glory has gone from mere milk, and in skim milk there is no delight at all. Every trade has floating on its top a section which is the cream of that trade. Our trade ranges between the whole and the skim milk class. The kind of first-class trade we refer to is done with dealers in the West End shops in London and their like in the important towns in England, men who cater for the Park-lane millionaire and for folk whose incomes are between the thousands and the millions, who are willing to pay any price for what they eat, and for the perfect and complete satisfaction of whose appetites their tradesmen spend sleepless nights, and range the world for articles whose flavor is flawless. The eggs which these lordly people eat must be hurried from the nest into the boiling pot, so that Time, the ravager, cannot impair their bloom or steal the

MARKETS

greed of the capitalist triumph over the rights of Labor. And remember this, my friend, it is Capital and not Labor that favors the slant-eyed chappies." Then I interviewed Smith. Let me be fair to him and say that he was not a Capitalist. He was a Laborer—I am using this term in its broadest sense and take it to mean one who labors no matter whether it be with hand or brain.

Smith fought with some fire. He evidently knew the stand of the exclusionist and went at it hammer and tongs. "They talk of immortality," he said, "I leave it to the records of criminal statistics if the Chinese do not obey our laws almost as well as any other race. As to their supposed immortality do we not force that on them? Our exclusion tax prevents them from bringing their wives and families. Where there is no home life there is—

'Well single men in barracks
Rarely turn to plaster saints.'

There is plenty of room for reform in our own lives. The Chinaman is away ahead of us in many ways. Of course you have heard the story, 'He returns to China, etc.' Does he? I doubt it. Some few may do so, but they are mighty few, and even if he does what do we lose? He has left his labor here. He is a producer of wealth. If you hire a Chinaman to work in a mine or on a fruit farm he will produce sufficient wealth to pay his wages and give you a profit. Now if he returns to China, and takes his money with him are you any poorer? Certainly not. Is the country poorer? It will be hard for you to prove that it is. John has left us the product of his labor. Shall we grudge him the small pay he has received? It is said that they will lower the standard of living. The same claim has been made against every labor saving invention ever brought forward. There were riots in the old land against the introduction of machinery in factories. Does anyone believe that Labor has suffered from the progress of invention. Yet no doubt large numbers of laborers were, for the time turned out of work. There would be the same displacement if the Chinese were allowed in, but the increased production would in the end mean more wealth for everybody.

Then there is the question of fairness that everyone seems to ignore. We force ourselves on them by the divine right of our armaments. We refuse to them that which we demand from them. I want fair play to every man, no matter what his color may be. As Burns has so eloquently said:

'Then let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.'

There are the arguments on both sides. Now draw your own conclusions. Balance these statements on the rapier point of your own wit and figure it out for yourself. To either Brown or Smith there is only one side to the question. Each believes that behind the Gibraltar of his argument Reason sits enthroned and that no power on earth exists which can prevail against her. L. E. CARP.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

J. J. Cowie, the Scotch herring curing expert, who has had a force of Scotch people at work at Chaleur Bay, N. B., all summer, says that the herring caught on our Atlantic coast are the finest in the world.

Lord Strathcona has been informed that the King will present photographs of the queen and himself to the Indian chiefs from British Columbia who were presented to him in August.

Canon Richardson, a graduate of St. John's College, Manitoba, and rector of Trinity church, has been elected coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton, N. B. to assist Bishop Kingdon, with right of succession.

The business men of British Columbia are strongly opposing the immigration of Hindus into that province even though they are all British subjects and many are army reservists.

The freight handlers' strike at Fort William is settled, but not before serious rioting took place in which a police officer and two strikers were seriously injured. The victory in this strike is on the side of the railway.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Danish King, the "Father-in-law of Europe," is contemplating a series of friendly visits to his relatives among the crowned heads of Europe.

The law providing that all working men in France and all employees in industrial establishments shall have a full day of rest each week went into force on the first of September, and already a great change is noticed in the keeping of Sunday.

The electric locomotive for use on railroads has demonstrated its power for usefulness by drawing a train of eight Pullmans over the N. Y. Central at the same rate of speed as the steam engines but more smoothly and quietly.

As the result of an explosion in the colliery at Pocahontas, Virginia, seventy persons have been killed.

One would think to watch the movement of wheat that all those who have anything to do with it from the time it leaves the fields until it is made into flour had adopted labor union principles. What is being threshed and offered to transportation companies in enormous quantities, both in the States and Canada, but the rate of marketing is gradual and deliberate. A lot of wheat is being piled up in the fields in temporary granaries or in cones while the farm granaries add line elevators are being utilized to their full capacity. Reports of car shortages are coming from all directions and the actual returns show that marketing is not increasing in proportion to the increase in the crop. On the 'changes the situation is a riddle. Bulls and bears seem to be sparring for an opening. Last week it was thought something definite was going to develop when Valentine, who managed the Armour deals in recent years bought 3,000,000 bushels of December. This for a time caused a rally, but the wave of activity soon subsided. Speculative dealers are extremely nervous and dealers in actual wheat hold to a conservative course. The whole trade seems to be waiting for European buyers to take hold, but the latter do not seem to be inclined to stock up, especially as the higher grades here are above export values.

This year we are treated to the peculiar spectacle of wheat prices in Winnipeg being on a level with those in Minneapolis for the same grades, although when the actual quality of the wheat is taken into consideration the American figures are from one to two cents higher. Thompson, Sons and Co. comment on the Winnipeg market as follows: Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has followed the variations in the U. S. speculative markets. For the most part cash wheat has been very firm and prices of the higher grades around 1½c. over export value, but exporters require the wheat to provide for vessel engagements. Prices at close of business to-day are as follows: 1 Hard 76c., 1 Nor. 74½c., 2 Nor. 71½c., 3 Nor. 69½c., No. 1 wheat 67½c., spot or past Winnipeg and futures on the option market closed, Oct. 73½c., Nov. 74½c., Dec. 72½c., and May 70½c. All prices are based on delivered in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

Thompson, Sons & Co. wrote as follows last week end: The course of operations in the wheat markets during the past week has been a mixture of alternate dullness and activity, the result of which has been a sharp advance in prices quickly followed by sharp declines. On Monday there was a good advance which put prices to the highest point touched since the last days of July, but at the close of business today quotations show a decline of ¾c. to 1c. on the week, and it may be said that the week has been characterized by sharp, erratic changes within a narrow range of fluctuation. In the American speculative markets traders have been quick to turn either way, and some sensational reports have been thrown into the markets from time to time, which while causing quick action at the moment, have served more to bewilder traders for the time being than to seriously affect the general conditions. On one day, Valentine, the late manager of the Armour Co. bought some 3,000,000 bushels of December wheat in Chicago, and at first gave out that he was buying for Armour. Then it was reported that Armour repudiated this buying, and the next thing was that the Standard Oil Company was starting a deal in wheat, and next it was Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation for whom Valentine was buying. The changes in the European markets have also been a little erratic during the week and on one day it would be reported that a good export business had been done and on another that export bids were away out of line, and European buyers were selling back in New York wheat previously bought. In the midst of all the contrary and inconsistent rumors and reports, speculative traders have almost let go any fixed opinions on the situation, and most of them have jumped quickly to one side or other of the market according to which side appealed to them most strongly at the moment. Meanwhile it does not seem to us that anything has developed to assure the prospect of further advance in prices in the near future, although up till to-day there is no change in the one prominent factor which has done so much to advance prices in the past few weeks. We refer to the restricted movement of the American Spring wheat crop. Up to this date there are no signs of increasing movement on the railways as compared with a year ago. While the spring wheat crop may not be quite so large as some estimates have given it, the shortage apparent to some people at a distance, who are unfamiliar with the local situation is caused by the non-movement of the crop in such volume as had been anticipated. At some points in the Canadian West no cars have been supplied for weeks.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

OATS	34½ @	34
BARLEY	48½ @	49
FLAX	1 08½ @	1 08½
BRAN	17 00	
SHORTS	10 00	

CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley	24 00	
Barley	20 00	
Oats	26 00	

HAY, per ton, (cars on track,		
Winnipeg)	10 00	@ 11 00
Loose loads	10 00	@ 11 00

POTATOES, farmers' loads,		
per bus	55	
Cars on track, per bus	40	

BUTTER—		
Creamery bricks	25 @	22
Boxes, f.o.b., Winnipeg	21 @	22
Dairy, straight lots	15½ @	16

CHEESE—		
Finest Manitoba	13 @	13½
Ontario	13 @	13½

EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg,		
(subject to candling)	24	

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

1 Hard	75½
1 Northern	75½
2 Northern	73½
3 Northern	71½

LIVE STOCK.

Send along the hogs.
* * *
Sheep offering freely at about 6 cents.
* * *
Ocean rates have dropped 10 shillings since August, 35 is now quoted.
* * *
The tail ends of the range stock is coming on now but the quality keeps up remarkably well.
* * *
Jerry Behan of Pembroke and Wm. Silverwood of Lindsay went through with horses last week.
* * *
Massingale Bros. of Maple Creek sent Bater & McLean 91 head of extra good cattle last week.
* * *
D. Coughlin reports a good demand from Ontario for stockers. They are being delivered on cars at Winnipeg for \$2.75 to \$3.25 per hundred.
* * *
Bater & McLean forwarded 200 head for J. R. Allan, Medicine Hat; 300 for Jno. Franklin, Macleod; and 500 for Tony Day (Cresswell Cattle Co.) last week.
* * *
Shannon Bros., Suffield, Alta. sent D. C. Coughlin 240 extra good ones last week.
* * *
Gordon, Ironsides and Fares received a consignment of 500 head from McKerchin of Medicine Hat, last week.
* * *
Last Friday D. P. McDonald of Cochrane, Alta. sent D. Coughlin 280 head of cattle.
* * *

Representatives in England of Gordon, Ironsides and Fares sent word last week of the intention of the British government to call for contracts to supply the army with one third chilled (Argentine or States) and two thirds fresh beef. Hitherto this trade has been supplied mostly by the rougher class of ranchers and it is expected that the use of chilled beef will remove one third of the army requirements from Canadian sources. It is probable the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Dominion governments will ask Lord Strathcona to take some steps to endeavor to save this trade to Canada, but as the Imperial government is justly bent on retrenchment in army expenditure it is not probable that the Canadian interests will be protected.
* * *

Receipts at the stock yards for the week ending Sept. 30th were, cattle 5125; hogs 716; sheep 1064; 3919 cattle went for export; 233 for feeders; and 973 as butchers.

LIVE STOCK.

Winnipeg—Cattle—Market is steady, for good cattle; poor stuff is not wanted. Receipts are liberal. Export cattle, 3½c; choice steers, 1,100 lbs., over, 2½ to 3c; heifers, 1,050 lbs. over, 2½ to 3c; cows, 1,100 lbs. over, 2 to 3c; fat bulls, 2½c.
Sheep—Good demand; choice wethers \$6.50 to \$7.00; lambs, 5½ to 7c.
Live hogs—Choice 150 to 250 lbs., \$7.75; 250 lbs. over, \$7.00.
Veal calves—Live calves wanted and demand is good; 125 to 200 lbs., 4 to 4½c.
Mortgage—Best (1911) \$1.25 to \$1.50; medium, \$1.25 to \$1.75; and common \$2.25 to \$3.00; hogs were about steady at 60¢.
Chicago—Cattle market strong to 10c. higher; beef, \$10.00 to \$11.00; hogs and veal \$1.60 to \$3.20; steers and cows \$2.75 to \$4.15; Texans, \$3.70 to \$5.00; and other grades \$4.75 to \$5.45.
Hides—Cattle, 10¢ to 12¢; hogs, 8¢ to 10¢; bulk of hides, 7¢ to 8¢.

HOME JOURNAL



Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

John Torrey Morse of Boston is dead. He was the oldest graduate of Harvard University and a member of the class of 1832.

* * *

Sir John Leng, sometimes called the father of Scottish journalism, visited Winnipeg and was entertained by the Canadian Club on Oct. 1st. He is the editor of the Dundee Advertiser.

* * *

Mary Anderson, (Madame de Navarro) the great actress, has been persuaded by Father Bernard Vaughan to leave her life of retirement this winter to sing and act some scenes from "Macbeth" in concerts whose proceeds will be devoted to charity.

* * *

The statue of Columbus, stolen from the Vatican, has been traced. It was taken to England and sold there to an American antiquarian for \$30,000. Other valuables were stolen from the Vatican at the same time.

* * *

At the anniversary celebration of Aberdeen University the degree of doctor of law was conferred on the following Canadians, William Wilfred Campbell; Professor MacCallum, Toronto; Principal Peterson, Montreal; Professor Walton, Montreal.

* * *

The death is announced of Rev. George Matheson, the famous blind preacher of Edinburgh. He became blind when a student of twenty, but pursued his studies in spite of all obstacles. He was the author of several theological works, and a favorite preacher of Queen Victoria, but his claim on the public rests upon his hymn writing, the finest being the well known "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go."

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY.

You will enjoy it. You will more than enjoy it, because it is a book that will grip at the human heart of you in sympathy for the very human men and women in it. Here is a taste of it, the words spoken by the "bad" man of the book, whom you will love and hate and pity in turn, and hate and pity and love again.

"In ma life I've had three friends. Ma mither—and she went; then ma wife—he gave a great swallow—and she's awa'; and I may say they're the only two human bein's as ha' lived on God's earth in ma time that iver tried to bear wi' me;—and Wullie. A man's mither—a man's wife—a man's dog! its aften a' he has in this world; and the more he prizes them the more like they are to be took from him." The little earnest voice shook, and the dim eyes puckered and filled.

"Sin' I've been amang ye—twenty-odd years—can any man here mind speakin' any word that wasna' ill to me?" He paused; there was no reply. "I'll tell ye. All the time I've lived here I've had one kindly word spoke to me, and that a fortnight ago, and not by a man then—by her ladyship, God bless her!" He glanced up into the gallery. There was no one visible there; but a curtain at one end shook as though it were sobbing.

"Well, I'm thinkin' we'll be gaein' in a wee while noo, Wullie and me, alane and thegither, as we've aye done. And it's time we went, ye've

had enough o' us, and it's no for me to blame ye. And when I'm gone what'll ye say o' me? 'He was a drunkard.' I am. 'He was a sinner.' I am. 'He was ilka thing he shouldna be.' I am. 'We're glad he's gone.' That's what ye'll say o' me. And it's but ma deserts."

The gentle condemning voice ceased, and began again.

"That's what I am. Gin things had been differ, aiblins I'd ha' been differ. D'ye ken Rabbie Burns? That's a man I've read, and read, and read. D'ye ken why I love him as some o' ye do yer Bible? Because there's a humanity about him. A weak hissel', aye slippin', slippin', slippin', and tryin' to haud up; sorrowin' ae minute, sinnin' the next; doin' ill deeds and wishin' 'em undone—just a plain human man, a sinner. And that's why I'm thinkin' he's tender for us as is like him. He understood. It's what he wrote—after ain o' his tumbles, I'm thinkin'—that I was goin' to tell ye:

"Then gently scan yer brother man,
Still gentler sister woman,
Though they may gang a kennin' wrang,
To step aside is human—

"The doctrine o' Charity. Gie him his chance, says Rabbie, though he be a sinner. Mony a mon'd be differ', mony bad'd be gude, gin they had but their chance. Gie 'em their chance, says he; and I'm wi' him. As 'tis, ye see me here—a bad man wi' still a streak o' gude in him; Gin I'd had ma chance, aiblins 'twad be a gude man wi' just a spice o' the devil in him. A' the differ' betune what is and what might ha' been.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day is peculiarly an American holiday. It originated on this continent, and up to the present time its observation has not extended beyond these limits. The history of its institution may be new to some of our readers who perhaps are observing it this year for the first time. Yet it connects the old world with the new very closely.

During the reign of the first of the Stuarts, when religious freedom in England appeared to be dead, a little party of Puritans driven beyond endurance, sailed in the Mayflower, a bark of one hundred and eighty tons, for the New World. Landing on the barren coast of Massachusetts they named the spot Plymouth, in memory of the last English port at which they touched. This was in the fall of 1620, and the following winter with its unaccustomed cold was a time of terrible hardship, there being times when "they knew not at night where to have a bit in the morning."

In the late summer of 1621, when the first scanty crop was gathered, a whole day was set apart in which the entire community "thanked God and took courage." The custom was never dropped but the various states observed it in response to the proclamations of their governors until in 1863, by order of President Lincoln, it was made a national holiday in the United States, is now annually proclaimed by the President, and is more widely observed than any other holiday in the republic with the exception of Christmas Day and the fourth of July. Canadians borrowed the idea and used it, for a time choosing the same day (the third Thursday in November usually) but making it more of a movable feast as far as time is concerned. This year the eighteenth of October has been chosen by the governor-general as Canada's Thanksgiving Day and a proclamation issued to that effect.

It would seem that the little band of men and

women who instituted Thanksgiving Day had precious little to be thankful for. They had endured a terrible winter, had faced famine in the spring when the scanty supply of grain had to be used for seed, had lived in constant fear from savages, and had seen many of their dearest give up the struggle for existence on this unfriendly shore. Yet when the little clearings stood shorn of their yellow harvest, they faced another winter not a whit downcast, and set aside a day in which to give thanks that their pressing physical necessities had been supplied, and that in this wild land there was freedom of soul for them.

"Thankful for small mercies" is said almost scornfully, in forgetfulness that the small blessings make up the total of happiness as the small miseries make up the total of unhappiness. The great things of either joy or sorrow are the extras on the program of life. The cultivation of the thankful habit and contentment must be done by taking note of the every-day blessings.

As a country and a nation Canada has received of these blessings abundantly. Peace is in our time and within our borders when other nations are enduring the horrors of war and of revolution; springtime and harvest, summer and winter have come to us in peaceful order, while storms and earthquakes have devastated other lands; prosperity and full granaries insure us a winter of comfort, while others are looking forward with dread to cold and hunger. It is not a condition calling for proud boastings but for humble thankfulness. It is the gift of a gracious providence, not a reward of merit.

METHODISTS AND UNION.

In common with every other important church conference, the gathering of Canadian Methodists in Montreal discussed the question of organic church union. The advantages and apparent disadvantages of such a step were fully discussed and clauses formed by the committee on union and presented in their report were changed in some of their details particularly the one dealing with the proposed union of Methodists with Anglicans and Baptists. A committee of sixty-five persons was chosen to represent the Methodist Church in this matter. The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be favorable to future amalgamation with the other denominations.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The match seems to be becoming as great a source of danger as the automobile or the street car. Daily papers every day report some catastrophe the result of a burning match. Perhaps it is hardly fair to lay the blame on the match, the careless or ignorant user should bear the responsibility. Several cases have recently been reported of children playing with matches with the result that the little ones died a most painful death and the homes were destroyed. The attraction the sputtering, flaming little slivers have for children is natural, and when a match is found the temptation is great to see if little hands can produce the same delightful results that grown-up people accomplish. And the results are anything but delightful.

By example and precept they can be taught to leave the mischief-makers alone. When this is thoroughly done and the matches are put up beyond their most daring climb there will be fewer accidents. It does not appeal to the child as a dangerous plaything when his father has some in every pocket and throws them blazing to the floor when lighting his pipe, and when his mother does not even look to see where the match goes that she lets fall after kindling the kitchen fire. The children are ignorant and their elders are careless; both alike are punished by Mother Nature; but in the case of the first the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children.

Bob, Son of Battle

By Alfred Ollivant

Our new serial—acknowledged to be one of the best animal stories ever written. The wonderful sagacity of the sheep dog is here faithfully presented. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

CHAPTER I THE GRAY DOG.

The sun stared brazenly down on a gray farmhouse, lying long and low in the shadow of the Muir Pike; on the ruins of peel-tower and barmkyn, relics of the time of raids, it looked; on ranges of whitewashed outbuildings; on a goodly array of dark-thatched ricks.

In the stack-yard, behind the lengthy range of stables, two men were thatching. One lay sprawling on the crest of the rick, the other stood perched on a ladder at a lower level.

The latter, small, old, with shrewd nut-brown countenance, was Tammas Thornton, who had served the Muires of Kenmuir for more than half a century. The other on top of the stack, wrapped apparently in gloomy meditation, was Sam'l Todd. A solid Dalesman, he, with huge hands and hairy arms; about his face an uncomely aureole of stiff, red hair; and on his features, deep-seated, an expression of resolute melancholy.

"Ay, the Gray Dogs, bless 'em!" the old man was saying. "Yo' canno beat 'em not nohow. Known 'em any time this sixty year, I have, and niver knew a bad un yet. Not as I say, mind ye, as any on 'em cooms up to Rex son o' Rally. Ah, he was a one, was Rex! We's never won Cup since his day."

"Nor niver shall agin, yo' may depend," said the other gloomily.

Tammas clucked irritably. "G'long, Sam'l Todd!" he said. "Yo' niver happy onless yo' makin' yo'self miser'ble. I niver see sich a chap. Niver win agin? Why, oor young Bob he'll mak' a right un, I tell yo', and I should know. Not as what he'll touch Rex son o' Rally, mark ye! I'm niver sayin' so, Sam'l Todd. Ah, he was a one, was Rex! I could tell yo' a tale or two o' Rex. I mind me hoo—"

The big man interposed hurriedly. "I've heard it afore, Tammas, I welly 'ave," he said.

Tammas paused and looked angrily up.

"Yo've heard it afore, have yo', Sam'l Todd?" he asked sharply. "And what have yo' heard afore?"

"Yo' stories, owd lad—yo' stories o' Rex son o' Rally."

"Which on 'em?"

"All on 'em, Tammas, all on 'em—mony a time. I'm fair sick on 'em, Tammas, I welly am," he pleaded.

The old man gasped. He brought down his mallet with a vicious smack.

"I'll niver tell yo' a tale agin, Sam'l Todd, not if yo' was to go on yo' bended knees for't. Nay; it bain't no manner o' use talkin'. Niver agin, says I."

"I niver askt yo'," declared honest Sam'l.

"Nor it wouldna ha' bin no manner o' use if yo' had," said the other viciously. "I'll niver tell yo' a tale agin if I was to live to be a hunderd."

"Yo'll not live to be a hunderd, Tammas Thornton, nor near it," said Sam'l brutally.

"I'll live as long as some, I warrant," the old man replied with spirit. "I'll live to see Cup back i' Kenmuir, as I said afore."

"If yo' do," the other declared with emphasis, "Sam'l Todd niver spake a true word. Nay, nay, lad; yo're owd, yo're wambly, your time's near run or I'm the more mistook."

"For mussy's sake hold yo' tongue, Sam'l Todd! It's clack-clack all day—"

The old man broke off suddenly, and buckled to his work with suspicious vigor. "Mak' a show yo' bin workin', lad," he whispered. "Here's Master and oor Bob."

As he spoke a tall gaitered man with weatherbeaten face, strong, lean, austere, and the blue-gray eyes of the hill-country, came striding into the yard. And trotting soberly at his heels, with the gravest, saddest eyes ever you saw, a sheep-dog puppy.

A rare dark gray he was, his long coat, dashed here and there with lighter touches, like a stormy sea moon-

lit. Upon his chest an escutcheon of purest white, and the dome of his head showered, as it were, with a sprinkling of snow. Perfectly compact, utterly lithe, inimitably graceful with his airy-fairy action; a gentleman every inch, you could not help but stare at him—Owd Bob o' Kenmuir.

At the foot of the ladder the two stopped. And the young dog, placing his forepaws on a lower rung, looked up, slowly waving his silvery brush.

"A proper Gray Dog!" mused Tammas, gazing down into the dark face beneath him. "Small, yet big; light to get about on backs o' his sheep, yet not too light. Wi' a coat hard a top to keep oot Daleland weather, soft as sealskin beneath. And wi' them sorrier eyes on him as niver goes but wi' a good un. Amaist he minds me o' Rex son o' Rally."

"Oh, dear! Oh dear!" groaned Sam'l. But the old man heard him not.

"Did 'Enry Farewether tell yo' hoo he acted this mornin', Master?" he inquired, addressing the man at the foot of the ladder.

"Nay," said the other, his stern eyes lighting.

"Why, 'twas this way, it seems," Tammas continued. "Young bull gets 'issel' loose somegate and marches oot into yard, o'erturns milkpail, and prods owd pigs i' ribs. And as he stands lookin' about un, thinkin' what he shall be up to next, oor Bob sees un."

"An' what yo' doin' here, Mr. Bull?" he seems to say, cockin' his ears and trottin' up gaylike. Wi' that bull bloats fit to bust 'issel', lashes wi' 's tail, waggles his head, and gets agate o' chargin' 'im. But Bob leaps oot o' way, quick as lightnin' yet cool as butter, and when he's done his foolin' drives un back agin."

"Who seed all this?" interposed Sam'l, sceptically.

"'Enry Farewether from the loft. So, there, Fat'ead!" Tammas replied and continued his tale. "So they goes on: bull chargin' and Bob drivin' un back and back, hoppin' in and oot agin, quiet as a cowcumber, yet determined. At last Mr. Bull sees it's no manner o' use that gate, so he turns, rares up, and tries to jump wall. Nary a bit. Young dog jumps in on un and nips him by tail. Wi' that, bull tumbles down in a hurry, turns wi' a kind o' groan, and marches back into stall, Bob after un. And then, dang me!"—the old man beat the ladder as he loosed off this last titbit,—"if he doensna sit 'issel' i' door like a sentrynel till 'Enry Farewether coom up. Hoo's that for a tyke not yet a year?"

Even Sam'l Todd was moved by the tale.

"Well done, oor Bob!" he cried. "Good, lad!" said the Master, laying a hand on the dark head at his knee.

"Yo' may welly say that," cried Tammas in a kind of ecstacy. "A proper Gray Dog, I tell yo'. Wi' the brains of a man and the way of a woman. Ah yo' canna beat 'em nohow, the Gray Dogs o' Kenmuir!"

The patter of cheery feet rang out on the plank bridge over the stream below them. Tammas glanced around.

"Here's David," he said. "Late this mornin' he be."

A fair-haired boy came spurring up the slope, his face all aglow with the speed of his running. Straightway the young dog dashed off to meet him with a fiery speed his sober gait belied. The two raced back together into the yard.

"Poor lad!" said Sam'l gloomily, regarding the newcomer.

"Poor heart!" muttered Tammas. While the Master's face softened visibly. Yet there looked little to pity in this jolly, rollicking lad with the touse of light hair and fresh, rosy countenance.

"G'mornin', Mister Moore! Mornin', Tammas! Mornin' Sam'l!" he panted as he passed; and ran on through the hay-carpeted yard, round the corner of the stable and into the house.

In the kitchen, a long room with red-tiled floor and latticed windows, a woman, white-aproned and frail-faced, was bustling about her morning business. To her skirts clung a sturdy, bare-legged boy; while at the oak table in the center of the room a girl with brown eyes and straggling hair was seated before a basin of bread and milk.

"So yo've coom at last, David!" the woman cried, as the boy entered; and, bending, greeted him with a tender motherly salutation, which he returned as affectionately. "I welly thout yo'd forgot us this mornin'. Noo sit yo' doon beside oor Maggie." And soon he, too, was engaged in a task twin to the girl's.

The two children munched away in silence, the little bare-legged boy watching them, the while, critically. Irritated by this prolonged stare, David at length turned on him.

"Weel, little Andrew," he said, speaking in that paternal, fashion in which one small boy loves to address another. "Weel, ma little lad, yo'm coomin' along gradely." He leaned back in his chair the better to criticise his subject. But Andrew, like all the Moores, slow of speech, preserved a stolid silence, sucking a chubby thumb, and regarding his patron a thought cynically.

David resented the expression on the boy's face, and half rose to his feet.

"Yo' put another face on yo', Andrew Moore," he cried threateningly, "or I'll put it for you."

Maggie, however, interposed opportunely. "Did yo' feyther beat yo' last night?" she inquired in a low voice; and there was a shade of anxiety in the soft brown eyes.

"Nay," the boy answered; "he was a-goin' to, but he never did. Drunk," he added in explanation.

"What was he goin' to beat yo' for, David?" asked Mrs. Moore.

"What for? Why, for the fun o't— to see me squiggle," the boy replied, and laughed bitterly.

"Yo' shouldna speak so o' your dad, David," reproved the other as severely as was in her nature.

"Dad! a fine dad! I'd dad him an I'd the chance," the boy muttered beneath his breath. Then, to turn the conversation:

"Us should be startin', Maggie," he said, and going to the door. "Bob! Owd Bob, lad! Ar't coomin' along?" he called.

The gray dog came springing up like an antelope, and the three started off for school together.

Mrs. Moore stood in the doorway, holding Andrew by the hand, and watched the departing trio.

"'Tis a pretty pair, Master, surely," she said softly to her husband, who came up at the moment.

"Ah, he'll be a fine lad if his feyther'll let him," the tall man answered.

"'Tis a shame Mr. M'Adam should lead him such a life," the woman continued indignantly. She laid a hand on her husband's arm, and looked up at him coaxingly.

"Could yo' not say summat to un, Master, think 'ee? Happen he'd 'tend to you," she pleaded. For Mrs. Moore imagined that there could be no one but would gladly heed what James Moore, Master of Kenmuir, might say to him. "He's not a bad un at bottom, I do believe," she continued. "He never took on so till his missus died Eh, but he was main fond o' her."

Her husband shook his head. "Nay, mother," he said. "'Twould nob'but mak' it worse for th' lad. M'Adam'd listen to no one, let alone me." And, indeed, he was right; for the tenant of the Grange made no secret of his animosity for his straight-going, straight-speaking neighbor.

In the kitchen, a long room with red-tiled floor and latticed windows, a woman, white-aproned and frail-faced, was bustling about her morning business. To her skirts clung a sturdy, bare-legged boy; while at the oak table in the center of the room a girl with brown eyes and straggling hair was seated before a basin of bread and milk.

"So yo've coom at last, David!" the woman cried, as the boy entered; and, bending, greeted him with a tender motherly salutation, which he returned as affectionately. "I welly thout yo'd forgot us this mornin'. Noo sit yo' doon beside oor Maggie." And soon he, too, was engaged in a task twin to the girl's.

The two children munched away in silence, the little bare-legged boy watching them, the while, critically. Irritated by this prolonged stare, David at length turned on him.

"Weel, little Andrew," he said, speaking in that paternal, fashion in which one small boy loves to address another. "Weel, ma little lad, yo'm coomin' along gradely." He leaned back in his chair the better to criticise his subject. But Andrew, like all the Moores, slow of speech, preserved a stolid silence, sucking a chubby thumb, and regarding his patron a thought cynically.

David resented the expression on the boy's face, and half rose to his feet.

"Yo' put another face on yo', Andrew Moore," he cried threateningly, "or I'll put it for you."

Maggie, however, interposed opportunely. "Did yo' feyther beat yo' last night?" she inquired in a low voice; and there was a shade of anxiety in the soft brown eyes.

"Nay," the boy answered; "he was a-goin' to, but he never did. Drunk," he added in explanation.

"What was he goin' to beat yo' for, David?" asked Mrs. Moore.

"What for? Why, for the fun o't— to see me squiggle," the boy replied, and laughed bitterly.

"Yo' shouldna speak so o' your dad, David," reproved the other as severely as was in her nature.

"Dad! a fine dad! I'd dad him an I'd the chance," the boy muttered beneath his breath. Then, to turn the conversation:

"Us should be startin', Maggie," he said, and going to the door. "Bob! Owd Bob, lad! Ar't coomin' along?" he called.

The gray dog came springing up like an antelope, and the three started off for school together.

Mrs. Moore stood in the doorway, holding Andrew by the hand, and watched the departing trio.

"'Tis a pretty pair, Master, surely," she said softly to her husband, who came up at the moment.

"Ah, he'll be a fine lad if his feyther'll let him," the tall man answered.

"'Tis a shame Mr. M'Adam should lead him such a life," the woman continued indignantly. She laid a hand on her husband's arm, and looked up at him coaxingly.

"Could yo' not say summat to un, Master, think 'ee? Happen he'd 'tend to you," she pleaded. For Mrs. Moore imagined that there could be no one but would gladly heed what James Moore, Master of Kenmuir, might say to him. "He's not a bad un at bottom, I do believe," she continued. "He never took on so till his missus died Eh, but he was main fond o' her."

Her husband shook his head. "Nay, mother," he said. "'Twould nob'but mak' it worse for th' lad. M'Adam'd listen to no one, let alone me." And, indeed, he was right; for the tenant of the Grange made no secret of his animosity for his straight-going, straight-speaking neighbor.

Owd Bob, in the meantime, had escorted the children to the larch-escarp bordering on the lane which led to the village. Now he crept stealthily

back to the yard, and established himself behind the water-butt.

How he played and how he laughed; how he teased old Whitecap till that gray gander all but expired of apoplexy and impotence; how he ran the roan bull calf, and aroused the bitter wrath of a portly sow, mother of many, is of no account.

At last, in the midst of his merry mischief-making, a stern voice arrested him.

"Bob, lad, I see 'tis time we larned you yo' letters."

So the business of life began for that dog of whom the simple farmer-folk of the Daleland still love to talk,—Bob, son of Battle, last of the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir.

CHAPTER II. A SON OF HAGAR.

It is a lonely country, that about the Wastrel-dale.

Parson Leggy Hornbut will tell you that his is the smallest church in the biggest parish north of the Derwent, and that his cure numbers more square miles than parishioners. Of fells and ghylls it consists, of beckes and lakes; with here a scattered hamlet and there a solitary hill-sheep-farm. It is a country in which sheep are paramount; and every other Dalesman is engaged in that profession which is as old as Abel. And the talk of the men of the land is of wethers and gimmers, of tup-hogs, ewe tegs in wool, and other things which are but fearsome names to you and me; and always of the doings or misdoings, the intelligence or stupidity, of their adjutants, the sheep-dogs.

Of all the Daleland, the country from the Black Water to Grammoich Pike is the wildest. Above the tiny stone-built village of Wastrel-dale the Muir Pike nods its massive head. Westward, the desolate Mere Marches, from which the Sylvesters' great estate derives its name, reach away in mile on mile of sheep-infested, wind-swept moorland.

On the far side of the Marches is that twin dale where flows the gentle Silver Lea. And it is there, in the paddocks at the back of the Dalesman's Daughter that, in the late summer months, the famous sheep-dog Trials of the North are held. There that the battle for the Dale Cup, the world-known Shepherd's Trophy, is fought out.

Past the little inn leads the turnpike road to the market-centre—Grammoich-town. At the bottom of the paddocks at the back of the inn winds Silver Lea. Just there a plank bridge crosses the stream, and, beyond, the Murk Muir Pass crawls up the sheer side of the Scaur on to the Mere Marches.

At the head of the Pass, before it debouches on to those lonely sheep-walks which divide the two dales, is that hollow, shuddering with gloomy possibilities, aptly called the Devil's Bowl. In its centre the Lone Tarn, weirdly suggestive pool, lifts its still face to the sky. It was beside that black, frozen water, across whose cold surface the storm was swirling in white snow-wraiths, that, many, many years ago (not in this century), old Andrew Moore came upon the mother of the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir.

In the North, every one who has heard of the Muir Pike—and who has not?—has heard of the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir; every one who has heard of the Shepherds' Trophy—and who has not?—knows their fame. In that country of good dogs and jealous masters the pride of place has long been held unchallenged. Whatever line may claim to follow the Gray Dogs always lead the van. And there is a saying in the land: "Faithfu' as the Moores and their tykes."

Of the landresser to the right of the freestone in the kitchen of Kenmuir lies the story of the dog. At the end you will find a pedigree of the dog, pasted on the wall, an object of similar sheet, long and narrow, and of size 1595.)

THE QUIET HOUR

SOME OF GOD'S FELLOW-WORKERS.

Now, he that planteth and he that watereth are one: but each shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are God's fellow-workers: ye are God's husbandry ("tilled land"—margin), God's building—1 Cor., iii.: 8, 9. (R. V.)

- Ready to go, ready to wait,
- Ready a gap to fill,
- Ready for service, small or great,
- Ready to do His will,
- Ready to suffer grief or pain,
- Ready to stand the test,
- Ready to stay at home and send Others, if He see best.
- Ready to do, ready to bear,
- Ready to watch and pray,
- Ready to stand aside and give Till He shall clear the way.
- Ready to speak, ready to think
- Ready with heart and brain,
- Ready to start where he sees fit,
- Ready to share the strain.
- Ready to seek, ready to warn,
- Ready o'er souls to yearn,
- Ready in life, ready in death,
- Ready for His return."

and it is of some of these enthusiastic fellow-workers with God that I would tell you to-day. I have just been reading the June number of "The Spirit of Missions," and think you cannot fail to be interested in hearing something of the work described there.

Let us first take a peep at the dauntless Christians in California. All the world is interested in California just now, all the world knows that thousands of people have suddenly been reduced from prosperity to deepest poverty. Such a test reveals character very plainly, and it is grand to see how nobly our brothers and sisters have stood the trial by fire. Here is one testimony: "The spirit of our men and women in California during this trial has been superb. It was almost worth while to have such a disaster to witness the resurrection of such a spirit."

It is terrible to picture the destruction caused by a fire that swept over seven square miles of city, not to speak of the damage caused by the earthquake—"buildings shifted from their foundations, walls fallen out, roofs fallen in, piles of brick here and there that tell of chimneys having been transferred



CANADIAN CITIZENS OF THE FUTURE.

In the third chapter of Nehemiah we find a long list of names, the names of the men who built up the ruined wall of Jerusalem. It is not very interesting reading, and yet it is inspiring to see how each one worked steadily and quietly on at the special bit of the wall that was apportioned to him, finishing the wall in the wonderfully short time of fifty-two days. It was not only a hard piece of work, but there was continual danger to be guarded against, for enemies surrounded that band of workmen, and, therefore, it was necessary for the builders to have their swords ready for use at a moment's notice. And, though each had his own special task, each stood ready to spring to the help of his comrades at a moment's notice. They worked so eagerly that, as Nehemiah says, "Neither I nor my brethren, nor my servants, nor the men of the guard which followed me, none of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for washing." In the revised version it is translated "every one went with his weapon to the water." But among all this band of devoted, watchful warrior-workers, one name stands out prominently above the others. In verse 20, we read that one man "earnestly" repaired his particular piece of the wall. It seems as if, though all worked well, Baruch flung himself with white-hot energy into what he was doing. It is still the same. All true Christians are building the wall of God's city, the New Jerusalem. Each one labors watchfully and steadily at the special portion allotted to him, by Christ, Who, like Nehemiah, is both Governor and fellow-workman. But some, like Baruch, fling themselves into their work with intense earnestness,

bodily from the house to the street. And yet, in spite of it all, the spirits of the people seemed to be undaunted. The general feeling seemed to be typified by the action of the old sea-captain who when he was asked how his family had fared, replied, "All well, thank God!" and raised his cap. The wind-breaks around hastily improved street kitchens—no fires were allowed in houses for fear that defective chimneys would start the flames afresh—showed that the people were trying to make the best of the situation. "Camp Cheerful," "Camp Don't Worry," were typical of the names selected for these open-air cooking places. A particularly fine construction of dry-goods boxes covered with yellow cheesecloth was facetiously named, "The New Hotel St. Francis." The spirit of St. Francis D'Assisi seems to be inspiring the people of the city which bears his name. We may well look with wondering admiration on the brave men who, at their earliest services of public worship after the awful disaster, offered an earnest expression of thanksgiving to God for the many mercies of preservation which they had received. Here is a glimpse of one day in the life of another man who is "earnestly" building the wall of Jerusalem. His name is known to God, and he prefers to remain unknown to man, appearing only as a missionary on the Northwestern frontier.

Thursday, March 22nd: "Arose at 4 a. m. and fed my horses. Started at 6 a. m. to go for forty-two miles through mud and water to baptize a sick baby. Got there at 6 p. m. Horse had dinner; I had none. Baptized baby and had a short service with neighbors who gathered. Then we told ghost stories until

11 p. m. Retired in a corner of the room at 11.30. So few coverings, I was cold and could not sleep, so ran over in my mind several times the Holy Communion service in Sioux Indian."

Now, let us go, in the spirit, to Japan, and glance at the "patient, happy little Christian nurses, flitting about in their short white frocks, from morning till night, and through the nights, too, always with a cheerful smile, ready to do anything, never saying, 'I am tired.'"

Let us look more closely at one of these Japanese Christians—Miss Kashiuchi. There she is in the waiting-room of the hospital, "listening sympathetically to the troubles of this one or that one, and skilfully pointing out the source of true comfort, charming all the children and the babies right out of their mother's arms, with her bright smile and winning ways. . . a neighbor's son is persuaded to consult the foreign physician about his ailing eyes. He becomes a Christian, and gradually other members of the family, from the old grandmother down to the babies, are brought into the fold by baptism—many instrumentalities being used to obtain this result, but all started by Miss Kashiuchi's ever-readiness to speak a word in season or out of season. After the patients are cured, and come no more to the hospital, she follows them up, as far as she can, with her efforts for the salvation of their souls."

She plays the organ at every service, welcomes newcomers, hunts up absentees, looks after the women's meetings, calls on the sick, teaches those who wish to study about Christianity, and often sits up all night with sick people. During the war, she seized the opportunity to get into touch with the soldiers who passed through the station. "On the cold, damp winter mornings before the sun arose, she was there to meet the trains, often staying all day and late into the night. The soldiers, as they returned from the dining hall to their train, would hear a little voice singing a Christian hymn, and, gathering around her, would soon be persuaded to join their big voices, and learn to sing the hymn, the words of which are printed on slips of paper, which she gave to them. . . Many, many of these thousands of men had never had an opportunity to hear the old, old story before; some only knew that the enemy's country was said to be a Christian country, and were prepared to be prejudiced; occasionally there was a Christian among them, and he was encouraged and helped by meeting this earnest Christian worker. The soldiers were attracted by her frank earnest ways and quick repartee. She was like a soldier among them, overflowing with patriotism, but never forgetting the concerns of the Higher Kingdom of her Lord Christ. Many a letter came back to her from the front, written as to sister or a mother, telling of the help received from her. She holds a clever pen, and many were the replies which she made time to write, urging faithfulness and work for the Master of the Christians, answering the knotty questions which arose in the minds of those keen-witted men in their attempts to solve the mysterious ways of Providence. These letters showed that these men were thinking deeply out there on the fighting line, face to face with death, although there was no shrinking, and Testaments or Gospels were taken out, and words of comfort drawn from them by men pressing forward to do or die for their country. Miss Kashiuchi could not often afford to give them the Testaments or Gospels, cheap as they are in Japan: she found that she could not even afford to have enough of her own visiting cards printed to supply every soldier who offered his own in exchange, and so had her name and address printed on the little hymn slips. Indeed, it was a wonder she could afford to get even these little slips printed by the ten thousand, with her small salary of \$9 a month, and support herself, although she lives very simply in her little rented upstairs room, all alone."

"Now she is getting past her youth, and as she is not naturally robust, and is so unsparring of her strength, sometimes she suffers physical pain; but the spirit of our 'valiant woman' never flags. The joy and peace in her face tell of the unflinching trust in Him to whom she is giving all."

Are you growing tired of these quotations from "The Spirit of Missions?" I should like to glance at one more earnest "fellow-worker with God," who is building the wall of the Holy City in the Arctic regions, in the teeth of terrible cold. He does not think anything of spinning along a hard trail at forty or even fifty degrees below zero, if there is no wind, though when he comes in it sometimes takes half an hour to thaw his beard from his scarf and hood. But forty below zero, with a strong wind blowing, takes some courage to face. Archdeacon Stuck says: "Again and again the wind overturned the toboggans; again and again, did we slip ever so little on the smooth snow, we were overbalanced and thrown over. The wind had carved out the loose snow from the sides of the trail, leaving the trail itself sticking up six inches or more from the ground rough and broken. It was impossible to keep the toboggans on it; they slipped off and fell over scores and scores of times. And it took all one's actual strength, in the strictest literalness, to set those toboggans up again in the teeth of the snow. It was the hardest work I ever did in my life. Several times I was so exhausted that I felt that I could not go on. And yet, in the face of that wind and that cold, to push on was the one possible course."

That is the kind of "hardness" endured gladly by this good soldier of Jesus Christ for the sake of telling the good news of God to white men and natives who are hungry for spiritual food,—they appreciate it because it is hard to get. The natives even come to the services for white people and squat on the floor, "listening most reverently and attentively to what they could not, in the least understand." The Great Builder has his fellow-workers in every land, and not one is working alone—He stands close beside them, whether they are in the Arctic region or struggling against the enervating influence of a tropical climate. We, too, have our portions of the wall to build,—are we, like Baruch and these modern workers, building "earnestly."

"There are ways more than one of serving Thee, Lord,
In the world full of sadness and sin,
And all will afford an ample reward,
When the harvest is gathered in.
The records of time insculpture the name
Of hero and saint on their roll;
And the trumpet of fame will blazon the same
Till the heavens are burned as a scroll.
And yet, when the Lord in the reckoning day
Shall all of His jewels make known,
Those whose service essay in a far humbler way
Acknowledged shall be as His own.
The name has been lost of the boy who brought
The loaves and the fishes to Christ,
Yet his deed is inwrought with the Saviour's, who sought
The redemption for all which sufficed,
What we do for God, be it small or great,
Is never entirely in vain;
The kingdom's fine freight is not measured by weight,
But the passion of love it costs."
HOPE.

Dear Hope and E. L.—I take the liberty to have a little talk with you through the "Quiet Hour." Have read your letters of Sept. 13th, and was interested about the question, "If one is saved once, can they be lost again," and wished to speak from experience what I understand from God's Word, which makes me feel as restful concerning salvation as if I were in Heaven, and although I sin still, I seek to overcome it. I notice the main feature is to accept Christ as our personal Saviour, as Jesus answered the inquiry of some in John 6: 29, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent."

I rest fully on Christ's atoning work for salvation, for past, present and future, for God can be just and still be justifier of him who believeth in Jesus, according to Rom. 3: 26, on account of Christ's redemptive work. I will close now. Yours sincerely, B. N.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

It does not seem long since we gave up our page to the discussion of spring millinery and already the problem of covering our heads for the winter is being thrust upon us. It is rather early to begin wearing winter hats, especially for those of us whose one hat has to do duty from fall round to spring, but not too early to begin thinking about them.

The styles are very pretty this year and in both shape and coloring more sensible than for some seasons past. The large hat is confined to the regular dress creations, and is low crowned with the brim either flat or slightly curved instead of the tortured twistings of last season. But for ordinary wear, the small hat is the thing, and many neat and natty hats are shown in this line. Of these, the long, narrow boat-shaped hat is most shown. This style is known as the Peter Pan, and gets its name from the fact that Maud Adams wears one of this shape when she appears in Barrie's delightful little play "Peter Pan." There are many modifications and variations of this general style but the chief characteristics are the same in all. Some have the rounded crown, some cone-shaped, but the majority show a hollowed out crown like a Scotch cap. The space between crown and brim is filled in with folds of soft felt or of velvet of the same shade as the hat itself. An untrimmed shape showing one of the many variations of the Peter Pan is seen in Figure One. Many are not quite so wide across the back as this. The possibilities of the soft felt flop are shown in Figure Two. Much that is tasty and original can be done with one of these felt circles by a skilful hand. The whites especially make up well. Figure Three shows a pale grey ready-to-wear of stiff felt

trimmed with navy blue folds of silk and stiff wings.

The tam-o-shanter is also a popular shape. This has a straight, moderately broad brim like a sailor, and a



FIG. 4.

full flat crown not more than two inches high of felt or velvet which comes out almost to the edge of the brim. If you have a sailor shape in good condition and want to bring it up to date, cut off the crown to within an inch of the brim. Then with velvet of the same color as

the brim put in a tam crown. Use a fold of velvet to cover the meeting-place of crown and brim, put a rosette or fold of it, or a flower, under the brim at the left, add a wing or a quill or two to the left side above the brim, and you will have a fashionable hat at very slight expense. The mushroom shape is still shown, both crown and brim taking the downward curve.

In colorings the darker quieter shades have their innings this fall. The browns in all their shades, the greens, especially hunter's green and emeralds, violets and the lighter shades of purple, and some odd greenish blues are used lavishly. Here and there a touch of white or very pale pink is seen, but the white hats are almost invariably trimmed with black. Scotch tartans in silk and ribbon form a new feature of this year's trimmings.

And this year's trimmings include everything ever used in that capacity and a few things that never were until now. A general rule, with some exceptions, is that the trimming shall be of the same color as the hat, though the shades may vary. On a brown for instance, were seen several shades ranging from seal brown to fawn, but no contrasting colors. Panne or mirror velvet, tartan ribbons and silks, rich-toned flowers used sparingly, huge-headed fancy pins, jet buckles,—these are all used for adornments. From the poor birds much tribute is taken—cruelly and otherwise; bunches of small ostrich tips, feather pompoms, ospreys, aigrettes, breasts, wings, quills, tail-feathers and long plumes. I must not forget the peacock feathers, once regarded superstitiously as unlucky; but fashion has conquered superstition, and if you have a bunch in the parlor take two or three of the finest and decorate therewith a brown and green, or blue and green hat, and be fashionable.

A hat that would please a Scotch lassie was a Peter Pan with a hollowed crown. The brim was of golden brown panne velvet, and the crown was covered with plaid silk whose chief color was brown. (I'm not Scotch enough to tell you the clan that claims it.) The space between was filled in with alternate loose folds of velvet and tartan and on the left side of the brim were two fancy brown trailing quills fastened with a small buckle. One of the tam shapes was of navy blue, the crown being of navy blue silk beaver and the trimmings blue velvet and white wings.

A very effective winter costume could be made after the style of Fig. 4., by choosing a warm brown for the suit, trimming with darker brown in silk braid and velvet and using felt and velvet of the same shades in the hat trimming with orange brown flowers, or with a bunch of tiny ostrich tips shaded from brown to cream. A purple or hunter's green costume could be devised with equal ease for any one when those colors would suit, using for the hat green or purple felt, and for the crown Dresden silk with these as the principal tones.

Cuts of figures 1, 2, 3, appear on this page through the kindness of the D. McCall Company, Limited, Wholesale Milliners, Winnipeg.



Gold Standard Java & Mocha

"THE CHAFFLESS COFFEE"

Contains no "Tannin Bearing" Coffee "Chaff." This "Chaff" (which is the bitter-tasting inner skin of the Coffee Berry) is, according to eminent physicians, the only injurious ingredient in Coffee.

For this reason Gold Standard Java and Mocha, "The Chaffless Coffee," will make many more cups of good, rich, fragrant and delicious coffee to the pound than any other.

Ask your Grocer for it.

1 lb. Tins - - 40c.
2 lb. Tins - - 75c.

Sold Everywhere.



WASHES CLOTHES IN FIVE MINUTES

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand.
5 minutes to do it better with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free. The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

APRON PATTERN FREE

This is the best apron pattern ever offered, and it is something every lady needs. You cannot fail to be pleased with this one, and all new subscribers to

THE HOME JOURNAL will receive one free. This is a prize pattern, all sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust. **THE HOME JOURNAL** is a fine, beautifully illustrated magazine for women and girls, full of bright, interesting serial and short stories, and well edited departments on fancy work, household hints of great value, health and beauty, etiquette, cooking, flowers, boys' and girls' pages, fashions, wit and humor, etc. It is being improved with every issue. It would be worth \$1.00 per year, but in order to introduce our magazine to readers, we send **THE HOME JOURNAL** at a full year and the apron pattern for only 25c.

Address: Circulation Dept., **THE HOME JOURNAL**, TORONTO, CANADA



Send for One to-Day

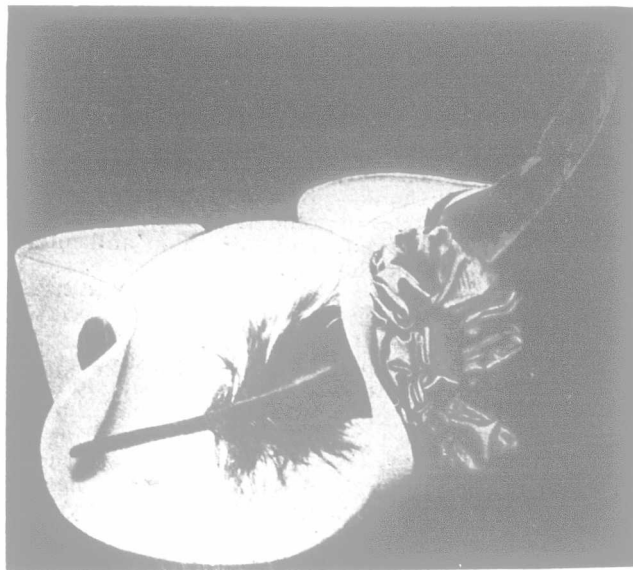


FIG. 2.

10 H.P. FAIRBANK'S GASOLINE ENGINE

For Sale—Only run 6 mos.—In perfect working order and is all complete with new Battery—Price is a snap.

Cooper Gasoline Engine Co LIMITED
313 Donald Street, WINNIPEG

Cancer Cures Cancer.

Cancerol is a learning plaster, no pain, no treatment. Cancerol is sure. Write for literature to Dr. J. C. Beach, Indianapolis.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

WANTED

We require more good men to handle agencies for our high grade made-to-order clothing. No experience in selling clothing is required. If you are open for a profitable line, write us.

The Canada Tailoring Co.
TORONTO

\$9.75



This beautiful gentlemen's 18 size open face watch, 20 year gold filled case, Elgin or Waltham movement, regularly sold for \$15.

Our Price \$9.75

Write quickly if you want one to the
MANITOBA MAIL ORDER CO.
P.O. Box 818
Winnipeg Man.
Remit all money by registered letter or money order.

Kootenay Fruit Land

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

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

I own or control 5,000 acres of the finest fruit land in this district. I will sell you 10, 20 or 100 acres for \$50 per acre and give you time to pay for it.

Write at once for descriptions and full information to

A. N. WOLVERTON, Nelson, B.C.

PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only.
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.



FIG. 3.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

RECIPES.

Tomato Jelly—This is a quick way to make tomato jelly, a delicacy which improves a meal of either hot or cold meat. Heat two cups of good chili sauce with half a cup of hot water. Strain through a piece of cheesecloth over a tablespoonful of gelatine which has been softened in a quarter of a cup of cold water. Put in a cool place until set.

Snow Jelly—Take a granite dish holding at least a quart. Into it put half a package of gelatine which has been already dissolved in half a pint of cold water. To it add a cup of white sugar, the strained juice of two lemons and half a pint of boiling water. Set

the mixture to the back of the stove until all the sugar is dissolved. Then remove and as soon as it is cooled begin to beat the whites of three eggs in a dish large enough to hold the contents of the granite pan. As you beat add the gelatine mixture a little at a time. It beates slowly and steadily it should be stiff and as white as snow. Put in the coolest place possible.

In a recent bulletin dealing with guineas, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the following information regarding the cooking of these birds is found:

"Heretofore guinea fowls have been so little eaten in this country that most American cook books give no directions for cooking them. In general, it may be said that they may be prepared for the table in practically the same way as other poultry of corresponding age and size. Very young birds are best



FIG. 4.

Ladies Watches



We illustrate a lady's 25-year hunting case watch, with Waltham or Elgin Movement and monogram engraved on case at

\$15.00

Our handsome new catalogue illustrates nearly 50 watches suitable for ladies.

Send for Catalogue

D. R. DINGWALL LIMITED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
WINNIPEG



EE **EE**

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

Relieve **FEVERISH HEAT.**
Prevent **FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.**
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the **EE** in **STEEDMAN.**

EE **CONTAIN NO POISON** **EE**

An Agent Wanted

The well known makers of "Tiger Brand" clothing have abandoned the wholesale "ready made" trade entirely and have perfected plans to go direct to the wearer with strictly **MADE-TO-MEASURE** clothing.

From "Maker to Wearer" is the motto. All middlemen's profits cut out.

Good men will find an excellent opportunity to open and manage agencies for this well advertised line.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.
Toronto

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

Don't take less. Get the Highest Price for your Wheat. Ship to

McLAUGHLIN AND ELLIS

FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR.

Send Bill of Lading to our office in Winnipeg

Four years ago we opened our office in Winnipeg. To-day we have the largest number of satisfied customers of any Grain Commission firm in Canada. The reason for this is that we promised certain things and we have fulfilled these promises.

This is what we promise to do: we get the highest price for your wheat and give each car our personal attention.

We make you a liberal advance by mail (registered and insured against loss), the same

day the bill of lading is received. We attach duplicate Certificates showing grade and weight for car to each account sale.

We send returns to the shipper the same day the weights are received from Fort William. The balance due on car is sent the same time as the account sale.

Your neighbor has probably shipped wheat to us. Ask him.

As to our financial responsibility, ask any Bank in Canada or any of the Commercial Agencies

ORDERS IN OPTIONS EXECUTED IN ALL EXCHANGES

We are continuously represented on the floor of the principal Exchanges: Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade
WINNIPEG

We have had eighteen years' practical experience in the Grain Business.

CANADA

broiled and should be trussed and served like chickens. The older birds are sometimes roasted, boiled, fricassee, or cooked with a little onion and bacon in a casserole. A homely but excellent Southern substitute for the latter method is obtained by covering the bottom of a skillet with sliced onions slightly browned, laying on it the guinea fowl nicely cut as for a fricassee, putting thin strips of bacon over the meat, adding a little water, and finally

closing the skillet tightly by means of paper tied over the top, and cooking in the oven until well done. Another favorite way is to half roast the birds and then finishing the cooking by broiling. The giblets may be used in gravy or otherwise like those of chickens. Guinea fowl and broilers may also be cooked in the same way as game birds and appear quite commonly on hotel and restaurant menus prepared in such ways.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THIRTEEN ON SEPT. 26TH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We did not get the FARMER'S ADVOCATE soon enough for me to write before the 25th so I will write now. I would like to see your picture in the paper. I am 13 years old on the 26th of September, and, my little brother is two years old the 3rd of September. We have had fine weather. The men are "bringing in the golden sheaves." We have 12 horses, 30 head of cattle, 17 pigs, 3 kittens and one dog whose name is "Pup." We have had him eight years in March. I have three sisters and one brother. My brother is the youngest; we call him Buster. My father is binding grain to-day and my uncle is shocking it. We live on a 160 acre farm and the Blind Man's River runs through our place.
LENA COLE.

A NEW TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was so pleased to see my letter in print I thought I would write again. I enjoyed my holidays very much. My sister and I started to school on Monday. We have got a new teacher at our school, and we like her very much. I am glad to go to school again for I like it. Father is almost through haying now except cutting his green feed. My little sister's birthday was last Sunday, she was three years old. As it is getting late now I will close for this time, so good night C. D.
CAMPBELL AIRD.

PICTURES AND POST CARDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write to the Children's Corner, as I like very much reading your letters. Some are very interesting.

I live about thirty miles south west of Calgary on a ranch. I have twenty-eight horses of my own and five head of cattle. My brother and I ride ten miles every Monday morning to Priddis to school. We also board there for the week, then come home Friday nights. I sometimes ride a horse named Ginger and other times ride one named Buck. I take music lessons every Friday afternoon and like my teacher fine. I play some by ear. We have Polo every Saturday afternoon and I enjoy watching them very much, especially when they have a match.

Well I am very sorry to say that very nearly all the marvellous wild flowers are gone. There were a great many flowers this summer. I am collecting

post cards and have about thirty-five already. I got my post card album given to me for a birthday present. Last Monday was a holiday. It was Labor Day. I was printing pictures all afternoon. I am very fond of working with pictures.
ETHEL AIRD.

TAKES MUSIC LESSONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have even written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We take it and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. I go to school every day and am in the fourth book. I take music lessons. I have two brothers and one sister. We have fifteen horses and four little colts. We have twenty head of cattle and fifteen pigs.
(Age 10.) THERESA B. DUNCAN.

GETS THE PAPER ON FRIDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second time I have written to you. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and get it every Friday. My brother and I go to school nearly every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Loyst. We have fourteen horses and about twenty head of cattle. There was a picnic at our school on the 17th of July and at night there was a concert.
EDNA M. COOK.

ANOTHER DOROTHY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am staying at my auntie's while they are threshing and was reading the Children's Corner in the ADVOCATE, so I thought I would write a little letter too. My two aunties have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, one for four years and the other for sixteen years. They both like it fine. Papa lived on a farm but we have moved to Brandon now. Papa likes to read the ADVOCATE. I do not go to school now. My name is Dorothy too. Well, I will draw my little letter to a close wishing you every success.
(Age 14 yrs.) GLADYS D. ROGERS.

A LONGER LETTER NEXT TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Corner. We live on a farm one mile from the town of Francis. We have one cow, five hens, ten pigs and ten horses. I have a nice team of grays. Their names are Pearl and Diamond. I am ten years old.
FLORENCE MCGILLIVRAY.

For Fall and Winter Plastering

Hard Wall Plaster

is indispensable.

THE EMPIRE CEMENT HARD WALL AND EMPIRE WOOD FIBRE PLASTERS

are the popular brands. Our new mill will soon be ready. In the meantime we can supply you from our stock.

The Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
806 UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

References: BANK OF MONTREAL

BONDED AND LICENSED

DUNLOP-MICHAUD GRAIN CO.

INCORPORATED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

Consign Your Grain to Us

¶ We forward by registered mail an advance of 75 % the same day as Bill of Lading reaches us.

¶ If instructed to do so we sell immediately car is inspected and obtain the highest price offering, or hold for further instructions.

¶ Adjustments are forwarded immediately we receive out-turns, and duplicate expense bill is attached to all our statements.

We wire bids if requested

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE--IT PAYS

Send us Samples of your Grain
20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Company Ltd.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.
418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 422 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.C.G.A.

MANIPULATING CHICAGO WHEAT.

The trade believes that H. H. Rodgers of Standard Oil, Chas. Schwab of United States Steel, A. J. Lichsterne, a Chicago operator, and A. I. Valentine are engineering an immense bull movement on the Chicago market. It is estimated that they had control of 20,000,000 bushels at the end of last week.

LAKE OF THE WOODS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., was held at the head office of the company, Montreal, on Oct. 3rd. The report of the directors of the company for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1906, showed net profits for the year of \$375,152.13.

Under the conditions existing in the milling business during the last twelve months the result of the operations is considered very satisfactory. The same conservative policy that has been the management's guiding star for the last 17 years, was strictly adhered to, viz: Confine their business entirely to milling; avoid speculating and confine the purchases of the raw material, namely wheat, to the milling requirements.

The following board of directors was elected. Robert Meighen, Montreal; Hon. Robert MacKay, Montreal; Robert Reford, Montreal; F. H. Mathewson, Montreal; Abner Kingman, Montreal; James N. Pyke, Montreal; R. M. Ballantyne, Montreal; W. W. Hutchison, Montreal; G. V. Hastings, Winnipeg. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Robert Meighen, president and managing director; Hon. Robert MacKay, vice-president; G. V. Hastings, general manager; F. E. Bray, secretary; F. S. ant secretary; G. H. Kelly, general superintendent; W. A. Mathewson, manager; F. E. Bray, secretary; F. S. Meighen, treasurer; R. Neilson, assistant secretary; G. H. Kelly, general superintendent; W. A. Mathewson,

manager wheat department; T. G. Cherry, local manager, Keewatin; R. S. Thompson; local manager, Portage la Prairie; N. J. Breen, manager flour department, Winnipeg.

GOSSIP

Up to October 3rd 14,472,000 bushels of wheat had been marketed as compared with 8,645,000 bushels at the same date last year.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Association has issued the fifteenth volume of its herd book, which through the courtesy of the secretary, Mr. Thos. McFarlane, Chicago, Ill., has been placed in our library. This volume is after the usual style of the A.-A. herd books and is a model of conciseness and simplicity. It contains the records of animals reported between January 1905 and March 1906 and covers entry numbers extending from 76,501 to 88,500.

Hereford breeders will be pleased to learn that H. D. Smith, the veteran Hereford exhibitor, formerly of Compton, Que., has become established near Hamilton, Ont., and is now equipped with a first class herd. This year he won first on herds and sweepstakes at Toronto and London, Ont. At present he offers to sell at special prices to quick buyers four bull calves and a yearling bull. Besides there are always on hand breeding females. The bulls are by the champion Bourton Ingleside. Mr. Smith takes particular care to deliver his stock satisfactorily to his customers. His address is Ravenscliffe, Hamilton, Ont.

IT DESCRIBED HIS CHEESE.

The girl asked the polite salesman if he had good cheese.
"We have some lovely cheese," was the smiling answer.
"You should not say 'lovely cheese,'" she corrected.
"Why not? It is," he declared.
"Because"—with boarding-school dignity—"lovely" should be used to qualify only something that is alive."
"Well," he retorted, "I'll stick to 'lovely.'"—*New York Press.*

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Winnipeg

Manitoba

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

References: Union Bank of Canada.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd. : : Winnipeg

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

Frank G. Simpson
A.T. Hepworth.

TO YOUR ORDER

Fort William or Port Arthur

ADVISE

SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg

MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU

No Delay in Settlements

Advances on Bills of Lading

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 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

G. G. G. CO., Ltd.

Capital Stock \$250,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each.

- ¶ Farmers, take a share in the company.
- ¶ It will be your company if you take a share in it.
- ¶ It was designed to help you.
- ¶ It was promoted by farmers.
- ¶ It is composed wholly of farmers.
- ¶ It is controlled by farmers.

The employees of the office are brainy men with wide experience in the grain trade, working under the supervision of the elected officers of the Company—men paid to work in the interests of the farmers as their employees, instead of against them as the employees of millers and dealers. They were loyal to the dealers when they worked for them. Why won't they be loyal to you when they work for you?

Write us for application forms for shares. Thirty per cent. of par value, that is, \$7.50 per share, must accompany your application.

No further call will be made before the annual meeting in February next and not then if the shareholders so decide.

Though only in operation two weeks the business is already self supporting.

Ship Your Grain to the GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., LTD.

A Company of Farmers Organized to Handle the Farmers' Produce for the Farmers' Profit

We are Bonded and Licensed as Commission Merchants and Track Buyers. We are prepared to handle your Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flax and make liberal advances thereon upon receipt of Bills of Lading (Shipping Bills) and Inspections.

If you are not a shareholder, you ought to be and no doubt soon will be. In the meantime, ship your grain to us. We are in the business that all farmers may get a better price for their grain, better service from those who are handling it, and know better what prices ought to be.

You pay someone to handle your grain. Why not pay a company organized to help you and which will welcome you into membership that its interests and yours may be identical?

Our company can't help helping you whether you help it or not, but it can help you much more if you help it to help you by helping it.

The greater the volume of our business, the greater the service that can be rendered without increasing the cost per bushel for handling.

Keep us in the field as competitors by sending us your grain. Isn't the competition of those who are interested in getting the best price they can for their own grain the best kind of competition?

We want you as a shareholder, shareholders share in the dividends, non-shareholders do not.

Become a shareholder, but in the meantime ship your grain to us. Fill in your Bills consigning to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., at Fort William, if you are on the C.P.R., Port Arthur if on the C.N.R. Across the Bill write "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg," that we may be able to look after your grading.

Write us and we will send shipping instructions and any further information or advice we may be able to give.

Address all communications to

Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Room 5, Henderson Block, Winnipeg

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

WHO RUNS THE RISK

When the head of a family neglects to secure the protection of Life Insurance for those dependent upon him?

Not himself, surely, but those for whom it is his duty to provide, run the risk of his untimely death.

Whatever chances a man may rightly take for himself, there can be no excuse for subjecting others to a risk against which they cannot guard.

The Great-West Life Policies offer all that can be desired in Life Insurance—low premium rates, high profit returns, and the safeguard of careful conservative management.

A special Department is conducted by the Company to give advice and answer questions by mail. A postcard brings full information. State age next birthday.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Ask for a copy of pamphlet "F."
It describes a Policy of special interest to Farmers

We Edit, Compile and Print
Live Stock Catalogues

WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba



\$4.50 FOR A HANDSOME OAK HEATER

The Ideal Oak is a substantial Heater, of pleasing design, well proportioned, equal in every way to Oak Heaters sold for double our prices. Positively the greatest values in Heaters ever offered in the Northwest.

The lowest price ever made for a guaranteed, fully warranted, genuine Oak Heater. These stoves are made in such enormous quantities and from the best grade iron, bought at the old low contract price of iron and steel, before the advance in cost of raw material, that the price is less than cheap sheet iron stoves of other makes are sold for. Buy quick. They are going fast.

The cost of fuel for operating this stove is reduced to the smallest expense by reason of perfect construction of fire pot and arrangement of upper and lower drafts.

HAS SCREW DRAFT REGULATORS.

BURNS HARD OR SOFT COAL OR WOOD AND IS A POWERFUL HEATER Has draw center grate in larger sizes, corrugated cast iron fire pot, sheet steel body, heavy cast base, and heavy cast front, with large front door hung on double hinge, heavy cast swing top, heavy cast ring at joining of body and fire pot, large cast ash pit door in base, large sheet steel ash pan.

NICKEL PLATED PARTS The following parts are nickel plated: Ornamental ring on top of stove body, heavy foot rails, screw drafts, making our Ideal Oak a neat and handsome stove in appearance as well as a reliable first-class heater.

POSSIBLY YOU HAVE SEEN Oak stoves marked at prices that seemed low, but nowhere on the market for this season will you find a stove that equals our Ideal Oak either in price, quality, design, finish, ornamentation or nickel trimmings.

REMEMBER Our Ideal Oak has Screw Draft Regulators. Corrugated heavy Cast Iron Fire Pot. Large cast iron front with large front feed door and ash door. Large sheet steel ash pan. Full nickel trimmed and is guaranteed perfect in operation and construction.

No. 211 Ideal Oak, \$4.50.
No. 213 Ideal Oak, \$6.00.

No. 215 Ideal Oak, \$7.50.
No. 217 Ideal Oak, \$9.75.

Wingold Stove Co.

311 Notre Dame Avenue

WINNIPEG, MAN.

STEPS IN CHICAGO.

"A loan of \$10,000,000 is being planned by the board of education of the city of Chicago for the purpose of giving every child a seat in a well lighted, sanitary school room. They are beginning to realize that it is impossible for a child in a class of fifty to receive the proper attention to which he is justly entitled. Every child, especially in the lower grades, needs, and should get more of the individual attention of the teacher, as it takes away the feeling of being lost in the crowd which often discourages the small child. Another feature which will be remedied is the unhealthy condition, which is the natural result of a crowded school room. It is only at church fairs or when listening to election returns that the parents of these children are in the same atmosphere, and then, it is the excitement of the moment that makes them tolerate it. But these small children who, with their undeveloped bodies, should have all the fresh air they can possibly get are crowded in groups of sixty or fifty into a room that should only accommodate not more than thirty-five. These conditions will be remedied in the city of Chicago now that the members of the board of education are familiar with the existing conditions. It would be wise for other school boards to look into their school rooms from time to time and they would no doubt find that Chicago is not the only city where changes for the betterment of the schools could be made."

THE WAY THEY WENT.

There was no doubt of it; Mr. Hunter had lost the "field". He had searched for his companion fox-hunters long but vainly, and now, says London *Answers*, he was reduced to asking the aid of a chubby little boy of three, whom he met in a lane.
"Hallo, Johnny! Which way did the hounds go?" he queried.
"Johnny" sucked his finger and dropped his gaze.
"Come," coaxed Mr. Hunter, don't be afraid; here's a penny for you. Now tell me, what way did the hounds go?"
The youngster took the coin, and then fell upon all fours and "bow-wow-ed."
"Dat way," he said, shyly.

The wife of a certain wealthy statesman from the West, according to *Harper's Weekly*, is said not to have always enjoyed her present luxurious state and prominence. Her friends are frequently much amused by her malapropos observations.

Once someone ventured to remark to her that General So-and-so was certainly a bellicose man.

The western lady's eyes bulged with astonishment. "You don't tell me," she exclaimed. "Of course, not having met him, I could not say. But I thought from his picture that he was very thin!"

"Now, look here, sir," exclaimed the gamekeeper imperatively, "didn't you see the notice at the end of this road, 'Pedestrians not allowed?'"
"I did observe a notice here stating that pedestrians were not allowed," replied the mild-mannered gentleman, readily, but you see, I'm a Congregationalist."

"Oh, indeed," returned the gamekeeper, slightly puzzled; "then I suppose it's all right sir. You can walk on!"
—*Tit-Bits*.

WHAT'S IN AN EXCUSE?

Because its employees were frequently late a large London house recently ordered that the tardy ones should write their excuses in a book provided for that purpose. But the clerks proved lazy and unoriginal. At the top of a page a late one would write "Train delayed" or "Omnibus horse died," as the case might be, and the rest fell into the habit of making ditto marks and letting it go at that. But not long ago one man had a new excuse. He wrote with pride: "Wife had twins." The second slow person that morning was in a great hurry and did not notice the innovation, but made his customary ditto marks, and the rest of the men on that page followed suit. The excuse book was abolished.—*Exchange*

Above the stairway there flickered a candle and then a deep voice called from the shadows:

"Katherine, Katherine. Who is that sand-papering the wall this hour of the night?"

A long stillness and then:
"No one down here father dear think it must be next door."

The candle vanished, and then from the gloom of the parlor:

"George, you big goose, I told you never to call on me unless you had been shaved."

AUTO ECONOMY.

We've bought an auto—for, you see, 'Twill easy pay its cost;

As measure of economy

We count there's nothing lost.

An instance: street-car fare to town;

We save all that expense.

(The gasoline, however, down.
Amounts to twenty cents!)

A horse and carriage? No, indeed!

For what's the use, we say,
Of drain for harness and for feed—

So high are oats and hay?

We'll save that, too, and so we do,
As well as street-car fares.

(Though monthly bills, twixt me and
you,
Are frightful for repairs!)

And then—a barn is apt to be
A nuisance; since of course,
So hard it is one's self to free

Of odors of the horse.

And one may save, with a machine,
Such bother, goodness knows!

(Though one does smell of gasoline,
And ruins lots of clothes!)

And O, convenience! Just a treat
Our auto we have found!

A thing like that is hard to beat

When covering the ground,
Such time we save, as fast we steer

Unhampered in designs.

(Though, true, it's mostly out of gear,
Or else we're up for fines.)

—*Puck*.

There is a difference of opinion between a conductor and a brakeman on a certain line in Montana as to the pronunciation of the name of a station called *Eurulia*. Passengers are considerably startled on arrival at this particular station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a liar; you're a liar!"

This statement is then confirmed by the brakeman, who roars:

"You really are, you really are!"

**HAS BEEN ALL
RIGHT EVER SINCE.**

**T. H. Belyea, P.M., Proves That
Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure
Permanently.**

**Some Years Since He Used Them NOW
and He Has Had Good Health Ever
Since.—Story of Well-Known New
Brunswick Man.**

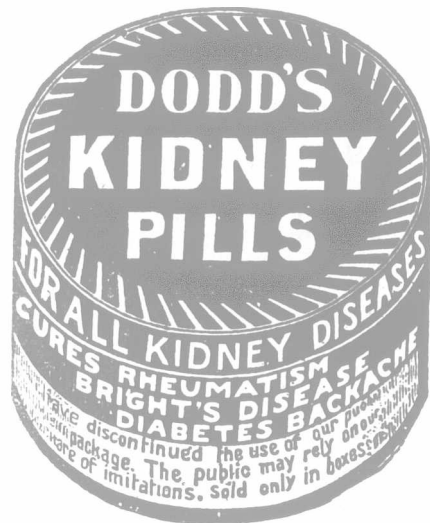
Lower Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B., February 19—(Special).—“Yes, I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.” The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster here, and one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country. Asked to give his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy Mr. Belyea continued: “I had been troubled with kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of plasters and other kinds of medicines, but did not seem to get any lasting benefit. Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended I decided to try them and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now and as I said before I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.”

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and for all. There is no stage or form of Kidney Disease that they do not cure completely and permanently.

THE PASSION FOR GENERALIZING.

Generalizing from single instances is as foolish as it is universal. The last few months have been devoted to attacks on the rich and the evil influences of riches, until there is danger of our forgetting that poverty has also its faults. The searchlight has recently been thrown on the inner workings of many great corporations, and the whole world is aghast. One would think, from some of the generalizations, that the monopolists of money had also monopolized wickedness. Yet read the criminal reports, or look about you and you will find that few stones will be cast at the magnates if only those who are without sin cast them. The news of the day will tell of preachers caught in plagiarism or adultery, of grocers caught in theft or adulteration, of honest blacksmiths beating their children, of children killing one another, of druggists selling poisoned soda water, of bakers vending unclean bread, of theological students cheating. Each trade has its graft; each mind its twist; each body its tendency to disease.

The fact is that drawing indictments against classes is as insane and illogical as drawing indictments against nations. There are burglars who are chaste, and parsons who are sots; there are rich women who are nuns of asceticism, and poor women who are so vilely extravagant as to bankrupt their ditch-digging keepers; there are poets who are domestic models, and plumbers who are voluptuaries; there are rich men who



overwork, and poor men lazy enough to beg; there are millionaires' sons who are normal and athletic, and self-made men who are degenerates; there are robust athletes who are abnormal and cigarette fiends, Sicilians who never saw a dagger, and Puritans who seek vendetta with a knife or with poison; there are policemen who would reject a bribe and senators who are devout in their country; there are chorus girls of unimpeached repute, and Sunday school teachers who commit infanticide.

The passion for generalizing and for overindulgence in class distinctions is as cruel as it is morbid, and as criminal as the evils it rebukes. The laws of perspective were discovered in the 15th century. Let us not lose them in the 20th.—RUPERT HUGHES in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE FAR JOURNEY.

BY KATHERINE LEE BATES.

A ruddy moon through winter skies
Was slowly climbing up,
That night she turned her lips from
ours
To drain the stirrup cup.

She whom the tender household care
Encompassed day by day,
With only God for company
Went the uncharted way.

Beyond all hail of human voice,
All hold of mortal hand,
Across the Perilous Stream she passed
To the Adventurous Land.

For when our strength that lifted her
Along life's quiet length
Turned suddenly to weakness, then
Her weakness turned to strength.

And still we muse on it, how she,
So timid and so shy,
Our little Stay-at-Home should find
Temerity to die.

—The Independent.

NO REST FOR THE HEN.

Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Agricultural Department, is preparing to educate the hen, the simple-minded, industrious fowl, which adds so much to national wealth. The hen has been doing pretty well in the past, producing eggs and hatching chickens, and making no fuss about it. Last year there were twelve billion eggs laid in this country. It is considered a pretty good job for a hen to lay 140 eggs a year. At a cent a piece this is producing large returns from the investment. But the government is not satisfied. It thinks it can produce a hen that will lay 365 eggs a year, allowing no rest on Sundays or legal holidays. The idea is to keep the hen from reverting to her maternal instincts. This is hard on the hen, seems unconstitutional, in fact but it is a fine exhibition of the strenuousness of modern life, the best exemplification of the law of the survival of the fittest. Hens must work all the time and only incubators without motherly feeding must rear the brood. It is rough on the hen, but we welcome the change in the interests of the enlarged breaktable.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

WHY HE DID NOT RESIGN.

Sir William Wightman held office in the old court of Queen's bench far beyond the prescribed time, and at last, on the eve of the "long vacation" He took a sort of farewell of his brother judges. However, when "the morrow of All Souls" came around he turned up smiling at Westminster hall. "Why, Brother Wightman," said Sir Alexander Cockburn, "you told us that you intended to send in your resignation to the lord chancellor before the end of August." "So I did," said Sir William, "but when I went home and told my wife she said, 'Why, William, what on earth do you think that we can do with you messing about the house all day?' So, you see, I was obliged to come down to court again."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

**THE
ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.**

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

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

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

PAID FOR ITSELF IN 30 DAYS

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1906.

"About three years ago I was selling my milk at 2 1-2 cents per quart to a creamery, but I thought that I could do better by selling the cream and keeping the skim milk on the farm for feeding pigs and calves. I set the milk in coolers and skimmed with dippers. The best I could do was about 20 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows. I sold the cream for 12 1-2 cents per quart.

I made up my mind to get a No. 6 U. S. Separator and try it. By keeping an accurate record I found that with the U. S. I was getting about 40 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows, a difference of \$2.50 in favor of the

**U. S. CREAM
SEPARATOR**

making a gain of \$75.00 in 30 days. Then I value the skim milk at 33 1-3 cents per hundred quarts for feeding purposes on the farm, amounting to \$15.00 for 30 days at 150 quarts per day. As the total amount gained by the U. S. paid for it in 30 days, I will say that it is the best investment I ever made.

If those who may read my experience with the U. S. Separator have any questions to ask or want any information other than what I have given, if they will write me, I will answer and do it with pleasure.

R. A. SHUFELT, R. F. D. No. 1.

If you are keeping cows for profit, a United States Separator will help you "do better", as it has Mr. Shufelt and many thousands of others. He has told you how. Let us tell you why. Mr. Shufelt's experience proves it is at least worth your investigation. A letter, or just a postal card with your address on it, and "Send new illustrated catalogue No. G 110," is sufficient. Will you write us?

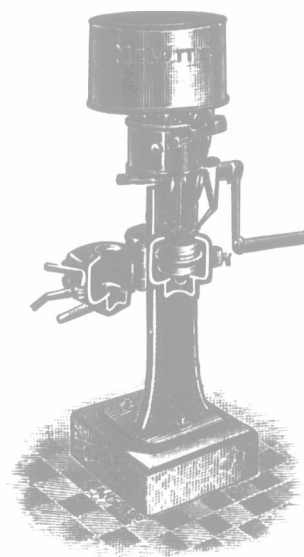
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada. 46

Melotte Cream Separators

SCORE HIGH



Those users who have kept close tab on the dollars that a MELOTTE has saved them, are brimful of enthusiasm for the machine that is

- EASY TO BUY**
- EASY TO TURN**
- AND
- EASY TO CLEAN**

Ask us for information. We will mail you full particulars by return

Melotte Cream Separator Co.

LTD.

312 Ross Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A Slow Watch Loses Time
A Fast Watch Steals Time
But an
ELGIN
WATCH
Keeps Time

If your watch is an Elgin you have all the time there is.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers sell them. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated joint history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.



34.50



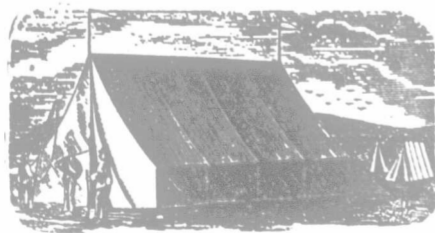
IS THE PRICE TOO LOW

For this handsome high-grade Steel Range, when the ordinary, small sized range sells at from \$50 to \$60, this steel range is made specially for us (and bears our name), by one of the largest American Steel Range makers, that is why we are able to sell it for \$34.50. This range weighs 500 pounds, and will outwear two ordinary ranges, weighing only 300 or 400 pounds each. Our \$34.50 Range has six 9 inch lids, top cooking surface 30 x 40 inches, oven 13 in. high, 20 in. wide, 21 in. deep, height of base 31 in. It will burn coal or wood equally well. The capacity of reservoir is 15 gals. It has a beautiful high-shelf warming closet. This is a range that we can highly recommend as a baker and heater, and would be an ornament to any kitchen. We guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction, or we will refund money together with freight charges both ways. Before you buy a range from any dealer write us for Catalog and further particulars. Catalogue free.

The MACDONALD MAIL ORDER Limited
Dep't M 4, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers of



Shirts, Overalls, Smocks, Club
Uniforms, Tents, Awnings, Sails,
Flags, Wagon, Stack, Binder and
Separator Covers.

Ask for estimates.

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

Phone 679 143 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg

THE [MANAGEMENT OF] FOREST RESERVES.

Continued from page 1574

On several of the reserves where the green timber is limited and it is necessary to preserve seed trees, as in the spruce woods, Turtle Mountains and Cooning Lake Reserves, the cutting of green wood is prohibited.

The value of these reserves to the surrounding agricultural settlement in the Prairie Provinces can hardly be over-estimated and every winter the farmers come from fifty and sometimes seventy miles to secure supplies of fuel, fence and building material from these patches of timber, which have been protected from the fires, which have cleared the prairie.

The cutting done by permit holders will be directed by the officer in charge to restricted cutting areas, in order that the removal may be systematically conducted and the utmost care will be exercised to have the cutting done so that another crop will follow, and that the fullest utilization will be made of the timber cut. Infractions of the regulations are to be punished by cancellation of all rights to future permits, a charge of double dues on the wood cut and such other punishment as may be inflicted by the courts for trespass or timber stealing. For the purpose of protecting the reserves each of the forest rangers is given the powers of a Justice of the Peace within his district.

On the other reserves which contain merchantable timber in sufficient quantities to make more extensive lumbering operations possible, a different policy will have to be adopted. It is I think patent to everyone that the present system of selling limits on the bonus system discourages rather than encourages the perpetuation of the forests, and that on these reserves a more conservative policy should be adopted.

It is directly contrary to principles of good forestry to prevent the harvesting of mature forest crops, but owing to the necessity in this country of depending almost entirely on natural reproduction, care and skill is required in removing the mature timber in such a way that reproduction will take place, and therefore the timber should be sold in such a way that a premium would not be placed on overcutting, and yet that the government shall receive a fair compensation for its timber. From the standpoint of a forester it is advisable that the government either conduct the lumbering itself or sell the timber on a stumpage basis and maintain close supervision of the cutting.

In the first place no timber should be sold before it is examined by the forester in charge and the silvicultural conditions found to make the cutting advisable. The timber should be measured and in some cases marked for cutting, and then placed on the market for public competition, sufficient time being allowed for all interested to examine the tract before bidding. Regulations regarding the kind and size of timber to be cut, disposal and debris, height of stumps, etc., should be stipulated in every sale in order that there may be no misunderstanding afterwards.

Owing to the long time element in producing forest crops it is hardly practicable for private individuals or corporations to carry on the highest type of forestry, but the Government whose duty it is to provide for the welfare of succeeding generations, can and should be the forester and allow the lumbermen to harvest the crop when ripe. It is necessary though that the co-operation of the lumberman be secured or the efforts of the forester will be futile.

There is every reason to expect the support of the lumbermen of Canada, since it is they, who through this Association and individually have been responsible for practically all the advance made in forestry of late years in Canada.

The setting aside of the forest reserves is very largely due to the efforts of this Association through the recent Forestry Convention in Ottawa, and whether the hopes of the promoters are to be fulfilled or not will depend on the support now afforded the Forestry Branch in its administration.

SURVEY WORK

The work conducted by the Forestry

Branch on the reserves, has so far been confined to making forest surveys of the Turtle Mountain, Moose Mountain and the Riding Mountain Reserves in Manitoba. In the forest surveys we have made a rough topographical examination in order to be able to locate trails and means of guarding and exploiting the timber and have measured the mature timber and the extent of the reproduction. We have also measured the rate of growth of the various species in order to determine the yield that may be expected and the age at which it matures. It is expected to carry on similar investigations on the other reserves and to secure data on all the important species of Canadian forest trees. The results of this work will be of great value not only to the scientific forester, but to the lumberman in enabling him to decide the size at which it is most profitable for him to cut in case he expects to hold his limits for future cutting.

In the Spruce Woods Reserve in Manitoba, we have planted 40,000 Scotch pine seedlings with most gratifying results and we hope to extend this work where necessary on other reserves

AREA RESERVED.

As stated before the area of land now set aside for forest purposes on Dominion lands, is five and a half million acres. Mr. Stewart who is perhaps the best informed man on this subject, estimates that the timberland owned by the Dominion is about 500,000,000 acres, and the reserves therefore form about 1.1 per cent, of that area, and as a large part of the land reserved can never be expected to produce much besides fuel, it can readily be seen that in order to have any appreciable effect towards perpetuating the forest wealth of Canada, the reserves must be greatly increased.

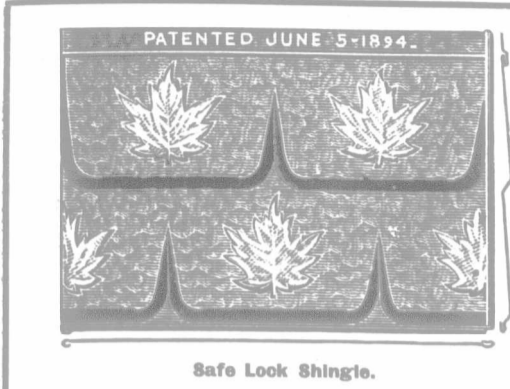
Large as is the timber land under the Dominion Government, the provinces control perhaps our most valuable forests and the duty of forest conservation rests as forcibly upon them. Ontario has already set aside 11,500,000 acres. Quebec 3,289,600 acres and New Brunswick is preparing to reserve a large tract. It would seem that British Columbia, which now depends and may always depend largely on her forests for her revenue, should inaugurate a conservative forest policy and set aside her non-agricultural lands permanently for the purpose of timber production. The \$500,000 appropriated this year for the forest protection is an infinitesimal amount compared with the value of the interests affected.

The forests of British Columbia are unrivalled in any other part of the globe and if through lack of protection from fire and destructive lumbering they are removed from these mountains not only will the revenues from this source cease, but the spring floods will rush down and destroy the fertile agricultural valleys, and in the summer the streams which now afford spawning grounds for the salmon, which mean so much to British Columbia, will be dry canyons. Even the mines cannot be operated without large supplies of timber, and the future of this land which has been so bountifully supplied with natural resources, and which is looked upon as the chief source for the future of timber, minerals and fish for the rest of the Dominion, will be blighted.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that the people of British Columbia come to realize the importance of their forests and adopt measures before too late to perpetuate this great asset and I may say that any support or co-operation which the Forestry Branch is able to give in this direction, will be gladly extended.

RESOLUTION OF THE FORESTRY CONVENTION, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Resolved: That this meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association desires to re-affirm the resolution passed at the Canadian Forestry Convention held at Ottawa in January last, regarding the reservation of the forests required for the protection of streams furnishing a supply of water for irrigation and for the prevention of destruction by floods, and to desire that speedy action be taken in the direction indicated.

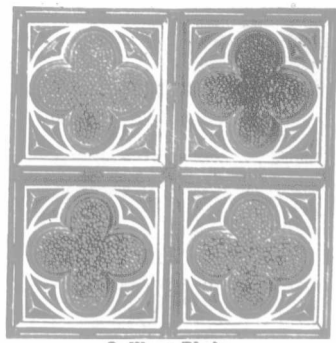


Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices



Ceiling Plate.

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg

ed by the resolution referred to and that, this matter be brought to the attention of the proper authorities at as early a date as possible.

Whereas, the clearing of small areas by settlers in the midst of timbered sections of the different provinces, fire being the means usually adopted, is a fruitful cause of the yearly destruction of great quantities of timber, be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention no homestead or pre-emption should be granted on land more valuable for timber than for agricultural purposes. And that this convention urge upon the proper authorities, the necessary classification of lands at the earliest possible date.

Whereas, the destruction of large areas of the forest wealth of Canada by fire is still of yearly recurrence, be it resolved that it is incumbent on the governments of the provinces of the Dominion to legislate at the earliest opportunity still more stringently against the use of fire in timbered portions of the various provinces during the summer months and further and of equal importance, to provide means for efficiently carrying out the provisions of the statutes that may be passed.

Resolved: That this meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association desires to bring to the attention of the proper authorities the desirability of taking steps to promote forestry through the schools and educational institutions.

That the association strongly endorse and recommend to the Provincial Government the request of the British Columbia delegates for action on the following points:

That a thorough system of fire ranging be established. The timbered areas of the Province to be divided into districts, each of them under the supervision of one or more chief wardens. That two or more salaried rangers be employed during the six summer months with authority to make arrests for violation of the laws relating to fires, to take immediate action and enforce help to put out such fires as may occur; also to issue or refuse permits to set out fires during the dry season, and to supervise such fires where necessary, on account of the possibility of danger.

That the following suggestions made by the Associated Boards of Trade at a convention at Cranbrook on February 1st be endorsed and again recommended to the authorities.

1st. That the Provincial Government secure for the place of Chief Fire Warden, a man of zeal and enthusiasm, who being retained in the service for a term of years, would evolve a system of protection suited to the special circumstances of the country.

2nd. That provisions be made, whereby land-owners and holders of timber leases and licences pay a part of the expenses incurred in the prevention and suppression of fires.

3rd. That the interests so contributing, be given a voice in the selection of local wardens.

4th. That arrangements be made with the railways whereby trains with tank-cars and proper outfit, and gangs of men, shall at a short notice be available for fighting fires, along or near railway lines.

5th. That men called out by fire wardens be paid as soon as discharged.

6th. That the origin of all bush fires be strictly investigated, and offenders rigorously prosecuted.

That the Bush Fires Act be amended so as to make it an offence to set out fires for any except domestic purposes from the 1st of April to the 30th of September without a permit from the Fire Ranger, which permit, if issued, shall require the permittee to have on

hand the necessary help and appliances to control the fire.

Also to make it an offence under said act for anyone to permit a fire to leave his property, or start a fire at any time and permit it to run at large.

That the system adopted in Ontario requiring fire patrol along railways during the summer months be recommended for the Province of British Columbia.

That the sections of the Bush Fires Act applying to locomotives be made applicable also to engines used in logging operations.

That section six of the Bush Fires Act be amended to make it applicable all the year round.

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the Federal and Provincial Governments and the larger interests which will be beneficially affected by the extension of the Forestry interests for liberal financial assistance towards carrying out to the fullest possible extent the aims and objects of this Association.

Resolved, That in order that our forest reserves may be so handled as to become as nearly as possible a permanent source of timber supply it is important that regulations governing the leases should provide for a tenure under such conditions as will encourage the adoption of the best forestry methods in all lumbering operations.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association be hereby conveyed to the press for their interest in this Convention and the full report they have given of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Canadian Forestry Association express its appreciation and gratitude to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia for the interest he has shown and the assistance he has rendered the forestry interests not only of this Province, but of the Dominion as a whole, in calling this Convention in Vancouver and that it is hoped that the good results which he anticipated will be realized.

Mr. R. H. Alexander moved that the resolutions as drafted by the Committee be adopted by the association en bloc.

DISCOURAGING QUEST FOR CAPITAL.

One of Pittsburg's bank presidents is a friend and most unassuming benefactor of ambitious young men. He is sympathetic when listening to cases which merit encouragement, but can also dismiss an interviewer with admirable abruptness.

A youth on one occasion entered the banker's office and jovially announced that he intended going to college. He intimated that a little assistance in the matter of obtaining a scholarship would be a most convenient asset with which to start on his career.

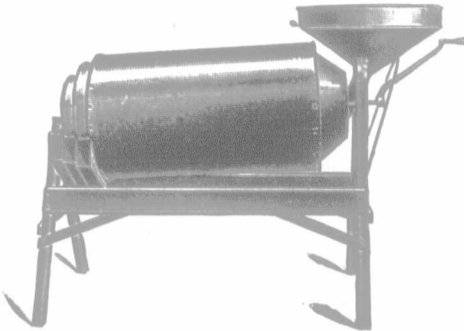
"And to what profession do you aspire?" questioned the president graciously.

"I won't give up," asserted the young man boldly, "until I am privileged to place after my name the letters D.D., L.L.D."

The banker turned in his chair and intimated that the interview was at an end by saying tersely:

"A capital idea, sir, but one entirely beyond the resources of this bank."
—Harper's Weekly.

NEW PROCESS JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER



Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighbourhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and blue-stoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.

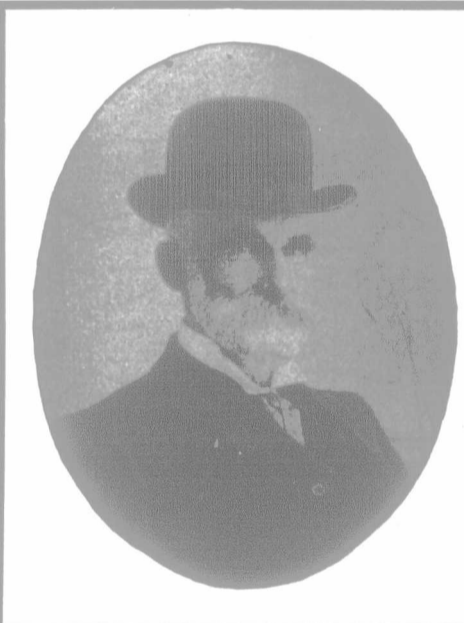
BEEMAN & CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

The Alberta Farmers' Association

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

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

Clover Bar, Alta



J. HOWE BENT

CHILLIWAOK, B. O.,

the Veteran Real Estate Broker of the Lower Fraser River Valley, points with pride to the scores of happy families he has located in this charming valley and still offers his services to home seekers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

Maps and further particulars on application to

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

VANCOUVER, B.C.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "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., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-31f

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take so mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

SCOTCHMAN, experienced farmer, desires situation with grain merchant or elevator company. Apply Box 25 FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 26-10

WANTED—Man and wife on farm, must be first class and able to take charge. State experience and wages wanted. Box 1413, Winnipeg. 10-10

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

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investments, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West Vancouver. 31-10

FOR SALE—Farm of 320 acres, about 200 acres broken, fine spring creek running through the property the year round, 100 acre bush of oak, ash, elm and poplar, eight roomed frame house and stabling for fifty head stock Station, elevator, P. O., church and school within one and a half miles. This is one of the most convenient farms in the province. Price \$8,500, half cash. Apply T. Pawcett, Golden Stream, Man. 10-10

FARM FOR SALE or Rent, in Red River valley, 270 acres, 165 cultivated, 25 to break, 20 in timothy, 80 acres fine woods and timber. Implements. One of the best sheltered and finest places for a home in Southern Manitoba. Fronts the Red River, good boating and fishing mile from school, two and a half from town and railway. Good house, 8 rooms, stables, driving shed and granaries, wooded part fenced, affording stock pasture, making it well adapted for grain or mixed farming. Best soil, two good wells, garden, fruit, etc. Price \$30 per acre, \$1,000 cash, or can be rented by a careful farmer, on liberal terms. Write W. Scott, 219 Kennedy St., Winnipeg. 10-10

FOR SALE—Bees at six dollars a hive. The honey in each hive is worth the money, having more than I can winter, I have reduced the price. Cash with order for immediate delivery. They are Italian bees in Longstroth hives. W. E. Cooly, Solisgirth. 17-10

FOR SALE—160 acres near town. 50 acres broke. All fenced, good buildings. At \$12.00 per acre, half cash. 640 acres in good grain district at \$10.00 per acre. Terms, \$8.50 all cash. Write to James Johnson, Real Estate Agent, Churchbridge, Sask. 17-10

FOR SALE—320 acres of choice farm land. Two-thirds under cultivation. House and good outbuildings. One mile from Station and Elevator. School beside farm. Twelve miles from Regina, Sask. Apply to Owner, Geo. E. Campbell, Box 56. 17-10

FOR SALE—A well-bred handsome Setter Dog ready for breaking. Will be sold cheap. Apply E. D. Mackay, Cochrane, Alta. T.F.

YORKSHIRES—Choice Sows bred by Brethour, Burford, Ontario, 4 to 6 months old. A few good boars, 5 months old, also pigs 2 months. All at reasonable prices. Write your wants. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 31-10

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

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS from the noted Rock Ranch, Mexico Missouri. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons, Rabbits Stamp for reply. Geo. D. Perceval, Pithers, Alberta 26-10

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

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

Breeders' Directory

Breeders 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask.—Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

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

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta.—Herd Short-horn breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN.

BELLE PLAIN—One white mare pony, about 11 years old no visible brand, mane clipped, weighs about 500 pounds, on premises Wm. Brown (11-16-24 w 2).

ALBERTA.

SKFASE—One roan mare, new halter on, brand 6 Y on left shoulder. One bay mare, no visible brand. Robt. S. Smith.

HEATHER BRAE—Since August 29 last, one bay horse, white star on forehead, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded O. K. on right shoulder. One bay horse, white star on forehead, weight about 1,100 pounds branded D on left hip. Alex. J. Johnson.

BARDO—One black gelding, rope around neck, weight about 1,000 pounds, about five years old, no visible brand. P. Scranstave.

BARDO—One buckskin horse with halter on, weight about 1,000 pounds. One dark bay mare star on forehead, four white feet, branded B W on right hip, H S on left shoulder. Zilbert H. Hills.

LETHBRIDGE—On the Cameron Ranch, one gray horse, weight about 1,200 pounds, seven or eight years old, branded inverted N S on left shoulder. One gray mare, weight about 1,200 lbs., ten or twelve years old, blotched brand on left shoulder.

DIDSBURY—Since March last, pony, mare, bay, about 5 years old, unbranded. Foal at foot. Abr. M. Snyder.

WETASKIWIN—Four miles south of Wetaskiwin, bay horse with black points, three or four years old, unbranded. One white faced sorrel pony, aged. H. Sharlow.

MOLSTAD—Since June last, red and white calf, about 8 months old, unbranded. Thos. Krogstad.

WETASKIWIN—Steer, red, about 2 years old, branded 5 inverted script T quarter diamond over. Herman Heise.

RAVEN—One sorrel pony, white face, branded fish hook on right hip. L. Cline.

STRATHCONA—Since April last, dark brown steer, about three years old, no brand or other marks. Gottlieb Wedermann.

ROUND HILL—Since June 15 last, one blue mare, star on forehead, two years old. One blue horse, colt, one year old. One brown mare, colt, one year old. None of these horses have visible brands. Albert Bruce.

NANTON—One small brown mare, white strip on face, three white feet, had halter on, branded V cross over lazy S over half circle on left thigh. W. E. Armour.

HORSE HILLS—Bull, red, about 4 years old lame on one hind leg. T. W. Oakes.

WATASKIWIN—One iron gray pony, stallion half star in forehead, branded G over J on right hip. H. Sharlow.

LOST.

KNEE HILL VALLEY—Bay mare, small white spot on forehead, black mane and tail, medium height of Coach breeding, two years old last April, unbranded. Fifteen dollars reward offered for information leading to recovery. C. A. Holt (owner).

CAMROSE—On July 22 last, black stallion, a few white hairs on forehead and some whit on left side of left fore leg below the knee, had a strap and piece of chain on front foot, 4 years old, weight thirteen hundred pounds, unbranded. One grey gelding, white face and small bunch on left side of under jaw, had shoes on front feet, weight 1,350 pounds, 6 years old, unbranded. One brown gelding, seven years old, branded R on right shoulder. All are work horses. \$25 reward offered for information leading to recovery. Harvey S. Denison (owner).

FOR SALE

A grand herd of pure St. Lambert Jerseys. One bull and eighteen females. Two cows, 12 and 18 years old. Five three-year-old heifers in milk. Three two-year-olds (one soon due) in calf. Six yearlings and two heifer calves. All first-class. No culls. Will be sold very cheap. For catalogue and price apply to

GEO. W. A. REBURN
Massawippi, Que.

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND—Since September 11, brown horse, stripe in face, white legs, three years old, branded T V on right shoulder. One roan filly, branded reversed N half circle at top corner on left shoulder. One bay mare and young colt, branded I lazy V quarter circle over on right thigh, indescribable brand on left shoulder. One black horse, saddle marked, branded S quarter circle above and below on left thigh and S on left jaw. One black horse, 2 years old, branded reversed N half circle at upper corner on left shoulder. One brown filly, white stripe on face, branded 6 quarter circle over on left thigh. One bay horse, branded three leafed clover on left thigh. Since September 7, one dark brown horse, branded U over inverted U connected by bar on left thigh. U over bar inside of circle on right thigh. One bay mare, branded E H bar under on right thigh, F on left thigh. J. R. Wasden.

STRATHMARTIN—Gray mare, six years old, weight about 1,300 pounds, branded 2 quarter circle over on right thigh, no person has a right to an animal of this description, disappeared from off range near Stirling. Reward for information. Joe Mitchell.

A MODEL BEQUEST.

Here is a woman whose sense of gratitude was not misplaced. The Marchioness Isabella Lucini of Pavia has left a legacy of \$3,000 to a local comic paper to which she was a lifelong subscriber. Her will also directed that \$300 in addition should be spent on a sumptuous banquet, to which the staff of the paper should be entertained, "in recognition," so the will textually reads, "of the many pleasant hours spent in perusing its humorous columns." —N. Y. Tribune.

Last Sunday Benny made his debut as a Sunday School scholar. When he came home, his relations and friends were anxious to hear a report of his experience.

"Well, Benny," said his mother, "did you say the text?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And did you remember the story of the lesson?"

"Yes, ma'am; I said it all off by heart."

"And did you put your penny into the basket?"

"Yes, ma'am."

Benny's mother grabbed him up and hugged him ecstatically.

"Oh, you little precious!" she said.

"Your teacher must have been proud of you. I know she just loved you. She said something to you, didn't she?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I knew it," said the fond parent.

"Come Benny, darling, tell mother what the teacher said to mother's little man."

"She said," was the startling reply, "for me to bring two cents next Sunday." —New York Evening Post.

Judge—You have assaulted this editor. What reason had you for doing so?

Accused—When I stole a hundred kronen lately he wrote in his paper 150 kronen, and it made the greatest unpleasantness for me with my wife. —Salonwitsblatt.

Only Two! Only Two!!



Two principal qualities that your next stove should possess. They are the essentials. It is to your interest to know they will be found in the

Empire Queen Range

Other Ranges have them but the Empire Queen is foremost.

1. The oven must bake well. The Empire Queen Range is built for that purpose. It is a signal success.

2. The Range must save fuel and labor. The castings are smooth, they will save half your work. The Empire Queen burns coal or wood economically.

Write us for a Catalogue before you buy.

THE CHRISTIE BROS. CO., LTD.
238 KING ST., WINNIPEG

Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

Is Your Liver In Condition?

FOR ON THE ACTION OF THE LIVER DEPENDS LARGELY THE GENERAL HEALTH—THE GREATEST LIVER REGULATOR IS

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

In a joking way you are sometimes asked "How is your liver?" And this question is more to the point than most people realize, for on the action of the liver, to a very large extent, is the health dependent.

In this connection is explained the success and popularity of Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills. They wake up the liver, cause a good flow of healthful bile into the intestines thereby removing the cause of constipation and indigestion, headache and biliousness, backaches and kidney trouble.

You cannot easily overestimate the importance of the liver in relation to health, nor can you put too great value on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a means of regulating the liver and overcoming the ills arising from torpidity of this organ.

The result of this treatment is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, good digestion, pure blood, improved health and vigor, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ASPARAGUS.

Spelling reformers should bear in mind the history of asparagus, which shows how, even in the days of dictionaries, word fashions change. In the eighteenth century, even in elegant usage, the delicacy was regularly called "sparrow-grass." A dictionary of 1791 says that "sparrow-grass" is now so general that "asparagus" has an air of stiffness and "pedantry." "Sperage" has been the usual English form in the sixteenth century, but in the seventeenth, herbalists brought back the original Greek and Latin spelling "asparagus." Pepy varies between "sparrow-grass," "asparagus," and "sparague." No doubt the eighteenth century relapse was the last, and the "a" is back for good now. — *New York Tribune.*

Toto—Grandmother, I have come to congratulate you on your birthday. Grandmother—But, my dear, my birthday is not for two months yet. Toto—I know it, grandmother, but I want a new doll.—*Journal Amusant.*

"Your Honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work." "Then why did not slacken speed rather than run him down?" A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "Gee," he said, "that's one on me. I never thought of that."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

First fish—A fisherman caught me a while ago and landed me in the bottom of a boat. It was like being in jail. Second fish—How did you manage to escape? First fish—The boat began to leak and some one bailed me out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Sillymind is asked whether he will go to the seaside, in spite of the fact that he is in deep-mourning. "Why certainly," he replied, "but as I desire to conform to etiquette I shall select a resort on the Black Sea."—*Petit Parisien.*

"Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth."

"Whose the teeth, my son, every one has forty-two of them and only two ears."—*Il Motto per Ridere.*

"As American citizens of course," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "we ought to be proud of the inventive genius of our people. There is no country on the face of the earth where they can make pure olive oil and genuine cider vinegar out of as many different kinds of things as we can."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Johnny (after first day at school): "I learned something to-day, mamma." Mamma (much interested): "What was it?" Johnny: "I learned to say, 'Yes, ma'am' and 'No ma'am.'" Mamma: "Did you?" Johnny: "Yep."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Augustus (to his fiancee)—Couldn't you kiss me a little more affectionately, dear? Arabella—Well, I do my best; but you are the first one that has ever complained.—*Bystander.*


This story of the absent-mindedness of a professor of Phillips Exeter Academy is told by Booth Tarkington, the novelist, who was a graduate of that institution.

"This man's wife hastened in to him one morning as he sat in his study marking exercises.

"'Oh,' she cried, 'oh, I've swallowed a pin!'"

"The instructor smiled. "'Don't worry about it my dear,' he said, in a soothing tone. 'It is of no consequence. Here'—he fumbled at his lapel—'here is another pin.'"

This range's oven is rather larger than seems necessary, but you'll like the extra room, since it takes less fuel and less fuss to do better baking. Oven lined with heavy asbestos to keep heat where it belongs; top, bottom and back uniformly thick.



Burns Wood or Coal

OXFORD CHANCELLOR

This drop-oven door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges,—patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double—perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control,—easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over,—you've seen no range like it for the money.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED

Toronto
Montreal Hamilton
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



High-priced BUT WORTH THE PRICE

Gourlay Pianos

Gourlay Pianos—Canada's Most Nearly Perfect Instruments

MUSICALLY and structurally they are more nearly perfect than any other first-class pianos. They are a decided advance beyond first-class; they are improved pianos—improved in tone, touch, scale, sounding board, back, pin-block and in every other detail.

Every Improvement

is a real one. Our experience with the world's best pianos has enabled us to test every original idea in piano-building—valuable and otherwise. **Gourlay Pianos** are the embodiment of all ideas that are valuable—the others are left out.

Write for Booklet

We ship on approval anywhere in Canada.



MR. ALFRED A. CODD, Winnipeg Manager, invites all interested in pianos or organs, from a purchase or musical standpoint, to inspect the GOURLAY piano at the Winnipeg warerooms, 279 Donald Street.

HEAD OFFICE, 189 Yonge Street, TORONTO

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

"Clarkes" Mitts

None but the best hides and skins are good enough for Clarke's Mitts.

Tan them carefully in our own tannery. Save the tanner's big profit—you get a better glove for same as you'd pay for inferior quality.

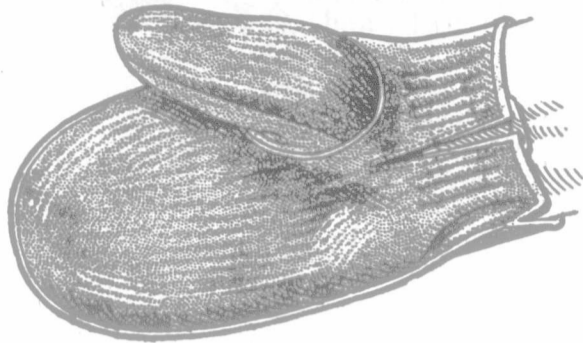
Ever try our genuine "Horsehide Mitts"? Wonders to wear. Warm, heat and wet proof, snug-fitting, tough and pliable.

Also make mitts from the best buck, elk, sheep, burro, etc.—and if you want the toughest of leathers, try our "Peccary" hog mitts.

Every mitt branded so that you'll know exactly what you're buying.

If your dealer's up-to-date he'll have Clarke's goods.

A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, TORONTO CANADA
Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



WASTEFUL AMERICA.

Americans are the opposite of the Japanese in that they are probably the most wasteful and extravagant people under the sun. Mr. James J. Hill once voiced the declaration to the effect that the greater part of America's progress had been gained by using up the stored capital of preceding ages—something for which we are indebted to nature, and not to our own energies. Soil, mines, oil and gas reservoirs, forests, fisheries—all have been drained and drained, with little or no thought that exhaustion of either was calculable. We eat three times as much as is demanded by nature and more than is good for us, and we throw away annually enough to feed the whole population of Japan. Into our rivers in the form of polluting sewage, go fertilizers to the value of millions, which other peoples save and which we would be doubly benefited by saving. We could economize greatly if we cared to in the quantity of iron and other metals we use, but, possessed with the infatuation that they will never run out, we are as prodigal with them as with everything else, whereas the limit of supply is claimed to be easily calculable. But it is in the waste of the forest that American improvidence finds its worst illustration. The nation has been willing to see its forests so devastated that the present annual 'cut' and fire waste cannot be continued for twenty-five years longer without destroying every patch of timber in America. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.



The day is past when culture and true social enjoyment were confined to the few—to the privileged classes. We live in a day of enlightenment and democracy. Equal educational advantages, equal opportunities for culture and enjoyment of those things in life that are best worth while.

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

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

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

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED
OSHAWA Ontario

Please send me free of all cost, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy payment offer.

Name _____ Address _____

THE CIRCUS OF YESTERDAY.

In the days I carried water to the thirsty elephants
Or wormed a surreptitious way beneath the circus-tents,
It seems to me the camels were a taller lot than now;
The lions' fretted roaring was more terrible, somehow;
The peanuts were a crisper sort; the lemonade, I think,
Was very much superior to what you get to drink
At any circuses to-day—in short, I'm frank to say,
The circus of my boyhood was much better than to-day.

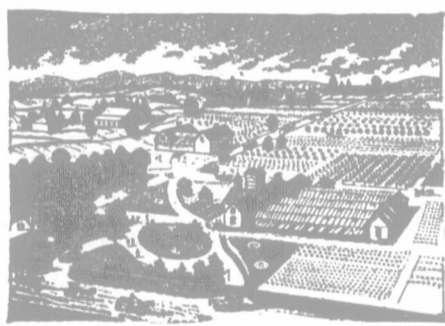
The seats are so much harder now; the tent is not so high;
The elephants are not so big, as they go shambling by;
The toy balloons are not, I'm sure, as brightly red and blue
As those of twenty years ago; the sprightly kangaroo
Seems not, by half, as wonderful as those I used to see;
The Polar bears are not as white as those that used to be;
They do not have such funny clowns; the show is not as vast;
I don't think they've improved upon the circus of the past.

The side show tent is smaller now; the banners out in front
Don't bear such splendid pictures as was formerly their wont;
The hair of the Circassian girl is not as long and greener,
She isn't half as pretty as she was that bygone year.
The tattooed man has faded some, the Punch and Judy show
Lacks half the bubbling humor that it had so long ago;
The wild man caught in Borneo is tame, and when I see
Him smile I know the circus is not what it used to be.

I know they do the loop-the-loop and death-defying feats
That freeze the frightened people with terror in their seats;
But as they feed the animals when the big show is through
My hair stands not upon its ends as it was wont to do.
I do not feel that anguished hope—I know it was a sin—
That bade me stand out front and say, "Please, Mister, take me in."
Nor do I seek the circus grounds, when all is moved away,
To mourn the vanished days of the gladsome yesterday.
—L. W. POPE, in N. Y. Times

HARDY TREES FOR A TREELESS COUNTRY

Grown and For Sale by
"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"



Thoroughly tested and recommended by the

WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD as suitable varieties for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

SALESMEN WANTED

Start now at best selling time
BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
Specially designed Western Outfit free. For full information and catalogue write—

STONE & WELLINGTON
Over 800 Acres FONTHILL NURSERIES Toronto, Ontario

DE LAVAL Separators

TAKE PRECEDENCE THE WORLD OVER

Every Highest Award at every International Exposition 1879-1906. This is not a coincidence. There are reasons :: :: :: ::

Ask for Free Catalog

THE De Laval Separator Co.
14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

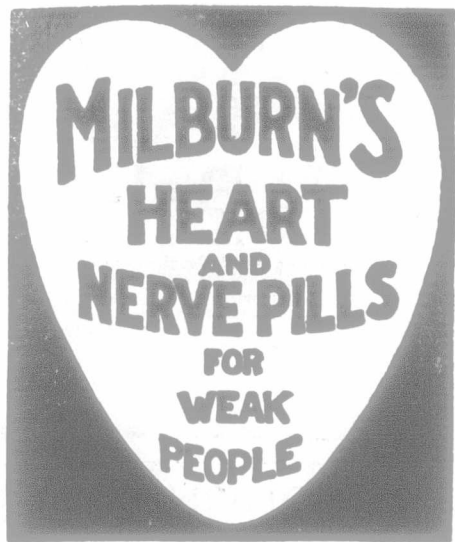
The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West

Building Paper
Lumber
Windows, Doors
Builders' Supplies

CUSHING BROS.
Calgary Edmonton Regina

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by the aid of "Flashlights on Human Nature,"
in health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10c.
M. HILL PUBLISHING CO.
129 East 28th Street New York

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada
Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate
R. FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

Perfect Protection against Northwest Winters

Ordinary underwear is made for ordinary climates. Most makers can't appreciate the intense cold of the Northwest. Their garments are all right for freezing weather, but entirely too light for 30 to 50 below zero.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is knitted in special weights, especially for the severe winters of this section. It's planned by men who know the climate and the people—know exactly what they want—know how to knit it thick enough for warmth, yet not too heavy for comfort.

Best of all—Stanfield's is guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable. All sizes to perfectly fit every figure.

Leading dealers throughout the west sell Stanfield's.

STOBART SONS & CO., WINNIPEG
Distributors for the West.

You Can't Cut Out A ROG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

W. B. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

HOUGH SAD!

There was a young maiden of Leigh,
A talented lady was sheigh;
She baked some mince pies
As a pleasant surprise
For her beau, who was coming to teigh

But when the youth tasted her dough,
He groaned out a terrible "Ough!"
In anguish he bawled,
Then the doctor was cawled
To see what ailed Mary's poor bough.

Said the doctor in accents most gruff,
"I'm afraid this young man's had it ruff!"
Cried Mary, "Oh my!
He had only one py!"
Quoth the doc.: "There's no hope;
that's enuff!"

A story is told of John L. Toole, the comedian, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, now Lord Brampton. They were at supper together discussing the events of the day. The Judge incidentally mentioned that he intended, on the morrow, giving the man he had been trying fifteen years, because he deserved it. As Toole was leaving he blandly inquired:

"Oh, would you mind my calling at the newspaper offices and telling them about that fifteen years? It will be a tip for them—exclusive information, you know—and will do me no end of good with the press."

"Good heavens! No, sir," exclaimed the Judge, who took the precaution of accompanying Toole to his hotel and seeing him safely to bed.

The fashionable girl had accepted him and the young man was wondering how far his \$30 a week would go.

"You must remember that life is not all golf and tennis," murmured he.

"Why, of course it isn't," she responded brightly. "There's boating and coaching and bridge and ever so many things."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"By the way, old man, could you let me have a fiver till to-morrow night?"

"Sorry but I haven't a thing but the five I just borrowed from Bilkins."

"Well that will do. Source never cuts any figure with me."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenu?"

"No, indeed, Mme. Pakin attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing no more."—*Baltimore American.*

Miss Jenks—Have you really broken off your engagement to him?

Miss Flytie—Oh, yes. I just had to. He was getting too sentimental—began to talk to me about matrimony.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GOSSIP.

FRUITS IN THE BEAVER LAKE COUNTRY.

Perhaps one of the prettiest and most fertile districts of Northern Alberta is that surrounding Beaver Lake, south east of Edmonton. The soil is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil. Already it has the main line of the C. N. R. within reasonable distance but more important still the G. T. P.'s main line to Edmonton will traverse the heart of the district with a town at Tofield. Schools and churches are established and the future settler will find no serious inconvenience in this regard. Even as long ago as the early nineties settlers had come in but the great immigration has been within the past five or six years, and these mostly Americans.

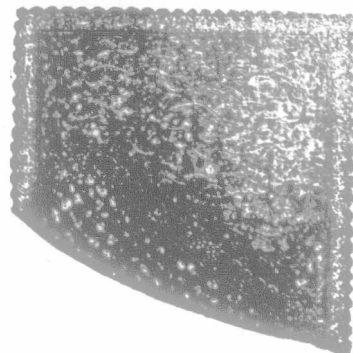
No better example of the character of these settlers can be had than in Mr. Cyprus Young. Mr. Young came to Bathgate, Alta., four years ago this spring from Carroll, Va., and when moving his effects from Wetaskiwin the people were treated to the unique sight of a string of fifty teams conveying machinery, household furniture etc.

Mr. Young had already gained a competence from the soil and had retired, but the glamor of the West seized him

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

IMITATION BUFFALO ROBES AT SPECIAL PRICES

AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBES



No. Adv. 12. These robes are not animal skins. They are made of very heavy woven fabric, which in appearance is very similar to the old Buffalo Skin of the Prairie (now extinct). The color is a rich deep brown. They are handsome, soft and pliable, warmer than a skin robe, and are more easily dried after being wet. These robes are made in Galt and we recommend them highly.

Size 52 x 54 inches, weight 10 lbs. \$6.00 each
 " 62 x 54 " " 12 " \$7.00 "
 " 72 x 54 " " 15 " \$8.00 "

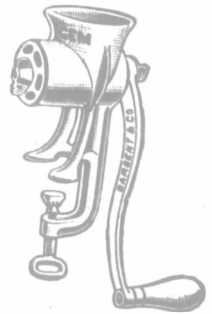
Order one of these by Express or along with other goods by Freight.

Once a Luxury Now a Kitchen Necessity

THE GEM FOOD CHOPPER

No. Adv. 13. An automatic Food Chopper or Mincing Machine is now regarded as an absolute kitchen necessity. The Chopping Bowl is a thing of the past.

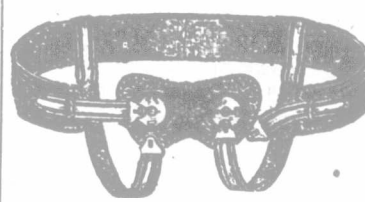
The Gem Food Chopper is a labor saving, time saving and food saving machine of the very simplest construction and easy to clean. With each machine are several steel cutters that will not break and they do their work speedily and well. These machines will mince perfectly all kinds of raw meat, cooked meat, fish, clams, oysters, vegetables, fruits, bread, crackers, cheese, nuts and any other foodstuffs.



Three sizes:—Small size, weight 5 lbs., \$1.25 each
 Medium " " 6 " \$1.50 "
 Large " " 9 " \$2.00 "

You Can Buy a Thoroughly Reliable Truss by Mail

SINGLE OR DOUBLE NEW YORK ELASTIC TRUSSES



No. Adv. 14. These New York Elastic Trusses may be strapped up tight and yet be perfectly comfortable at all times. The Single Truss is reversible and can be used for either side. Made of best quality Elastic Webbing, oval water pads, soft leather covered, nickel trimmings.

Men's sizes. Be sure to give the measure around the body in line with the rupture. All trusses sent by registered mail securely packed. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40.

Single \$1.00; postage extra 13 cents.
 Double \$1.50; postage extra 20 cents.

Terms Cash with Order

STANLEY MILLS & CO. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.



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

The Expansion of the West

The best evidence of the permanent nature of the prevailing prosperity and of the expansion of the commercial interests of Western Canada is found in the establishment and growing strength of the Northern Bank. This is the only Bank with headquarters in the West and is rapidly gaining a prominent place among the strongest of the Canadian Banks.

It offers every convenience to business men, and special consideration is paid to the accounts of farmers. In our Savings Department we pay interest at 3%, compounded every three months, on all sums over One Dollar.

You can bank with us by mail at our Head Office, or at any of our branches at Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Maror, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Springfield, Vancouver, Victoria and other points.

BANK WITH

THE NORTHERN BANK

Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
 Capital Subscribed - \$1,250,000
 HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

"FAVORITE" CHURN



In 8 sizes, churning from 3 to 30 gallons
 Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive
 Patent Steel Roller Bearings

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

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

How to make any business grow

Artistic printing is our occupation. If you are preparing a Catalog or Booklet, Circular or Announcement, or any other matter designed to make your business, we will be of value to you.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

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.****Opened Business in Brandon**

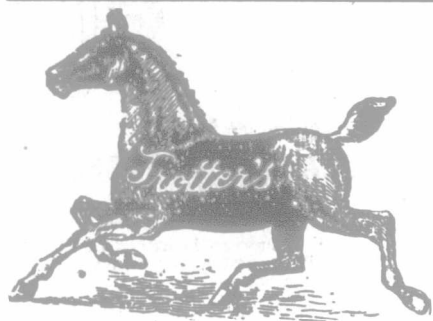
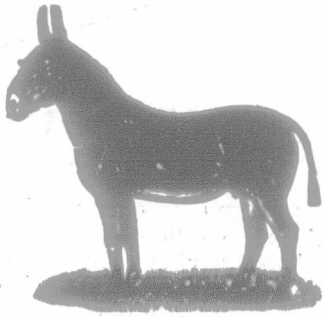
My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

My second shipment consisting of
**Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and
Fillies and Spanish Jacks**

is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy.

J. B. HOGATE

For further information write to

M. B. Kent - Brandon, Man.**JUST ARRIVED**A Splendid lot of **CLYDE FILLIES** right from the Land of the Heather, and we know they must be a fine lot as every one that has seen them says so, besides, they have been selected by a very clever and experienced buyer.Also a number of splendid **WORK TEAMS**, from the farm; and can furnish you with a **FARM** too, close to the City, with everything on it but a wife. Sell or Rent to the right kind of man.**TROTTER & TROTTER, Brandon, Man.****1881 GALBRAITH'S HORSES 1906**

ARE STILL AT THE FRONT AND HAVE BEEN FOR 25 YEARS

At the recent State Fair at Milwaukee we were awarded in strong competition **Championship for Clydesdale Stallions, all ages; Championship for Shire Stallions, all ages; Championship for Hackney and Coach Stallions, all ages.** A New Importation of **Forty-nine Head** landed August 21st, 1906, personally selected, with a lifetime's experience. If interested, send for particulars, or what is better, call and examine the stock. First come, first served.

15 IMPORTED CHOICE CLYDESDALE MARES FOR SALE. DON'T OVERLOOK THIS ADVERTISEMENT

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Janesville, Wis. AND Brandon, Man.

America's Leading Horse Importers

OUR PERCHERON STALLIONS WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE AT THE PARIS SHOW, JUNE 13-17, 1906

Our Percheron Stallions won every First Prize at the Percheron Show, held under the auspices of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France, June 28-July 1, 1906.

Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Iowa State Fair, August 24-31, 1906.

Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Inter-State Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24-29, 1906.

We import and sell more stallions than anybody else because we only have the best.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.
Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.**ROOF WITH PAROID—"IT LASTS."**

The best roofing and siding in the world. Used by leading farmers, railroad companies and U. S. Government. Above illustration shows the Rankin Duck Farm, South Easton, Mass., one of the leading poultry plants in America—roofed with Paroid. It keeps buildings of all kinds warm and dry. Light slate color—contains no tar. Water, heat, cold, spark, frost and gas proof. Anyone can lay it. Does not crack nor run.

Send for Free Sample and see for yourself. Don't take an imitation. For a 2c stamp we'll send book of poultry house and farm building plans. Established 1817. F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, Originators of Free Roofing Kit in every roll. Hamilton, Ontario.

and in order to satisfy his son's craving came to Alberta to begin anew. The strength of his faith in the country is attested by the extent of his purchases. He now possesses 3,500 acres of land and has erected a home costing over \$5,000. This extensive purchase is not mere speculation for he has already fenced 1,600 acres of land, has a flock of 500 sheep and a herd of 125 purebred Herefords and Shorthorns. But most important for the readers, is without doubt the experiments made in fruit growing. etc. Mrs. Young is an ardent horticulturist and has done wonders in this line for such a short period's residence in the country.

In apples they have eight Whitneys from Wealthy seedlings all doing well, and one Excelsion planted one year ago this spring, produced two well formed apples but unfortunately they were blown off by the wind before attaining maturity. Next year they will set out an orchard of one hundred apple trees and fifty crab apples. The Excelsion has been found very hardy and especially suitable for this country. A thick wind-break of trees will also be set out.

In garden fruit, vegetables etc., good results will be attained. In raspberries the Cuthbert, and in gooseberries, Dunnuy's Prolific gave exceptionally good results, while Golden Queen tomatoes have been ripened on the vines as early as Aug. 10. In poll corn, Selsor's "Earliest of All" was ripened last year and this year was used for seed.

Mrs. Young now grows her own seed and each year will see earlier and better results.

By the way, an unusual sight is that of young walnut trees growing outside and doing well.

THE LONESOME BOY.

We have long given over the attempt to put old heads on young shoulders, experience having taught us that it is useless for us to expect in children the sober judgment of matured manhood or womanhood; and yet we know that as the child is, so is likely to be the adult. The farmer, knowing this, often looks into the future with misgivings enough, as he sees his son watching eagerly for quitting time, in order that he may be free to don his Sunday best and hurry away to spend the evening amid the slippery places of the crossroads or the village. Too well does the father know that his boy will not likely return from such surroundings either rested in body, quickened in intellect or improved in morals.

Now, such behavior on the part of the farmer's son is not always to be ascribed to lack of interest in the home or to depraved morals. There are few boys who do not wish to help their fathers, and who are lacking in the ambition to see their farm home abreast of any in the neighborhood, while the naturally vicious, or the morally depraved are, fortunately, seldom found among the boys. On the other hand, a boy should not be expected to take the interest in the duties of the farm that we look for in the father. The farm work and the maintenance of the home are the father's business. He has become a man, and he has put away childish things.

But the things that the father has put away are the very things peculiar to his growing son, and are as much his son's duty as can be the problems which engage the father's mature mind. When the father forgets that his boy is a boy with a boy's interests and a boy's needs, he need not wonder if his son becomes indifferent to the father's interests and necessities. A farmer, in order to succeed, must give his whole attention to his work, and utilize every means that will promote his ends. In this absorbing devotion he, too often, forgets his children and their special nature. He feeds his stock, knowing that it pays to do so. They will neither work their best nor go to market profitably without study and care on his part. Too often he leaves his child to get along without helping him by giving him a serious study to his problems as a boy nature. He will send the boy to a back field and expect him to get there as directed and be well equipped instead of being a "lonesome boy." "Oh, the way the night is lonesome," at the end of the day.

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.

THOROUGHBREDSRepresentative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by **KELSTON, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905.** Stallion for sale at reasonable price. Correspondence solicited.**R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE****YORKSHIRES**We offer for sale the imported boar **RICHARD CALMADY, 13438**, bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England.This boar is a straight, deep, lengthy hog, and a splendid stock getter, and we only part with him now to make room for our new imported boar **DALMENY HELIUM.**

We have also one imported sow for sale.

For particulars apply to

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.**WOULD EXCHANGE**

Two or Three Good

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND SOME CATTLE

for

GOOD LAND

Free of Encumbrance, at Market Value.

Address—"G.B.," FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Ring-BoneThere is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidelone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**The Angle Lamp****The Light that Never Fails**As proved from experience.
The Best Coal-Oil Lamp.
The Cheapest.
Easily Managed.
Burns Less Oil.
Gives Best Light.
No Under Shadow.
Non-Explosive.
When Turned Low, no Odor.
Suitable for Home, Store or Church.
Write to—**MILTON-GIBSON COMPANY,**Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.
For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

Herefords and Farm



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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. **HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you Shetlands and White Leghorns **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

CLENDENNING BROS.' STOCK FARM
Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE
The Beef and Dairy Breed

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

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

Hawthorn Bank
CLYDESDALES
SHORTHORNS

Stallions and Mares always on hand for Sale, also Bulls and Heifers, all ages, both Imported and Home-Bred.

JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

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

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

DON JERSEY HERD

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Now offering choice bull calves, bred from prize-winning stock. The best is none too good for you.

D. DUNCAN, Don, near Toronto

Attention! Poultry Men

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of **Wyandottes** Only high-class birds for sale. Address **James Houlton, Great Malvern, England.** **S. Houlton, Calgary, Canada representative.**

FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

If you are looking for land in Saskatchewan write us for information. We have for sale the choicest farming land in the country, at prices and terms to suit. Our best lands are situated along the C.P.R., from Arcola to Regina. We will be pleased to send you maps and any information you may desire on request. Correspondence solicited.

NAY, ANDERSON & CO.
Regina, Sask.

We Do Job Printing
Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

he comes to look forward to the good fellowship that he finds waiting for him away from home. Lonesomeness is the bane of many a farmer's son, and is the unhappy cause, in many instances, of wrecked farms and blighted manhood.

The cure is not the bringing of company to the farm. Large social gatherings mean too much labor for hands that are already full enough. The remedy consists, rather, in the father's seeing that the son has a full share in all the available social life of the farm. The boy should never be asked to labor alone for any considerable length of time. Every effort should be made to fill the boy's heart full to overflowing with a sense of good comradeship. In nine cases out of ten this will result in infinite gain to the father who regards his family as by far the most important of his possessions. A boy must have his chums or become an imbecile or a criminal, and happy is the father who takes the pains to win the honored place of being his son's most trusted chum. By so doing he will have secured for his farm an intelligent and trusty helper, and for his home and his heart a wealth of love and devotion worth all the gold in Australia.

O. C.

ADDITIONAL LICENSED GRAIN DEALERS.

The following are the names of the grain dealers who have conformed with the law and become licensed and in addition to those appearing bonded in our last weeks issue.

TRACK BUYERS OF GRAIN.

- License No.
B. 86, Wetaskiwin Produce Company, Wetaskiwin.
B. 86a, Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
B. 87, Jos. Pritchard, Killarney.
B. 88, N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn.
B. 89, Dolmage & Sterling, Souris.
B. 90, H. U. Rorison & Co., Moose Jaw.
B. 91, John McVicar, Winnipeg.
B. 92, Campbell & McLean, Winnipeg.
B. 93, G. Olafson, Winnipeg.
B. 94, Geo. Manson, Strathclair.
B. 95, Jas. B. Wilkinson, Deloraine.
B. 96, Western Trading Co. Ltd., Shoal Lake.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
License No.
C. 54a, Norris & Co., Winnipeg.
C. 55, Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.
C. 56, H. U. Rorison & Co., Moose Jaw.
C. 57, John McVicar, Winnipeg.
C. 58, Campbell & McLean, Winnipeg.
C. 59, Rennie & Scott, Morden.
C. 60, Chas. E. Hall, Winnipeg.
C. 61, Geo. Manson, Strathclair.

Capt. Robson of Ilderton, Ont., is known to practically every Canadian Shorthorn breeder, hence the interest in the announcement that he has decided to give up farming and disperse his entire herd of fifty Shorthorns.

Mr. S. J. Prouse of Ingersoll, Ont., writes us that he has left for Scotland and England to buy about fifty Clydesdales and Hackneys. He intends to bring out the best he can buy and will be pleased to negotiate with present and prospective customers. As soon as he has his consignment secured he will call attention to their individuality through these columns. Watch for his announcement.

Trade Notes

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY speaks for that reliable old remedy "Absorbine" Waverly, Ky., Jan. 16, '06.
W. F. Young, P. D. F.
Dear Sir:—Having used two bottles of your Absorbine and having taken a curb off my saddle and harness horse which I afterwards sold for \$250.00, I think it is the best liniment I ever used. Please find enclosed \$2.00 for which send me another bottle.
Yours truly,
HUSTON SPENCER.

Absorbine is a pleasant remedy or use; does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used during treatment.

Lump Jaw

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

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right. **JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.**

Maple Shade Shropshires
AND CRUIKSHANK SHORTHORNS

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age; Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices. **JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

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

Terra Nova Stock Farm
HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm
BREEDERS OF **High-Class Scotch Shorthorns**

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd Catalogue on application. Address: **JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT**
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. **om**

Brampton Jersey Herd

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, WINCHESTER, used in my flock with great success for three years. Also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs. Ewes of all ages. **A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

FOR SALE

Hereford Bulls

1 yearling and 4 fine bull calves, all sired by Champion "Bourton Ingleside."

Also a few good heifers and in-calf cows. Special prices to quick buyers. Stock delivered free of railway charges at any point on G. T. R. or C. P. R.

Ingleside Herefords again won first herd prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London. Address:

H. D. SMITH
Ravenscliffe, Hamilton, Ont.

STAR FARM Shorthorns

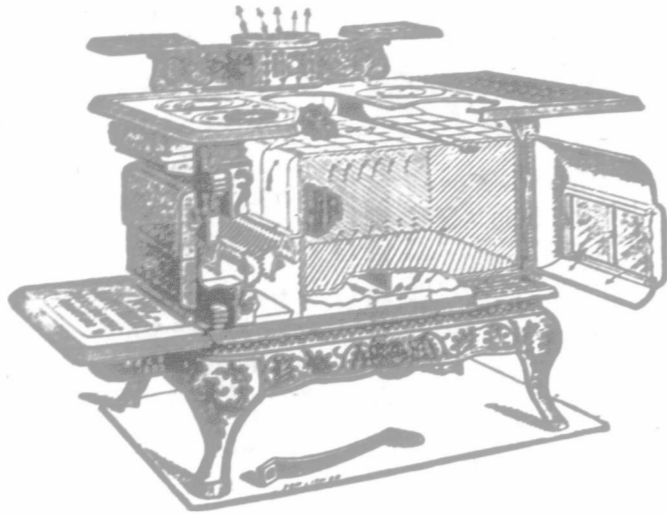
Herd headed by the imported Cruikshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also **B. P. Rocks, Farm half mile north of station. W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.**

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—8852--and General—10399-- Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. **Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you. **E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.**



You Can Burn Coal or Wood

It makes no difference in the Happy Thought Range. Every Buck Stove has a special combination grate—turn it one way for coal and the other way for wood—and it works like a charm.

The Happy Thought Range is a *fuel-saver* whichever kind of fuel you use. It's easier to keep at an even heat than any other stove, and anybody who uses this range will tell you so. There are 130,000 people in Canada using Happy Thought Ranges and every one is delighted. You will be, too, if you buy one.

Settlers in new homes will find the Happy Thought better than any stove they ever had in any other part of the world. It's *cheapest* to get the *best stove first*. Ask your dealer about the

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

Write for illustrated catalogue—Free

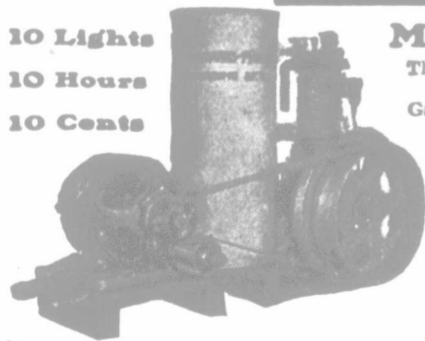
The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited,
Brantford Montreal Winnipeg
For Sale by

Leading dealers in Winnipeg and throughout Canada.

Western Office, 246 McDermot St., Winnipeg
W. G. McMahon, Manager



10 Lights
10 Hours
10 Cents



Make Your Own Light

The FAIRBANKS-MORSE Electric Light Outfit gives plenty of good light at a moderate cost. Gas, Gasoline or Kerosene Engines for all purposes from 2 h. p. up.

Cut out complete advertisement and send to

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

Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines.

I may want..... h. p. to run.....

Name.....
Town..... Province.....

25,000 farmers of Western Canada claim the companionship of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE 52 weeks in the year, it is companionable for \$1.50 in advance. Main Office and Publishing House, 14 and 16 Princess St., Winnipeg. Branches—Calgary Alberta; London, England, and London, Ont. Write for a sample copy.

If you have a lame or blemished horse get a bottle of Absorbine now—it will not only add to the comfort of the horse but will make him more valuable and increase his usefulness. \$2.00 per bottle at your druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

"OUR BOARD OF CONTROL is appalled at the loss farmers are sustaining in some sections from shipping wheat in an uncleaned condition." These are the words of a Grain Growers' Grain Co. official. Continuing, he said, "I can cite one case where a thousand bushel car cleaned 14 per cent. This shipment, at a freight rate of 7c. per bushel represented a loss on the dirt of \$9.80. The dirt, which is largely wild oats and buckwheat, has a feed value of at least, 30c. a bushel, so that the saving on this car by cleaning would have been \$51.80.

"I would also like to point out that No 1 Hard and No 1 Northern, according to the grade definition, must be clean. A few wild oats, rag-weed seeds or barley have prevented some of the finest No. 1 Hard wheat we have ever seen from being admitted to No. 1 Hard grade. There is no alternative in this case but to grade No 2 Northern or to obtain No. 1 Hard rejected, which averages 6 c. below the straight grade, while No. 2 Northern is sometimes only 3c. below. The presence of a few wild oats will induce those who are watching the grading to cheerfully take No. 1 Northern for a sample which but for the dirt, is a splendid sample of No. 1 Hard wheat. The crying need of the grain to-day from a producers standpoint, is an up-to-date cleaning apparatus under government control whereby rejected types could be converted into straight grade wheat without abnormal dockages."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INJURED SHOULDER.

Mare, 7 years old, on returning to stable caught harness in fence and brought up with a jerk. Shoulder swelled up very large, bathed with hot water for about two weeks, lump smaller now but hard about the size of man's fist, does not seem to hurt when touched.

Alta. G. P.

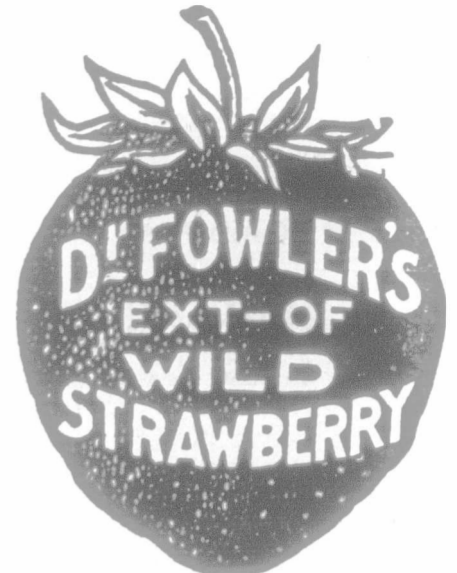
Ans.—There may be in the lump a deep seated cavity containing serum or pus. If this is the case the proper treatment would be to open the parts with a knife, permitting the contents to freely escape and afterwards dress once daily with a solution of carbolic acid, one ounce to 20 ounces of water. If you do not use the knife, apply the following blister: biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, of each one dram; lard one and a half ounces. Mix. Rub well in with the fingers for ten minutes, let it remain for forty eight hours, wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat every two weeks until the lump disappears. Tie animals head to other side for twelve hours after application of blister

THROAT TROUBLE.

Registered Guernsey heifer, eighteen months old, not yet bred, last April contracted sore throat (supposed to have been caused from eating turnips from pit) makes snoring noise when the head is poked out in the act of taking hay from crib or when laying down, also occasionally seems to swallow with a liquid gurgle and coughs at times as though clearing the throat, does not seem to be a chest cough, larynx rather larger than normal and tender to touch.

B. C. C. F.

Ans.—The throat should be examined with a speculum as the symptoms may be caused by an abnormal growth which might be removed by a skilled operation. If you are not within reach of a good veterinary surgeon would advise you to apply over the larynx the following blister: biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; lard, one and half ounce—mix. Rub well in with the fingers and let it remain until the



CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work; skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharple's Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 186 both free? A postal will bring them.

The Sharple's Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

scales will rub off with the hand, which will be in about two weeks. Repeat as often as deemed necessary. Give internally, in drench, morning and evening, for two weeks: Iodide of potash one dram.

TREATMENT FOR ALKALI.

Would you kindly let me know through your columns if building sand would be beneficial to alkali spots on the land? I have seen straw manure recommended and have tried it without success.

Mon. P. D. F.

Ans.—There is no suggestion in the chemical composition of sand that it would neutralize the alkali in a soil. Straw manure will sometimes start a crop growing where the alkali is not too strong. Alfalfa clover is one of the crops that will grow in a soil that has the alkali where other crops fail to grow. This crop can be staggered by

Bob, Son of Battle.

Continued from page 1577.

since yellow with age—the family register of the Moores of Kenmuir.

Running your eye down the loose leaf, once, twice, and again it will be caught by a small red cross beneath a name, and under the cross the one word "Cup." Lastly opposite the name of Rex son of Rally, are two of those proud, tell-tale marks. The cup referred to is the renowned Dale Cup—Champion Challenge Dale Cup, open to the world. Had Rex won it but once again the Shepherds' Trophy, which many men have lived to win, and died still striving after, would have come to rest forever in the little gray house below the Pike.

It was not to be, however. Comparing the two sheets, you read beneath the dog's name a date and a pathetic legend; and on the other sheet, written in his son's boyish hand, beneath the name of Andrew Moore the same date and the same legend.

From that day James Moore, then but a boy, was master of Kenmuir.

So past Grip and Rex and Rally, and a hundred others, until at the foot of the page you come to that last name—Bob, son of Battle.

From the very first the young dog took to his work in a manner to amaze even James Moore. For a while he watched his mother, Meg, at her business, and with that seemed to have mastered the essentials of sheep tactics.

Rarely had such fiery élan been seen on the sides of the Pike; and with it the young dog combined a strange sobriety, an admirable patience, that justified, indeed, the epithet "Owd." Silent he worked, and resolute; and even in those days had that famous trick of coaxing the sheep to do his wishes;—blending, in short, as Tammas put it, the brains of a man with the way of a woman.

Parson Leggy, who was reckoned the best judge of a sheep or sheep-dog 'twixt Tyne and Tweed, summed him up in the one word "Genius." And James Moore himself, cautious man, was more than pleased.

In the village, the Dalesmen, who took a personal pride in the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir, began to nod sage heads when "oor" Bob was mentioned. Jim Mason, the postman, whose word went as far with the villagers as Parson Leggy's with the gentry, reckoned he'd never seen a young un as so took his fancy. That winter it grew quite the recognized thing, when they had gathered of a night round the fire in the Sylvester Arms, with Tammas in the centre, old Jonas Maddox on his right, Rob Sanderson of the Holt on the left, and the others radiating away toward the sides, for some one to begin with:

"Well, and what o' oor Bob, Mr. Thornton?"

To which Tammas would always make reply:

"Oh, yo' ask Sam'l there. He'll tell yo' better'n me,"—and would forthwith plunge, himself, into a yarn.

And the way in which, as the story proceeded, Tupper of Swinsthwaite winked at Ned Hoppin of Fellsgarth, and Long Kirby, the smith, poked Jim Burton, the publican, in the ribs, and Sexton Ross said, "Ma word, lad!" spoke more eloquently than many words.

One man only never joined in the chorus of admiration. Sitting always alone in the background, little M'Adam would listen with an incredulous grin on his sallow face.

"Oh, ma certes! The devil's in the dog! It's no cannie ava!" he would continually exclaim, as Tammas told his tale.

In the Daleland you rarely see a stranger's face. Wandering in the wild country about the twin dales at the time of this story, you might have met Parson Leggy, riding along with a couple of varmint terriers at his heels, and young Cyril Glibraith, whom he was teaching to tie flies and fear God, beside him; or Jim Mason, postman by profession, poacher by predilection, honest man and sportsman by nature, lugging along with the mail-bags on his shoulder, a rabbit in his pocket, and the faithful Betsy a yard behind. Besides these you might have hit upon a

quiet shepherd and a wise-faced dog; Squire Sylvester, going his rounds upon a sturdy cob; or, had you been lucky, sweet Lady Eleanor bent upon some errand of mercy to one of the many tenants.

It was while the Squire's lady was driving through the village on a visit to Tammas's slobbering grandson—it was shortly after Billy Thornton's advent into the world—that little M'Adam, standing in the door of the Sylvester Arms, with a twig in his mouth and a sneer fading from his lips, made his ever-memorable remark:

"Sall!" he said, speaking in low, earnest voice; "'tis a muckle wumman."

"What? What be sayin', mon?" cried old Jonas, startled out of his usual apathy.

M'Adam turned sharply on the old man.

"I said the wumman wears a muckle hat!" he snapped.

Blotted out as it was, the observation still remains—a tribute of honest admiration. Doubtless the Recording Angel did not pass it by. That one statement anent the gentle lady of the manor is the only personal remark ever credited to little M'Adam not born of malice and all uncharitableness. And that is why it is ever memorable.

The little Scotsman with the sar-

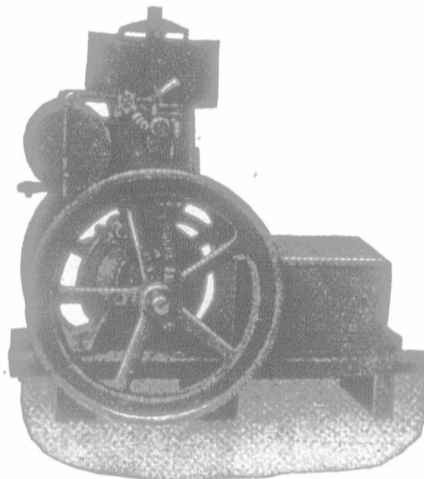
donic face had been the tenant of the Grange these many years; yet he had never grown acclimatized to the land of the Southron. With his shrivelled body and weakly legs he looked among the sturdy, straight-limbed sons of the hill-country like some brown, wrinkled leaf holding its place amidst a galaxy of green. And as he differed from them physically, so he did morally.

He neither understood them nor attempted to. The North-country character was an unsolved mystery to him, and that after ten years' study. "One-half o' what ye say they doot, and they let ye see it; t'ither half they dis-believe, and they tell ye so," he once

THE TWO BEST SOLUTIONS

FOR THE FARM POWER QUESTION

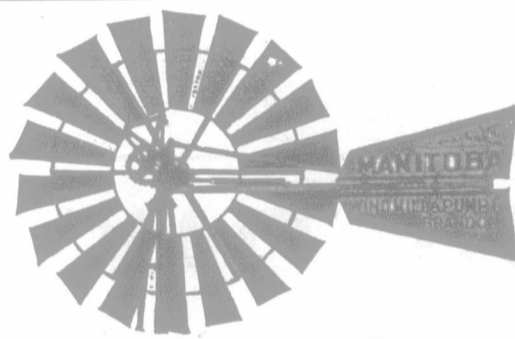
Manitoba Gasoline Engine AND Manitoba Windmill



2, 3 and 4 H.P.

EITHER ONE CAN BE FITTED UP WITH ONE OF OUR

Grinders, Steel Frame Wood Saws Steel Tanks or Pumps



All Sizes for Pumping and Power

Write to-day for our big catalog—it's worth having.

Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers, Box 301, Brandon, Man.

A FREE CURE

If you are weak and ailing, have lost the fire and vigor of youth; if you are rheumatic, full of pains and aches, or suffering from any disease that drugs have failed to cure—I want you to come to me. I can cure you with my wonderful Electric Belt, and I'll give it free to any weak man or woman. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache, to get the benefit of my invention. Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man, this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are cured.

That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt; but I know that I have a good thing, and I am willing to take chances if you will secure me.

As to what my Belt will do: I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten. So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick don't trifle with me; but if you are you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

Dr. McLaughlin: Amherst, N. S. Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty days, as directed, and feel very much better. Losses are about over.—CHAS. A. DONKIN.

Dr. McLaughlin: Massawippi, Que. Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too highly of your Electric Belt. It paid me well for getting it.—C. B. SLOGGETT.

Dr. McLaughlin: Bruce Mines, Ont. Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that your Belt has cured me of lame back. I do not wear the Belt now, for I feel well.—JOHN TAIBEAULT.

If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. It is as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old style belts.

If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already treated, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you, I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me at my expense.

Call or Send for My Free Book

Come and see me and I'll fix you up, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt, and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8:45 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN 112 Yonge Street TORONTO CAN. Please send me your book free. NAME ADDRESS

said. And that explained his attitude toward them, and consequently theirs toward him.
He stood entirely alone; a son of Hagar, mocking. His sharp, ill tongue was rarely still, and always bitter. There was hardly a man in the land, from Lanholm How to the market-

cross in Grammoche-town, but had at one time known its sting, endured it in silence,—for they are slow of speech, these men of the fells and meres,—and was nursing his resentment till a day should bring that chance which always comes. And when at the Sylvester Arms, on one of those rare oc-

casions when M'Adam was not present, Tammas summed up the little man in that historic phrase of his, "When he's drunk he's w'lent, and when he bain't he's wicious," there was an applause to gratify the blasé heart of even Tammas Thornton.
Yet it had not been till his wife's

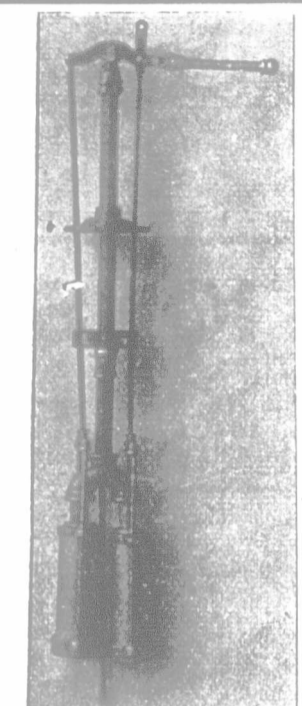
death that the little man had allowed loose rein to his ill-nature. With his firmly gentle hand no longer on the rudder of his life, it burst into fresh being. And alone in the world with David, the whole venom of his vicious temperament was ever directed against the boy's head. It was as though he saw in the fair-haired son the unconscious cause of his ever-living sorrow. All the more strange this, seeing that, during her life, the boy had been to poor Flora M'Adam as her heart's core. And the lad was growing up the very antithesis of his father. Big and hearty, with never an ache or ill in the whole of his sturdy young body; of frank, open countenance; while even his speech was slow and burring like any Dale-bred boy's. And the fact of it all, and that the lad was palpably more Englishman than Scot—ay, and gloried in it—exasperated the little man, a patriot before everything, to blows. While, on top of it, David evinced an amazing pertness fit to have tried a better man than Adam M'Adam.
On the death of his wife, kindly Elizabeth Moore had, more than once, offered such help to the lonely little man as woman only can give in a house that knows no mistress. On the last of these occasions, after crossing the Stony Bottom, which divides the two farms, and toiling up the hill to the Grange, she had met M'Adam in the door.

"Yo' maun let me put yo' bit things straight for yo', mister," she said shyly; for she feared the little man.
"Thank ye, Mrs. Moore," he had answered with the sour smile the Dalesmen knew so well, "but ye maun think I'm a waefu' cripple." And there he had stood, grinning sardonically, opposing his small bulk in the very centre of the door.
Mrs. Moore had turned down the hill, abashed and hurt at the reception of her offer; and her husband, proud to a fault, had forbidden her to repeat it. Nevertheless her motherly heart went out in a great tenderness for the little orphan David. She knew well the desolateness of his life; his father's aversion from him, and its inevitable consequences.

It became an institution for the boy to call every morning at Kenmuir, and trot off to the village school with Maggie Moore. And soon the lad came to look on Kenmuir as his true home, and James and Elizabeth Moore as his real parents. His greatest happiness was to be away from the Grange. And the ferret-eyed little man there noted the fact, bitterly resented it, and vented his ill-humor accordingly.
It was this, as he deemed it, uncalled-for trespassing on his authority which was the chief cause of his animosity against James Moore. The Master of Kenmuir it was at whom he was aiming when he remarked one day at the Arms: "Masel, I aye prefaire the good man who does no go to church, to the bad man who does. But then, as ye say, Mr. Burton, I'm peculiar."

The little man's treatment of David, exaggerated as it was by eager credulity, became at length such a scandal to the Dale that Parson Leggy determined to bring him to task on the matter.
Now M'Adam was the parson's pet antipathy. The bluff old minister, with his brusque manner and big heart, would have no truck with the man who never went to church, was perpetually in liquor, and never spoke good of his neighbors. Yet he entered upon the interview fully resolved not to be betrayed into an unworthy expression of feeling; rather to appeal to the little man's better nature.

The conversation had not been in progress two minutes, however, before he knew that, where he had meant to be calmly persuasive, he was fast becoming hotly abusive.
"You, Mr. Hornbut, wi' James Moore to help ye, look after the lad's soul, I'll see to his body," the little man was saying.
The parson's thick gray eyebrows lay and threateningly over his eyes. "I ought to be ashamed of your talk like that. Which d'you care for, the more important, soul or body? I'll tell you, his father, to be the very best care for the boy's soul? If not, what's the use of it? Answer me, sir!"
The little man stood smirking and



The Genuine . HAYES FORCE-PUMP
Double-Acting

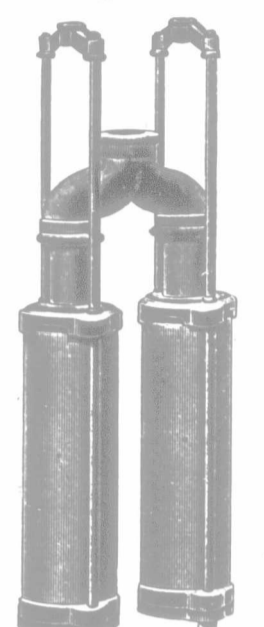
1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
2. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing
3. Double Cylinders, making it easy to work
4. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height
5. Windmill and hose can be attached

Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.
Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—
THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.
MORDEN, MAN.



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, 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 cure, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year. Call or send for my literature, 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. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Also consultable with competent physicians in charge, at

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| San Francisco, Cal., 907 Market St. | Bombay, India, 74 Hornby Road. | Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place. |
| New York, 1151 Broadway. | Madras, India, 164 Mount Road. | |
| Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St. | Canton, China, 1200 Canton Road. | |
| Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout. | Cebu, Iloilo, 1200 Cebu Road. | |
| London, Eng., 15 Hanover St. | Harbin, China, 1200 Harbin Road. | |
| Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmstgatan. | Manila, P.I., 1200 Manila Road. | |
| | Peking, China, 1200 Peking Road. | |
| | Shanghai, China, 1200 Shanghai Road. | |
| | Singapore, 1200 Singapore Road. | |
| | Tientsin, China, 1200 Tientsin Road. | |

<p>H. H. FUDGER President J. WOOD Manager</p>	<p>THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONTARIO</p>	<p>OCTOBER 5, 1906 Address— DEPT. F. A.</p>
---	---	---

THE PLACE TO BUY FURS

THERE is possibly no department this year that shows the supremacy of this store's organization more than the Fur Department. Our stock is so comprehensive—covering every reliable fur, from the lowest to the most costly variety—that we are safe in saying that we can guarantee more quality for the price charged than you will find anywhere else.

That our mail order customers appreciate the service and goods we are supplying them is evidenced by the fact that we are daily getting from two to four times more business from the West than in any previous years. We wish mail order customers to remember the following facts:

A. That all goods sent out are up to the **SIMPSON STORE STANDARD.**

B. That all styles printed in our catalogue are the very latest Eastern productions.

C. That the price charged mail order buyers for any article is the same as charged at the counter in our Store.

D. That all orders of **\$25.00** and over (excepting a few things) are delivered to Winnipeg, freight prepaid.



G3-759



G3-766



G3-61



G3-763



G3-753

Below are a few fur items taken from our Fall Catalogue. Compare them carefully with what you can get elsewhere. If you haven't received our Fall and Winter catalogue send for one at once. Your name and address on a postcard is all we ask.

G3-759. Natural Muskrat Blouse, 24 inches long, made with continuous strip, as shown in cut, satin lined, silk girdle..... **\$50.00**

G3-760. Natural Muskrat Blouse, nicely matched and full furred skins, satin lined, silk girdle, same style as cut 759..... **\$35.00**

G3-757. Grey Lamb Jacket, made from choice selected skins, 24 inches long, pearl grey, satin lined, style as cut 579..... **\$50.00**

G3-753. Persian Lamb Jacket, 24 or 26 inches long, finest selected skins, best natural Canada mink collar, revers and cuffs, brocade or plain satin lining, as cut..... **\$170.00**

G3-753x. Persian Lamb Jacket 24 or 26 inches long, selected skins, fine natural Canada mink collar, revers and cuffs, style as cut 753..... **\$140.00**

G3-756. Persian Lamb Jacket, blouse, 24 or 26 inches long, best selected skins, brocade or plain satin linings, no mink but solid Persian, style as cut 753..... **\$145.00**

G3-754. Persian Lamb Jacket, same style as cut 753, with natural Alaska sable collar, revers and cuffs, silk girdle, best satin lined..... **\$135.00**

G3-766. Near Seal Jacket, blouse 24 or 26 inches long, fine Western sable collar, revers and cuffs, satin lined, silk girdle, as cut..... **\$45.00**

G3-765. Near Seal Jacket, blouse 24 or 26 inches long, satin lined, silk girdle, solid Near seal, same style as cut 766..... **\$35.00**

G3-762. Baltic or Canada Seal Jacket, style as cut 766, with fine German mink collar, revers and cuffs, satin lined, silk girdle..... **\$50.00**

G3-763. Baltic or Canada Seal Jacket, style as cut, best French-dyed skins, satin lined..... **\$45.00**

G3-765x. Near Seal Jacket, 24 or 26 inches long, best satin lined, as cut 763..... **\$32.00**

G3-751. Genuine Alaska Seal Jacket, best selected skins, "Rice's" London, Eng. dye, 24 or 26 inches long, finest brocade or plain satin linings, style as cut 763..... **\$250.00**

Same quality as above in full blouse style, 24 or 26 inches long..... **\$275.00**

G3-61. Fur-lined Coat, 48 inches long, lined throughout with finest May Hamster, best quality Western sable collar and revers or shawl collar, shell or cover, man-tailored, with self-strappings, nicely stitched, our leader..... **\$48.00**
Write for quotations with different linings & trimmings

Fine Mink Marmot Stole, 76 inches long, deep cape, military collar, extra choice quality, satin lined..... **\$16.50**

Fine Mink Marmot Stole, 60 inches long, 8 inch cape, extra quality, satin lined..... **\$10.00**

Fine Mink Marmot Capeline, with deep cape, large storm collar, satin lined..... **\$9.00**

Large Imperial shape Muffs to match..... **\$4.50**

<p>H. H. FUDGER President J. WOOD Manager</p>	<p>THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONTARIO</p>	<p>OCTOBER 5, 1906 Address— DEPT. F. A.</p>
---	---	---




Bell

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Established
in 1864

Canada's
Best

USED ALL OVER THE WORLD. CANADA'S LARGEST MAKERS
THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., Limited, GUELPH
ONTARIO

Bell Pianos and Organs are Sold in the West by

THE WINNIPEG PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
295 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
Saskatoon and - - - Regina, Sask.

B. E. FOSTER - - - Music Store
8th Street - - - - - Brandon

ALBERTA PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY
Norman Block - - - - - Calgary

McINTOSH & CAMPBELL
Edmonton

Catalogues or information cheerfully furnished by the Agent in your district. Write him to-day.

**For Best Results Ship Your Wheat
Oats and Barley to**

The Dunsheath MacMillan Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We are making a Specialty of Oats

47 Merchants Bank Building

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA