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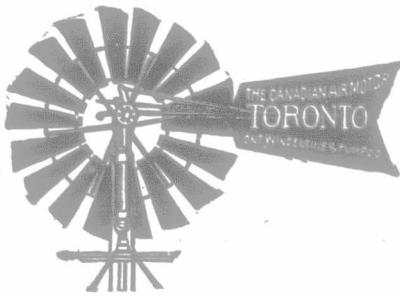
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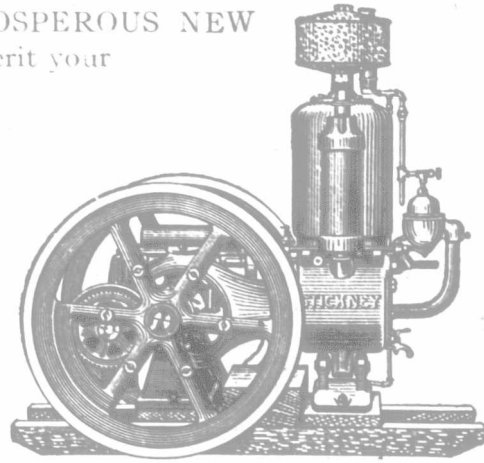
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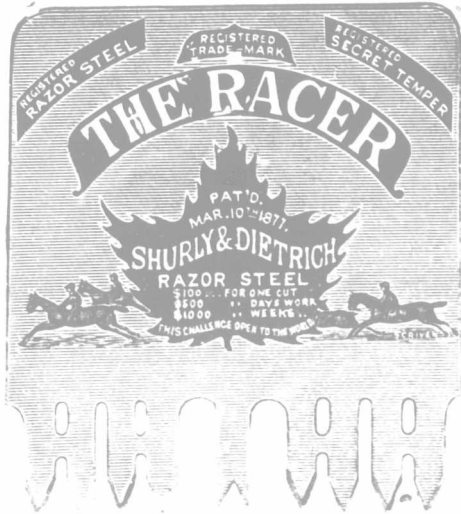
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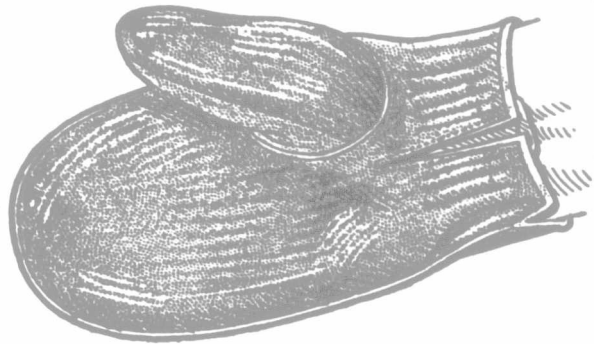
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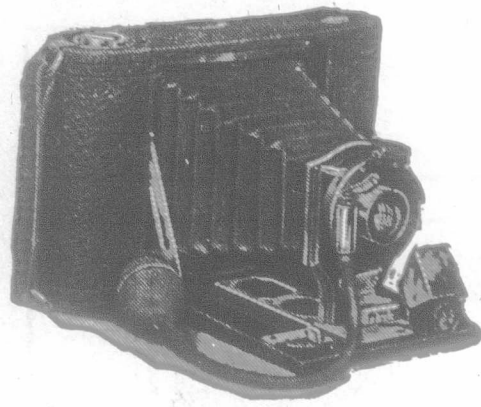
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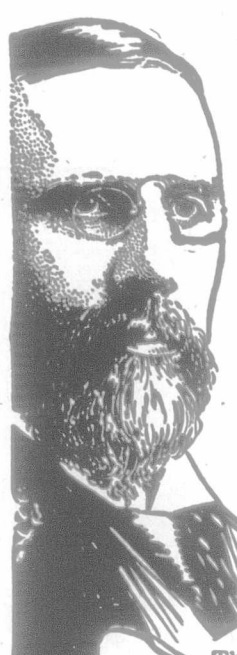
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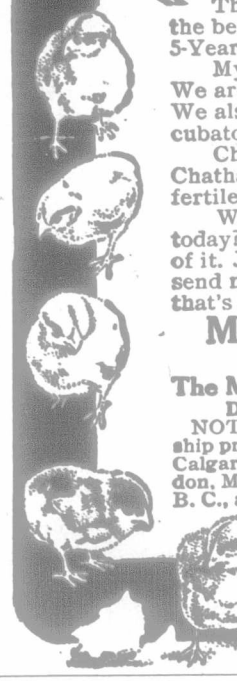


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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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January 9, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 746

### EDITORIAL

#### Farming as a Business.

The tenor of the general remarks of professors of agriculture, whether in or out of college work, regarding farming is, that it is the noblest of all professions, and therefore the best sphere for men of brains and capital to engage in, more especially those who desire to get close to nature and smell the Mother Earth. The horny handed sons of toil when these sentiments were first dropped from the professor's lips, either said—"Buncombe," aloud, or looked of that opinion; although we must admit that there is a marked change in the farmers' attitude towards agricultural college education of late years. The investigation into the cost of producing farm products referred to in another column demonstrates beyond cavil that, in addition to being a profession, *farming is a business!* Once that opinion is generally accepted and held by farmers, advancement in agriculture will be far more general and rapid than now, and many questions such as transportation and marketing of the products of the farm will be rendered easier to settle satisfactorily. The summary of results then should be studied carefully—never before has such valuable data been available, collected as it is, on the ground, and under actual farm conditions. Investigations of this kind will tend to develop the faculty of *farm management*, a quality in which many are lacking, and for which under the ordinary wheat farming methods there was little call. Many farm enterprises are carried on at a loss, despite the fact that men work hard, in fact some are driven like the galley slaves of yesteryear. It is also a fact that the apparent prosperous financial condition of many farmers is due, not to the products of the farm and from their work, but actually and virtually from the rise in land values. They have in many cases capitalized the unearned increment, by selling the land at big advances on the original purchase price. Such a pleasant state of affairs cannot be expected to continue for ever, in fact is sure not to, as weeds increase and land prices fall to legitimate (based on the returns that may be obtained from such, on the invested capital) values.

#### Our Expensive Experiments.

The director of the central Dominion Experimental Farms, Dr. Saunders, has shown commendable enterprise in publishing bulletin No. 55, which contains the results of the trial plots of crops at the different branch farms. As a reference the bulletin is valuable. It should be, as within its thirty-five pages, four of them prelude, is contained practically all the new agricultural information that the superintendents of the five Dominion farms will be able to contribute to the general fund of such knowledge.

In presenting this bulletin Dr. Saunders says: "During the past twelve years experiments have been conducted on uniform trial plots at each of the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the purpose of gaining information as to the most productive and earliest ripening varieties of grain, fodder corn, field roots and potatoes. In arranging for these plots the same varieties have been sown at each of the farms, the seed being supplied at the outset from a common stock. In each case the seed has been sown early, and, as a rule, all the different sorts of the same crop have been sown on the same day, or at most within two or three days so as to give to all an even start. The land chosen each year for these plots has been as

nearly uniform in character as could be found before sowing has been brought into a good condition of tilth."

This paragraph sets down the policy of the Director, a policy not endorsed by most practical farmers, and we believed not by the superintendents of the different farms, as being too essentially general and academic in its aims. It adds no considerable amount to the fund of practical knowledge to know that a certain variety of grain yielded so much at Ottawa, something different in Nova Scotia, a slight variation at Brandon, more or less under Mr. McKay's masterly hand, at Indian Head, and a certain quantity in British Columbia. But Dr. Saunders seems to be possessed of the idea that these comparative tests between the experimental farms in the different Provinces fulfils the objects for which the farms were established and for which they are maintained at a large expense. This is not accusing the experimental farms of being no good, but to emphasize the fact that they are not being used as extensively as they might be, to solve the problems which arise in the particular province in which they are located.

Dr. Saunders perhaps is reading provincial authorities a lesson; namely, that if they are in need of an experimental farm to work out provincial problems—and every province has problems peculiarly its own—it should establish a farm or farms for the purpose. We submit that the governments of the western provinces obtain definite information upon the question, lest they be found leaning upon a broken reed by depending upon the Dominion Experimental farms to work out their agricultural salvation.

#### The Problems of High Priced Lands.

A strange paradox exists in some parts of the nation; land is of such a high value that it is valueless to those who would utilize it. In other words the land is worth so much that tenants cannot pay a demand to capital and secure a remuneration for their labor. These lands have attained to their present valuation from the fact that they contain the elements of potential wealth through being fertile and located convenient to good markets. To the owners they fail to give a fair dividend upon their estimated value, because tenants cannot be obtained who are capable of making these farms pay. Men are even scarce whose knowledge of farming is bounded by the operations of seeding and threshing, while the men who can make a profit off these high priced lands must have an all round technical knowledge of farm practises and possess more than the average amount of executive ability. Such farms offer to those who work them the undisputed social advantages of a town life in the country, the conveniences of modern utilities; such as phones, electric cars, delivery of mail, etc., and a constant market for all kinds and any quantity of farm products. In return the farmer must be able to utilize all these advantages, so that they will yield a profit. He must have his own original plans built upon a sound scientific basis. It is a case where more depends upon the animate fertility of the farmer's brain than upon the inanimate fertility of the soil.

These are the reasons why the people to the east and south of us are scurrying back to school. Their winter fairs have been crowded with men engaged in the task of getting a remuneration for labor expended upon land, that first requires a large part of its product in the form of a dividend to satisfy the demand of capital. Agricultural college halls are bursting with young and middle-aged men intent upon studying out problems of crop improvement, animal economy, soil fertility, and other questions upon which they have had little more illumination than the light of practical experience, which, though very concentrated in its rays, is

necessarily not as wide spread as might be desired. These are the men who are now and will in the future make farming a profitable and pleasurable occupation upon high priced lands, and the moral is, when the internal conditions which exist about a farm are improved, a greater amount of intelligence must be put into its management. The conditions upon our farms are constantly improving.

#### The Odd Numbered Section to be Available for Preemptions.

A welcome change in the administration of Canada's public farm lands is forecasted by D. W. Bole, M.P., who announces that a bill will be introduced this session which will provide legislation so that those settlers who have not yet had a second homestead or preemption, will be enabled to do so, on payment of a small fee and the performance of certain settlement duties. Such a move is one distinctly in advance of any made recently by the Department of the Interior, and is a statesmanlike move. This move will be beneficial to the whole country as it will tend to diminish speculation in land. The proposed law should also be drawn up so that a homesteader on an even-numbered section might in case of there being a vacant quarter on the same section or on an adjacent even-numbered section, be enabled to get his preemption there, and thus have his land handy and convenient to work. When it is considered that out of one hundred and seventy-million acres (170,000,000) of habitable lands, forty million have been given to homesteaders and thirty two million to railways, twenty-five million being reserved for schools and Hudson's Bay lands, the intended move is a right and proper one for the government of the day to make, and the right way to dispose of the seventy-three millions of acres remaining, more or less fit for settlement. We believe that the government when drafting the bill will be well advised to set aside of the seventy-three million acres, some ten millions for educational purposes, namely for primary and technical schools, agricultural colleges and universities. With the rapid increase of population there will soon be need for the extra provision suggested, and if such lands were handled as now, sold by public auction, we should have a splendid endowment for education for years and years to come.

#### The Grain Exchange and its Relation to the Marketing of Wheat.

It has been asseverated time and time again by farmers that the Grain Exchange fixed the price of wheat on the western markets, and as often denied by those claiming to have inside knowledge, that the corporation mentioned had anything whatever to do with the matter; in fact the opinion has often been expressed that the Grain Exchange is nothing more than a club for men in the various branches of the grain trade, which elicited the retort of one of the members of the agricultural profession; to wit, that the organization mentioned is "a club to use upon the farmers." If it is a club, we can then understand how it is that several government officials, the chief grain Inspector, and the Warehouse Commissioner, are found as members; if not, and the organization is a grain trade concern, it would look better, if the said persons were not members of the Grain Exchange, seeing that *they are expected to be strictly neutral.* We have always contended that the work of the chief grain Inspector was as good as could be had, but we question the wisdom of a government employee holding a membership in the Grain Exchange. The same objection applies to the Warehouse Commissioner.

Whether the Exchange has anything to do with fixing prices ought to be settled in the

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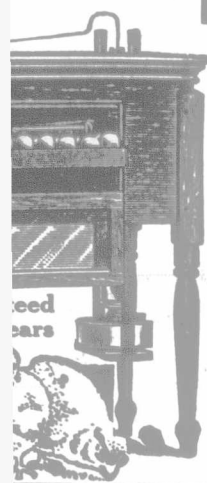
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minds of the public by section 36 of by-law 19, which was amended in 1905, to read as follows, being so published in the 18th annual report of the Grain Exchange.

"All offers made for the purchase of grain on track at country points for immediate or prompt shipment, or on a date of shipment which gives the seller the option of immediate shipment, must not exceed the current market value of grain in store at Fort William elevators for immediate delivery on the same day. Such offers are made less the regular commission charges, provided that no bids shall be sent to the country until after the close of the market each day; and such bids may be good until the opening of the market next day."

The Exchange has under another by-law taken the power to fix the contract grades of grain, and also fixes the minimum commission charges, and we regret to say practically endorses and aids the nefarious bucket shop, by which innocents are plundered, in Section 1, by-law 19. It would appear from the few things quoted, that the Grain Exchange is an organization distinctly inimical to the interests of the producers. Similar to other organizations, it has members in it who are men of scrupulous integrity, animated by a desire to do what is fair and right as between man and man, but who are hindered by the sinister influences around them; it is well-known also that a body of men, such as the Grain Exchange, will do things that as individuals they might consider unjust to their fellowman. The wheat pit more nearly resembles the football scrimmage of some colleges and universities—outside the members act as gentlemen; in the game, they will not hesitate to kick, strike, gouge or bite an opponent, and they lose all idea of honor and sense of justice.

## HORSE

In Ontario the question of having government officials inspect all stallions which stand for breeding purposes as is the case in the West, is receiving considerable discussion. As in other public matters Ontarians are taking hold of this discussion with spirit: positive opinions are expressed on both sides. Did anyone ever see a people more fond of argument than are the Ontarians? Its one of their best traits and worst faults.

\* \* \*

Thos. W. Lawson, the versatile opponent of frenzied finance, has calculated that it costs \$1,700 to raise trotting bred youngsters that will accomplish something. His items are: stallion fee \$500; interest on a \$3,000 mare, \$200; as a mare will not produce more than six good ones in a life time the cost of her get is \$600; her cost of keep for each foal, \$200; and the cost of the youngster \$200. Taking the average of the good things like the Bronco, that have cost but little to raise, and the never-heard-of's upon which have been expended piles of money we should not be surprised if Mr. Lawson's figures are too conservative. In going into trotting horse breeding one has to figure on the basis of averages and then allow a little for sheer hard luck.

### Clean Mangers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A clean manger is the secret of a good appetite. It is a remarkable appetite and a marvelous digestion that will not pall in time, if continually offered an excessive quantity of feed, especially when the ration includes a large proportion of concentrates. A "successful" boarding-house keeper once remarked to the writer that she always found it paid to have plenty of food on the table. If the supply were "skimp," it seemed to whet her boarders' appetites. If this is so of human beings, who are supposed to stop short of their stomach's capacity, it applies quite as fully to animals. With no animal is it more important than with horses and pigs. The pig subsisting chiefly on rich food, is more liable than cattle or sheep to be injured by excessive eating. Many a swine-breeder who wonders why his pigs do not thrive better, would find the reason in his trough half an hour after feeding.

With horses there is a special reason for limiting the quantity of feed. As in the case of the pig, the horse may be given too much grain for the good of his digestion, but, apart from this, is a special reason for care not to allow too much

hay. Over distension of the stomach is the primary cause of heaves, and that much over feeding is done, is apparent from the number of broken winded horses met with.

With live stock, as with men, a pretty safe general rule is to give each time a little less than would be eaten up clean. Uncleaned mangers are the sign of a poor feeder; that is, a feeder who cannot expect to get economical results from the materials he employs. Some horses may require considerably less hay than they would eat. In such cases limit the amount of hay, and use oat straw for the balance of the feed. A horse getting some oats and hay is not very likely to gorge himself on straw.

### Tetanus, A Disease Resulting from Wounds.

Tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, is not infrequently seen as a result of wounds or operations. It may result from a very trivial injury as a saddle or harness gall, cracked heels, etc., but is more apt to follow punctured wounds, and frequently occurs as a result of punctured foot. The operations which are most commonly followed by tetanus are docking, castration, operations for hernia, the insertion of setons, and it has been known to follow blisters. The disease is due to a germ which gains access to the circulation through the raw surfaces caused by injury or operations. It may be described as a powerful and painful spasm of the voluntary muscles, which is long-continued and uncontrollable. The spasm of the muscles is that of rigid contraction, of a constant and non-intermittent character. There

truded, the tail suddenly elevated, and the superficial muscles, especially those principally involved, become very hard and tense. The pulse is at first not much altered, but in the course of two or three days it becomes frequent and hard. The progress of the disease is usually somewhat slow, and a horse will sometimes continue to work for a few days after the first symptoms, but the symptoms gradually (sometimes quickly) become more marked, and when the spasms become general, the position of the body will be regulated by the action of the most powerful muscles affected. The jaws usually become more or less firmly set, in some cases it being impossible to separate the incisor teeth sufficiently to introduce a fifty-cent piece; in other cases slight motion of the jaws remain. The limbs are extended and difficult to move. The action of the bowels is checked, and urination is difficult. A husky cough is usually noticed when the patient attempts to swallow, which act is performed with a difficulty which gradually increases. The muscles of the abdomen are rigid, the belly looks small and hard, and breathing is performed with difficulty. Although the spasm is continued, its severity varies. Excitement, meddling attendance, strong light, noises, etc., cause paroxysms of great severity. In a modified light, when the animal is kept quiet, the spasms are usually diminished. In severe cases the symptoms continue to increase, until the animal can no longer keep his feet; he falls, and is unable to rise, and will struggle violently, and apparently suffer great pain until death ends the scene.



THE DAYS THAT ARE PASSED FOR THE COLTS.

are several varieties of the disease, according to the muscles principally involved, and the word tetanus is used to denote it generally. When the muscles of mastication alone are involved it is called trismus, or lockjaw. When it chiefly affects the superior muscles of the neck and back, it causes an elevation of the head and a downward curvature of the spine, and is called opisthotonos. When the muscles of one side only are affected it causes a curvature of the body, drawing the head and hind quarter of the side affected toward each other, and is called tetanus lateralis or pleurosthotonos. The first two forms mentioned are those usually met with in horses, and we notice that while the spasms involve some particular set of muscles more severely, all the voluntary muscles of the body are usually affected to a greater or less degree.

Symptoms:—The symptoms of tetanus appear in a variable period after an injury or operation, but usually in 8 to 12 days. There will be noticed a general stiffness and rigidity; the animal moves with difficulty, the head protruded and the tail usually elevated; the eye has a wild, excited, nervous expression; he will usually champ his jaws and sometimes grind his teeth, and there is often a flow of saliva from the mouth. The breathing becomes accelerated and the nostrils dilated, the eyes withdrawn within the orbits, which causes the accessory eyelid that is lodged in the inner angle of the orbit, and is called the membrane nictitans, to be pushed more or less over the eye. If the patient be suddenly disturbed, as by a slap of the hand on the neck, he becomes greatly excited, the membrane nictitans shoots suddenly over the eye, the head more pro-

Treatment:—If the jaws become firmly locked there is little hope of recovery, but if even a slight motion remains which enables the patient to drink or suck fluids, recovery may take place under proper treatment. As it is a nervous disease, he must be kept as quiet as possible. If unable to stand he should be placed in slings in a quiet, cool and dimly-lighted apartment, removed from all noise and excitement. If possible, a purgative should be given by the mouth but where this cannot be done the bowels should be acted upon by the hypodermic injection of 1 to 1½ grams of eserine. If he can eat, he should be given sloppy food, with about 20 drops Scheeles strength of prussic acid, three times daily, but attempts to drench him should not be made, as the excitement defeats all benefit that may be derived from medicines. The most successful treatment has probably been the hypodermic injection of about a dram of equal parts carbolic acid and glycerine, three times daily. When recovery is about to take place, the symptoms gradually disappear; the jaws become relaxed and the nervousness decreases. It usually takes from six weeks to three months for a complete recovery to take place. When the case is going to prove fatal, the symptoms increase in severity despite treatment, and a few days usually end the scene after the severe symptoms are noticed. It must be borne in mind that in the treatment of tetanus quietude is probably of more value than medical treatment, hence none but the attendant should come near the patient, unless a veterinarian be in attendance. Many drugs are recommended and have been tried, but the above treatment has probably given the best results.

"WHIP."

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STOCK

Separating the Sheep From the Goats.

As a result of the new meat inspection law in the U. S., it will practically be impossible for the packers there to substitute goat flesh for mutton. It is said that the Yankee does not take kindly to goat meat, there being a prejudice against it. Predictions are made that it will only become popular after a long advertising campaign on the part of the packers. Goat meat is said to have rather a more gamey flavor than mutton, and might probably suit those gourmets who like three and four-year-old wether mutton. At one U. S. market, Kansas City, from ten to twenty thousand goats per month were taken by the packing houses.

From now on, the goat will be valuable principally as a brush destroyer and a producer of mohair, and many of the large bands in the west will likely have to be reduced as there will be no way to dispose of the surplus wethers and old does.

Milk Records and Some Results.

The attention of owners of milch cows has within the last two or three years been directed, by the various agricultural educationists, towards greater production on the part of the common cows of the country. An attempt on such a large scale cannot be expected to yield big results all at once, but even where honest and careful work has been done the results are most encouraging and afford sufficient proof as to the wisdom shown in initiating such measures. In Scotland and in other parts of Europe somewhat similar tests are being carried on, as in eastern Canada, and from Old Country sources we glean the results are equally profitable and encouraging. Than John Spier of Glasgow, no one man has done more to improve the milking qualities of the Ayrshire. When he visited Denmark for the first time, about 21 years ago he was struck with the large amount of private testing that was carried on. At that time the milk was only weighed. Eleven years ago co-operative testing came into vogue in Denmark. At the end of three years the scheme had done so well that a second was inaugurated. At the present time there were about 420 or 430 associations throughout the country. Sweden had, two years afterwards, followed the lead of Denmark, and in the south of that country alone there were now more testing associations than in all Denmark. Norway had also taken up the idea, which was also gaining ground in Holland.

The Highland and Agricultural Society had, till this year, been willing to defray the full cost of the necessary apparatus to any society taking up the subject, and the local society could keep it up after the first year. The Highland Society also paid two-thirds of the expenses of the man that looked after the testing. An expert tester could easily look after forty or fifty cows every day.

The first duty of every breeder of cows was to

breed from the animals that would give plenty of milk, and good milk at the same time. If this principle were continued generation after generation, it would not be difficult to raise the standard and get anything that was reasonably in view.

THE PROFITABLE AGE OF COWS.

A first-prize cow at the London Dairy Show was twenty-four years old. In their own milk records they had particulars of a number of cows sixteen to twenty years old that surprised even their own owners by their large yield of milk. A cow of this type would not have tuberculosis more readily than any other, though such was not generally believed. Milk records showed that in the majority of cases the oldest cows were those that really paid; but he knew some farmers were inclined to argue that cows should be discarded at the age of six or seven years—the time the cow was at her best. The bulk of his work in the winter nights of the past few years, he continued, had been wading through statistics on the subject; and if anything impressed him, it was the error some people fell into by slaughtering their cows too soon. He was also quite certain that thousands of the very best breeding bulls, that should have been preserved, had been slaughtered before their merits were known. Both the cows and bulls should be kept as long as they remained in a good healthy state; age alone was no excuse for discarding them.

The Danes had turned what thirty years ago was a feeding animal into a dairy animal by the process of selection. The milk record scheme was proving very beneficial in Denmark. For instance, four farms in Vegen had 495 cows, which in 1895 gave an average of 670 gallons, and in 1903 this quantity had been increased to 730 gallons. In other three cases the increase during four years had been 146, fifty-seven, and thirty-eight gallons respectively. In some cases the yield was calculated both in gallons of milk and pounds of butter.

THE RESULTS IN SCOTLAND.

In Cumnock last year the cows had been tested for thirty-four weeks. Many of them had gone dry within that period. Now, most people had the notion that a heavy milking cow gave very poor milk; but results showed that this theory was all wrong. It had also been found that in the very best herds there were one, or perhaps two, animals that did not pay. Very often this was a big cow, or one entered in the Herd Book that had been retained on account of its showy appearance, and without any consideration of its milking qualities. Such a cow would have been better parted with at the very beginning. It was always dangerous to draw conclusions from a few figures, and he had taken care not to fall into that error, when dealing with the milk records. Ten per cent. of the best in each herd at Cumnock gave an average of 826 gallons, while an equal number of the poorest gave only 526 gallons. In order to pay for grazing alone, a cow would require to produce 300 gallons of milk per annum. He had sometimes been twitted that the figures here were taken from one of the best districts in this part of the country. The lowest part of the Fenwick district was, however, between 600 ft. and 700 ft. above the sea level. The Fenwick farmers were the only party in Scotland that had a scheme going on for

any number of years. After a time the Fenwick Society had applied for assistance, and took tests every month, and afterwards for the whole year. In the latter case the time of calving made no difference in the figures. Fenwick, till ten years ago, had been a cheese-making place; but the farmers there had gone into the milk trade, and there was no appearance of their turning back now.

The following figures were those of 1905, the first year of testing. Compared with the best cows in the same herd, the poorest cows not only gave a very little more than one-half the quantity of milk, but less as regards milk fat. Each farmer received a copy of the results in his own herd, and he could show the milk record of his cows to the intending buyer without the public knowing anything about his good or bad results, as each farm was represented by an alphabetical letter. As a rule, it was found that the good milking cows were invariably the cows that milked longest. It was, of course, easy for a farmer to point out a cow that had given the largest yield at one time, but, unless records were kept, he could not tell accurately which one gave the biggest quantity in the year. For instance, a cow that had given about 66 lb. of milk in one day was only twelfth out of thirty-five as regards milk per annum. The best cows, on the whole, had milked for forty-three weeks, whilst the worst only milked thirty-six weeks. This difference, it must be remembered, was between cows on the same farm, not between the top and bottom cows over all. The cows referred to would be on the same grass, and get the same rations, so it was apparent that it was not a question of feeding.

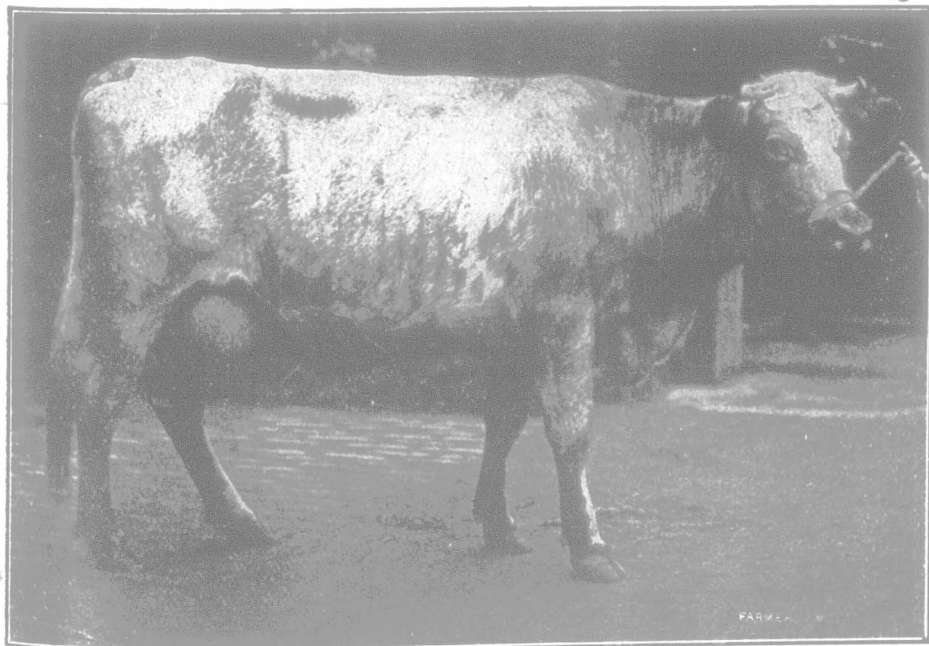
MILK OF NEWLY-CALVED COWS.

It was a common belief that most cows gave poor milk after calving. The results of the tests had not upheld this theory. The milk of cows calved three to six days had shown an average of 3.75 butter fat; of those calved one or two weeks, 3.56; and of those calved three weeks, 3.23. The latter figure was the lowest during the year; after a month the percentage gradually rose again. If a really good milking cow were not fed a proportionately large quantity of food, she would take the fat off her own body. The reason of the decrease in the percentage probably was that the cow did not get her full allowance of food until about a month after calving, until her stomach had strengthened, when the percentage would accordingly rise again.

The Farmer's Advocate a Good Emigration Agent.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE which you so kindly send me, I must say that it is a very useful journal and I have learned a lot of useful subjects from it. I read them and then send them on to my neighbors—farmers—as we are very pleased with them. One of my friends, a farmer, through me lending the ADVOCATE, said "I will go and see what Canada is like." He went last March and the last we heard of him he is doing well, so you see your journal has done good.  
Cambridge, England F. W. CRISP.



BARRINGTON DUCHESS 31ST.  
First-prize Shorthorn Cow, Inspection Classes, London Dairy Show 1906.



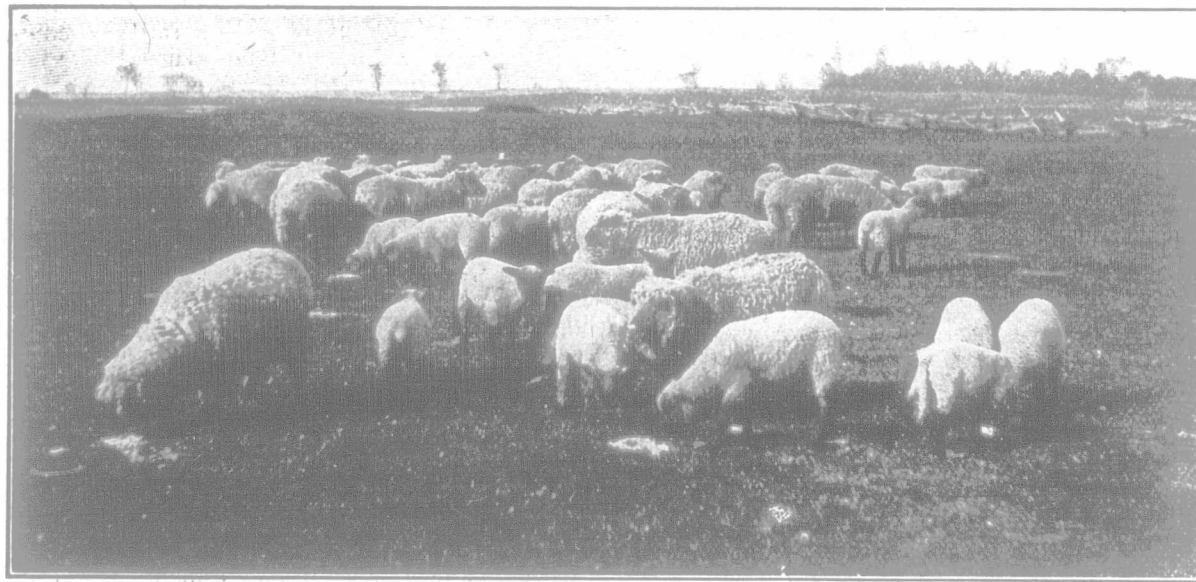
RED ROSE.  
Winner of first-prize, Barham Cup and Lord Mayor's Cup for Shorthorns, and reserve for Spencer Cup in milking trials, London Dairy Show, 1906.



## FARM

### Butchering on the Farm.

One of the memories of boyhood days on the farm is the time spent butchering pigs for the summer's meat supply. Years ago, previous to the inauguration of beef rings, pork was the staple meat, being varied occasionally by a boiling piece or roast procured from the itinerant butcher's wagon, or on a farm, where sheep were kept, by the sacrifice of a lamb. The young members enjoyed the pig-killing, there was the hunt and capture of the porker, followed by the other rites incidental to preparing the summer's meat supply. Many people, however, have not had the advantage of a training in farm butchering; hence a few remarks will not be amiss. Have everything in readiness, the butcher knives sharp, the scalding tub in position, the gambrel sticks, etc., all ready, the latter being about two feet long and notched at the ends. A barrel set in a slanting position makes a good scalding vat, and just in front of it a stoneboat may be placed on which to do the scraping; others prefer a table a few inches higher, it needs to be about six feet by two feet six inches, and two feet high. To get the hair off well requires care in the scalding, water at a temperature of 180 to 185 degrees Fah. being about right; if the temperature of the water is not right it will be found difficult to remove the hair. The general practice is to have the water boiling, the barrel generally being cool enough to bring it down to the right temperature. Some people add two or three handfuls of ashes to the scalding water, claiming it aids in removing any scurf.



MONEY MAKERS AND FARM FERTILIZERS.

The usual method of killing is to turn the pig on its back, and with a sharp pointed butcher knife go in close to the Adam's apple, and by making a half turn with a slight drawing motion, sever the jugular, the neck being stretched by a helper pressing down on the under side of the lower jaw. Life soon departs and the pig is ready for tubbing. Wait until the vital spark has fled and the pig pretty well bled out, absolutely essential if the meat is to present a nice appearance and keep well. Try the hair frequently so as to know when scalded sufficiently; it should come off quite easily. Remove the hair from the feet and head with a scraper, or dull knife, then from the body; the former part cools off fast; scrape the body clean and hang up. This is best done by means of the gambrel sticks inserted between the back tendons of the hind legs, a small incision being made at the proper point through which the end of the stick is pushed; a small block should be inserted between the teeth to keep the jaws apart. Wash off the carcass with hot, then with clean cold water. Open the belly along the middle line, and remove the intestines, leaving in the kidney fat; place the liver in a separate dish, as it is used to make a popular dish by many. Remove the paunch with the intestines, keeping all clean, and be careful not to break the gall sack as the contents would stain the surrounding tissues as well as give a bitter taste. Then cut the dividing muscle (diaphragm) between the lung and abdominal cavities and remove lungs (lights) and heart. Leave hanging in a cool place until

the meat is well set, when the carcass can be removed and cut up according to the directions of the good wife; or of the Home Journal for those unfortunate humans termed bachelors. The latter will find many and many a useful hint in the Ingle Nook.

### Have I killed French Weed?

Experiences like that described in the following letter are quite common. Sometimes it is French weed, sometimes wild oats, many times some other weed and often several varieties. Generally the cases we hear about are the least serious in the district, because the man who sets himself to fight weeds on their first appearance is seldom beaten by them.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"A year ago last July I found French weed growing in two or three places in a field of wheat. It was then ready to seed. I cut down the wheat wherever I found the weed, and last year summer fallowed the whole piece, over thirty acres. Early in June it was shallow ploughed; in July it was ploughed deep and worked over with the disk harrow. After threshing time the weeds had come up very thick again, and I worked it all over with the disk harrow, going over it twice where I was sure the weeds were. The weeds were small then, not even in flower, and I am sure no seeds ripened during the year. Will it be safe to sow wheat on the field next year, and what is the best thing to do? I would like to put a crop of some kind on the land if possible."

Grenfell, Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Whether or not the French weed will reappear in this field will depend upon the extent to which the seeds have germinated and been destroyed, and this again depends to what extent a year's fallow will germinate seeds. Personally we do

so that any seeds that might be present would grow first thing in the spring and could then be killed. But after the past year's fallowing and next spring's treatment we do not anticipate that many weeds will appear. If any one has found such a treatment to be futile pass along the experience, or do like our correspondent, bring down problems for general discussion.

### Suitability of Some Artificial Manures.

Of the phosphatic manures, superphosphate and basic slag are the most important.

Superphosphate is more suitable under the following circumstances:—

- (a) Where rapid effect is wanted.
- (b) In spring.
- (c) For arable land.
- (d) For admixture with sulphate of ammonia.

Basic slag is specially suitable:—

- (a) For use in autumn.
- (b) For use on grass land.
- (c) For land holding much peat or other vegetable matter.
- (d) For use on land addicted to finger and toe.
- (e) For use in orchards.
- (f) For admixture with nitrate of soda.

### Soil Fertility---Law of Minimum.

The law of minimum was propounded by the celebrated Liebig, and is accepted as an axiom of soil fertility. Every soil contains a maximum of one or more and a minimum of one or more of the ingredients necessary for plant growth. Now the growth or produce of a plant is governed not by the total combined quantity of all the ingredients present in the soil, but by the producing power of the essential ingredient present in the smallest proportion, no matter how small a part of this deficient ingredient may play in the economy of the crop. This is easily understood on the principle that the strength of a chain is governed by its weakest link.

Thus the object of applying fertilisers is to provide against any such deficiency, and to furnish the crop with a full supply of readily available, well-balanced plant food.

### Cost of Growing Farm Products.

The results of investigations carried on by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bureau of Statistics and the Minnesota Experiment Station are compiled and issued in bulletin form and make very interesting and profitable reading, as may be seen from below. A summary of the objects of such investigation in collecting these statistics shows the wide scope of the work, and furnishes abundant food for thought..

#### OBJECTS SOUGHT IN COLLECTING STATISTICS OF THE BUSINESS OF FARMING.

1. To aid in making a study of the business of the farm that it may be systematically conducted under the best possible plans.
2. To supply many averages which the farmer rarely secures from his own business, as cost per acre of various labor operations, and cost of producing field crop products and live stock products.
3. To determine the cost per hour of man labor and horse labor on farms.
4. To determine the yearly values consumed in farm machinery, and the values consumed per acre for the various farm crops.
5. To collect data on the feeding of farm animals as actually carried out and make comparisons of methods.
6. To secure practical data concerning the profits from the different farm animals, and to devise simple methods of making records which will determine the value of each individual animal as a producer, and the breeding value of the blood of each animal used as a breeder.
7. To keep the performance records of dairy cows, and show reasons for profit and loss on the individual animals.
8. To secure the data necessary to supplement the records of experiments in crop rotations made by experiment stations, that the net profits from the various rotations may be compared.
9. To determine and compare the net profits in various systems of present day agriculture.
10. To assist the farmer to so organize his business that such arrangement of crops and live stock may be made as will give the largest net returns.
11. To collect maps of actual surveys from many farms to be used in working out examples of reorganized field plans with systematic crop rotations.
12. To assist in inaugurating simple systems



DAIRY

The Improvement of the Milk Supply of Towns and Cities.

Fortunately the day has gone by when it is possible to supply customers with an opaque fluid containing more or less dregs or filth, or both, and sell the same under the name of milk. Yet it is only a short time ago that such a mixture was sold in many of our cities and towns to customers who considered it entirely satisfactory, providing it did not turn sour within a reasonable time.

The rate of infant mortality in the past has been so great that physicians throughout the country realize that some radical steps must be taken to improve the milk supply. Consequently they are insisting that a milk be furnished to their patients which at least can be relied upon as a genuine and clear article. The parents being brought face to face with this vital question, are demanding a milk that is in a proper condition as a food product. They have familiarized themselves with the milk supply and clearly understand the value of good milk in a proper condition, and are willing to pay a reasonable price in proportion to the value received. Satisfactory evidence of this may be taken from the fact that there is being sold in the city of Winnipeg to-day, milk put up by the Agricultural College at a price that a few years ago would have been prohibitive, and the consumers of this milk not only consider themselves fortunate to be able to obtain it at the price, on account of their understanding of the matter, which now enables them to realize that in no other way is it possible to obtain the same value in a food product at the same cost.

Already many of our best dairymen are beginning to appreciate the importance of complying promptly with this demand, and know that it will be impossible for them to continue to utilize methods and appliances heretofore considered satisfactory, but now practically obsolete. Therefore the day of the "opaque fluid mixture" being near at hand, the dairyman, prepared to furnish milk of good quality and of good condition, will have a demand for his product that will be satisfactory and remunerative.

There are perhaps no substances that form a part of the food commonly used by the human family, so easily infected by bacteria as milk and cream. Few people understand that the rapid decay, or what is commonly called "souring" is caused by the presence of bacteria. This ignorance is most evident among many city and town milkmen—the men who are responsible for the condition of the product they are selling, and the men who should be best posted on what is really the fundamental principle or the foundation of success in their business. The average dairyman knows that when milk is "kept" on ice the process of decomposition is arrested; they do not know, however, that the cause is not destroyed. The success of any enterprise depends upon knowledge properly applied, and I do not know of any business in which a knowledge of the underlying principles, in other words, cleanliness, can be made to bear greater fruit than in the handling of milk and cream.

Milk in the healthy cow's udder contains no bacteria; if we could obtain and have it in this condition until it has been consumed, there would be no need for the various processes that

of accounts for the farm business and the farm household.

13. To secure data concerning the farm home, as the cost of living, the value of goods grown on the farm, and the cost of boarding hired help.

14. To provide practical data to be used in schools, as consolidated rural schools, agricultural high schools, and agricultural colleges, in teaching the facts and principles of farm management.

15. To aid in developing a literature on farm management, and a class of effective teachers, editors, and general writers; and to assist in overcoming the indifference to antiquated methods in farm management.

RESULTS OBTAINED FROM COLLECTING STATISTICS ON THE COST OF PRODUCING FIELD CROPS IN MINNESOTA, 1902, 1903, AND 1904.

1. The average length of the working day for men on the farms at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, is 8.59 hours, with 3.40 hours for Sunday work. At Marshall, in southwestern Minnesota, 8.29 hours for the week days and 2.89 hours for Sundays; and at Halstad, in northwestern Minnesota, 7.43 hours for the week days and 2.19 hours for Sundays. The average length of the working day for horses at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, is 3.08 hours; at Marshall, southwestern Minnesota, 3.29 hours, and at Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, 3.30 hours.

2. The cash value per hour of farm labor ranges from 9 cents in the winter months to 14 cents in the seasons of greatest activity, and an average of all months is approximately 12 cents per hour. Cash value of farm labor is based upon wages paid to men hired by the month or season, plus the cost of their board.

3. The cost of board on farms is approximately \$11 per month per man, or 37½ cents per day.

4. The average cash value per hour of horse labor on farms is approximately 7½ cents. Cash value of horse labor is based upon the cost to the farmer for maintaining the horse. The total cost of feeding and maintaining a farm work horse for one year, including interest on investment and depreciation, is from \$75 to \$90.

5. The values in farm machinery consumed per acre for the grain, corn, and hay crops are as follows:—Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, grain, 44.6 cents; corn \$1.20; hay, 44 cents. Marshall, southwestern Minnesota, grain, 35.6 cents; corn, \$1.16; hay, 37.8 cents. Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, grain, 34.4 cents; corn, 76.5 cents; hay, 33.3 cents. Large farm in northwestern Minnesota, grain, 22.8 cents; hay, 22.8 cents.

6. The total cost per acre of producing the staple crops of ear corn, fodder corn, hay, oats, barley and wheat is as follows:—Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, corn, husked from standing stalks, \$11.77; fodder corn, \$12.20; clover and timothy hay, \$6.97; wild hay, \$5.85; oats, \$9.84, and barley, \$9.13. Marshall, southwestern Minnesota, corn, husked from the standing stalks, \$9.96; wild hay, \$5.18; oats, \$8.83; barley, \$8.58, and wheat, \$7.89. Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, fodder corn (shocked in the field), \$8.08; wild hay, \$2.87; oats, \$6.31; barley, \$6.41, and wheat, \$6.26. Large farm in northwestern Minnesota, corn, husked from (shocked in field), \$7.52; wild hay, \$2.29; oats, \$5.88; barley, \$5.97, and wheat, \$5.82.

7. The total cost per bushel of threshing wheat from the stock at Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, is 7.4 cents, and when stacked and stack-

threshed, 10.1 cents. Oats when threshed from the shock at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, cost 4.3 cents per bushel to thresh, and when stacked and stack-threshed, 5.2 cents per bushel. Threshing oats from the shock at Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, cost 3.6 cents per bushel, and stacking and stack-threshing, 4.9 cents per bushel. Barley, threshed from the shock at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota, cost 4.8 cents per bushel, and when stacked and stack-threshed, 5.9 cents; and at Halstad, northwestern Minnesota, barley cost 4.4 cents per bushel to thresh from the shock, and when stacked and stack-threshed, 5.4 cents.

For the majority of farmers stacking and stack-threshing the grain crops is advisable, particularly so in those localities where labor is scarce and threshing machinery not readily available. Well stacked grain is cheap insurance against bleached, sprouted, and bin-burned grain, and helps toward early fall plowing.

8. The cost per acre of producing winter forage for cattle, in the form of mixed clover and timothy hay, is \$6.97; field-cured fodder corn, \$12.20, and corn silage, \$18.21, at Northfield, southeastern Minnesota. The use of the more expensive forage crops is profitable only where farms are located close to large city markets, where the cattle to be fed are highly bred and highly productive, and when the soil and the crop are so well handled as to yield maximum yields of forage (4 to 5 tons per acre for field cured fodder, and 14 to 15 tons per acre for corn silage). Mixed clover and timothy hay, alsike, and alfalfa are undoubtedly the most profitable forage crops for a vast majority of the farms of the upper Mississippi Valley.

9. The cost per acre of raising field corn at Northfield, in southeastern Minnesota, and cutting and shocking the crop and shredding and husking by machinery is \$14.74. The cost of raising field corn and husking the ears from the standing stalks is \$11.77 per acre, and a crop of thickly planted fodder corn can be raised, and the fodder hauled in to the barn for \$12.20 per acre.

The most profitable plan of growing a given acreage of corn, partly for grain and partly for forage, in this agricultural region, is to devote a small portion of the corn ground to thickly planted fodder corn, and the remainder of the acreage to corn grown for ears which are to be husked from the standing stalks, and the stalks pastured off by cattle. Shredding corn stover is a costly practice that should be resorted to only in case the hay crop is badly weathered or other unforeseen conditions demand an additional supply of winter forage.

10. The large values consumed per acre in certain farm machines—such as corn binders and ensilage cutters—when the annual acreage cut is small, show that co-operation in the ownership of such machines is, when possible, good business policy. The farmer who manages large areas of land has a distinct advantage over the farmer managing a small farm, in the matter of making the most profitable use of his investment in machinery. This advantage can be met on farms of family size only by means of co-operation, thus causing machines to be worked to their full capacity.

The Farmer's Advocate Indispensable to the Newcomer.

Enclosed please find money order for \$1.50 subscription for the year 1907. Having just moved from the States, I find your paper a very valuable one for the farmer.

Alta. A. KLAPPER.



IN THE SWAN RIVER COUNTRY ALONG THE C. N. R.



have been applied for the purification of this product; but the moment milk is drawn from the udder it is exposed more or less to the process of germ life. The opportunities for contamination of milk are so many that to obtain the milk free from germ life is practically out of the question. We admit, however, that where strict cleanliness is observed and the necessary precautions are taken, it is possible to obtain the milk with a minimum of germ life. If every dealer had personal control of the individual herds of cattle, and was familiar with the existing sources of contamination, the bacteriological condition of the milk could be materially improved. If, on the other hand, one or more of the herd should be effected with tuberculosis, it matters not what precautions may be taken after the milk has been drawn from the udder; without pasteurization there is danger of the disease being transmitted from animal to man.

performing the work in the most economical, thorough and satisfactory manner.

Milk should always be clarified whether it is or is not to be pasteurized. Clarification means simply running the milk through a centrifugal separator, for the purpose of removing the impurities; the spouts being so arranged that both empty into one can where the milk and cream are mixed together before bottling. Clarification must not be understood, however, as taking the place of pasteurization. Its purpose is to remove any foreign matter that may be contained in the milk. This foreign matter consists of soil, manure, hairs, bacteria, blood, pus, etc., which have gained access to the milk after it left the udder. The impurities, with the exception of bacteria, possess a comparatively great specific gravity; hence their removal from the milk is quite thorough. They are heavier than the cream or skin-milk, and are deposited, together

when at a lower temperature, so it is best to have the milk comparatively cold, because the less casein deposited in the bowl, the better, as it is one of the most valuable constituents of milk and should not be removed.

#### PASTEURIZATION.

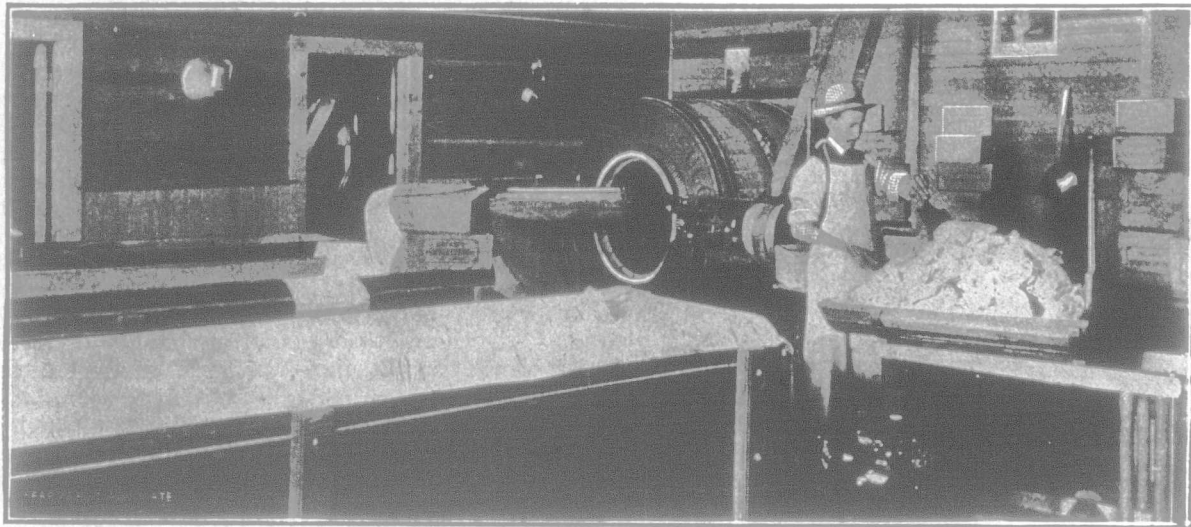
After the milk has been clarified the next step is to destroy all germ life by means of heating, or pasteurization. There are two forms of machines used for this purpose; namely, the continuous pasteurizer, and what is known as the intermittent pasteurizer. The former consists of a machine in which the milk enters at one end and flows out at the other. As the milk is exposed to a high temperature for a short time only, it is therefore not to be expected that the work will be so efficiently done. When the intermittent pasteurizer is used, the milk is placed in the machine and closed up so that there is no danger of germ life coming in contact with it during the operation. The great advantage of this method is that the milk can be heated to any desired temperature and held at that temperature for any given time. The machine is so constructed that cold water can be made to flow through the jacket which previously contained steam, and thereby bring about rapid cooling of the milk.

In pasteurizing milk there are certain rules that must be observed. Any person who is not familiar with the process need not expect the best results until he has gained some practical knowledge at least. It is a well known fact that the albumen of milk will coagulate at a temperature between 170° and 180° Fahr. When coagulation takes place the albumen is rendered more or less indigestible. Pasteurized milk is used largely by infants and invalids, therefore anything that tends to alter its composition will lessen the value of it for the purpose intended. Therefore a temperature below the point of coagulation must be adopted. Practical experience has proven that heating milk to a temperature of 158° F. or over will impart to the milk a decidedly cooked taste. This is one of the most serious objections to pasteurized milk and is something that cannot be easily overcome when using a continuous pasteurizer.

The milk that is put up by the Agricultural College is heated to a temperature of 150° to 155° Fahr. and held at that temperature for 35 to 40 minutes. The temperature and time during which it is exposed have been found sufficient to destroy any bacteria that may be present. By rapid cooling of the milk to a temperature of 40° Fahr., any spores that may remain undestroyed are checked in their development. Fortunately most disease producing germs reproduce by fission and not by spores. If it were not for this fact a much higher temperature would be necessary in order to rid the milk of its bacteria.

#### THE COST OF BOTTLING THE MILK.

Having pasteurized the milk, the next important point is to get it to the consumer without



IN THE LILY BANK CREAMERY  
Vegreville, Alberta.

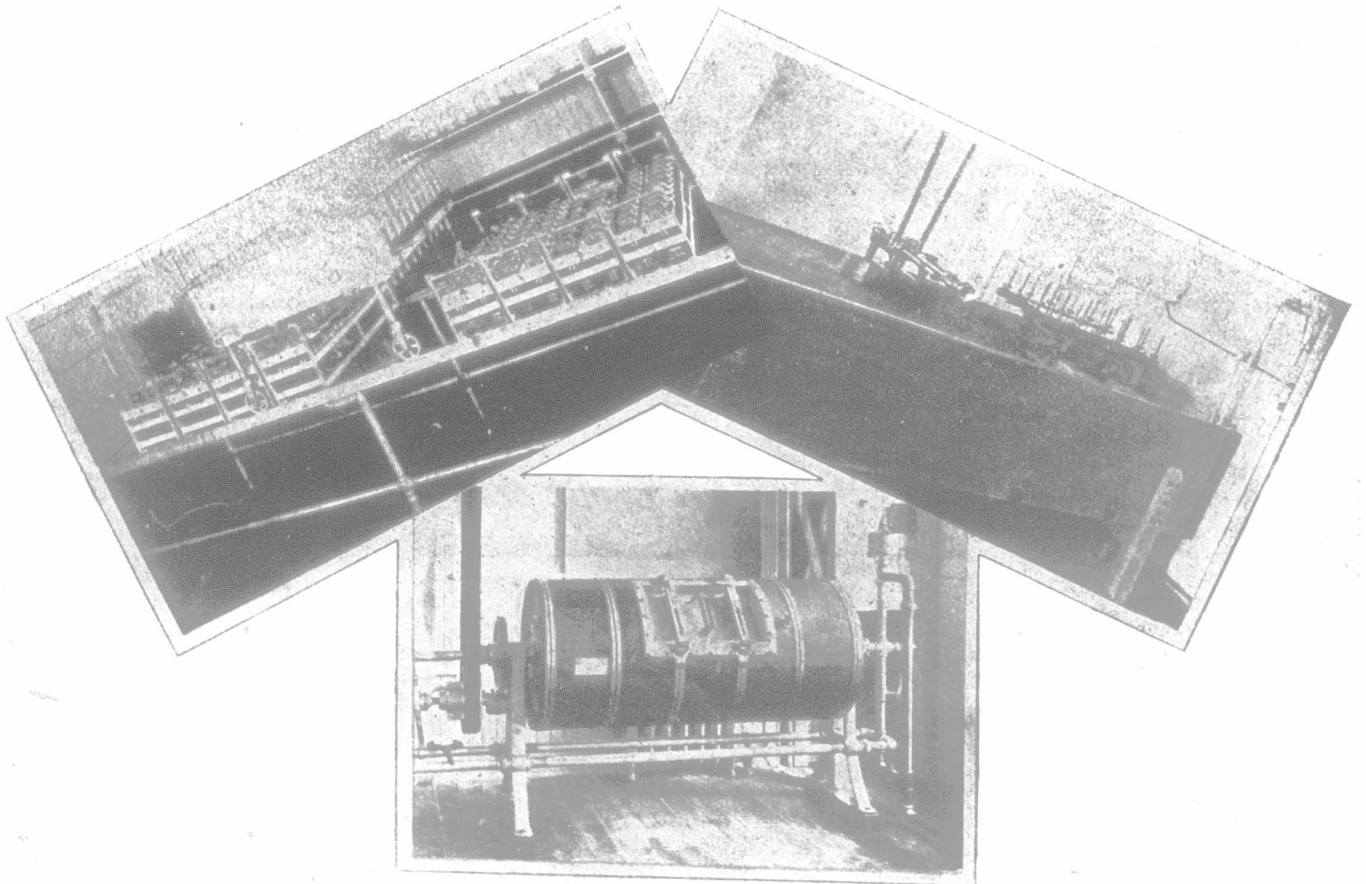
The bacterial life that finds its way into milk while it is yet on the farm may be traced to several sources; namely, through the animal being diseased, the fore milk, unclean dairy utensils, coat of the animal, and general atmospheric surroundings. If we were sure that the bacteria that enter the milk in the manner described were other than disease producing germs, placing the milk on ice would practically overcome the difficulty. But it is a well known fact that cholera infantum, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and many other less serious diseases owe their origin to impure milk or cream, and not infrequently, epidemics of these diseases occur when the milk supply has become polluted in various ways. Perhaps there is no more common way whereby the bacteria of disease find their way into milk than through carelessness on the part of someone who could have prevented it, if he had only known the consequences. Sometimes this happens when the milk is exposed in a house occupied by a person suffering from the disease. In such cases the disease germ is generally conveyed through the medium of the air, as in diphtheria or scarlet fever. Sometimes the germ is carried indirectly by a person who serves in a dual capacity, first as nurse to the patient, and second as milker and handler of the milk after it is taken from the cow. A still more indirect way is where the milk is polluted by using infected water in cleaning the utensils.

Statistics show that one death out of every seven is due to the ravages of tuberculosis. It has also been proven that this disease likewise affects many domesticated animals. Cattle are particularly susceptible to it. Since the introduction of the tuberculin test, as an aid in diagnosis, it has been definitely determined that the disease is much more widespread than was at first imagined. It follows therefore that the milk from tuberculous animals is most likely to contain disease producing germs, and in using this milk the consumers are taking upon themselves more than an ordinary amount of risk.

Fortunately a process has been discovered whereby these germs can be destroyed in the milk. This process is known as pasteurization. Stripped of all technical terms it is simply a process of heating the substance to a temperature that will destroy the disease producing germs contained in it, again cooling rapidly in order to prevent any spores from germinating. The difficulty connected with the process lies in accomplishing this result without injuring the substance to be pasteurized, or changing its consistency, and

with a small amount of casein, fat, albumen, and fibrin, in the form of a layer of slime or filth in the periphery of the bowl. When only ordinary precautions are taken in straining the milk, the bottom of the bottle frequently is covered with a layer of sediment. This is never found in milk that has been properly clarified. Of the bacteria contained in milk about 50 per cent. is removed in the slime. Clarification therefore, not only renders the milk cleaner and purer, but it is said that the operation also adds to the keeping quality of the milk, and indeed this seems very reasonable.

As some of the casein in the milk is held in suspension, and not in a perfect solution, when the milk is subjected to centrifugal force, some of the casein is deposited with the slime in the bowl. It has been found that more of the casein is set free when the milk is clarified warm than



MILK CLARIFYING UTENSILS.  
Pasteurizer, Bottle Washers, Bottle Filler.

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Horticulture and Forestry

Desirable Early Potatoes.

The following are early potatoes, suitable for early market:—Vick's Extra Early, Early Envoy, Early Rose, Early White Prize, Bovee, Pingree. I do not know where any of above can be obtained, except from seed merchants.

Sask. ANGUS MACKAY.

Beautify the Home's Surroundings.

Among the things missed by the settler from the Old Country (British Isles) are the well kept gardens, the beautiful greensward, the great trees of uncertain age, the small fruits of fine quality and the ornamental shrubs. While, owing to climatic conditions, the prairie being much drier, we cannot hope to rival our folk at home with the more delicate outdoor shrubs and trees, yet few of our people are aware of the possibilities along these lines, unless they may happen to have been privileged at some time or another to make a visit to one of the western experimental farms when all Nature was in bloom. The evergreens and deciduous trees in the form of shelter belts of which a list is to be found in the issue of the previous week, form the ramparts against the onslaught on the enemy, the biting wind. Bulwarked against Boreas, life is made more enjoyable both to man and beast, expense for fuel lightened, and the growing of flowers, shrubs, fruit bushes and vegetables rendered possible and practicable; not only so, but it is within the mark to say that a little care and consideration given to the matter of a wood lot would be found most profitable to the general farmer, work would be provided for the winter, beauty added to the landscape, and a saving of energy used unavoidably, yet in a sense wasted, teaming wood or coal. The case for tree-planting is strong, considered alone from the utilitarian standpoint, but when we come to consider the fruits and ornamentals, a still stronger case can be made, on the score of homebuilding and all that it means to the nation. Our aim should be to build homes that the children are reluctant to leave and keen to get back to; and nowhere can such be done so well as on the farm. The following list has been tested and tried; varieties mentioned may be planted with the hope of ultimate success, given ordinary proper care. Study the lists carefully, and when you have looked over the lists of fruit trees to appear in a subsequent issue, get catalog from nurserymen advertising with us, and order for spring delivery.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Asiatic maple (*Acer tartaricum* Ginnala). Also known as the Ginnalian maple, a beautiful shrub, valued for the beautiful tints of its foliage and seeds.  
Alder—*Alnus glutinosa* (common or European alder).  
June berry—Commonly known as Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*).  
Artemisias—Old man or southern wood (*Artemisia abrotanum*). Russian artemisia (*Artemisia abrotanum tobolskianum*).

again being contaminated. So far as the writer is aware, the only way in which this can be done successfully is by bottling the milk in sterilized bottles, which are afterwards hermetically sealed. Delivering in open cans in which the milk is exposed to the atmosphere and dust, or even in bottles that have not been sterilized, is simply undoing what has already been done.

If it were not for the cost of the bottles, and the loss in breakage and cribbing by customers, a large profit could be made by handling milk in this way. A complete pasteurizing plant capable of handling any where from 100 to 5,000 quarts of milk per day will cost about \$700.00. In addition to this the dairyman must figure the cost of horses, delivery wagons, bottles, caps, etc. Quart bottles cost about \$10.50, and pints about \$8.50 per gross, F.O.B., Winnipeg. The caps used for sealing the bottles cost 20 to 25 cents per 1,000 according to quality.

That pasteurized milk is the only safe and ideal food is stated emphatically by every well-read and up-to-date physician. There are a few, however, who claim that pasteurization is not the best practice, when milk is used for infant food. This latter class take as a ground for their objection the fact that the albumen of the milk coagulates when exposed to a high temperature. With the latest improved machines this objection is easily overcome. Those who adopt pasteurization are in a position to supply their customers with a pure, healthful, fine flavored article free from foreign matter, foul odors and disease germs. The milk will keep from twenty-four to forty-eight hours longer under ordinary conditions than unpasteurized milk. This is an established, proven fact. Milk can be held over or stored longer, can be shipped greater distances, and can be held longer in the customer's kitchen. Therefore the farsighted, up-to-date dairyman who takes hold of this sanitary method of treating milk first will reap the greatest benefit.

W. J. CARSON, B.S.A., PROFESSOR OF DAIRYING, MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Year of Dairy Progress.

The annual report of Dominion Dairy Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick, indicates that this important branch of Canadian agriculture continues to make the steady progress which has been its distinguishing characteristic during the past forty years. Although no data are available to show the aggregate exports and home consumption, Mr. Ruddick believes the dairy industry is increasing. The quality of the product is improving, reports from all sources agreeing that Canadian export cheese has found increased favor with consumers, owing to better condition on arrival. Canadian butter, as yet, amounts to only six per cent. of Britain's total imports, but it made decided advance in the esteem of the British market last year, the difference between the best Canadian and some other lines having been less than ever before. This gain has been helped by the gradual improvement in storage and transportation methods. For the first time butter and cheese were properly protected from high temperatures when discharged from the steamers on the other side. This applies to the Port of London only, but London receives over one-third of our shipments of butter and cheese. The outlook is bright. Canadian cheese, already the

dominant factor in the Old Country market, is becoming still more popular, and prices promise to be satisfactory for some time to come.

Some Pertinent Queries re Supplying Milk to a Cheese Factory.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you advise me as to what can be made from a common cow in 5 months by milking and delivering milk to a cheese factory and paying two cents per lb. to factory for making cheese? How much milk does it require for a pound of cheese? Is there any accurate number of lbs. of milk for a lb. of cheese, or does it depend on the richness of milk? What would be a fair average flow of milk for a common cow, on grass from June 1st to Nov. 1st? Could I make more by selling milk say at \$1 per 100 lbs.?

Alta. MAKING CHEESE.  
Ans.—You have not given any figures to indicate amount of milk your cow is capable of producing, neither have you stated whether the time mentioned is the first five months of the period of lactation, or the last five months. It is therefore a difficult matter for me to state just what constitutes a "common cow." Your idea of such might not compare very favorably with the idea of others.

Assuming that your cow has given 20 lbs. of milk daily for the five months, the total amount therefore would be about 3,000 lbs. This, I think, would be a fair average flow for a cow fresh in milk and fed on grass alone. Allowing 10 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese (which is the average amount taken by the forty factories in this province during the past season). Thus 300 lbs. of cheese could be made from 3,000 lbs. of milk, which at 13 cents per lb. (the average selling price of cheese this season) would sell for \$39.00. Deducting from this the cost of making 300 lbs. of cheese at 2 cents per lb., the net return to the owner is \$33.00.

On the other hand, if the milk were sold at \$1.00 per 100 lbs., the amount received would be only \$30.00. The difference, therefore, is \$3.00 in favor of making the milk into cheese. Had the price of cheese been 12 cents, instead of 13 cents, there would have been no difference between the two methods of disposing of the milk.

The amount of cheese that can be made from a given quantity of milk varies with the richness of it, although not in proportion to the amount of fat the milk contains. That is to say, 4 per cent. of milk will not make twice as much cheese as 2 per cent. milk. It will, however, make slightly more cheese, of a quality much better than that made from the 2 per cent. milk. The reason of this is that an increase in the fat contents of milk is accompanied by an increase in the other cheese producing solids of the milk.

Considerable experimental work has been done along this line, the result of which showed that the pounds of green cheese obtained from each pound of fat in milk varied from 2.5 to slightly over 3, the average being about 2.7. It was also proven that the pounds of cheese obtained from milk of a given percentage of fat varied with the season of the year. Multiplying the percentage of fat in the milk by the factor 2.7 will give the approximate yield of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk. No hard or fast rule can be given whereby the exact cheese value of the milk can be obtained.

W. J. CARSON, Professor of Dairying, M.A.C.

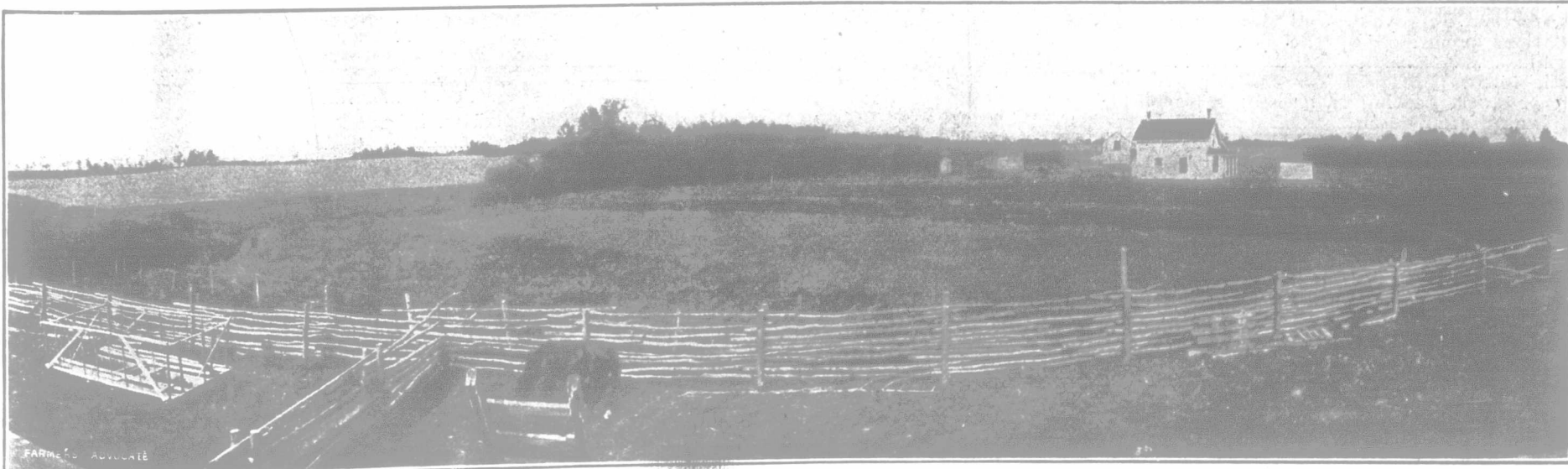


Photo by courtesy of C. N. R.

P. HARDISTY'S FARM, STURGEONVILLE, SASK.



Barberries—Thunberg's barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). Purple-leaved barberry (*Berberis vulgaris purpurea*). Common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*). Amur barberry (*Berberis Amurensis*).

Birches—Cut-leaved birch (*Betula alba laciniata pendula*). Low or dwarf black birch (*Betula umpila*).

Caraganas—Also called Siberian pea-tree. Practically all varieties of caragans that have been introduced into the Canadian Northwest have proved perfectly hardy.

Cornus or dogwoods—Red Osier dogwood, native (*Cornus stolonifera*). Siberian dogwood native (*Cornus stolonifera*). Siberian dogwood (*Cornus alba Siberica*). Variegated Siberian dogwood (*Cornus alba Siberica variegata*).

Cotoneaster—The sharp-leaved variety (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*), common variety (*Cotoneaster integerima*), also the *Cotoneaster tomentosa*, are all hardy.

Hawthorns—Scarlet thorn or haw (*Crataegus coccinea*). Siberian thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha Siberica*).

Broom—*Cytisus laburnum*. *Cytisus quercifolia*.

Russian Olive—(*Elaeagnus augustifolia*). Native Silver Berry or Wolf Willow (*Elaeagnus argentea*).

Honeysuckles—Albert Regel's (*Lonicera Spinosa*, var. *Albertii*). Also all varieties of the Tartarian honeysuckle (bush forms).

Black or Canada plum—(*Prunus nigra*), native.

Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*), native.

Pin cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*) wild red cherry, native.

Choke cherry—(*Prunus demissa*), native.

Siberian or berried crab—(*Pyrus baccata*).

American mountain ash—(*Pyrus Americana*), native, in Eastern and Northern Manitoba.

Missouri currant—(*Ribes aureum*).

Buckthorns—Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). Alder leaved buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*). Siberian buckthorn (*Rhamnus davurica*).

Sumac—*Rhus glabra* (smooth sumac), native.

Rose (*Rosa rugosa*) or Japanese rose.

Buffalo berry (*Shepherdia argentea*), native.

Spiraeas—*Spiraea Billardii*. *Spiraea Arguta*.

*Spiraea Van Houttei* (*Van Houtte's Spiraea*).

*Spiraea, Salicifolia*, (white-flowered, meadow-sweet), native. *Spiraea Sorbifolia* (*Sorbus-leaved spiraea*). *Spiraea opufolia aurea* (golden spiraea).

*Spiraea Revesii* (*Reve's spiraea*). *Spiraea Thunbergii* (*Thunburg's spiraea*).

Snowberry or wolfberry—Native varieties. *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* and *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*.

Lilacs (*Syringa*)—All varieties on their own roots, or on stock of the common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). As many as thirty varieties of both double and single lilacs have been tested at the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, nearly all of which have been found hardy. By judicious selection, one may have a succession of blooms for four or five weeks.

Viburnums—*Viburnum lantana*. *Viburnum opulus* (high bush cranberry).

Evergreen shrubs—

Junipers—*Juniperus Sabina* (common savin). *Juniperus sabina variegata*.

Pine—*Pinus Montana mugnus* (dwarf mountain pine).

VINES AND CREEPERS.

Virginia creeper—(*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), native variety.

Climbing Bitter Sweet—(*Celastrus scandens*), native.

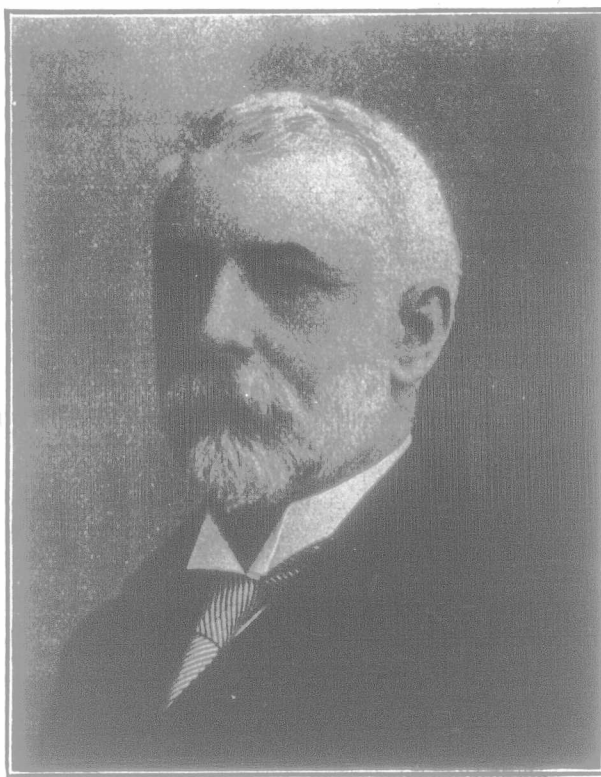
Grape (*Vitis vulpina*)—Frost grape, native.

Russian Honeysuckles—Climbing varieties, introduced from Siberia.

# The Canadian Customs Tariff.

On the assembling of parliament after the holiday season discussion of Hon. Mr. Fielding's tariff schedules will occupy considerable of the time of our legislators. This is the second attempt of the finance minister to frame a tariff to apply to Canadian imports and each time he has introduced a sensational feature. His first tariff was that of 1897 when he gave to British manufacturers a lower rate of duty than was imposed upon foreign goods, and has been called the preferential tariff. His second tariff arrangement is that submitted to parliament last month. In it the preferential idea is carried still further and a scale of duties is struck, lower than the general scale, for the benefit of those countries, not British, which will give Canada a preference in their markets. There are conflicting opinions as to the wisdom of a country adopting this sort of tariff. It may be charged against it that it discriminates, and that when two nations adopt such a tariff it is to be understood that they have a tacit understanding to damage some other nation, that such a tariff in short creates national jealousies, results in national disturbances, and leads to war. Canada, however, can scarcely be considered a fighting nation and is perhaps justified in taking whatever advantage there is in an intermediate tariff.

Probably no tariff was ever more carefully prepared than has been Mr. Fielding's latest effort. The finance minister heard the arguments advanced by all parties for tariff increases and tariff reductions,



HON. W. S. FIELDING,  
Finance Minister for the Dominion of Canada.

and then formed his own conclusions according to the judgment with which he is endowed. That the judgment of others would dictate differently simply goes to show that all men would not do exactly the same thing under exactly similar circumstances. It argues something for the inclination of the government to lessen protection when officials of the Manufacturers' Association expressed dissatisfaction with the tariff schedules as soon as brought down, while farmers congratulated the government on resisting pressure for higher duties. Taken in general, however, the tariff cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory to the western half of the nation on account of the amount of protection vouchsafed the manufacturers at the expense of the consumers, and especially as the finance minister is able to show an immense increase in revenue from year to year through the customs duties.

As compared with the old tariff the import duty of farm implements has been reduced, that of mowers, binders, etc., from 20 to 17½ per cent; windmills from 25 to 20 per cent; but the manufacturers are compensated by a drawback of 95 per cent of the duty on pig iron, rolled iron or steel which enters into the manufacture of such articles sold for consumption in Canada.

From out of the mass of tariff schedules we have taken those which might be said to more particularly interest the average householder and publish them herewith for reference.

SCHEDULE A—IMPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

In the following table these abbreviations are used: F—free; C—cents; N.O.P.—not otherwise provided; P.C.—per cent.; N.E.S.—not elsewhere specified. Animals, Agricultural Products, Fish and Provisions.

	British.		
	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General.
Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, swine and dogs, for the improvement of stock, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council.	F	F	F
Domestic fowls, pure bred, for the improvement of stock, homing or messenger pigeons, and pheasants and quails.	F	F	F
Bees	F	F	F
Horses over one year old, valued at \$50 or less per head, each	\$10 00	\$12 50	\$12 50
Animals, living, n.o.p., p.c.	15	22½	25
Live hogs, per pound	1c	1½c	1½c
Meats, fresh, n.o.p., per lb.	2c	2½c	3c
Canned meats, canned poultry and game, extracts of meats and fluid beef, not medicated, and soups of all kinds, p.c.	17½	25	27½
Poultry and game, n.o.p., p.c.	12½	17½	20
Meats n.o.p., per lb. (provided that the weight of a barrel of pork for duty purposes shall not be less than two hundred pounds).	1½c	1½c	2c
Rennet, raw and prepared.	F	F	F
Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.	F	F	F
Lard, lard compound and similar substances, cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, n.o.p., per pound	1½c	1½c	2c
Tallow, p.c.	15	17½	20

	British.		
	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General.
Beeswax, p.c.	5	7½	10
Eggs per dozen	2c	2½c	3c
Cheese, per pound	2c	3c	3c
Butter, per pound	3c	4c	4c
Cocoa shells and nibs, p.c.	7½	10	10
Cocoa paste or "liquor" and chocolate paste or "liquor" not sweetened, in blocks or cakes, and cocoa butter, per lb.	2½c	3c	3c
Cocoa paste or "liquor" and chocolate paste or "liquor," sweetened, in blocks or cakes not less than two pounds in weight, per lb.	2½c	3½c	3½c
Preparation of cocoa or chocolate, in powder form, p.c.	15	20	20
Preparation of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., p.c.	25	32½	35
Chicory, raw or green, per lb.	2c	2½c	3c
Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, extract of coffee, n.o.p., or substitutes therefor of all kinds, per lb.	2c	2½c	3c
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations there of and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, n.o.p., per lb.	1½c	1½c	2c
Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, per lb.	1½c	1½c	2c
And per cent.	10	10	10
Tea and green coffee, imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea and green coffee purchased in bond in the United Kingdom	F	F	F
Tea and green coffee, n.o.p., p.c.	10	10	10
Ginger and spices, unground, n.o.p., p.c.	10	12½	12½

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Dices at



	British.				British.		
	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General		Preferential.	Intermediate.	General
Ginger and spices, ground, n.o.p., per lb.	3c	3c	3c	Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants, n.o.p., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per lb.	1½c	1½c	2c
And per cent.	7½	10	10	Cranberries and fruits, n.o.p., p. c.	17½	22½	25
Nutmegs and mace, whole or unground, p.c.	12½	17½	17½	Pears, quinces, apricots and nectarines, n.o.p., per 100 lbs.	35c	45c	50c
Nutmegs and mace, ground, p.c.	20	27½	30	Plums, per bushel	20c	20c	30c
Mustard, ground, p.c.	17½	25	27½	Melons, each	2c	2½c	3c
Hops, per lb.	4c	6c	7c	Prunes and dried plums, unpitted, raisins and dried currants, per lb.	½c	¾c	1c
Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs., per lb.	2c	2½c	3c	Oranges, shaddocks or grape fruit, lemons and limes.	F	F	F
Compressed yeast in packages weighing less than 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per lb.	4c	5c	6c	Peaches, n.o.p., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per 100 lbs.	67c	90c	\$1 00
Yeast cakes, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per lb.	4c	5c	6c	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof, p.c.	50	50	50
Starch, including corn starch, potato starch, potato flour, rice flour, sago flour, tapioca flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per lb.	1c	1½c	1½c	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing more than forty per cent, of proof spirit in liquid contents thereof per gallon	\$2 40	\$2 40	\$2 40
Salt for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries.	F	F	F	And per cent.	30	30	30
Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels and other coverings, per 100 lbs.	F	6½c	7½c	Sewing machines and parts thereof, p.c.	20	27½	30
Bags, barrels and other coverings used in the importation of the salt specified in this item.	F	25	25	Mould board or shares, or plough plates, land-side and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured	F	F	F
Salt, in bulk, n.o.p., per 100 lbs.	F	4c	5c	Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binders, or without binders, binder attachments, reapers, p.c.	12½	17½	17½
Condensed milk, weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty per lb.	2c	3c	3½c	Cultivators, ploughs, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders, weeders, and windmills, p.c.	12½	17½	20
Condensed coffee with milk, p.c.	20	27½	30	Threshing machine outfit, when consisting of traction or portable engine and separator, p.c.	15	17½	20
Milk foods, n.o.p., prepared cereal foods, in packages not exceeding 25 lbs. weight, each per cent.	17½	22½	25	Hayloaders, potato diggers, horse powers, separators, n.o.p., windstackers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farms, road or field rollers, posthole diggers, snaths and other agricultural implements, n.o.p., p.c.	15	22½	25
Prepared cereal foods, n.o.p., p.c.	15	17½	20	Axes, scythes, n.o.p., sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, digging knives, hoes, rakes and pronged forks, p.c.	15	20	22½
Beans, n.o.p., per bushel	15c	22½c	25c	Shovels and spades, iron or steel, n.o.p., shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for the same end, lawn mowers, p.c.	20	30	32½
Peas, n.o.p., per bushel	10c	12½c	15c	Stoves of all kinds, for coal, wood, oil, sprits or gas, p. c.	15	22½	25
Buckwheat, per bushel	10c	12½c	15c	Belt pulleys of all kinds for power transmission, p. c.	15	25	27½
Buckwheat meal or flour, per 100 lbs.	35c	45c	50c	Freight waggons, farm waggons, drays and sleighs, p. c.	17½	22½	25
Pot pearl, rolled, roasted or ground barley, per cent.	20	27½	30	Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts and vehicles, n. o. p., including automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds; tires of rubbers for vehicles of all kinds, fitted or not; cutters, children's carriages and sleds, finished parts of all articles in this item, n.o.p., per cent.	22½	30	35
Barley, n.o.p., per bushel	10c	12½c	15c	Planks, boards, clapboards, laths, plain pickets and other timber or lumber of wood not further manufactured than sawn or split, whether creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other process or not	F	F	F
Cornmeal, per barrel	20c	22½c	25c	Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn split or cut and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured	F	F	F
Indian corn for purposes of distillation, subject to regulation to be approved by the Governor in Council, per bushel.	7½c	7½c	7½c	Sawn boards, planks and deals planed or dressed on one side or both sides, when the edges thereof are joined or tongued and grooved.	17½	22½	25
Indian corn, not for purposes of distillation, and under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	F	F	F	Manufactures of wood, n.o.p., per cent.	17½	22½	25
Oats, per bushel	7c	9c	10c	Binder twine or twine for harvest binders	F	F	F
Oatmeal, and rolled oats, per 100 lbs.	40c	50c	60c	(A) Articles which enter into the cost of the manufacture of binder twine or twine for harvest binders, when imported for such use exclusively by manufacturers who manufacture such twine only.	F	F	F
Rye, per bushel	7c	9c	10c	Jute and jute butts; jute cloth, as taken from the loom, not colored, cropped, mangled, pressed calendered, nor finished in any way	F	F	F
Rye flour, per barrel	33c	45c	50c	Glove leathers, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, when imported by glove manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of gloves, per cent.	7½	10	12½
Wheat, per bushel	8c	10c	12c	Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, Morocco leather, and leathers in imitation of Morocco leathers, per cent.	15	22½	25
Wheat flour, per barrel	40c	50c	60c	Belting of leather, per cent.	12½	17	20
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy	F	F	F	Belting, n.o.p., per cent.	20	25	27½
Rice, cleaned, per 100 lbs.	50c	65c	75c	Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles, of any material, n.o.p., per cent.	17½	22½	25
Sago, and tapioca, p.c.	17½	25	27½	Harness and saddlery, including horse boots, per cent.	20	27½	30
Biscuits, not sweetened, p.c.	15	22½	25	Manufactures of raw hide and all manufactures of leather, n.o.p., per cent.	15	22½	25
Biscuits, sweetened, p.c.	17½	25	27½	Leather-board, leatheroid, and manufactures thereof, n.o.p., per cent.	15	22½	25
Macaroni and vermicelli, per 100 lbs.	75c	\$1 00	\$1 25	Whips of all kinds, including thongs and lashes per cent.	20	27½	30
Linseed oil cake and linseed oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal, and palm nut cake and palm nut cake meal	F	F	F	Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p., per cent.	20	27½	30
Hay and straw, per ton	\$1 65	\$1 75	\$2 00	Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets, n.o.p., hat and bonnet crowns and hat, cap and bonnet shapes, per cent.	20	30	35
Flaxseed.	F	F	F	Gloves and mitts, of all kinds, per cent.	22½	30	35
Seeds of timothy and slover, p.c.	5	10	10	Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof, per cent.	22½	30	35
Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, weighing over one pound each, p.c.	5	10	10				
Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, hemp and millet seed, when in packages weighing one pound each or less, p.c.	15	22½	25				
Seeds; viz.: Annatto, beet, carrot, turnip, mangold, mustard, sowing rape seed and mushroom spawn	F	F	F				
Beans; viz.: Tonquin and vanilla, crude only, locust beans, cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground, locust bean meal	F	F	F				
Florist stock; viz: Palms, ferns, rubber plants (ficus), gladiolus, cannas, dahlias and paeonias, p.c.	15	22½	25				
Florist stock; viz.: Azaleas, rhododendrons, pot-grown lilacs, araucaricas, bulbs, corns tubers, rhizoms and dormant roots, n.o.p., seedling stock for grafting; viz., plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees	F	F	F				
Trees, n.o.p., and teasels	F	F	F				
Trees; viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees, known as June buds, each	2c	2½c	3c				
Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry, currant and rose bushes, fruit plants, n.o.p., trees plants and shrubs commonly known as nursery stock, n.o.p., p.c.	12½	17½	20				
Potatoes, n.o.p., per bushel	10c	12½c	15c				
Sweet potatoes and yams, per bushel	7c	9c	10c				
Tomatoes, fresh, per 100 lbs.	50c	65c	75c				
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, n.o.p., the weight of cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, per lb.	1½c	1½c	1½c				
Vegetables, n.o.p., p.c.	15	27½	30				
Pickles, sauces, and catsups, including soy, p. c.	25	32½	35				
Olives in brine, p.c.	20	27½	30				
Fruits; viz.: Bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes, wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries	F	F	F				
Citron, lemon and orange rind, in brine	F	F	F				
Apples, per barrel	25c	35c	40c				
Apples, dried, dessicated or evaporated, and other dried, dessicated or evaporated fruits, n.o.p., p.c.	17½	22½	25				
Dates and figs, per 100 lbs.	50c	70c	80c				

(Continued on page 59)



**FIELD NOTES**

**Notes.**

Harrison Parker, who first brought alfalfa from South America to the United States, is dead at Emporia, Kansas.

Williamson's planing mill was destroyed by fire at Manor, Sask., Buildings and contents were lost.

Edmonton holds fifth place in the total value of buildings erected by the larger Canadian cities during 1906.

Professor Koch reports from Africa that he has found a preparation of arsenic very efficacious in the treatment of the hitherto fatal "sleeping sickness."

The latest information from Venezuela states that President Castro is dangerously ill and cannot live but a few days. The rebel force under Montilla is daily growing stronger.

Soldiers were required to guard the Vatican from a crowd of sympathizers with France in the separation of church from state. There is more disorder in Rome than in France.

No compromise has been effected between the Lords and the Commons over the British education bill, and the final vote in the Lords of 132 to 52 votes against the bill has practically killed it for this time.

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the British party in Virginia that formed the colony at Jamestown, was celebrated in London, Eng. General Baden-Powell, who is a descendent of John Smith, and Admiral Rolfe, who is descendent from the Indian princess, Pocahontas, were both present.

The graduating class of 1907 of Manitoba College, recently dedicated a silver christening mug to the class. The winner of the cup will be the first child born to the class and will carry with it a free university education. Race suicide and ignorance have both received a hard blow.

Fire in the Hud Colliery, Glace Bay, Cape Breton, has been extinguished by deepening the water level sufficient to flood the pit from the ocean.

The sentence of Woolley Bear, the Indian sentenced to be hanged for murder at Brandon, has been commuted to life imprisonment by order of the governor general.

Rev. Joseph Hogg, Presbyterian minister in Winnipeg, is dead. He had lived and worked in the city for the past eighteen years, giving much attention to temperance and charitable work.

The Ontario doctor, whose name was struck off the rolls by the medical council for "disgraceful and infamous conduct" for advertising a cure for la grippe, has been re-instated by order of the court.

**Events of the Week.**

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

The Russian estimates of expenditure for the first half of 1907 are placed at \$523,415,000.

It is estimated that at least thirty million dollars were dispensed in England for beneficent objects during last year.

John D. Rockefeller has made a further gift of three millions to the university of Chicago.

That the system of rebates had some hold in Great Britain is evidenced by the fact that henceforth all private rebates to shippers are abolished under penalty of very heavy fines.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has just died in England at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Lady Aberdeen has given a ball in Dublin at which every lady wore a dress trimmed with Irish lace, and the men appeared in court dresses with ruffles made of Irish goods.

The anti-opium movement in China is progressing with wonderful rapidity. A cure for the habit is said to have been found in a wild plant growing in China, and the specific is being freely distributed. Several opium dens have already closed for lack of custom.

A fire which broke out among the camp and equipment stores in Portsmouth, Eng., destroyed military stores worth a million and a quarter of dollars.

**CANADIAN.**

The son of Sir William Mullock donated \$10,000 to the Toronto hospital for sick children.

Charles F. Roland has been chosen as publicity agent for Winnipeg. He comes from St. Catharines.

One hundred and eleven municipalities in Ontario are conducting a local option campaign.

Dean Gilpin of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, is dead at the age of eighty-five. He was master of the Halifax Grammar school for forty years.

Canadian medical men are winning more honor abroad. Dr. Alexander Ferguson, a Manitoba boy, has been knighted by the King of Portugal. Dr. Frank Carter, a native of Oshawa, Ont., has successfully performed a marvellous operation on the eye, opening the eye and removing the cataract and the thickened lens capsule in one operation.

The Socialists of Vancouver have selected five candidates for the Provincial House.

Two Mounted Police Officers have made a round trip of seven hundred miles northward from Edmonton to bring in an insane rancher who is in danger of starvation.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, of Prince Albert, Sask., celebrated their golden wedding on the last day of the old year. They were married in old Kildonan church in 1856, and have spent all their wedded lives in western Canada.

The new educational advisory council of Ontario has already made arrangements for a new set of readers, not before they were badly needed.

An announcement has been made regarding changes in the homestead regulations. D. W. Bole, M.P., said at Regina that a bill would be introduced this session to throw open the odd-numbered sections of western lands for homesteading. New settlers were to be allowed the privilege of pre-emption, as were also settlers who had already homesteaded but had not previously had the right of pre-emption.

**The Livestock Trade Increases in Value.**

The lessons of previous years have had their effect. Farmers once mulcted by rust began to think of ways of circumventing financial loss likely to result from exclusive grain growing. Others, less easily alarmed, took fright at the diminishing crops and increasing weeds, and turned their faces towards livestock husbandry. There has been a marked increase in the output of cattle and hogs, despite the fact that the average price of the former for the year was only \$3.55 per cwt., whether due to a combination among the cattle buyers we are unable to say. Statistics show that the hog production of western Canada is not a tithe of what it should be, when the prices paid, and the packing facilities, and the importation of bacon and hams (some 4,000,000 pounds) from the U. S. (upon which duty was paid) are considered.

The cattle received for both butchers and export were in better condition than for many years, owing to the abundant rains in Alberta and the luxuriant grass. Shipments have been better spread over the year than in any other season, and this helped materially in keeping the price steady. Nearly 800 cars were required to move the cattle from the ranges to Winnipeg, and over 5,000 cars were required for export cattle. The average length of time for a car to leave Alberta, reach a seaport and return to Alberta, is fully four weeks. This gives some idea of the rolling stock necessary to get the cattle crop of the West to the sea. All cattle for export go out over the C. P. R., and the bulk of the cattle for Winnipeg come in over that road, over 124,000 head having been carried during the past season. Over 130,000 head of cattle of all kinds have arrived at, and been distributed from the Winnipeg yards, and of these over 85,000 have been exported to Britain, an increase of over 26,000 head for the year. The prices for cattle have been steady and fairly satisfactory, with the exception of the month of September, when the low point of the year was touched.

As nearly as possible the price of export cattle at point of shipment has been ascertained, and it is just about \$47 per head, giving a value of over four millions to the ranchers. It is known for an absolute fact that an average of \$47.72 was paid for over 50,000 head of these cattle, or considerably more than half the export.

**Hogs.**

Less than 83,000 hogs have reached Winnipeg this season, and the packing capacity of the year is 450,000. To put it still more clearly, Winnipeg can pack 1,500 hogs per day, and the average daily receipts for the past year were 273.

Winnipeg hog market has been the highest on the continent this year, being \$7.11 per cwt., as against \$5.38 last year. The more coarse grains can be sent to market in a concentrated form, the better prices will be obtained, and the better it will be for the land.

**SHEEP.**

The receipts of sheep during the year have been 30,000, and of these nearly 7,000 were feeders going to Fort William and Port Arthur. The West is not yet meeting its own requirements in the matter of mutton, and prices for both mutton and wool have ruled high during the season.

It will be interesting to note the average prices of hogs and cattle by months:

January	614
February	636
March	672
April	717
May	718
June	730
July	750
August	765
September	770
October	749
November	707
December	707

Grand average ..... 711  
The average price of hogs for the year, \$7.11 per cwt., or an increase of \$1.44 per cwt. over 1905; receipts in 1905 were 70,239 against 82,051 in 1906

**SUMMARY OF CATTLE RECEIPTS AND PRICES.**

	1905	1906
Total cattle received at stock yards	90,663	130,426
Total exported	58,972	85,737
Total feeders sent east	6,315	223
Total feeders to points in Manitoba	.....	4,008
Total stockers for all points	.....	778
Total slaughtered at Winnipeg	25,376	40,897
Total increase in receipts (head)	.....	39,763
Total increase in export cattle (head)	.....	26,765
Total number of cars employed in bringing cattle to Winnipeg	.....	7,672
Total cars going east over C. P. R. with export cattle and feeders	.....	5,056

**PRICES.**

Average price of butchers, stockers and feeders per cwt., off cars Winnipeg, month by month, as follows:

January	310
February	377
March	378
April	424
May	432
June	422
July	343
August	320
September	313
October	291
November	291

Total average ..... 355

The quality of the hogs does not seem to be faulted. Feeds of the right kind for bacon growing are abundant and large quantities of the blood of the bacon breeds have been diffused through the country; in fact, from inspections made personally, the average quality ranks high. Unfortunately our western packers have not yet mastered the way of curing the raw material in the best way, the imported tip-top break-fast bacon retailing as high as thirty cents a pound. Cattle do not average up so good as the hogs, and there is abundant evidence to be had that the need for good bulls is as great as ever.

**Suggests a Big Show for Western Canada**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I hope you will have room in your paper for a few ideas about the shows in Canada; also in Britain. Scotland has the "Highland" circulating over six or seven different districts. England has the "Royal" on much the same lines, and both are a success; and the two countries are only about 700 miles from North to South. Canada has her Dominion Exhibition, extending over 3,000 to 4,000 miles. When the "Dominion" is held east of the Lakes it is all eastern stock, when west of the Lakes practically all western stock, unless some eastern breeders come up to show and to make sales. Most people will agree that there is just as good stock west as east, but they are scattered from Winnipeg to the Coast; but distances are so far apart and it takes so much time that it is hard to gather the good stock into competition in one good show each year. My idea would be that the West form a show independent of the Dominion Show. We have the stock and a young country growing up fast, and the West has large ideas. My idea would be to get a grant from the Dominion and also a large grant from each of the four provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and hold an annual show, distributed over the four provinces, and I think the country would get more good out of the money than she does as it is spent at present. The small local shows are behind the times. There is a lot said about the sideshows at the Exhibitions. They are a shame to the country—keep everything away from the Exhibition except that which will educate the public. There are no side amusements in Britain and the shows are a success and pay a good dividend. If people are not satisfied with the exhibition let them stay at home..

SASKATCHEWAN

**A Help to Success.**

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find remittance to cover my arrears and renewal subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Your valuable paper went a long way towards putting us firmly on our feet.

Yours faithfully,

WINTON SMITH,

Care of Smith Bros., Curzon, Dundurn, Sask.



# The Western Grain Trade of the Season of 1906.

Statistics are generally voted dull and uninteresting, and are often the refuge of politicians when they have nothing new to announce, or good measures to pass upon. Not so, however, with those of trade and commerce, which are an index pointing to what has been done, and from which lessons may be drawn as to work to do or attempt in the coming days.

The Commercial Editor of the *Free Press*, Miss E. Corah Hind, has compiled a vast amount of useful information not hitherto available, on matters affecting production of live stock and grain by the farmers of the country. Statements are often made as to this and that crop, based on the individual's judgment of things passing before his own eyes, a purview more or less local and calculated to lead to erroneous impressions. Wheat is the thing all Westerners talk

about, and it is a wonderful magnet, as witness the Canadian arch in London 1902, and while the figures for inspections are less for 1906 than 1905, it is due, not to a falling off in production, but to lack of transportation facilities, the decrease in wheat inspections alone amounting to 5,345,320 bushels. It will be remarked also how Alberta has jumped into wheat production with the now celebrated winter wheat, Alberta Red.

Manitoba grain is thought to be fairly well shipped out, while Saskatchewan has hardly got started. There were fourteen new elevators built, with an approximate average capacity of thirty thousand bushels each. Five hundred and ten points have elevators, compared with four hundred and thirteen a year ago; there are now 921 on the C. P. R., 289 on

the C. N. R., on the C. P. R. flat warehouses, on the C. N. R. 20. It is estimated that over twenty million bushels of wheat were in the farmers' hands for marketing at the close of 1906. There has been a marked increase in coarse grains, especially barley.

One disappointing feature of the wheat already inspected is the very large percentage of rejected for smut and wild oats. There is a slight increase of these grades over last year. On the other hand there is a most gratifying increase in the quantity of number 1 Hard.

It is evident that increased vigilance will be necessary in the coming years to withstand the inroads of fungous and weed pests, if we are to maintain our enviable position in the list of the World's cereal producing fields.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL GRAIN INSPECTED AT WINNIPEG BETWEEN SEPT. 1 AND DEC. 29 FOR YEARS 1906 AND 1905.

	1906.										1905.											
	1 H.	1 N.	2 N.	3 N.	No. 4	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	N.G.	Rej. Con.	1 H.	1 N.	2 N.	3 N.	No. 4	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	N.G.	Rej. Con.		
Sept.	1676	2996	1194	89	11	...	311	179	42	584	2	412	3801	1029	139	7	2	185	131	30	351	...
Oct.	555	4429	3181	354	79	5	695	396	26	852	...	88	8006	3118	327	30	...	472	415	19	694	...
Nov.	400	4251	2940	266	102	14	782	476	24	817	...	32	6026	2711	530	26	...	570	688	109	498	...
Dec.	193	1628	1032	96	28	6	288	184	25	259	2	16	2824	1487	329	38	...	675	678	191	...	2
Total	2824	13302	8347	805	220	25	2076	1235	117	2502	4	548	20657	8445	1325	101	2	1902	1912	349	1543	2

Total spring wheat, 31,461 cars, or 33,663,270 bushels.

Total spring wheat, 36,786 cars, or 39,361,020 bushels.

### WINTER WHEAT.

	1906.										1905.									
	1 A.R.	2 A.R.	3 A.R.	1 W.	2 W.	1 Mix	2 Mix	3 Mix	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	N.G.	1 A.R.	2 A.R.	3 A.R.	1 W.	2 W.	No. 3	Con.	Mix.	
Sept.	26	6	2	11	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	9	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	
Oct.	41	25	22	3	4	4	1	...	18	33	5	10	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	
Nov.	14	29	9	12	29	8	17	...	2	...	5	24	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	
Dec.	15	9	7	6	4	3	...	...	7	26	...	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	
Total	96	69	40	32	37	16	18	1	38	61	11	47	...	...	26	6	1	7	3	

Total cars of winter wheat, 419, or 448,330 bushels.

Total cars of winter wheat, 90, or 96,000 bushels.

### OATS.

	1906.							1905.										
	1 Ex.	No. 1	2 W.	3 W.	2 Mix.	Rej.	N.G.	Con.	No. 3	1 Ex.	No. 1	2 W.	3 W.	Rej.	Mix.	N.G.	Con.	No. 3
Total for 4 months	1	439	1860	300	48	111	25	5	2	31	418	613	232	40	17	35	6	...

Total oats, 2,791 cars, or 4,186,450 bushels.

Total oats, 1,391 cars, or 2,086,504 bushels.

### BARLEY.

	1906.					1905.					
	3 Ex.	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	NG	No. 2	3 Ex.	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	NG
Total for 4 months	58	485	408	99	8	6	60	376	205	56	2

Total barley inspected 1,058 cars, or 1,269,600 bushels.

Total barley inspected 705 cars, or 846,000 bushels.

### FLAX.

	1906.	1905.
Total flax, for 4 months	434 cars, or 464,360 bushels.	279 cars, or 295,530 bushels.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS TO DEC 29.

	1906.	Bushels	1905.	Bushels
Wheat	34,111,600	34,111,600	39,457,020	39,457,020
Oats	4,186,450	4,186,450	2,086,504	2,086,504
Barley	1,269,600	1,269,600	846,000	846,000
Flax	464,360	464,360	295,530	295,530
Total	40,032,010	40,032,010	42,675,054	42,675,054

### Suggestions Looking to the Improvement of our Educational System.

The immaturity of many of the female teachers has often been remarked by those at all interested in school matters. Cases have been noted when a girl has passed, and with a third class certificate has been installed as teacher in the home school; and as a consequence discipline suffers, and too often the whole standard of learning in that school section is lowered. The improvement of the school system is a big work and will take years to accomplish, and some study on the part of those considering this important matter.

1. *Make the minimum age for teachers, male or female, eighteen years.* In Manitoba it is sixteen for girls, eighteen for men; thus the discrimination is against the male teacher. In Ontario the age limit is eighteen for both sexes.

2. *Lengthen the Normal course for third class teachers and make it free.* At present the third class teacher puts in thirteen weeks, the second class six months, paying respectively \$5 and \$15 as fees. Seeing that the third class teacher is a novice, any sensible person would think that the need for practical work was at least as acute for the third as for the second, but the educational authorities do not seem to have grasped that fundamental principle, that a teacher's apprenticeship should be at the start, and not when half-way through. The thoroughness of the Old Country teacher is largely due to the pupil teacher system followed there, by which the future pedagogues get a thorough training in the art of teaching, in addition to showing they possess a certain amount of knowledge. In Saskatchewan and Alberta no fee is charged for the Normal as in Manitoba. Further, there they use the Ontario teacher more freely than in Manitoba.

3. *Attempt to teach fewer subjects, and abolish the*

*apology for agricultural teaching which now obtains in our schools.* A person cannot teach a subject properly until he is himself taught—especially is this the case with agriculture.

4. *Fewer text books, and changes of the same to be made less frequently.* This would be the natural sequence of section 3. In conversations with several well-informed and experienced teachers it has been elicited freely that more text books are prescribed than are really essential; and from information derived from publishers in the West, as well as from the evidence submitted at the School Book Commission in Ontario, changes are made, for the sake of the publishers, and not on account of the needs of the children or that the other books have become out of date. Unfortunately it is too abundantly evident that a most pernicious system of grafting in text books has grown up in our school system. Briefly, a man at the head of an educational department, or with a pull, may have edited or compiled a book, and having the necessary influence, gets it authorized and concludes a deal with a publisher. The teacher-editor or compiler gets from \$500 to \$5,000 for his trouble, and the publisher five times that amount; and as soon as the edition is exhausted, the game is repeated, and the public plundered. The perpetrators know full well that their scheme will not be violently objected to, because they take advantage of the parent's anxiety to give each child a good education, and because they put up the bluff that only teachers know what should be taught. Not all the text books authorized are even good; such could hardly be expected, for the merits of such are practically passed upon by the authors or their friends, who are hand and glove in the plundering of the ratepayers.

5. *The licence to teach on a third class certificate should only be good for two years at the outside, if the present Normal requirements are not increased.* Further, permits should on no account be granted to

third class teachers after the third year of teaching. The permit system lowers the standard of the teachers and also the salaries.

6. *The regulation calling for one year's work on a third class certificate, before a person is allowed to take a second, is so absolutely ridiculous that it is a wonder it ever found a place in the departmental regulations.* If the Normal term were turned completely around, and the six months' training insisted upon for third class, and the thirteen weeks for second class, it would be far more sensible than that now in force. Practical work is what counts—as much in teaching, as in any other profession. The future M. D. tries to get all the hospital practice he possibly can before putting out his shingle; but the persons charged with the administration of our school and educational system seem to reason just in the opposite direction. The Manitoba regulations state that out of 275 periods at the Normal, 60 are allotted to practical work. The disproportion is obvious.

7. *Education should be made compulsory, and by so doing lessen the truant habit, which is too often the starting point for a criminal career.* Undoubtedly regulations would have to be framed to meet rural conditions, but even there the regulations should not be made so as to permit a greedy farmer, for the sake of a few more bushels, to educationally starve his child or children. Undoubtedly some people may be so hard up that the children have to be kept home from school to work, but we believe such cases are so extremely rare as to be practically non-existent, and the country child should be kept at school either until it is fourteen or has reached a given standard. The excuse is urged, we know, that there is so much crop to take off; but if a man will sow more than he can conveniently and properly take care of, who else is to blame but himself, and why should his child suffer?



8. Only one language should be taught in the schools, and that the English language.

9. Technical instruction. This is purely a matter for urban schools, as the farm boy gets his rudimentary instruction in agriculture, out of school hours. The gradual breakdown of the apprenticeship system renders it imperative that the artizan's son should have some technical instruction before leaving a period when study may be had, and scientific principles taught. Whereas, a few children would go on to the high school with a view to taking up the professions, equal attention should be given and the same opportunities afforded to those who will go into the industrial ranks. Where such facilities are afforded, the attendance of students has shown our attitude to be the correct one. To use a homely and very plain phrase, the aim of our educational system in the past has been to train a child so that it might get bread enough to subsist upon without having to sweat during the operation; as a result we have the professions overcrowded, and the old idea, that it was a certain sort of culture that counted, rather discredited; for the boy who left school at fourteen to become a bricklayer, can now get fifty cents or more per hour, for an eight or nine hour day, whereas his brother who may have gone on to high school until sixteen, is a counter jumper at half the money.

In conclusion, we do not expect everyone to agree with the program laid down, more or less tentatively, in fact we invite criticism on the platform thus drawn up.

**The Alberta Live Stock Conventions and Sales Dates.**

The program of the Alberta Live Stock Associations is to hand from Secretary E. L. Richardson, Calgary, the dates and place being April 1-5, at Calgary. The Horse Breeders' Association meets on Monday April 1, at 8 P.M.; and on Tuesday, the Fat Stock Show, the Provincial Horse Show, and the purebred Cattle Show, the judging commencing at 9.30 A.M. On Wednesday there will be illustrated live stock lectures in the sale pavilion, and the annual auction sale of bulls. The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association being at 8 P.M. that day. Thursday's (April 4) programme is practically a continuation of the previous day's. The usual sale rules will obtain as at the six preceding sales, a charge of 2 per cent. or a minimum of \$1.50 of the amount realized on each animal, in addition to the entry fee (\$1.00). Entries for the sale must be made between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1. Only bona fide residents of Alberta can enter stock, and no animal can be entered that has not been in the province at least one year. Bulls over six years and under eight months are not eligible for entry for the sale; and further, no animal below the age of three years on the first day of the sale, not calved in Alberta, shall be eligible for entry. No member is allowed to enter for any Association sale more than one carload of cattle, or twenty head in all. Entries will be declared closed as soon as two hundred and fifty are received. Transportation rates are as before. Further information will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary.

**Things to Remember.**

ALBERTA SEED FAIRS.		
Ponoka	Jan. 22	
Red Deer	Jan. 24	
Olds	Jan. 29	
Didsbury	Jan. 30	
Calgary	Feb. 1	
Medicine Hat	Feb. 5	
Cardston	Feb. 7	
Magrath	Feb. 8 and 9	
Lethbridge	Feb. 12	
Innisfail	early in March	
Strathcona	early in March	
Edmonton	early in March	

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS.		
Rosthern	Jan. 17	
Saskatoon	Jan. 19	
North Battleford	Jan. 22-23	
Lloydminster	Jan. 26	
Kinistino	Jan. 30	
Moose Jaw	Feb. 2	
Milestone	Feb. 4	
Alameda	Feb. 6	
Camduff	Feb. 7	
Carlyle	Feb. 12	
Indian Head	Feb. 18	
Wolseley	Feb. 23	
Churchbridge	Feb. 26	
Yorkton	Feb. 28	
Melfort	not yet decided	

**Where is the Trouble?**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
I read the account of the conference of the importers of grain in the Old Country and continent who deemed they were not getting a fair deal in the matter of contracts in shipment. This is a vital matter to farmers, and they should leave no stone unturned to remove the cause. We have the goods, I think, to suit them, but whether the certificates were bad or the grain was

out of grade it is not for us to say. Every effort should be made to keep our market good. If an importer wants No. 1 stuff and has paid for that quality, he should get it. Dealers may be responsible by mixing something out of grade in an endeavor to make money. Some years ago in Ontario, what is termed "Goose wheat" went above fall wheat price and I heard it said that some dealers mixed a quantity of fall wheat in their Goose wheat contracts and destroyed the trade for which the other wheat was intended. There is no doubt a good many grades of wheat are put on the market, but the aim should be to be careful and not spoil the best grades by mixing in some poor. Build up but not down, and while this defeats the aim of man or company who wish to make money by the adulteration, it will be found the right way when it comes to the farmers' interest.

Man. GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

**Avoid Boomerangs.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada," is the style of a signature to a full page ad. in your excellent Christmas number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in which he states that the excellent crop of 1906 put nearly \$100,000,000 in circulation. It is presumable that if he had meant all grain crops he would have said "crops," therefore, as wheat is the crop, we are led to infer that this vast sum was the price of our wheat. Now the average price of wheat this fall has been 63 cents net in this southwestern Manitoba district, and must have been less the further away from Fort William. This average price, divided into this sum of money, would call for 158,730,158 bushels of wheat. Did we have so much? Did we market the half of it? Let us admit that we may market half. Then where is Mr. Smith going to get enough "crop" to make up the other fifty million dollars?

What, Mr. Editor, was the marketable wheat crop of 1906 in the three wheat provinces? Let us have the figures to date. It has been heralded everywhere that this year's yield exceeds last year's. Is that so? And it will be interesting reading if you will give us the figures of "number of acres under cultivation" as compared with the year 1905, so that we may do another problem in long division, and thereby ascertain if the average yield per acre were equal to that of last year.

A spirit of fairness seems to me to demand the truth, because such magnified reports of our annual prosperity are apparently the sources from which our loan companies, implement dealers, and merchants generally, form their judgment as to our ability to meet our obligations, and are consequently disposed to accuse us of dishonesty if we fail to promptly pay our debts. Is it not the province of the farmers paper to publish the truth? Are we not justified in looking to you for defense against the exploiters of the actual settler? Must the government, in order to induce immigration, misrepresent the facts at the expense of the already immigrated? The truth is "not too bad," why stretch it until the fallacy becomes a boomerang?

Lauder. J. H. C.

**MARKETS**

The unexpected happened with the opening of the wheat markets for the new year. The holiday week saw a slight improvement, but as soon as the new year opened prices began to fall. The cause is attributed in some quarters to the increased receipts from northwestern states and from the Argentine, and in other places the speculative market is believed to have manipulated prices for a depression before a general rise takes place. The market is probably more uncertain now than it has been all season. The heavy snow fall has retarded the movement of wheat to our own ports, so that dealers have plenty of time to think about market investigations and other troubles. Just now the person who could introduce some sensational element into the grain trade, and so divert attention from the evidence the grain commission and the police court inquiry is bringing out, would be a most welcome individual. The trade, by the way, views these enquiries with various aspects. There are men who are members of the Exchange who want to see the question of the latitude the Exchange may take in the trade definitely settled, even though it curtails some of the privileges

the Exchange has appropriated unto itself; while others regard the enquiries as an interference with their sacred rights. Needless to say these latter are in the majority.

The proceedings of a meeting of the Exchange members last week showed the line of cleavage. The action of the council in cancelling the privileges of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was endorsed, but at the same meeting a resolution was passed that the by-law of the Exchange relating to privileges be amended so that there might be an appeal from the rulings of the council to a full meeting of the members. Subsequently, the members of the exchange met and rescinded their ruling with regard to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and decided that its members could do business with the farmers' company without violating Exchange by-laws.

A rather novel scheme has been advanced by Congressman Mann to curtail the effects of the speculative markets upon prices in the States, and that is to make a law prohibiting the transmission of interstate and foreign messages relating to futures in agricultural products.

The statistics of the trade up to the close of navigation, which are given in another column, will be found interesting reading, and should be kept in the family scrap book.

Thompson, Sons & Co., say of the local trade: "Manitoba wheat has been dull during the week and has followed the lead made by the U. S. markets and declined 1 1/2 cents to 1 3/4 cents. There is very little demand for wheat for immediate delivery, shippers and exporters waiting for a revival in trade. The movement in the country has almost dropped off on account of the immense quantity of snow we are having, which is unprecedented so early in the winter. Prices are, 1 Nor. 71 1/2c., 2 Nor. 69 1/2c., 3 Nor. 68 1/2c., No. 4 wheat 65 1/2c., spot or January delivery and for future delivery in our option market January 71 1/2c., May 75c., July 76c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

Other grades and coarse grains are:

Rejected 1-1 Nor	67 1/2
Rejected 1-2 Nor	65 1/2
Rejected 1-3 Nor	63
Rejected 2-1 Nor	66 1/2
Rejected 2-2 Nor	63 1/2
Rejected 2-3 Nor	61 1/2
Scoured 1 Nor	68 1/2
Scoured 2 Nor	68
Scoured 3 Nor	67 1/2
Rejected for seed 1 Nor	67 1/2
Rejected for seed 2 Nor	65 1/2
Oats	34 1/2
Barley	42 1/2
Flax	1 16 1/2
MILLFEED, per ton—	
Bran	17 00
Shorts	18 00
CHOPPED FEED.	
Barley and oats	22 00
Barley	2 00
Oats	26 00
HAY, per ton (cars on track,	
Winnipeg)	9 00 @ 10 00
POTATOES, per bus	65
DAIRY PRODUCE, WHOLESALE PRICES.	
CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Fancy fresh made bricks	35
Second grade bricks	27 @ 32
Boxes	27
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Prints, fancy, in small lots	25 @ 26
Tubs, selected	23 @ 24
CHEESE—	
Manitoba	14 1/2
Ontario	15 @ 15 1/2
Ontario, twin	15 1/2 @ 16
EGGS—	
Ontario, fresh gathered	28
Manitoba, fresh gathered	27
Pickled eggs	25
POULTRY—	
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here	10 @ 11
Spring ducks	10
Fowl	7
Old ducks	7
Old turkeys	13
Young turkeys	15 1/2
Geese	9
Live fowl, 1c. less	

**LIVE STOCK.**

Steers	3 @ 34
Heifers	2 1/2 @ 34
Cows	2 1/2 @ 3
Common cows	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fat bulls	2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Lambs	5 1/2 @ 6
Hogs—	
Best bacon	7
Lower grades	6 1/2
DRESSED HOGS—	
Packers' price to farmers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

**CHICAGO.**

Cattle Market strong; heaves, \$4.15 to \$7.20. cows and heifers, \$1.60 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.60; Texans, \$3.75 to \$3.70. Hogs - Mixed and butchers, \$6.20 to \$6.47 1/2; bulk of sales, \$6.35 to \$6.45.



# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

It is proposed to place all of Gabriel d'Annunzio's works in the Index Expurgatorius.

Dr. Rainy, principal of New College, Edinburgh, and one of the very great figures of the Scottish church, died at his daughter's home in Melbourne, Australia.

The name of Armenia is forbidden on any map in Turkey. The last consignment of English Bibles to Bagdad were mutilated by having all the maps torn out which had the name Armenia printed upon them.

Jeremiah Curtin of Vermont, the celebrated linguist, is dead. He was proficient in seventy languages, but is best known to us as translator of the works of Sienkiewicz, particularly the book "Quo Vadis."

Holman Hunt's is the story of the light that failed. His eyesight is almost gone, while still with that inner eye which no calamity can darken he is seeing visions of beauty and of profound meaning, which he fain would paint. This rare artist who belongs to the pre-Raphaelite school, is still an active and robust man although nearing his eightieth year. It is fifty-four years since his first picture was hung in the Royal Academy. It is related that when his great picture, "The Light of the World," was hung in the Academy, the crowds passed it by till John Ruskin saw it, and with the eye of genius understood its meaning and its wonderful art, and in an appropriate letter in the *Times* called all the careless crowd to study it. So it became "the picture of the year," and Holman Hunt for the rest of his professional career was recognized as one of the pre-Raphaelite masters. His long series of sacred pictures such as "Nazareth," "Christ the Carpenter," and "The Finding of Christ in the Temple," have established his fame as a great spiritual teacher. His finest genius is displayed also in such glorious paintings as "May Morning on Magdalen Tower," Oxford, and in his last work, "The Lady of Shalott," which is now to be bought for the National gallery at the price of 7,000 guineas, which is being raised by public subscription. It was the great painter's ambition to end his days in the practice of the divine art which he so loved, and to express himself on canvas without regard to public taste or the fashion of the hour. Of late years his failing eyesight required him to employ assistance in the preparation of his colors, but now any work with the brush has become impossible. In the evening sun the painter's tired eyes can see no more, and Holman Hunt, the man, has outlived the artist.

### STRIKES A DETRIMENT.

Our artisans are naturally alarmed by the threatened importation of Chinese and Hindoo labor into British Columbia, when it would probably travel further. The Chinaman and the Hindoo you may exclude, for a time at least; though it will not be easy to enforce exclusion if British Columbia is in sore need of the labor. But nothing can exclude the influence of Chinese and Hindoo production on the general market. That danger can be averted only by the maintenance in our own labor field of peace with justice, so that our production may be regular, reliable, and free from the enormous fines, as they practically are, imposed on it by prolonged strikes. It would be a considerable step towards this if the unions would at once banish local antagonism such as points to a war of

classes, and give their attention to their industrial rights and interests alone. The danger into which unionism has a tendency to run is that of entanglement with socialism, with which, whether socialism is right or wrong, practicable or impracticable, unionism proper has nothing to do. —*The Bystander.*

### A REGRETTABLE OMISSION.

We regret exceedingly that the name of the author was inadvertently omitted from that bright little story "Blessed are the Peacemakers," which appeared in our issue of Jan. 2nd. Mrs. Nellie McClung, is one of our newest writers, whose name is already becoming well and favorably known to the people of Canada.

### OVER CONFIDENCE THE CAUSE OF FAILURE.

The average Anglo-Saxon has an immense admiration for brains; brightness, cleverness, wit, these three receiving spontaneous applause. To the possession of these is attributed the success of grown people, and in children they are held to be promises of future greatness. So the bright child is applauded. At home and at school he hears the comparison of his mental aptitude with that of his companions, always to his advantage. An enviable future is predicted for him because it is easy for him to learn, forgetting that the standard of success should not be measured by another's attainments.

Alas, it is a fatal easiness. Too often, the "star pupil" drops out entirely when he leaves school. The place that knew him when a quick brain was the standard of success, now knows him no more when, schooldays done and life work begun, steady pluck and determination take precedence over the showier qualities.

The reason for this falling off is not far to seek. Elated by injudicious praise for successes into which little effort was put, the boy becomes over-confident. He feels that he can pull through and make a good showing without drawing upon all his resources; and sooner or later, these unused forces become as the vitiated air in lungs which never draw a full breath. Talents are left buried in a napkin of neglect for the simple reason that easy successes have produced confidence in the ability to make a good appearance, and to keep up a reputation for brilliancy with the least expenditure of real effort.

School days and their opportunities over—the real work of life begins, where a mistake in one department can not be made up by extra zeal in another, and a position cannot be held long on the strength of fine penmanship and a ready tongue when spelling is poor and English faulty.

Over confidence and self-assurance born of achievements due to natural aptitude become shackles on the wrists of youth, fettering ambition and hindering the upward reach to high ideals. It were far better that the praises, so destructive of the mental appetite of the brilliant youth, should be bestowed upon the plodder, who merits it more, and upon whom it will have the opposite influence, cheering and encouraging him to continue to use what he has always used—the whole of his faculties in the work he has chosen.

### LAYING THE AXE TO THE ROOT OF THE TREE.

Cable despatches, travellers' letters, magazine articles—all have told us that China is waking from her sleep of centuries. It is a sudden and complete awakening too, no yawning, rubbing of eyes, and half-hearted action, but a prompt realization of the responsibilities and opportunities the new day is bringing. And the morning ablution which is to clear away from eye and

brain the last traces of drowsiness is the abolition of the opium traffic.

The Chinese have realized that the juice of the poppy is fatal to national advancement, that in throwing off the chains of the enslaving drug they are taking a long step up to the level of the more progressive nations.

Abolition having been once determined and the details of the scheme arranged, there is to be no delicate handling of the work. The edict applies to all from the emperor upon the throne to the meanest coolie. There is no adjustment by which the rich man's club is passed by and the poor man's den is closed up. That the revenue of the nation may be diminished is not taken into account for a moment. The cry of liberty for the individual is not raised—national freedom from a destroying vice is deemed of more importance than personal indulgence. All of which goes to prove that there are yet a few things we can learn from the heathen "Chinee".

The details of the edict as cabled to the *Times* are as follows:

"The regulations carrying into effect the anti-opium edict have been sanctioned, and are more drastic than any regulations ever issued in China. They do honor to the enlightened official whose patriotism, supported by the influence of the Viceroy, Yuanshihkai, prompted the issue of the edict. There are eleven regulations, providing that not only the cultivation of the poppy, but the use of opium must cease in ten years. No new ground can be placed under cultivation, and the ground now under cultivation must be restricted one-tenth annually. The penalty is confiscation. All using opium must be registered, so must the amount consumed. Only a registered person can buy opium, and none are permitted to begin the use of opium after the issue of the regulations. With regard to the decrease in the use of opium, persons over sixty will be leniently treated; those under sixty must decrease the use twenty per cent. annually. If they are still addicted after the decennium their names will be posted publicly. Shops selling opium are to be closed gradually. Opium dens will be closed within six months. Officials must distribute to persons addicted to the use of opium prescriptions or medicines counteracting its use gratuitously or at cost price. Anti-opium societies must be established, and existing ones encouraged. Officials must set the example, though officials above sixty, whose cravings are great, must be treated leniently. All high officials, Princes, Dukes, Viceroys and Tartar Generals under sixty must inform the throne that they are willing to cease to use the drug within a certain time. During that time they can have a substitute. When cured they can resume duties. All other officials under sixty, no matter how great the craving, must abandon the use of the drug within six months. If unable to discontinue they can retain rank, but must retire from the service. Those who falsely pretend to abandon the habit and continue to use opium secretly will be deprived both of rank and office. All teachers, scholars, soldiers and sailors throughout all ranks will be allowed three months wherein to entirely abandon the habit. Further, Waiwupu has been commanded to approach the British, French, Dutch and Persian Ministers, with a view to terminating the export within the decennium. Morphine and hypodermic syringes are prohibited. Consequently the clauses in the British and American treaties dealing with this drug are brought into effect. The correspondent adds that the time has been well chosen for the issue of the regulations. The press unanimously condemn the opium habit, and speaks contemptuously of officials who are addicted to the use of the drug. A healthy spirit is abroad. Opium has been driven out of the foreign-drilled army, and can be expelled from the other Government offices. There is no question that the regulations will be strictly enforced in the metropolitan province of which Yuanshihkai is Viceroy.

FOUNDED 1866

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47½; bulk



## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### A LITTLE STRAY-AWAY.

Redder and redder grew the eastern sky, casting a pink reflection on the great white mountains in the distance and lighting up the peaceful rolling prairies between. The lowing of cattle and the occasional bark of coyote were the only sounds that broke the stillness. Day was dawning in the great Lone Land.

A little calf wobbled unsteadily to its feet and blinked stupidly at the great red ball coming up apparently out of nowhere. It was the first time it had ever seen this great ball though it had just come from the land of nowhere itself. So it stood gazing with wonder at the bright sky, the pink mountains, and the cattle scattered about, some eating, some just rising, and one lying motionless at its feet. It did not know that the latter was its mother. It was never to know, for the long struggle through the stormy winter months without shelter or food had left her weak and thin, and now she lay there never to rise again.

The sky gradually lost its ruddy glow and the sun mounted up to distribute light equally over all parts of the prairie. As the day wore on the little calf became hungry and tired, and as it wandered aimlessly among the other cattle, it moaned pitifully. Just as it was becoming weak and faint, it came upon a black cow, a poor starved creature with a little calf tugging at her. As it stood looking at them, a large steer that was in better condition than most of the cattle, gave it an unceremonious knock with his head that took it completely off its feet, leaving it gasping on the ground. But it was not to be unavenged. With a bellow of rage, the little black cow made for the clumsy steer, and a battle royal ensued. What she had not in strength she made up in fierceness, and, as the steer had been taken off its guard, she was victorious, and the other ran off as fast as he could.

Then she turned her attention to the little calf on the ground. She stood and licked it kindly until it recovered sufficiently to rise, when it came as close to her as possible and dumbly pleaded for protection. It must have been successful, for a few minutes later the sun looked down on two little calves, the one sharing the others noonday meal. So the little calf had found a mother.

In the bright spring days, when the grass grew green and sweet, the condition of most of the cattle was greatly improved. They became fat and bold, instead of being the weak, frightened things of a few weeks ago. But the little black cow improved very little. On the contrary, she grew thinner and weaker, if it were possible, than before. The big steers instead of protecting her knocked her about cruelly. With two hungry calves depending on her for nourishment she had a very poor chance compared with others. Still she bore up bravely, even when her own little calf died. But she no longer could do much to protect the little one depending on her.

One day two men came along on horseback, swinging long ropes that made a whirring noise in the air, and yelling loudly, they started the frightened cattle off on the run. Bravely the black cow ran, trying always to keep the calf in front of her. Her muscles quivered, and she could scarcely get her breath. Once she tried to stop, but the men impatiently urged her on. She had gone but a few steps, however, when she dropped from exhaustion, and lay quite still on the ground while the other cattle thundered past her.

"Old bag of bones—that," laughed one of the riders, and thought no more about her.

The calf she had protected tried to struggle back to her, but a stinging rope whirred near its head and it stumbled blindly on.

But this did not last much longer. A few of a certain brand were cut out and taken off, and the others were left to themselves. They were soon peacefully eating again—all but the little

calf. Once more it was an orphan and the lonely feeling it had on the first day of its life came over it again. It hunted vainly through the bunch of cattle for the little black cow and bawled incessantly, but no answer came. Aimlessly it drifted off from the others, always looking for the only one it cared for. The day was hot and as sultry as it ever is on the northern prairie. The little stray-away's hair became damp and matted. Its little hoofs wobbled perilously beneath it, but it would not give up.

At last it came in sight of some cattle beyond a rather loosely strung, two-wired fence. It hurried toward them, but instead of coming nearer they seemed to grow further away. Its eyes grew misty, its hot little hoofs wobbled still more, and it dropped in a helpless little heap half under the fence.

The cows in the pasture on the Annie Rooney farm were lying in a group sunning themselves that afternoon. They were the cattle the little wanderer had seen; Annie Rooney rose, saying she was going to the spring to get a drink. As they watched her going Lassie said, "She's never been the same since her little calf died, has she?"

"No," said Maisie May, "her eyes always have a far-away look. It makes the tears come to my own eyes to watch her." As she spoke a large tear rolled down her face, as though to confirm what she said.

"She is getting quite thin over it," remarked Fanny Fern. "She shouldn't worry over it the way she does. But then we'd do the same if we were in her place."

"Yes, of course; I'm sure I don't know what I'd do if I lost my Molly," Maisie said.

"I believe I would go wild if anything happened Darby," said Lassie.

Black Bess swallowed a cud and got hurriedly to her feet.

"What's the matter with you Bess?" asked Lassie.

"It's little Willie—I haven't seen him for over an hour. I feel quite sure he must be lost, and I'm going to hunt him directly. Won't one of you come with me?"

"Oh bother Willie! That calf will be the death of us all. He won't be in any trouble I'm sure, though it would serve him quite right if he did get a good lesson, I certainly won't go with you to find him," said Fanny Fern crossly.

Black Bess looked hurt.

"Never mind Bess; I'll go with you," Annie Rooney had come up unobserved. With a reproachful look at Fanny she turned to go with Bess, saying "He's not down at the spring for I was just there. We will look at the other end of the pasture."

So they started off, Bess trying nervously to hurry, and Annie Rooney easily keeping ahead of her with her long easy strides. They made for the top of the hill quite a distance off. When they reached it, sure enough, down below in the hollow was Willie.

"Here he is," said Annie Rooney. Bess ran joyfully forward, but suddenly they both stopped.

"Why, there's another calf with him," Annie Rooney said. "It isn't Molly or Darby or any of the others. It must be a stray."

Bess was already stumbling down the hill. "Come on Annie Rooney," she called. "It's going to hurt Willie I'm sure."

Annie Rooney did hurry, but not for the reason Bess gave. She saw that the calf was thin and small, and she saw Willie bunting it with his hard little head. Down she went as fast as she could, past Bess who was making little progress, and with a swing of her huge head she sent the astonished Willie quite a few feet from the little stranger.

"How dare you?" panted Bess. "The horrid thing was going to hurt my Willie; I'm sure it was. That's why Willie bunted him—wasn't it darling?" she asked.

Willie who had found shelter behind his mother and so was no longer frightened, said "Yes."

Annie Rooney, however, paid no

more attention to them. She was busy licking the other little calf, and as she did so she thought of her own little one that had died, and somehow this new one seemed to resemble it. And the little stray-away, looking into Annie Rooney's kind eyes, thought she was like the black mother that had been with it a few hours before, and crept up close to her.

Bess left them and took little Willie back to the other cows. "Where's Annie Rooney?" they all asked, and when Bess told them they looked at each other knowingly, and were not

very surprised when a few minutes later two figures came over the hill instead of one. When these figures came nearer they saw that the far-away look was no longer in Annie Rooney's eyes.

When the cows went home that night the little stray went too, and it was allowed to stay altogether, for the cattle it had been with had gone away, and there was no brand on it to show whom it belonged to. So now the little calf's troubles are over, and it has a happy time with all the other little calves on the Annie Rooney farm, who like it though it was just a little stray-away

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### LOOKING BACKWARD.

The years have sped since first I led  
You to the table, dear,  
And you sat over there alone  
And I sat smiling here.

A year or two flew fast and you  
No longer sat alone;  
A little one was in your arms,  
Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so.  
And some one else was there,  
And Willie sat near me, you know,  
While Trottie claimed your care.

The years have sped since first I led  
You to the table, dear,  
And you looked queenly at the foot  
And I felt kingly here.

To-day as I look down at you,  
On either side I see  
A row of hungry little ones  
All gazing up at me.

We've added leaves, one after one,  
And you are far away—  
Aye, thrice as far, my dear, as on  
That happy, happy day.

But though we sit so far apart—  
You there and I up here—  
Two rows of hearts from my fond heart  
Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf  
The table holds to-day,  
And may we never know the grief  
Of pulling one away.

### KILLING AND CURING.

After the killing the final disposal is more or less in the hands of the housewife. Where house space is limited the curing and packing must be done with "neatness and dispatch".

In cutting up the carcass make three cross sections, one removing the head, one between fourth and fifth ribs and one above the hams. In this way shoulders and hams are easily trimmed. The lean meat on the rib section can be used for chops or roasting, and the fat rendered for lard. The head and feet can be used for head-cheese, after a recipe given in these columns a few issues ago. When salting down do not begin operations until the animal heat of the carcass has entirely passed off. For mild curing, which will effectually preserve the meat and yet give a sweet flavor, this recipe will be found good: Rub each piece of meat with salt and allow it to drain over night.

Pack closely in a hard-wood barrel, with the hams and shoulders in the bottom and the bacon to fill in between or put on the top. To each hundred pounds of meat take ten pounds coarse salt, two ounces saltpeter and two pounds brown sugar. Dissolve all in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine thus made. If the meat is to be preserved through the summer it is better to add two ounces more of saltpeter to the mixture, and to boil the brine and let it cool before using it.

Six to eight weeks will cure hams and large pieces will not require more than from four to six weeks. Be careful that every bit of meat is below the brine, adding more of the liquid if necessary, and keeping always a cover and weight in the barrel.

When the curing has been satisfactorily completed the hams are smoked until a mahogany color, using hickory,

walnut or oak chips to produce the smoke. The following recipe is a good one for mild-cured smoked ham. It is taken from the *Scientific Farmer*.

The "Ashland Hams," which were made at the old plantation of Henry Clay, enjoyed a high reputation for their superior qualities, and usually commanded the very highest prices when shipped to the Boston market, as were many hogsheds of this meat each year. The recipe for curing these celebrated hams was used by Mrs. Henry Clay for many years, and was given to an old friend of the writer's father many years ago. It is as follows:—For every ten hams of moderate size she took three and one-half pounds of salt, one pound of saltpeter and two pounds of brown sugar; these ingredients were mixed thoroughly together and the hams rubbed therewith on every side. The hams were then packed in a tight box or barrel, and placed in a cool place for three weeks, at the end of which time they were taken out, put in a pickling tub or hogshed, and covered with brine of sufficient strength to float an egg. After remaining in this pickle about a fortnight, they were taken out, rubbed lightly with fine salt, and hung up in a well ventilated place to dry for two or three days, after which they were transferred to the smokehouse, hung up about three or four inches apart and smoked carefully with hickory or walnut wood until they had taken on the hue of bright mahogany. This completed the process.

The hams were then sewed up in canvas or muslin covering, whitewashed and hung up to dry for about a week. Another coat of whitewash was then applied, when the hams were taken away in hogsheds or boxes with either hickory ashes or sawdust, until they were wanted for use in the family.

### RULES FOR BAKING.

Beans, eight to ten hours.  
Beef, sirloin, rare, per pound, eight to ten minutes.

Beef, sirloin, well done, per pound, twelve to fifteen minutes.

Beef, rolled, rib or rump, per pound, twelve to fifteen minutes.

Beef, long or short fillet, twenty to thirty minutes.

Bread, brick loaf, forty to sixty minutes.

Biscuits, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Cake, plain, twenty to forty minutes.

Cake, sponge, forty-five to sixty minutes.

Chickens, three to four pounds weight one to one and a half hours.

Cookies, ten to fifteen minutes.

Custards, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Duck, tame, forty to sixty minutes.

Fish, per pound, ten to fifteen minutes.

Gingerbread, twenty to thirty minutes.

Graham gems, thirty minutes.

Halibut, per pound, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Lamb, rare, per pound, ten minutes.

Lamb, well done, per pound, fifteen minutes.

Pie crust, thirty to forty minutes.

Pork, well done, per pound, thirty minutes.

Potatoes, thirty to forty-five minutes.

pudding, bread, rice and tapioca, one hour.

pudding, plum, two to three hours.

Rolls, ten to fifteen minutes.



Bob, Son of Battle.

(Continued from issue of Dec. 26, 1906)

"David, your father's not sent the Cup. I shall come and fetch it tomorrow." And David knew he meant it. Therefore, in order to save a collision between his father and his friend—a collision the issue of which he dared hardly contemplate, knowing, as he did, the unalterable determination of the one and the lunatic passion of the other—the boy had resolved to fetch the Cup himself then and there, in the teeth, if needs be, of his father and the Tailless Tyke. And he had done it.

When he reached home that night he marched, contrary to his wont, straight into the kitchen.

There sat his father facing the door, awaiting him, his hands upon his knees. For once the little man was alone; and David, brave though he was, thanked heaven devoutly that Red Wull was elsewhere.

For a while father and son kept silence, watching one another like two tencers.

"'Twas you as took ma Cup?" asked the little man at last, leaning forward in his chair.

"'Twas me as took Mr. Moore's Cup," the boy replied. "I thout you mun ha' done wi' it—I found it all bashed upon the floor."

"You took it—pit up to it, nae doot, by James Moore."

David made a gesture of dissent. "Ay, by James Moore," his father continued. "He dursena come hissel' for his ill-gotten spoils, so he sent the son to rob the father. The coward!"—his whole frame shook with passion.

"I'd ha' thocht James Moore'd ha' bin man enough to come himself for what he wanted. I see noo I did him a wrang—I misjudged him. I kent him a heepcrite; an o' yer unco' gudes; a man as looks one thing, says anither, and does a third; and noo I ken he's a coward. He's fear'd o' me, sic as I am, five foot twa in ma stockin's." He rose from his chair and drew himself up to his full height.

"Mr. Moore had nowt to do wi' it" David persisted.

"Ye're lyin'. James Moore pit ye to it."

"I tell ye he did not."

"Ye'd ha' bin willin' enough wi'oot him, if ye'd thocht o't. I grant ye. But ye've no the wits. All there is o' ye has gane to mak' yer muckle body. Hooiver, that's no matter. I'll settle wi' James Moore anither time. I'll settle wi' you noo, David M'Adam."

He paused, and looked the boy over from head to foot.

"So, ye're not only an idler! a wastrell a liar!"—he spat the words out. "Ye're—God help ye—a thief!"

"I'm no thief!" the boy returned hotly. "I did but give to a mon what ma feyther—shame on him!—wrangfully kept from him."

"Wrangfully?" cried the little man, advancing with burning face.

"'Twas honorably done, keepin' what wasna your'n to keep! Holdin' back his rights from a man! Ay, if ony one's the thief, it's not me: it's you, I say, you!"—and he looked his father in the face with flashing eyes.

"I'm the thief, am I?" cried the other, incoherent with passion. "Though ye're three times ma size, I'll teach ma son to speak so to me."

The old strap, now long disused, hung in the chimney corner. As he spoke the little man sprung back, ripped it from the wall, and, almost before David realized what he was at, had brought it down with a savage slash across his son's shoulders; and as he smote he whistled a shrill, imperative note.

"Wullie, Wullie, to me!"

David felt the blow through his coat like a bar of hot iron laid across his back. His passion seethed within him; every vein throbbled; every nerve quivered. In a minute he would wipe out, once and for all, the score of years; for the moment, however, there was urgent business on hand. For outside he could hear the quick patter of feet hard-galloping, and the scurry of a huge creature racing madly to a call.

With a bound he sprang at the open door; and again the strap came lashing down, and a wild voice:

"Quick, Wullie! For God's sake, quick!"

David slammed the door to. It shut with a rasping snap; and at the same moment a great body from without thundered against it with terrific violence, and a deep voice roared like the sea when thwarted of its prey.

"Too late, agin!" said David, breathing hard; and shot the bolt home with a clang. Then he turned on his father.

"Noo," said he, "man to man!" "Ay," cried the other, "father to son!"

The little man half turned and leapt at the old musketoon hanging on the wall. He missed it, turned again, and struck with the strap full at the other's face. David caught the falling arm at the wrist, hitting it aside with such tremendous force that the bone all but snapped. Then he smote his father a terrible blow on the chest, and the little man staggered back, gasping, into the corner; while the strap dropped from his numbed fingers.

Outside Red Wull whined and scratched; but the two men paid no heed.

David strode forward; there was murder in his face. The little man saw it; his time was come; but his bitterest foe never impugned Adam M'Adam's courage.

He stood huddled in the corner, all dishevelled, nursing one arm with the other, entirely unafraid.

"Mind, David," he said, quite calm, "murder 'twill be, not manslaughter."

"Murder 'twill be," the boy answered, in thick, low voice, and was across the room.

Outside Red Wull banged and claved high up on the door with impotent pats.

The little man suddenly slipped his hand in his pocket, pulled out something, and flung it. The missile pattered on his son's face like a rain-drop on a charging bull, and David smiled as he came on. It dropped softly on the table at his side; he looked down and it was the face of his mother which gazed up at him!

"Mither!" he sobbed, stopping short. "Mither! Ma God, ye saved him—and me!"

He stood there, utterly unhinged, shaking and whimpering.

It was some minutes before he pulled himself together; then he walked to the wall, took down a pair of shears, and seated himself at the table, still trembling. Near him lay the miniature, all torn and crumpled, and beside it the deep-buried axe-head.

He picked up the strap and began cutting it into little pieces.

"There! and there! and there!" he said with each snip. "An' ye hit me agin there may be no mither to save ye."

M'Adam stood huddling in the corner. He shook like an aspen leaf; his eyes blazed in his white face; and he still nursed one arm with the other.

"Honor yer feyther," he quoted in small, low voice.

CHAPTER XIV A MAD MAN

Tammas is on his feet in the tap-room of the Arms, brandishing a pewter mug.

"Gen'lemen!" he cries, his old face flushed; "I gie you a toast. Stan' oop!"

The knot of Dalesmen round the fire rise like one. The old man waves his mug before him, reckless of the good ale that drips on to the floor.

"The best sheep-dog i' th' North—Owd Bob o' Kenmuir!" he cries. In an instant there is uproar: the merry applause of clinking pewters; the stamping of feet; the rattle of sticks. Rob Saunderson and old Jonas are cheering with the best; Tupper and Ned Hoppin are bellowing in one another's thump Long Kirby and Jem Burton are thumping each other on the back; even Sam'l Todd and Sexton Ross are roused from their habitual melancholy.

"Here's to Th' Owd Un! Here's to oor Bob!" yell stentorian voices; while Rob Saunderson has jumped on to a chair.

"Wi' the best sheep-dog i' th' North I gie ye the Shepherds' Trophy!—won outreet as will be!" he cries. Instantly the clamor redoubles.

"The Dale Cup and Th' Owd Un! The Trophy and oor Bob! 'Ip, 'ip, for the gray dogs! 'Ip, 'ip, for the best sheep-dog as ever was or will be! 'Ooray 'ooray!"

It is some minutes before the noise subsides; and slowly the enthusiasts resume their seats with hoarse throats and red faces.

"Gentlemen a'!"

A little unconsidered man is standing up at the back of the room. His face is aflame, and his hands twitch spasmodically; and, in front, with hackles up and eyes gleaming, is a huge, bull-like dog.

"Noo," cries the little man, "I daur ye to repeat that lie!"

"Lie!" screams Tammas; "lie! I'll gie 'im lie! Lemme at 'im, I say!"

The old man in his fury is half over the surrounding ring of chairs before Jim Mason on the one hand and Jonas Maddox on the other can pull him back.

"Coom, Mr. Thornton," soothes the octogenarian, "let un be. Yo' surely bain't angered by the likes o' 'im!"—and he jerks contemptuously toward the solitary figure at his back.

Tammas resumes his seat unwillingly. The little man in the far corner of the room remains silent, waiting for his challenge to be taken up. It is in vain. And as he looks at the range of broad, impassive backs turned on him, he smiles bitterly.

"They dursen't, Wullie, not a man of them a'!" he cries. "They're one—two—three—four—eleven to one, Wullie, and yet they dursen't. Eleven of them, and every man a coward! Long Kirby—Thornton—Tupper—Todd—Hoppin—Ross—Burton—and the rest, and not one but's a bigger man nor me, and yet—Weel, we might ha' kent it. We should ha' kent it. Englishmen by noo. They're aye the same and aye have been. They tell lies, black lies—"

Tammas is again half out of his chair, and only forcibly restrained by the men on either hand.

"—and then they ha' na the courage to stan' by 'em. Ye're English, iverly man o' ye, to yer marrow."

The little man's voice rises as he speaks. He seizes the tankard from the table at his side.

"Englishmen!" he cries, waving it before him. "Here's a health! The best sheep-dog as iver penned a flock—Adam M'Adam's Red Wull!"

He pauses, the pewter at his lips, and looks at his audience with flashing eyes. There is no response from them.

"Wullie, here's to you!" he cries. "Luck and life to ye, ma trusty fier! Death and defeat to yer enemies! The world's wrack we share o't, The warstle and the care o't."

He raises the tankard and drains it to its uttermost dreg.

Then drawing himself up, he addresses his audience once more:

"An' noo I'll warn ye aince and for a', and ye may tell James Moore I said it: He may plot agin us, Wullie and me; he may threaten us; he may win the cup outright for his muckle favorite; but there was niver a man or dog yet as did Adam M'Adam and his Red Wull a hurt but in the end he wush't his mither hadna borne him."

A little later, and he walks out of the inn, the Tailless Tyke at his heels.

After he is gone it is Rob Saunderson who says: "The little mon's mad; he'll stop at nothin'"; and Tammas who answers:

"Nay; not even murder."

The little man had aged much of late. His hair was quite white, his eyes unnaturally bright, and his hands were never still, as though he were in everlasting pain. He looked the picture of disease.

After Owd Bob's second victory he had become morose and untalkative. At home he often sat silent for hours together, drinking and glaring at the place where the Cup had been. Sometimes he talked in low, eerie voice to Red Wull; and on two occasions, David, turning suddenly, had caught his father glowering stealthily at him with such an expression on his face as chilled the boy's blood. The two never spoke now; and David held this silent, deadly enmity far worse than the old-time perpetual warfare.

It was the same at the Sylvester Arms. The little man sat alone with Red Wull, exchanging words with no man, drinking steadily, brooding over his wrongs, only now and again galvanized into sudden action.

Other people than Tammas Thornton came to the conclusion that M'Adam

would stop at nothing in the undoing of James Moore or the gray dog. They said drink and disappointment had turned his head; that he was mad and dangerous. And on New Year's day matters seemed coming to a crisis; for it was reported that in the gloom of a snowy evening he had drawn a knife on the Master in the High Street, but slipped before he could accomplish his fell purpose.

Most of them all, David was haunted with an ever-present anxiety as to the little man's intentions. The boy even went so far as to warn his friend against his father. But the Master only smiled grimly.

"Thank ye, lad," he said. "But I reck'n we can fend for oorsel's, Bob and I. Eh, Owd Un?"

Anxious as David might be, he was not so anxious as to be above taking a mean advantage of this state of strained apprehension to work on Maggie's fears.

One evening he was escorting her home from church, when, just before they reached the larch copse:

"Goo' sakes! What's that?" he ejaculated in horror-laden accents, starting back.

"What, Davie?" cried the girl, shrinking up to him all in a tremble.

"Couldna say for sure. It mought be owt, or agin it mought be nowt. But yo' grip my arm, I'll grip yo' waist."

Maggie demurred. "Canst see onythin'?" she asked, still in a flutter.

"Be'ind the 'edge."

"Wheer?"

"Theer!"—pointing vaguely. "I canna see nowt."

"Why, theer, lass. Can ye not see? Then yo' pit your head along o' mine—so—closer—closer." Then, in aggrieved tones: "Whatever is the matter wi' yo', wench? I might be a leprosy."

But the girl was walking away with her head high as the snow-capped Pike.

"So long as I live, David M'Adam," she cried, "I'll niver go to church wi' you agin!"

"Iss, but you will though—onst," he answered low.

Maggie whisked round in a flash, superbly indignantly.

"What d'yo' mean, sir-r-r?"

"Yo' know what I mean, lass," he replied, sheepish and shuffling before her queenly anger.

She looked him up and down, and down and up again.

"I'll niver speak to you agin, Mr. M'Adam," she cried; "not if it was ever so—Nay, I'll walk home by myself, thank you. I'll ha' nowt to do wi' you."

So the two must return to Kenmuir, one behind the other, like a lady and her footman.

David's audacity had more than once already all but caused a rupture between the pair. And the occurrence behind the hedge set the cap on his impertinences. That was past enduring and Maggie by her bearing let him know it.

David tolerated the girl's new attitude for exactly twelve minutes by the kitchen clock. Then: "Sulk wi' me, indeed! I'll teach her!" and he marched out of the door, "Niverr to crossit agin, ma word!"

Afterward, however, he relented so far as to continue his visits as before; but he made it clear that he only came to see the Master and hear of Owd Bob's doings. On these occasions he loved best to sit on the window-sill outside the kitchen, and talk and chat with Tammas and the men in the yard, feigning an uneasy bashfulness was reference made to Bessie Bolstock. And after sitting thus for some time, he would half turn, look over his shoulder, and remark in indifferent tones to the girl within: "Oh, good-evenin'! I forgot yo',"—and then resume the conversation. While the girl within, her face a little pinker, her lips a little tighter, and her chin a little higher, would go about her business, pretending neither to hear nor care.

The suspicions that M'Adam nourished dark designs against James Moore were somewhat confirmed in that, on several occasions in the bitter dusks of January afternoons, a little insidious figure was reported to have been seen lurking among the farm-buildings at Kenmuir.

(Continued)



## THE QUIET HOUR

### GO QUICKLY AND TELL HIS DISCIPLES.

Go quickly and tell His disciples that He is risen from the dead. . . . And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy, and did run to bring the disciples word.—St. Matt. xxviii.: 7, 8.

Perhaps you may think that I have

giving out, we shall infallibly lose what once was ours, besides failing to renew our supply. An earnest Sunday-school teacher gains a great deal through patiently preparing the lessons week after week and year after year. Then, there are also the practical lessons of faith, courage, hope, endurance and love, which can only come through experience. If you are really trying to pass on the

many church-goers care only for their own salvation." Don't let that reproach rest on you, or rest on the cause of Christ through your fault. Imperfect though your life may be, yet if its mainspring be unselfish love it will not undermine your attempts to draw others nearer to God, as a selfish life invariably does. It has been said that "the glory of life is found in unselfish consecration to the welfare of mankind. Greed has laid bare, how base and foul and repulsive it is found. None so poor to do it reverence."

In our prayers and hymns especially we should aim more at giving than at getting. The very first words of the model prayer teaches us that we are

brightens at your coming—add brightness, not with your own light, but with that light which you hold in you from Him Who alone is the Light of the world. His light it must be. Is there anyone to whom that light passes, through your ministry?"

"Ye are the salt of the world. . . . Ask yourself—Is there any society into which Christ's purity finds its way opened through you—a society which, without your presence, would begin to stink and putrefy? Is there any corner of the earth, however tiny and obscure, which you serve to keep clean for Christ? . . . You are salt—that by which mankind is kept sweet and clean and fresh. Christ counts on you for this. This is your high calling; very high it is! But salt that has lost its savor is good for nothing. . . . The church is a light-bearer and a purifier—are we fulfilling our mission? Christ has washed our feet, are we washing the feet of our fellows?"

If we really care for our Lord, we must try to draw others to His feet, we can hardly fail to run quickly with the glad tidings that He is alive and close at hand.

HOPE

### Miscellaneous

The following church notice was recently exhibited: "The service on Sunday morning is at 11 a. m. The supposition that it is ten minutes later is a mistake. Young men are not excluded from the week-night service. The seats in the front portion of the church have been examined. They are quite sound and may be trusted not to give way. It is quite legitimate to join in the singing. The object of the choir is to encourage and not discourage the congregation."

### ACROSS THE STREET.

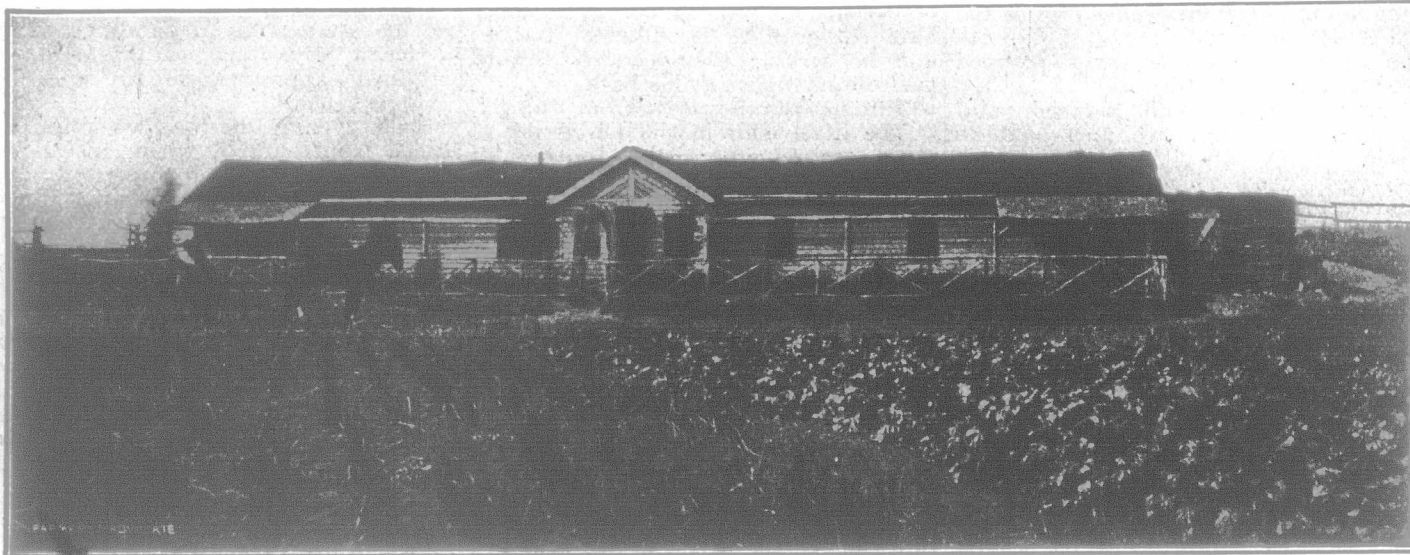
Nicholas Longworth went to the western end of his county to become acquainted and to capture votes. Now the town of Harrison is partly in Indiana and partly in Ohio. Going to a store, Mr. Longworth made himself very agreeable, bought cigars for the crowd, jollied every one, and then asked them to vote for him. There was a long, loud laugh, and when it was over the Ohioan asked: "What is so funny?" "Oh, nothing," remarked the proprietor, "except that you are on the Indiana side of the street. Your Ohio voters are across the way."

dipped carelessly into my barrel of sermons, and have brought out an Easter sermon by mistake, when you naturally expected New Year's Greeting served fresh and warm, straight from the heart. No my dear friends I have not forgotten the season of the year. As for the New Year's Greeting, I gladly reach out a hand in heartiest friendliness, sure that your answering hand-clasp will be warm and cordial. You may not always agree with what I say, but still we are really friends, are we not? We are all servants of the one Great Master, all interested in His business. More and more, as year after year rolls past, I am convinced that fellowship is the chief joy and the chief business of our lives—fellowship with God and man.

But, if you are to enjoy an ever increasing happiness in the New Year that is now throwing open to you the door of its treasure-chambers, it certainly will not be by gathering up riches for your own use alone. Those who have freely received are bound to give freely of their abundance. This applies to all God's gifts, of course, but, to-day, let us look especially at the great stewardship of spiritual wealth committed to our care. I have been asked to give space to that beautiful poem, "The Starless Crown," which some years ago appeared in our columns, and I gladly do so, as the lesson it teaches is one we continually need. God never lights up a soul for itself alone. And if it does not reach out on all sides, as a light should, to lighten the darkness and warm the coldness around it, its own light will soon grow dim, and perhaps die out altogether. The Sun of Righteousness has arisen, bringing light and healing to us, and those who feel the glow and see the light are bound to "go quickly and tell His disciples." The command is really a gracious permission, for it fits our desire so exactly. To keep one's religion to one's self is a very unnatural thing. If we care about anything we naturally want to make others care about it too. And to spread the light is the surest way to gain more light for our own souls. "The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself," is a proverb that has been tested and proved by the experience of ages. Every farmer knows that the only way to increase his stock of grain is to sow it in suitable soil, and every business man knows that the miser's plan of hoarding instead of circulating his gold is a very poor way of increasing it. And this is just as true in regard to spiritual wealth which God has poured so lavishly into our hands. Unless we are constantly

glad tidings of great joy, you will constantly be on the watch for fresh ideas and new ways of presenting old truths; and in trying to strengthen the faith of others your own faith will unconsciously grow stronger. If you want to renew the freshness of youth, and find the joy of living increase instead of diminishing as the years pass swiftly into eternity, then pass on the good news eagerly—the good news that God is living and working in His world, working in and through His children, for their eternal good and happiness. And this gospel can only be passed on by you, if others can see reflected in your life the image of the loving Son of God. I am continually hearing people say: "I don't believe in going to church because so

near of kin—children of our Father—and that the needs of our brothers and sisters should always interest us deeply. But how often do we pray and sing as if we only cared for our own needs. Will you begin this New Year by consecrating yourself afresh to God's service? Then He can reach out through you to help the world. If we try to keep our secret thoughts pure and clear, then the Light of the world can shine through our lives and attract hungry souls through His peerless beauty. H. S. Holland asks: "What light is going out from you, now and every day, to those who have not the joy of your secret? What radiance can they see about you? What good cheer do you bring? Is there any one dark soul that



THE PRAIRIE HOME OF MR. A. STILL, LLOYDMINSTER.



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**HONEY AND THE HONEY BEE.**

Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the evil and choose the good.—Isa. vii: 15.

I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt unto a land flowing with milk and honey.—Ex. iii: 17.

**CIVILIZED BEES.**

Burroughs, the great naturalist, says: "There is no creature with which man has surrounded himself that seems so much like a product of civilization, so much like the result of development on special lines and in special fields, as the honey bee. Indeed a colony of bees, with their neatness and love of order, their division of labor, their public-spiritedness, their thrift, their complex economics, and their inordinate love of gain seems as far removed from a condition of rude nature as does a walled city or a cathedral town."

**THE BEE KING.**

Charles Couper of Carlyle, Sask., is a successful apiarist. This year his honey harvest was bountiful. His seventy colonies of bees produced 3,800 pounds of honey. He has been in the business for eight years, and is at present experimenting with alfalfa and alsike for bee food.

**HONEY VS. EGGS AND BUTTER.**

An exchange says: "It costs less to produce honey than it does butter or eggs. A few stands of bees in a sheltered spot, where they can be seen from the kitchen window during the swarming season, make a source of profit as well as delight to their owner. I have made bees a study for many years, and my happiest hours are spent where I can work or rest and see the bees hurrying in with their loads of honey and pollen."

**BREAD AND HONEY.**

Of all the meals you can buy for money, Give me a meal of bread and honey! A table of grass in the open air, A green bank for an easy chair, The tablecloth invrought with flowers, And a grasshopper clock to tick the hours Between the courses birds to sing To many a hidden shining string. And neither man nor maid be seen, But a great company of green. Upon a hundred thousand stocks, Talk to us its great, green talks. And when the merry meal is done, To loiter westward with the sun, Dipping fingers ere we go below, In the stream that runs below. Of all the meals you can buy for money, Give me a meal of bread and honey.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

**HONEY SOAP.**

A French bee paper, the *Gazette Apicole*, advertises Savon Hygienique au Miel which, being interpreted, is hygienic honey-soap. Honey-soap, when honey is really used in its composition, is said to be remarkably good for the complexion.

**GOOSEBERRY-HONEY JELLY**

Use two parts gooseberry jelly to one of cheap honey. Boil on slow fire for half an hour. Skim off any froth. If carefully put up the jelly will keep fresh for a very long time.—*British Bee Journal*.

**HONEY GEMS.**

Take two quarts flour, three table-spoons melted lard, three-quarters pint honey, one-half pint molasses, four heaping table spoons brown sugar, one and one-half level table spoons soda, one level teaspoon salt, one-third pint water, one-half tablespoon extract vanilla.

**HONEY JUMBLES.**

To two quarts flour add three table-spoons melted lard, one pint honey, one-quarter pint molasses, one and one-half level table-spoons soda, one level teaspoon salt, one-quarter pint water, one half teaspoon vanilla. These jumbles and gems are from recipes used by bakers and confectioners on a large scale. One firm in Wisconsin alone uses ten tons of honey annually in their manufacture.

**COOKIES WITHOUT SUGAR OR MOLASSES.**

To two cups honey add one cup butter and four eggs, mix well, add a cup of buttermilk, one quart flour, level teaspoon soda or saleratus. If it is too thin, stir in a little more flour or it will fall. It does not need to be

as thin as sugar cake. I use very thick honey. Be sure to use the same cup for measure and to mix the honey, eggs and butter well together. You can make it richer if you like by using clabbered cream instead of buttermilk. Bake it in a rather slow oven, as it burns very easily. To make cookies, use a little more flour, so that they will roll out well without sticking to the board. Any kind of flavoring will do. I use ground orange peel mixed soft. It makes a very nice gingerbread.

**BUCKWHEAT AND HONEY.**

Behold; a field of vivid green, All powdered thick with snow. And yielding tributes of perfume To all the winds that blow, While every flower of purest white That trembles in the breeze Is bending with the golden weight Of busy honey bees.

For while the buckwheat grows apace In summer sun and showers To furnish forth the breakfast dish We prize in wintry hours, The bees are working overtime To garner for our sakes The honey—Oh, delicious thought— To eat upon the cakes.—MINNA IRVING.

**HOW TO MAKE BEESWAX.**

The following recipe for beeswax can be vouched for: After the combs have been put through an extractor or crushed and strained through a thin cloth the wax is put in a copper or porcelain lined kettle, with cold water enough to cover it, and boiled for half an hour, or longer if it seems necessary. When the wax is taken from the stove it is strained and poured in a vessel previously dipped in cold water. To make a round cake of beeswax, pour the melted wax in a bowl that has been dipped in water. To make wax sheets use a board three-eighths of an inch thick, dampened with warm water, then dipped in the melted wax two or three times. The board is next put in water to cool for a little while, after which it is taken out, the edges trimmed with a sharp knife and two sheets of wax peeled off. To make these wax sheets the wax must not be too hot or it will crack.

**NOT THE ONE HE MEANT.**

A New Hampshire newspaper man who is very fond of honey visited a nearby city, and at one of the hotels he was served with some that was delicious. He enjoyed it so much that he told his wife all about it when he returned home.

On his next trip to the city she accompanied him. They visited the same hotel, and when the noon meal was served he said to his wife he hoped they had some more of the honey.

It did not appear, however, and, beckoning to a waiter, he said: "Say, Sam, where is my honey?"

He was almost paralyzed when that worthy grinned and replied: "She doan' work here no more, boss; she done got a job at the silk mill."

The wife received a handsome new dress before they returned home, after making a solemn promise not to tell the story.—*Boston Herald*.

Hiram Whiffle—"Haw! Haw! What in tarnation are you doin' with the fifth wheel to your wagon, Squire? Imitatin' them there autymobile fellers?" Squire Longhead—Nope; anticipatin' 'em!"

"For some time past I've been buying a dozen eggs every week at this store and I invariably find two bad ones in every dozen. Something's got to be done about it," said an irate house-keeper.

"Well," said the new clerk naively, and with a quiet smile, "mebbe if you only bought half a dozen you'd only would' only get one bad one."

King Leopold of Belgium, on coming out of the water after a bath at Biarritz, chanced to collide with a man who evidently did not know the king in a bathing suit. "What do you mean, sir?" he snorted savagely. "Be more careful! I would have you to know that I am a member of the Paris city council!" "Then I offer a thousand apologies," replied Leopold at once. "I am only the king of the Belgians."

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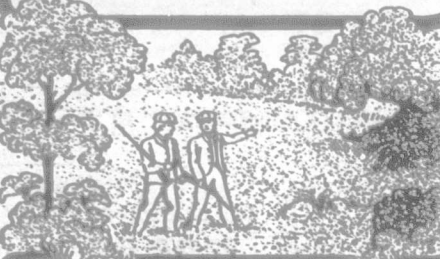
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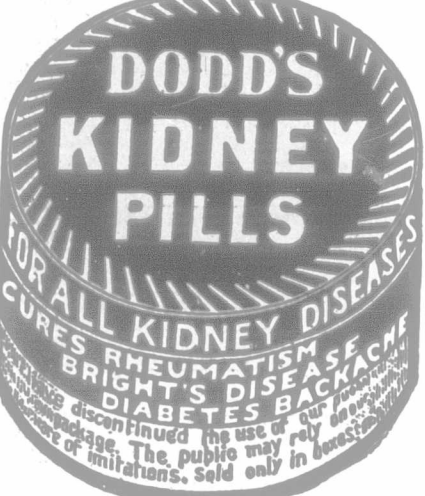


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"You have three pairs of glasses, professor?"  
"Yes; I use one to read with, one to see at a distance, and the third to find the other two."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*



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## The Literary Society

**A MENACE TO THE WEST.**  
The backbone of Canada is her farming population of to-day. The future of Canada depends largely on her farming population of to-morrow. It is the sturdy, undaunted pioneers of the West who have brought her to her present state of prosperity; it is their sons whose duty it will be to maintain and increase that prosperity.

It is an old tale and oft repeated, how men left wives and families and ventured into unknown regions, exposed themselves to dangers, and underwent hardships and privations, for the advancement of their country and for the progress of civilization and commerce. But nowhere in history will be found a tale like the tale of the Canadian West. Instead of leaving wives and children in safety and comparative civilization, our old Western pioneers literally burnt their bridges behind them. Wives, children and belongings, all were ventured, everything was staked to win or lose; the woman stood, for the first time in the history of conquest, equal with the man. To the wife and mother belongs a large share in the making of the West. Side by side with her husband she suffered yet endured, slaving day and night, living in a comfortable log hut, suffering cold and often hunger, and yet always consoling and inspiring, always hoping. These are the women who made our West, the women whose example will be ever before us, whose name will ever be a watchword, who by their courage, devotion and endurance, made a nation. These were the mothers of the present generation. Who are to be the mothers of the next?

Canadians pride themselves that their newspapers and periodicals are clean and wholesome reading. They pride themselves that nothing but good can come from their publications. And yet how many do we see devoting a column to the purpose of supplying husbands and wives to girls and young men, thus degrading that most sacred of all institutions into a question of dollars and convenience, reducing that most beautiful of all life's phases, "love's young dream," to the level of a business deal, bartering a home for a housekeeper, laying the foundation stone of endless failures, broken hearts, disappointed hopes, divorces and suicides! It is impossible to over rate the harm that may be done by these columns.

A young man fairly started on the road to success sees an advertisement, to all appearances just what he wants. He is tired of "batching" and is lonely. He thinks how nice it would be to have a wife to do his cooking, mend his clothes and keep his shack clean. Perhaps girls are scarce in his neighborhood and he cannot afford to go east. So in the pleasant contemplation of a housekeeper he forgets that more is required to make a home. He does not realize what a life partnership with a woman means; he does not realize that it is for better or for worse; he forgets that trouble and sorrow, failures and disappointments are sure to come, and that it is to his partner that he will have to look for help and consolation. It is said marriages are made in heaven; such marriages cannot be. What numbers of marriages there are which, with mutual love and esteem, are failures—how then shall a mere business compact be a success? Better far perpetual bachelorhood than a loveless marriage. A loveless marriage means a careless shiftless mother and a stern unloving father—it means degenerate children. Canada beware! Far better that your prairies should be stocked with bachelors than with a race of degenerates.

The life of the Canadian West is not easy at the best; husband and wife must learn to look to each other for help and encouragement, and to depend on each other for companionship. Trials come thick and fast and are hard to bear even with a loved one at one's side. The labor of raising children is

great, and the burden must be made easy by mutual love and joy in them. Life though hard may be made beautiful by love; without it, it is hell on earth.

Take care, young men; do not court unknown perils in order to remove petty discomforts. God has a mate for each; he will send you yours at the proper time, but not through an advertising column. It is your duty to think of your country if you will not think of yourself. It is your duty to raise healthy children, the offspring of happy parents. It is your duty to find a mother who is a worthy successor to the "mothers of the West."

W. N. B.

**SONNET ON HIS BLINDNESS.**  
When I consider how my light is spent  
Ere half my days in this dark world  
and wide,  
And that one talent which is death to  
hide  
Lodged with me useless, though my  
soul more bent  
To serve therewith my Maker, and  
present  
My true account, lest He returning chide  
Doth God exact day-labor, light denied?  
I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent  
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth  
not need  
Either man's work or his own gifts.  
Who best  
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him  
best. His state  
Is kingly: thousands at his bidding  
speed,  
And post o'er land and ocean without  
rest;  
They also serve who only stand and  
wait."

- (a) Name the author of this poem, and write a brief account (not more than fifteen lines) of his life.
- (b) What constitutes a sonnet? Describe minutely.
- (c) Explain clearly the reference made in line 3.
- (d) Give the meaning of: chide, exact, fondly, his mild yoke, post.
- (e) Write a paragraph of ten or twelve lines explaining the last line of the poem.
- (f) Express the meaning of the whole poem briefly in your own words.

N. B. I. Answer four of the above questions, one of which must be (e) or (f). The choice of the others is optional.

II. Write on one side of the paper only. Give your name and post office. Address Literary Society Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

III. Any subscriber is at liberty to take part in this contest, but all manuscript must be in this office by Feb. 4.

IV. Prize winners will have a choice of a year's subscription to the Farmer's Advocate for a friend, a book, or a Literary Society badge pin.

### HONORS FOR A WOMAN OF COURAGE.

Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, whose exploratory charts of the interior of Labrador have been published in *The Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society, is a Canadian by birth, and that makes her courageous achievements doubly interesting on this side of the line. The tragic death of her husband in endeavoring to carry out this exploratory survey and her courageous work in tribute to his memory give the achievement a touch of heroic romance that wins the world's admiration. Former explorers of Labrador have left untouched the vast eastern part of the peninsula between Lake Melville on the Atlantic border and Ungava Bay opening on Hudson's Strait. Here remained two large rivers to be traversed and mapped. One of them is the Nascaupe, emptying into Grand Lake and the Atlantic, which was wholly unknown excepting at its mouth. For years its supposed source, as reported by Indians and one or two agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, was shown on Canadian Government map by a broken line coming almost



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straight from the northwest parallel with the coast. Mrs. Hubbard has shown that this supposition was wholly inaccurate. The Nascaupeo has a course which roughly resembles a bent bow, and it is the outlet of Lake Michikamau, far in the interior, believed to be the second largest lake in Labrador. The other river was the George, which rises north of the height of land above Lake Michikamats, and flows north about three hundred miles to Ungava Bay.

In carrying out the explorations planned by her husband, and in which he paid the terrible penalty of failure, Mrs. Hubbard followed these rivers from end to end, carefully ascertaining the distances traversed, taking frequent observations for latitude, mapping every change of direction, marking all the rapids, islands and land portages, noting the character of the river bank and the adjacent topography, and finally checking her work by three astronomical positions that had been fixed, two at the ends of her journey and one at Lake Michikamau. The map on which her work was recorded was pronounced both in Canada and the United States to be worthy of the best reproduction, so that her results might be fully utilized by map-makers. She has fully succeeded in her determination to link her husband's name with a splendid achievement in pioneer discovery, and while the American Geographical Society recognizes a valued addition to the world's knowledge, the world at large will give deeper recognition to the romantic heroism that ignores danger and hardship in paying the tribute of love to a revered memory.—*The Globe.*

Traveller (in station restaurant)—  
Hi, waiter, this is a pretty small beef-steak.  
Waiter—Yes; but, you see, if you had more to eat you would lose your train.—*Wiener Caricatures.*

**THE TRUST.**  
We steal the brawn, we steal the brain;  
The man beneath us in the fight  
Soon learns how helpless and how vain.  
To plead for justice or for right.  
We steal the youth, we steal the health,  
Hope, courage, aspiration high;  
We steal men's all to make for wealth—  
We will repent us by and by.

Meantime, a gift will heaven appease—  
Great God, forgive our charities!

We steal the children's laughter shrill,  
We still their joys e'er they can taste,  
"Why skip like young lambs on a hill?  
Go get you to your task in haste."  
No matter that they droop and tire,  
That heaven cries out against the sin.  
The gold red-gold that we desire  
Their dimpled hands must help to win.

A cheque for missions, if you please—  
Great God, forgive our charities!

We steal the light from lover's eyes,  
We hush the tale he has to tell  
Of pure desire, of tender ties—  
No man can serve two masters well—  
So loot his treasury of pride,  
His holy hopes and visions steal,  
His hearth-fire scatter far and wide,  
And grind the sparks beneath your heel.

A check will cover sins like these—  
Great God, forgive our charities!  
—JEAN BLEWETT.

"Well," said the professor, who, while sitting in the back seat of the automobile, had been busily engaged in solving a difficult chess problem, "aren't we nearly ready to start?"  
"To start!" exclaimed the chauffeur "Why, sir, the trip is over!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

**Canadian Customs Tariff.**  
(Continued from page 49)

	British.	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General
Umbrellas, parasols and sun shades of all kinds and material, per cent. ....	22½	30		35
Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces of any material, per cent. ....	20	27½		30
Collars and cuffs, of cotton, linen, Xylonite, Xyolite, or celluloid, per cent. ....	25	35		37½
Batts, batting, and sheet wadding of wool, cotton or other fibre; cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or not, n.o.p., per cent. ....	17½	22½		25
Grey cotton fabrics and fabrics of flax, unbleached, n.o.p., per cent. ....	15	22½		25
White cotton fabrics and fabrics of flax, bleached, n.o.p., per cent. ....	17½	22½		25
Fabrics of cotton or flax, printed, dyed or colored, n.o.p., per cent. ....	25	30		32½
Cotton duck, grey or white, weighing over eight ounces per square yard, per cent. ....	15	17½		20
Stair linen, diaper, doilies tray cloths, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, towels and pillow cases of cotton or linen; uncolored damask, of linen or cotton in the piece, including uncolored table clothes or napkins of linen or cotton, per cent. ....	20	27½		30
Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.o.p., cloths, doe skins, cassimere, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.o.p., per cent. ....	30	35		35
Socks and stockings of all kinds, knitted goods n.o.p., undershirts and drawers, and hosiery of all kinds, n.o.p., per cent. ....	22½	30		35
Settlers effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wag-gons, and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit nor vehicles, nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs. ....	F	F		F

Provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months actual use in Canada.

# BLOOD POISON KILLED HIM



Frederick Bolton, a Lockport man, was struck on the arm by a Plymouth Rock rooster, and neglected the wound. Blood poison set in and he died within a week. The air is full of disease germs and poisonous microbes, and no open sore, no cut, no cold crack is safe if neglected. Just think! A box of Zam-Buk might have saved Bolton's life! Zam-Buk's germ-killing power has been proved to be greater than that of crude carbolic acid! Just imagine such power! Yet Zam-Buk is painless! Applied to a wound or sore it first kills all germs and prevents blood-poison suppuration and festering. Then its healing powers come into operation and it builds up new healthy tissue. Whether on cuts and wounds or on ulcers or diseased sores, such as eczema, etc., just as effective.

**Healing, soothing and antiseptic all in one.**  
**ZAM-BUK CURES BLOOD POISON**

Even when blood poison has already set in, Zam-Buk is still just as effective. Miss Saddington, of Huntsville, (Ont.), says:—"I had a scalded arm which went the wrong way and began to swell very badly. The pain from it was terrible and when I went to the doctor he said it was blood poison. For 10 months I was very bad with it. I tried all sorts of remedies, but could not get ease, to say nothing of cure. One day in the house of a friend Zam-Buk was recommended to me. On my friend's recommendation I applied some Zam-Buk that same night, but it was more to please her than because I had much faith in it. To my intense surprise when I awakened next morning my arm was much better. I thereupon obtained a supply of Zam-Buk and continued with the treatment regularly. In three weeks the arm was quite well, and I have never felt any trace of pain from it since. It is now some months since it was cured, so that it is evident the cure is permanent. Since that time my friend's husband cut his arm. This wound also turned to blood poison. Zam-Buk was applied and in his case also completely cured."

**WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES.**

Zam-Buk is a cure for eczema, scalp sores, itch, ringworm, rashes, ulcers, abscesses, cold sores, festering or open wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chapped hands. As an embrocation it relieves tightness on chest due to cold, and cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. Obtainable from all druggists at 50c a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50.

**FREE BOX**  
Send 1c stamp and name of this paper to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and free trial box will be mailed you.

Might have been saved by  
**ZAM-BUK**  
THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.

**START THE NEW YEAR WELL**

by securing for your family the protection of Life Insurance. It is the one sure way of providing for dependent ones and of laying up for YOUR OWN FUTURE at the same time.

Over 18,000 persons have seen the best of reasons for placing their Insurance with The Great-West Life. They recognize the wisdom of entrusting their premiums to a Company charging low rates, and paying remarkably high profits to Policyholders—a Company that has never lost a dollar on investments, and has realized every estimate of profit made.

Full particulars of the Company's Policies will be mailed on request. Ask for a copy of the new leaflet "How to Invest Insurance Premiums to the Greatest Advantage." In this leaflet is given most convincing proof of the value of Great-West Policies.

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

One of the Great-West Calendars will be mailed to any address on request

**WE BUY FURS AND HIDES**  
Obtain 10 to 50% more spot cash for RAW FURS and HIDES by shipping to us than selling at home. No duty on Raw Furs, Cat Skins or Horse Hides. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. Send for our new, revised and enlarged \$10,000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide. BEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN. 250 pages, leather and gold binding. Illustrates all FUR ANIMALS. How and where to hunt and trap them. All about trapping, kinds of Traps, Decoys, Trappers' Secrets. Price, \$2.00. To our shippers, \$1.25. ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 24 Minneapolis, Minn.

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**MBIA**  
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Land Agent  
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**WE SELL**

Spark Coils  
Sparking Dynamos  
Sparking Points  
Sparking Magnets  
Spark Plugs.

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

**MAKE YOUR OWN**

1. Stock Food
2. Calf Rearing Meal
3. Pig Powders for Fattening
4. Worm Powders for Horses
5. Powders for Wounds and Sores on Horses.
6. Electric Oils

at less than one-eighth the price charged by the makers. The secret formula for making the above exactly the same as manufactured by one of the largest firms in England.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR EACH  
OR THE SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS

WRITE RIGHT NOW

**FRANK HARRISON**  
35-15-26 Box 74 Birtle, Man.

Twenty years in business in Gainsboro, England  
Reference—Union Bank

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE  
**Farmer's Advocate.**



**Wanted Men** \$75 to \$150 per Month

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

**Dominion Railway Correspondence School**  
Dept. C WINNIPEG

**IF YOU WERE CERTAIN**

Price  
**\$30.00**  
only



BURNS  
either  
COAL or  
WOOD

you would save \$15 to \$40 by buying a Wingold Range, and it would last longer and give you better satisfaction than any range you can buy elsewhere at double our price, you would no doubt favor us with your order.

No statements or claims we can make will convince you the Wingold Range is in every way equal to the best as quickly as the actual use of one in your own home. That is why we offer you 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Send us our price, and we will send you the range with the understanding and agreement that you can use the range in your own home for thirty days, during which time you can put it to every possible test, compare it with other stoves you have used, and with stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and if you do not conclude that, size for size, kind for kind, the range we send you is in every way better than any range you can buy elsewhere; if you are not convinced that you have made a Big Saving in Cost to You, return the range to us at our expense, and we will immediately refund your money with freight charges you paid.

THIS WINGOLD STEEL RANGE has six 8 inch lids; 18 inch oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use, and every one giving satisfaction. Every range guaranteed. **DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE until you get our catalog.** Write for it now.

**WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY,**  
313 NOTRE DAME AVE. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**Trade Notes.**

IN ANOTHER COLUMN is the advt. of the Keyes Pharmacal Co., Keyes, Man. This concern advertises a catarrh cure that cures. It is guaranteed not to be in any way injurious. It contains only such curative and healing agencies as menthol, thymol, eucalyptus oil and white pine, combined with cold cream. It will be found highly beneficial. For further particulars we refer our reader to the company's address given above.

A NURSERY COMPANY.—It gives us pleasure to note that the Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man., has issued a complete catalog of their stock of ornamental and fruit trees, plants and bushes. Mr. Buchanan, the director of the nurseries, is an ardent horticulturist, and his comments upon different varieties in the catalog constitute a practical Northwestern cyclopedia on horticulture. Only stock grown in the nurseries, which are located a few miles west of Winnipeg, is offered for sale, so that there is every reasonable prospect of success in its growth. Any person who is interested in tree and plant growing will be sent this catalog on receipt of his request. Get it as a safeguard against the wiles of irresponsible tree agents.

FARMERS WON BIG PRIZES.—Doubtless most of our readers spent a happy Christmas, but in some cases the Christmas was rendered doubly pleasant to some prairie homesteaders, owing to the fact that they were prize winners in Messrs A. E. McKenzie Co's, Ltd., guessing competition.

It is understood that A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., arranged that the prizes would be mailed so as to reach those who were successful on or about Christmas day.

Last Spring Messrs A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., seedsmen Brandon, offered substantial prizes to farmers and others who most nearly guessed the number of customers for McKenzie's seeds, nursery stock, plants, bulbs, etc. The result was as follows:

Total number of customers 68,829.  
1. Geo. T. North, Headlands, Sask.—\$100. 2. Mrs. Franklin Perrin, Spy Hill, Sask.—\$50. 3. Philip Lang, Rosethorn, Sask.—\$40. 4. R. F. Harman, North Battleford, Sask.—\$30. 5. Geo. A. Webb, Leavings, Alta.—\$10. 6. John A. Griffiths, Weyburn, Sask.—\$10. 7. Geo. A. Loades, Viking, Alta.—\$10.

A very keen interest was taken in the competition and this tends to show the wide popularity of this well known firm.

Tags—"When will you learn that razors are not things to sharpen pencils with?"

Mrs. Taggs—"Oh, just as soon as you've learned that hairpins are not things to clean pipes with."

There is a "black list" of habitual drunkards in Germany. Here is one notice:—

Fol. 13, No. 16752. Henry Schiverdfeger, master furrier, having died May 22, 1906, the warning against serving him with alcoholic liquors is now superfluous. For the present his name is removed from the black list. (Sighed) Dr. Gerland.

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., wriet: "We have recently sold to Fred C. Smith, Lamont, Alta., two extra nice Shorthorn heifers and a calf, one a Crimson Flower, the other a Mysie, and both sired by Imp. Prince Louis. We have still for sale as nice a lot of young cows and heifers as we ever offered, all in calf or having calves at foot to our stock bull, Heatherman, a Kilblean Beauty, and sired by Merchantman (a son of Lovet Champion). We have still on hand two extra nice bull calves, one a Crimson Flower, the making of a show bull, and his breeding the choicest; the other, a Red Lady bull, out of a daughter of Barmpton Hero. These bulls will be sold cheap to make room for our crop of calves."



**High-priced BUT WORTH THE PRICE**

**Gourlay Pianos**

**Are The Most Companionable Home Instruments**

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

**Gourlay Pianos**

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

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

**Special Payment Plans**

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

*Gourlay, Winter, Leeming*

Head Office  
189 Yonge Street, Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms  
279 Donald Street



**To Close Out an Estate**

160 acres very choice Fruit Land, situated on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia. Has three quarters of a mile lake frontage, good stream of water for irrigation, and is easily cleared. Adjoining land is selling at \$100 per acre.

The soil is guaranteed to be of the first quality, and there is no finer location on the Lake, with improved properties close by. We can guarantee to turn this over again next spring at fifty per cent. advance on present price. Can give title immediately.

Price \$350 per acre. Terms can be made to suit.  
Write or wire at once for fuller particulars of this special offer.

**Morrison & Tollington**

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

NELSON, B.C.

P.O. BOX 443

**GOSSIP**

**V. S. PARCHMENTS HANDED OUT.**

At the Christmas examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont., the following western men passed and were granted diplomas.

G. Earl Spencer, Craik, Sask., and W. Stanley Thompson, Deloraine, Man. Up to date the diplomas issued by the O. V. C. since 1897 did not qualify for practise in Manitoba, owing to the requirements of the standard her, which is plenty low enough. Toronto however, will, we understand, starting with next year, begin a veterinary course as good as may be found anywhere. There promise to be opportunities in the Dominion Civil Service for well educated, properly trained veterinarians in the near future, in fact the supply does not nearly equal the demand now.

**MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION RESULTS.**

Standing of students for term ending December 31, 1906.

Subjects:—Animal husbandry, agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, mechanics, plan drawing, plant life, entomology, weeds, veterinary science, dairying, English, mathematics.

Class A. (eighty per cent and over):—W. H. August, Bates, Man.; I. D. Carson, Lauder, Man.; R. D. Colquette, Calgary, Alta.; T. J. Harrison, Carman, Man.; C. T. Masson, Wood Bay, Man.; J. A. McLellan, Kaposvar, Sask.; N. Thompson, Virden, Man.

Class B. (sixty-five per cent and over):—N. R. Clubb, Morris, Man.; Wm. Cohes, Clear Springs, Man.; J. A. Fargey Laraviere, Man.; F. K. Fraser, Hamiota, Man.; C. H. Fee, Hartney, Man.; A. Carnette, Carman, Man.; F. H. C. Green, Elkhorn, Man.; F. W. Jones, Carman, Man.; J. G. Lothian, Pipestone, Man.; T. Lothian, Pipestone, Man.; R. Kennedy, Togo, Sask.; A. H. Mathe-son, Stonewall, Man.; R. Milne, Melk-wood, Sask.; A. McMillan, Griswood, Man.; L. Clive, Ellisboro, Sask.; J. C. Robie, Brandon, Man.; C. G. Partridge, Sintaluta, Sask.; J. C. B. Ring, Crystal City, Man.; J. C. Swiss, Cartwright, Man.; G. Todd, Hill View, Man.; J. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man.; N. N. Thomp-son, Sourisford, Man.; G. H. L. Thomas, Hartney, Man.; G. V. Stonehouse, Brookdale, Man.; W. Wright, Reston, Man.; H. W. Williams, Newdale, Man.

Class C. (fifty per cent and over):—I. Attrill, Grandview, Man.; F. W. Armstrong, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Bar-ish, Wapella, Sask.; E. Brett, Dugald, Man.; R. C. Chapman, North Brandon, Man.; Ang. Claus, Virden, Man.; T. Fargey, La Riviere, Man.; E. Fraser, Cuntun, Man.; H. Franklin, Deloraine, Man.; F. Rinnie, Bates, Man.; C. Haw-kins, Swan Lake, Man.; C. C. Marks, Winnipeg, Man.; H. D. Lloyd, Morden, Man.; F. K. Morison, Crandall, Man.; F. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie, Man.; B. McRobert, Lauder, Man.; McW. J. McQueen, Gladstone, Man.; L. Proctor, Sanford, Man.; W. Prittie, Bran-don, Man.; J. Pickard, Rosalind, Man.; W. Smyth, Oak River, Man.; Ray Smith, Brandon, Man.; J. Scott, Lippent-ott, Sask.; T. Strachan, Hamiota, Man.; R. A. Storey, Franklin, Man.; W. Tapp, Virden, Man.; M. Tinline, Elkhorn, Man.; A. Watkins, Holland, Man.; W. White, Grandview, Man.; H. F. Washington, Ninga, Man.; J. C. Yule, East Selkirk, Man.

Class B. (under fifty per cent):—G. P. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man.; F. W. Crawford, Chater, Man.; J. H. Cossar, Bossevain, Man.; J. D. DeGroat, Win-nipeg, Man.; W. J. Gamble, Swan Lake, Man.; F. Ciegiozuk, Winnipeg, Man.; J. J. Hays, Oak River, Man.; D. Lehberg, Headingly, Man.; J. Mawhin-ney, Holland, Man.; D. Patterson, Bear Creek, Man.; R. I. Rose, Kamsack, Sask.; D. Willson, Boissevain, Man.; J. H. Wells, Battleford, Sask.; J. W. Yeo, Cypress River, Man.



**Some Cows**

do not pay their board, because poor manage-ment upon the part of owners won't permit them to earn more than 50% of what they are capable of earning.

**The Thrifty Housewife GETS A De Laval Separator**

and produces two pounds of butter where there was one before. She makes the cows pay board and yield a profit instead of simply standing round as part of the farm picture. She is practical, makes money, labors less and turns out a sweet, wholesome grade of butter, which is a delight to fortunate customers. Finally, like creamery men and all model farm-dairy operators, she uses the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR and leaves nothing to chance.

Write for free Catalog—a first step in starting your New Year right.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

WINNIPEG

Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

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

**Kootenay Fruit Lands**

FOR SALE—20 acres, no waste land, 4 acres cleared, cultivated, planted to about 200 trees, beginning to bear. Close to school, church, P.O., etc. Price \$1,800. \$800 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years  
**GEO. G. McLAREN, Box 654, Nelson, B.C.**

**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.

SHIP YOUR FURS HIDES, PELTS, WOOL TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.** 228 KING ST. WINNIPEG, MAN. HIGHEST PRICES. QUICK RETURNS. SHIP AND CONVINCE YOURSELF. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

**\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5**

Suits to \$15. Coats, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 74, London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use

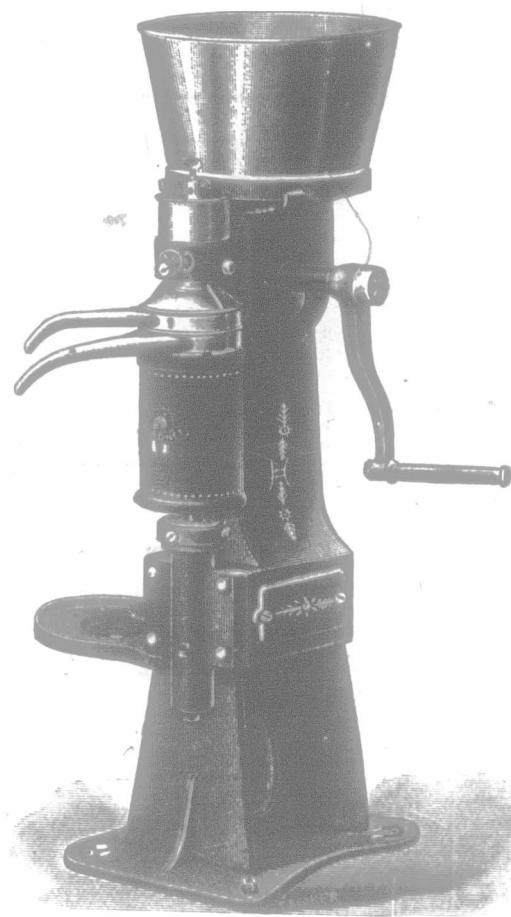
**FREE — FREE — FREE**

A BEAUTIFUL

**Magnet Cream Separator Calender**

LITHOGRAPHED IN 8 COLORS

WITH EXTRA LARGE FIGURES



**OUR OFFER:**

To any farmer who sends our Winnipeg office fifteen names and addresses of neighbors who keep dairy cows and have no cream separator, we will mail one of these calenders free. Our illustrated catalogue mailed to any address for the asking. Tells all about the MAGNET and its special features that save the dairy farmer many dollars.

**IT WILL PAY TO INVESTIGATE**

the Double Bowl Bearing, a feature that makes the Magnet the strongest and steadiest running separator made. For eight years the Magnet has enjoyed the largest sale of any hand separator in the Eastern Provinces.

Factory Capacity 50 per day

**Petrie Manufacturing Company Limited**  
T. S. Petrie, Manager WINNIPEG, Man.

**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., Mfrs., 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WANTED**—To rent, a good clean farm, suitable for mixed farming near Brandon preferred. With or without horses, stock, implements, etc. Write full particulars to Box 17, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man. 9-1

**RANCHERS and Horse Dealers!** We can supply you with a car load of first-class young Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions at such price that they can pay for themselves in one year. We mean business. Smith and Richardson, Columbus, Ont. 9-1

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

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

**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.

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

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

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons' eggs, \$2.00 per 13, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, enclose stamp, Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 9-1

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

## What you don't want

you can sell,

what you do want

you can buy

by using the

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE

"WANTS AND FOR SALE"

COLUMN

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and 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

**BROADVIEW**—One red and white spring calf. S. J. Rapley (34-14-5 w 2).

**WHITEWOOD**—One red heifer, spring calf, since May, 1906. Jas. Armstrong (4-16-3).

**HALBRITE**—Bay horse colt, white star on forehead, white hind feet, 2 years, no brands. Stoffel Bros. (6-8-12 w 2).

**FAIRY HILL**—Bay gelding, 6 years old, stands about 14 hands, two hind heels white, light halter on, hogged mane, banged tail, recently shod in front, branded L on left shoulder. H. C. Lawson (27-21-19 w 2).

**DYSART**—One light roan cow, 5 years old; red steer, 5 years old; red steer calf yearling. Fred Nuttall (N. W. 24-23-15 w 2).

**STOCKHOLM**—Light red steer calf, 6 months old, since November. P. S. Stendahl (26-18-3).

**STOCKHOLM**—Black and white heifer, 2 years old; red and white heifer, 2 years old. P. Stromgeon.

**DONGOLA**—Red and white heifer; dark red steer, white on belly, a little white on face, no brand. C. Paulson (22-19-32 w 1).

**ROCANVILLE**—One red steer, 2 1-2 years old, white spot on forehead, since November 20. Geo. Wilson (26-16-32).

**LIPTON**—Brindle ox, 4 or 5 years old, little white between forelegs, turned in horns, no brands. Alex. Watson (16-23-13 w 2).

**ROSTERN**—Red ox, horns, coming 2 years old, since November 25, 1906. A. Rempel Brown & Co.

**DUCK LAKE**—Since last October, red cow, 6 or 7 years old, some white under breast, indistinct brand on right rump. Rene Barre.

**DUCK LAKE**—Since last November, red steer, both horns broken, wire through nose, some white on rump, rising 2 years, no visible brand. Norbert Turcotte.

**SALTCOATS**—Red steer, few white hairs on each flank, horns drooping a little, coming two years old, came to the above place during the summer of 1906. Calf, red, very poor condition, no brands visible. James K. Millar.

**MOOSOMIN**—Gray steer, dehorned, slit in left ear, 2 years old; red heifer, white on belly, years old, no visible brand. Alex. Aitkin (16-12-1 w 2).

**STOCKHOLM**—Brindle heifer, or dark red, 2 year old, white spot on tail, no brand visible, came to the above place on the 25th of November, 1906. L. Anderson (N. W. 6-19-2 w 2).

**PENNOCK**—About a month ago, red 2 year old steer, short horns, no visible brand. Two-year-old heifer, white belly, small cut in left ear, no visible brand. Gudrin Johnson (6-24-2 w 1).

**ROKEBY STATION**—Two roan yearling heifers, no visible brands. Walter Riddell (10-24-3 w 2).

**FLETEWODE**—Twelve head of cattle; one white cow; all the rest all colors; brands undistinguishable; ranging from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 years old. J. A. Gillis (23-11-4).

**LAKE CENTRE**—Light bay pony, four white stockings, white tail and mane, weight about 700 pounds, about 16 years old, no visible brand, since November 1, 1906. Geo. W. Lemery (12-25-24).

**YELLOW GRASS**—Grey horse, 3 1-2 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, leather halter on, branded FS with bar over on left shoulder. Eustace Govier (32-8-18 w 2).

**RIVER VIEW**—Since December 13, 1906, seven head of oxen, one is dark red with black head; one light red; one red and white spotted with white stripe on back; one black and white; one red with two large white spots on back; one red spotted; one red with white hind legs; no visible brands, oxen were tied together two and two. H. F. Kohnke (17-25-6 w 3).

### ESTRAY ENTIRES.

**SALTCOATS**—One roan bull, captured on December 21, 1906. Geo. H. Partridge (S. W. 2-23-3 w 2).

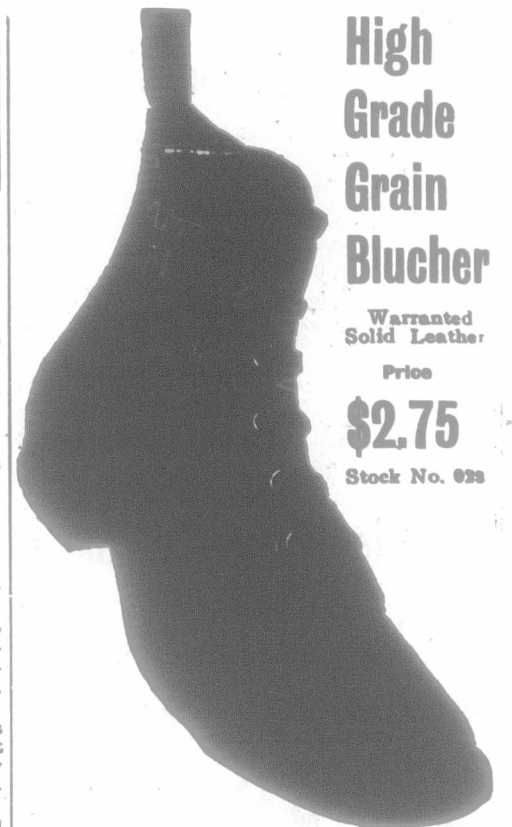
### IMPOUNDED.

**CARON**—Roan steer, rising 3 years old, dehorned, in pound since December 1. Red steer, rising 3 years old, dehorned, branded D on right hip, since December 1. H. A. Kennedy, pound-keeper.

**SASKATOON**—Blue heifer, 3 years old, muley. Red heifer, 3 years old, horns. Roan muley heifer, 3 years old. Roan cow, with horns, Red cow, with horns, stripe of white down back, a little white about face and legs. Yoke of oxen, weighing between 1,700 and 1,800 pounds, with horns, one red and the other spotted, halters and bits on. Patterson & Huffman.

**BROADVIEW**—Two aged cows; 2 heifers, 1 and 2 years old, red and white cow; roan cow; 2 red and white heifers; no brand visible on any of the above. Pollock Bros.

**ESTERHAZY**—Two year old red steer, white stripe on belly, short tail with white tip. Alex. Govey.



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather

Price

\$2.75

Stock No. 628

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

## 1907 MELOTTES are Leaders

They are honestly manufactured from the finest materials and our many years of practical experience has given to the dairymen of the world the Simplest and most Durable of all Cream Separators—

### The MELOTTE

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. LTD.

W. ANTLIFF, Manager

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

The season of navigation on the lakes is practically over, and to date has cost 137 lives and over \$2,000,000, in money. There have been but two or three big storms, that of Nov. 22 proving the most disastrous, in which 41 lives were lost, including the wrecks of the Jones in Georgian Bay and the Resolute of Toronto. Two or three days before, the Canadian steamers Theano and Strathmore were wrecked in Lake Superior. Canadian boats especially, have suffered this year the steamer Monarch, of the Northern Navigation Co. completing the remarkable run of mishaps to Canadian vessels.



# MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## THE QUALITY OF HOLSTEIN MILK.

In reply to a Toronto newspaper attack on the quality of Holstein milk, Mr. G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the H.-F. Association of Canada, makes the following points:—

1. That the nutritive value of milk does not depend altogether on the amount of fat contained in it, but is derived largely from other solids held in solution in it. As asserted by Dr Sharpe of Baltimore, "The flesh and blood forming elements; viz., nitrogen, sulphur, phosphoric acid and lime, which must be in the food, are all found in the skim milk, and not a trace of any in the fat or butter"; and Dr. Rockwell, of Worcester, Mass., is quoted as follows: "The milk of the Holstein breed far excels all others for practical dietetic purposes, particularly in children, and probably in all forms of diseased conditions, save, probably, in tuberculosis alone."

2. "The milk of Holstein-Friesian cows comes nearer to the human standard than that of any other breed. . . . Infants' food prepared from cows' milk is much more likely to contain too much fat than too little. Fat is the least digestible of all the ingredients of milk, and—except in very moderate proportions—the least essential."—Dr. Craik, for many years Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College.

3. Holstein cows are not outclassed as butter-makers, the quantity of milk making up for the lower percentage of butter-fat, as has been proved in hundreds of tests made throughout Canada and the United States. The average in these tests has shown 17½ pounds of butter per cow per week. In one test, at the Provincial Winter Fair, held at London, Ont., a Holstein cow in 48 hours produced 6.7 lbs. of butter fat—a record never equalled by any other cow in the world.

4. Very few Holsteins average as low as three per cent. butter-fat.

5. "The vitality of the milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it. Strong, vigorous cows, such as the Holstein-Friesians, Shorthorns, and some few families of the Jerseys and Guernseys, are found

to be required for this purpose. The physicians recognize the importance of a strong vital temperament in the human mother, and I do not see why it does not apply with equal force to cows."—PROF. CARLYLE.

## SASKATCHEWAN'S WINTER FAIR.

The Executive of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association have had several meetings during the last two weeks to revise the rules and the prize lists of the Fat Stock Show and the Horse Show, and to make definite arrangements for the sale of pure bred cattle. It has been decided to hold these three events on March 20, 21 and 22. These dates are considerably earlier than last year, as the dates in May were found to be too late for the convenience of either the exhibitors or the visitors. Many feeders had their stock sold before this date and May being one of the busiest months of the year, very few farmers were able to leave their work to come to the show. By making this change in the dates it is expected that there will be not only a much larger display of live stock on exhibition, but a much better opportunity will be afforded the farmers of the province to take advantage of the educational feature of the week.

The Executive consists of Mr. R. Sinton, President; Mr. Alex. Mutch, Vice-President, and the Secretary. The Secretary is now Mr. James Murray, Mr. Wright having lately resigned.

There are very few changes in the rules governing the Fat Stock Show that affect exhibitors. The dressed carcasses will be sold by auction the last day of the show instead of being disposed of by private sale as formerly. In arranging the prize list, several prizes have been added in a number of the important classes such as grade steers, bacon hogs, carcass classes. An effort is being made to secure several silver cups for competition, and a few are already promised.

In the rules governing the Horse Show, the most important change is the one which permits horses from outside the province to compete on an

equal footing with the horses from Saskatchewan. The prize list has been revised to give the largest premiums to the Clydesdales where there is sure to be the keenest competition, this breed being the leading one in the province, a class has also been added for yield mares and, instead of offering separate prizes for the other draft breeds they are grouped into one class and substantial prizes are offered for Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds and a combined class for Hackneys and other coach breeds.

No material changes have been made in the rules governing the Cattle Sale. The same arrangements are in force for the transportation of stock to and from the sale, a charge of \$2.00 per head being made each way.

Entries for the Fat Stock Show close February 20, for the Horse Show, March 13, and for the Sale on February 28.

It is expected that the new pavilion now in course of erection at the exhibition grounds will be completed in time for the opening of the show. The building is to be 144 feet long and 100 feet wide. Provision has been made for a judging ring 96 feet by 40 feet. A row of box stalls extends around the building under the seats, which will accommodate a large amount of the stock. The stock can be taken into the judging ring without going outside. The same building will be used for lecturing purposes, the audience being gathered together at one end, as it is scarcely probable that all the space would be required, the building having a seating capacity of about 1,200.

The premium list is now in the hands of the printers and will be ready for distribution in a few days, for which write Jas. Murray, Regina, Sask.

C. H. Pleasants of Bluff Centre, Alta., writes for the addresses of breeders of Hampshire Down sheep in Western Canada. Hampshire breeders speak up!

Kits City is a new settlement near Lloydminster, Alta., which is to be

## Imperial Bank of Canada

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

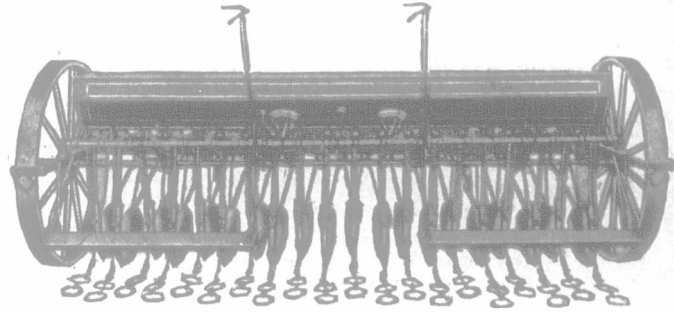
BRANCHES in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

### WINNIPEG BRANCHES

North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.

Main Office—Cor. McDermot Avenue and Albert Street. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

# The Bumper Crop Begins with the Good Seed Bed



Every experienced farmer knows that if he would grow the largest crop possible, he must begin with the very first work on the ground.

Correct preparation of the seed bed is of the greatest importance. And this depends in large measure on the kinds of implements used.

With Deering Harrows and Drills there is no question as to results as far as ground preparation and seeding is concerned. They have been tested under every condition and developed from year to year until they represent the highest type of efficiency.

The Disk Harrow (inthrow and outthrow fork) is especially adapted by its construction to resist the severe strain to which a harrow of this kind is subjected, especially when opening a stiff soil. The disks are made of special tempered steel, and can be set at any desired angle by means of levers. No matter what the ground conditions, the Deering Disk Harrow works perfectly.

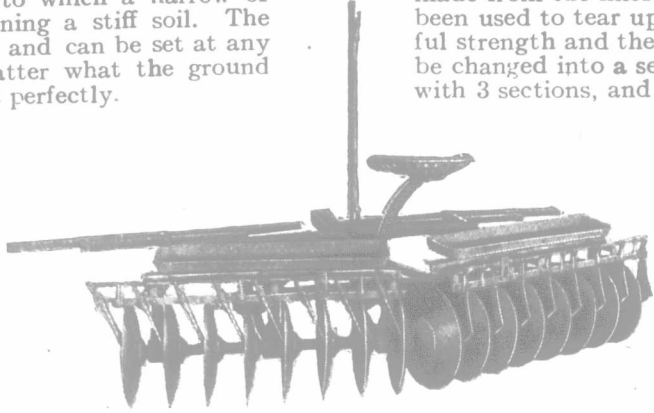
The Smoothing Harrow has proved especially well adapted for working stony land. Inasmuch as this harrow is built on the square and drawn on an angle from one end of the middle to the double-tree, the soil is always cultivated the full width of the harrow.

The Shoe Drill is an ideal drill for use in loamy soils or those somewhat sandy. It cuts a very clean seed furrow, drops the seed regularly and with the aid of the chain covers perfectly. Has double run force feed, pressure springs control depth of shoes and enable them to pass over obstacles without injury. Strong angle steel frame, high broad faced wheels. Made in four sizes: 14, 16, 20 and 22 shoes.

The Deering Single Disk Drill. The disks on this drill are staggered so that the drill is a zigzag disk drill. This provides for wide clearance between the disks and makes it an ideal implement for seeding stubble or rough and cloddy land. The disks are set at the correct pitch to cut

into the soil to the proper depth and the ground is left in good condition for depositing the seed. Each disk is equipped with a curved knife scrapper. This Drill is made in four sizes, namely 14, 16, 20 and 22 disks.

The Sectional Cultivator is unexcelled for tearing up the stiffest soil. The machine is unusually substantial in construction and the teeth are made from the finest tempered steel. This machine is so strong that it has been used to tear up Macadamized roads. This gives an idea of the wonderful strength and the tearing up power of the teeth. This cultivator can be changed into a seeder by attaching a seed box. Made in two sizes, 6 feet with 3 sections, and 7½ feet with 4 sections.



The Deering line of Tillage Implements and Seeding Machinery for Canada is complete and includes, in addition to the above, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Scrufflers, Cultivators and Land Rollers.

Call on the International Local Agent or Write Nearest Branch House for Catalog.

### WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:

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Send three 2-cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful money-making way.

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FOUNDED 1866  
High Grade Grain Blucher  
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Price \$2.75  
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## SMITH'S OVARY TONIC

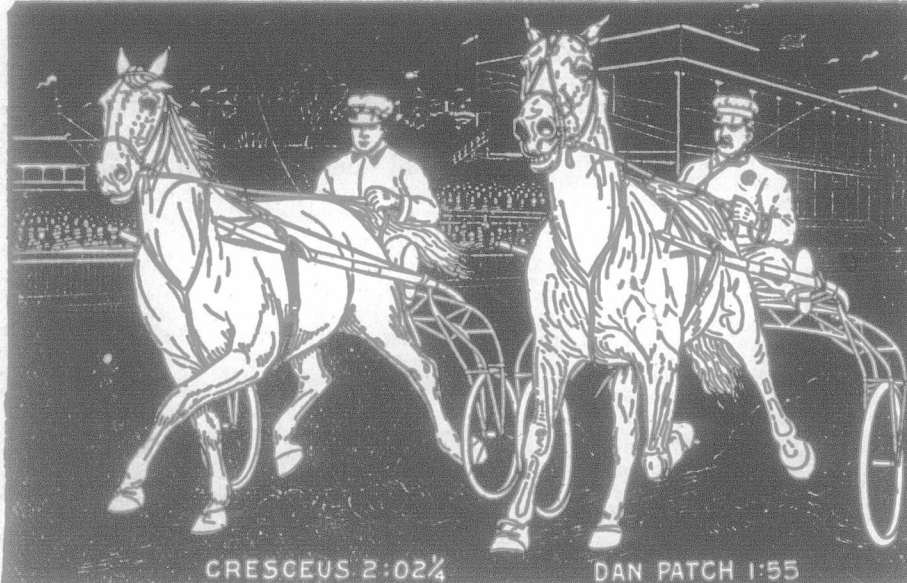
### MAKES HENS LAY

It makes hens lay in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Every month is a good month for hens that are kept in prime condition with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It costs only 8c. a year per fowl to give each hen the required amount every week. When eggs are selling for 50c. a dozen, this 8c. a year is paying a big profit.

At dealers everywhere. 25c. and 50c. a bottle.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



## THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion. This picture shows Dan and Cresceus in their natural colors and would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. We will be very glad to forward you one of these attractive lithographs absolutely free, postage prepaid by us.

WRITE FOR IT AT ONCE

1st, Name this Paper. 2nd, State the number of head of live stock you own. Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

Address **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.**

### LARGEST STOCK FOOD FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

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- "International Distemper Cure"

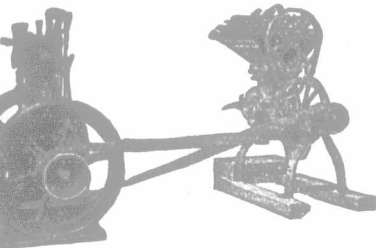
Every one of these preparations are sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money in any case of failure. Ask any one of our One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dealers about our goods and our guarantee.

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Jewel Incubators,  
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### 3 Feeds for One Cent

Our stallions Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02 1/4, Directum 2:06 1/4, Arion 2:07 1/4, Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/4, Buttonwood 2:17 and our one hundred high-class brood mares and their colts eat International Stock Food "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT" every day. Dan Patch has eaten International Stock Food every day for over four years and during this time has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses, and Work Horses because it gives more nerve force, endurance and strength. International Stock Food is prepared from Finely Powdered Medicinal Roots Herbs, Seeds and Barks that animals eat freely when running wild and is fed in tablespoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain ration. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows and Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones up and permanently strengthens the Entire System, keeps them healthy and greatly aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each Animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it will save you grain and make you large Extra Profits. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our offices and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold by over 125,000 dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund your money if it ever fails. If you desire any further information we will be very glad to have you write us.

**International Stock Food Co.**  
TORONTO, CANADA 33



### The Farmer's Friend

For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the Fairbanks-Morse **Gasoline Engine**

holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

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

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want ..... H. P.

Engine to run .....

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Town ..... Province .....

congratulated upon its possession of an experienced Shorthorn breeder, Mr. H. C. Graham, formerly of Ailsa Craig, Ont. Mr. Graham has lately cast in his lot with the makers of greater Canada and brought with him among other stock the following:

A stock bull, Sailor Bruce = 48540 = a worthy son of the champion cow, May Flower III = 40878 = also a young bull, Vice President = 64226 = recently purchased at the H. J. Davis sale. Of Yorkshires there are five females and a male and a fine flock of mammoth white turkeys. In Scotch collies Mr. Graham has three dandies to breed from, two females and a male of extra good breeding and splendid workers.

### Humorous

Joakley—It's funny that so many farmers are swindled by bunco men.

Coakley—Oh, I don't know. Farming isn't calculated to make a farmer shrewd.

Joakley—But to be a successful farmer one has to be sharp as a raiser.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Professor' (writing to his colleague, who has just announced his engagement within a year after the death of his wife)—"Allow me to congratulate you, old friend, on your engagement, and forgive me that on account of great stress of work, I have quite forgotten till now to condole with you on the death of your wife."—*Lustige Blet.er.*

Judge—How did you come to get drunk?

Defendant—Faith, yer Honor, Oi'm not to blame. Oi didn't know what Oi was doin'.

Judge—You didn't? How was that?

Defendant—Well, ye see, sor, Oi was under the influence of liquor whin Oi shtarted.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A company was playing "She Stoops to Conquer" in a small western town last winter, when a man without any money, wishing to see the show, stepped up to the box office and said:

"Pass me in, please."

The box office man gave a loud, harsh laugh.

"Pass you in what for?" he asked. The applicant drew himself up and answered haughtily:

"What for? Why, because I am Oliver Goldsmith, author of the play."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," replied the other in a shocked voice, as he hurriedly wrote out an order for a box.—*Argonaut.*

A lonely bachelor, at the age of seventy-two, married a young wife. A Sunday or two after the wedding a widower asked the minister who had officiated at the wedding ceremony of the bachelor to pray for him, as his own wife had just died. The minister, in his prayer, therefore did not fail to remember "our aged and grieving brother, upon whom the heavy hand of sore affliction has so lately fallen."

At these words the old bridegroom, red and snorting with rage, rose from beside his girl wife.

"It may be a sore affliction," he growled audibly, as he left the church, "but I'll be hanged if any man is going to pray for me in public that way."

### A HIGHLAND PROCLAMATION.

The following is a proclamation made at the Market Cross in Inverary in the last century:

Ta hoy! Ta higher ahoy! Tav hoy three times!!! An' ta hoy whist!!! By command of his Majesty, King George, an' her Grace to Duke o' Argyll: If anybody is found fishing aboon ta loch, or belough ta loch, afore ta loch, or ahind loch, in ta loch, or on ta loch around' ta loch or about ta loch, she's to be persecutit wi' three persecutions; first she's to be burnt; syne, she's to be drown't, an' then she's to be hangt—an' if ever she comes back she's to be persecutit wi' a far waur death.

God save ta King and her Grace ta Duke o' Argyll.

## Fatigue From Poisons in System

AND GOOD HEALTH CAN ONLY RETURN WHEN THE BLOOD FILTERS, THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS, ARE SET RIGHT BY

## DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Tired, languid feelings are the result of the accumulation of waste products in the system. On the failure of the liver and kidneys to remove these impurities the blood becomes filled with poisonous substances which instead of aiding the functions tend to arrest them and give rise to pains in the limbs, back-aches, headaches and tired worn-out feelings.

There remains to be discovered a more prompt and effective means of enlivening and invigorating the action of the liver and kidneys than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In fact this medicine is unique in its combined influence on the liver and kidneys and to this double action is attributed its extraordinary success in the cure of complicated diseases of these filtering organs.

Biliousness, headache, indigestion, kidney disease and constipation are promptly and thoroughly cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and the whole system is cleansed of the foul impurities which result in disease and suffering.

Mrs. Thos. Shiels, Stoughton, Sask., writes:—"We have used nearly all of Dr. Chase's medicines in our family with splendid results, and send direct to you for them because we live twenty-two miles from a drug store.

"In Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills we found a cure for constipation, biliousness and kidney disease.

"I used several boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for nervousness from which I had been a great sufferer and it built me up and strengthened me wonderfully.

"Some years ago I had an ulcer on my ankle and though I tried many treatments of one kind and another could get nothing to heal it until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment, which I have also found an excellent cure for itching piles. I could scarcely know how to get along without Dr. Chase's medicines.

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

## Fistula and Pile Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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Fistula and Pile Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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1917

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**SCORED ANOTHER  
WONDERFUL VICTORY**

**One More Added to the Long List of  
Cures Effected by Psychine.**

This young lady, who lives in Browns-ville, near Woodstock, Ont., tells her own story in a few effective words of how she obtained deliverance from the terrible grip of weakness and disease.

I have to thank Psychine for my present health. Two years ago I was going into a decline. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I could not sweep the carpet. If I went for a drive I had to lie down when I came back. If I went for a mile on two on my wheel I was too weak to lift it through the gate-way, and last time I came in from having a spin I dropped utterly helpless from fatigue. My father would give me no peace until I procured Psychine, knowing it was excellent for decline or weakness. I must say the results are wonderful, and people remarked my improvement. Instead of a little, pale, hollow checked, listless, melancholy girl, I am to-day full of life, ready for a sleigh-ride, a skating match, or an evening party with anyone, and a few months ago I could not struggle to church, 40 rods from my home. I have never had the slightest cause to fear any return of the disease.  
ELLA MURIEL WOOD,  
Brownsville, Ont.



Thousands of women are using PSYCHINE, because they know from experience that in it they have a safe friend and deliverer. Psychine is a wonderful tonic, purifying the blood, driving out disease germs, gives a ravenous appetite, aids digestion and assimilation of food, and is a positive and absolute cure for disease of throat, chest, lungs, stomach and other organs. It quickly builds up the entire system, making sick people well and weak people strong.

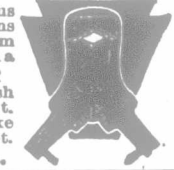
**PSYCHINE**  
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

for sale at all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle, or at Dr. T. A. Sloum, Limited, Laboratory, 179 King St. West, Toronto.

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

**DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.**

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



**SHOE BOILS**

Are Hard to Cure, yet

**ABSORBINE**

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle. **ABSORBINE, JR.** for man, kid, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocle, Hydrocele. Always fail.

W. F. Young, F.D.P., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

**VETERINARY ADVICE FREE**

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

**TUTTLE'S ELIXIR**

is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shoe Boils and Callous. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Grosse Heel, Scatiches, Catarh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics.

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

At a certain school, just before Christmas, the children were required to design a cover for a book or magazine appropriate to the season. One small boy eagerly set to work and when the teacher went her rounds of inspection he proudly and innocently (for he knew not satire) exhibited his idea of a suitable illustration.

Two large battle ships, in action, were depicted in the center, every detail perfect—and in an elaborate scroll design around them ran the holly and the words, "Peace on earth good will to men."

"I ain't got nuthin' pertickler ag'in the worl'," said the old-time growler. "I've jest about decided to let her alone fer two or three weeks, an' if she does better in that time than she's been a-doin', I may let her alone for good an' all!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"We wish," explained the manager, in his bustling, airy way, "a play which will serve as a vehicle—"

"Sir," protested the man of genius, with a look of horror, "I am a playwright! Not a cartwright!"—*Puck.*

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Veterinary.**

**LUMP ON SHOULDER.**

Colt just broken, has a little lump on the point of the shoulder, about the size of the end of a thumb. The lump is hard. Have been applying Cambant's Caustic Balsam due to which it has gone down a little, but will not disappear from its place.

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The lump is probably a subcutaneous wart or tumor. The quickest and best way to get rid of it is to dissect it out with a very sharp knife, and, to insure its permanent removal, touch the seat of it with a red hot iron.

**LUMPY-JAW.**

I have a steer 2 years old which has a large lump on each side of the jaw; one of the lumps has broken. Some say it is lump-jaw but it does not appear to be on the jaw. What can I do for it? Do you think it is infectious? You may insert this in the *ADVOCATE*.

Sask. R. G. D.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate the above disease, familiarly known to stockmen as "lump-jaw." It is caused by a vegetable parasite germ—actinomycosis, which is supposed to get access to the system through the mediums of food and water, notably through feeding on barley straw. Its contagious nature is very doubtful. Give your animal, morning and evening, three tablespoonfuls of the following: iodide of potass, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint. Continue the treatment until the appetite begins to fail and the eye becomes watery, and then stop for ten days. If the lumps have not disappeared, at as above.

**RINGWORM.**

Cattle all have a white scabby formation which seems to start around the eyes and nose, but seems to spread or break out on the neck and shoulders, the younger cattle had it first but it has spread through the herd. Cattle all rub the affected places until raw and red. Would like to know the cause and cure, if any.

Alta. J. M. McG.

Ans.—Remove as much of the scab as possible by thoroughly scrubbing with warm soft water and soft soap, using for the purpose a corn broom brush. After this, paint the affected parts once daily, with tincture of iodine. Continue treatment while necessary.

**UNTHRIFTINESS.**

Mare 7 years old is in foal. She has good appetite, is fed 2 gallons of oats per day and frequently boiled barley instead of oats; is fed oat straw usually. Has not worked since Nov. 10th, only drove to town occasionally, a distance of six miles. She was thin when she quit

HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

**Clydesdales —and— Hackneys**

Can sell you a stallion ranging in age from two to five years old at prices from \$500 to \$800 each. They are big, heavy, thick horses that will do the country good. I also have a fine lot of fillies, mostly in foal, can sell you a pair or a car load. Can sell work horses for Manitoba trade in car lots. It will pay you to write or come and see me.

S. J. PROUSE

Ingersoll, Ont.

**DOUNE LODGE, CLYDESDALES.**



W. H. BRYCE, DOUNE LODGE, ARCOLA, SASK.

I have been to Scotland and selected just as good a lot of Clydesdales as those I brought out last year and which have proved at exhibitions to be the best importation standing in one stable in America. For the present I am offering for sale 25 MARES and FILLIES in foal to Perpetual Motion, Hiawatha and Revelanta, and also a few grade fillies in foal, including three entire colts, one of them first at Highland Show.

It's a pleasure to show these Clydesdales whether a deal is made or not.

**America's Leading Horse Importers**

**A Sweeping Victory at the 1906 International Live Stock Exposition.**

**PERCHERONS:**

Etradegant - - Champion  
Dragon - - Reserve Champion

**FRENCH COACH:**

Chandernagor - - Champion  
Distingue - - Reserve Champion

**We Import More, Sell More and therefore Sell Cheaper than anybody else.**

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

**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.

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

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

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

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

**My New Importation of  
CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS**



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

**THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.**

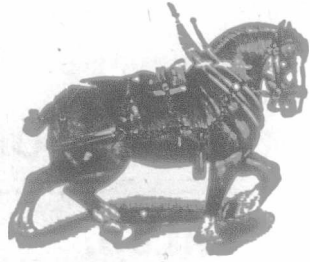
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J. A. S. MacMILLAN      A. COLQUHOUN      ISAAC BEATTIE

**LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP**



**CLUB STABLES,**

**12th Street,**

**(Box 485)**

**BRANDON.**

**MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves.

We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success.

We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares.

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

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale.**

**Prices right. Terms easy.**

**Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.**

**Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."**

**Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.**

## Percherons and Shires

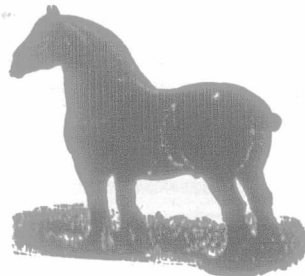
Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

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

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

**JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**



## WHY BUY STALLIONS

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

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon**

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

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



**Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed.**

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

work and does not pick up; her hair is dry and stands up.

Man. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—Feed good hay instead of the oat straw. Give three quarts of good oats in the morning, the same quantity at noon and give every night a bran mash made by boiling a teacupful of flax seed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Give every night in the mash, for two weeks, one of the following powders: nitrate of potass, sulphate of iron, gentian and bicarbonate of soda, of each 2 ounces; mix and divide into 14 powders.

### CHRONIC CATARRH.

I have a nine-year-old horse that had distemper in cutting time, got over that and has ever since had a slight discharge from right nostril, most noticeable when drinking and on the road, standing in stable you can notice hardly anything. Seems to rattle in his nostrils. Is looking well, also feeds and drinks heavily.

Sask. "BILLY."

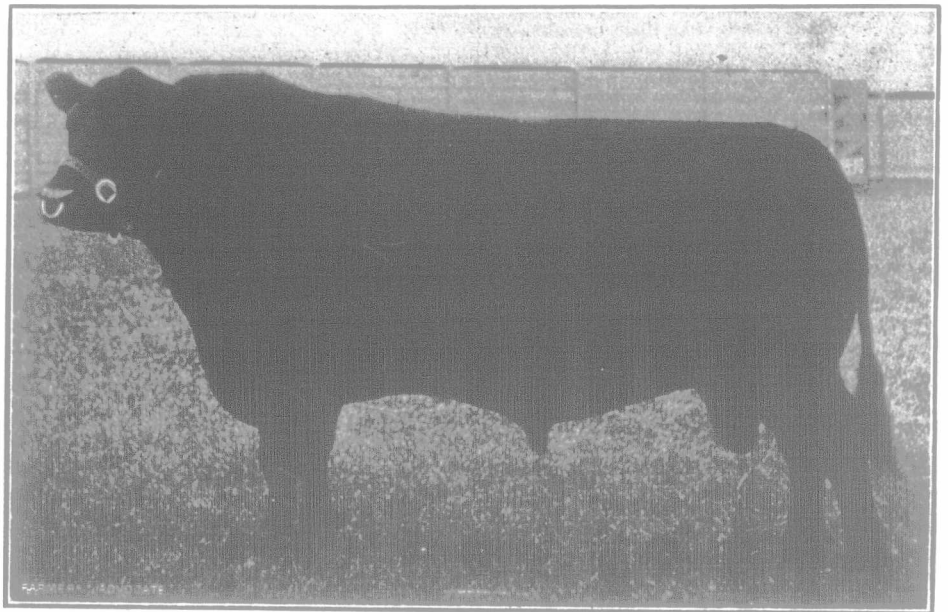
Ans.—Prepare the horse for physic by feeding exclusively on bran mashes for sixteen hours and then administer the following: Barbadoes aloe, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic

### LEG MANGE.

About six weeks ago I bought a three-year-old mare that had been running out. She was rather thin, had a lot of hair, and it looked rough. I put her in a good stable and fed her about 3 qts. of oats and 3 qts. of bran, mixed each morning and night, and worked her two or three hours each day. I soon noticed that her hind legs began to swell and look coarse and gummy. She would stamp them on the floor and rub them against each other; the glands between the jaw bones felt lumpy like peas. Having had a little experience with horses, I decided that she had the lymphatic glanders, and for the last three weeks have been giving her one teaspoonful of saltpeter once each day in her grain, also a small handful of flax seed meal in her grain. Her hair and hide look and feel much better, the legs probably are not swollen so much as they were, but on the inside of the thighs there are scabs or scales, and when I use the brush here she will hold out her leg for me to rub these parts. I am not quite satisfied with the results. Have I been treating her right? If not please advise. I take great pleasure in reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I would not be without it for a good deal.

Alta.

G. C. M. v



AN ABERDEEN ANGUS WINNER.

Lord Fearless, Winner of Polled Cattle Society's, Gold Medal at the Bath and West Show, England 1906.

has ceased to operate. After this give every morning in food, for two weeks, two tablespoonfuls of the following: iodide of potass, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint; mix. At the same time give every evening in food one of the following powders: sulphate of copper, 1½ ounces; fernifreck, 2 ounces; mix and divide into 14 powders.

A chronic discharge, especially from one nostril in the horse, is always more or less suspicious as being a symptom of glanders. This being the case we would advise you, if it all practicable, to have the mallein test applied to your horse.

### POLL EVIL.

I have mare five years old which has a swelling on back of neck, just back of halter band. It is quite hard; think it was caused by a blow or a bruise. Do you think it is poll evil? Please prescribe treatment. M. C.

Ans.—The situation of the swelling indicates very plainly that it is the commencement of a "poll evil", a disease which, owing to its deep seated nature, is sometimes difficult to treat successfully. If the swelling has just recently appeared and is hot and tender, would advise you to use continuously cooling applications for the period of forty eight hours, such as a piece of flannel soaked five or six times daily with the following preparation: vinegar, 1 quart; saltpetre 8 ounces; water 1 gallon, mix. After this apply every alternate day, with small paint brush, compound tincture of iodine, until the skin becomes quite sore. If you notice the swelling disappearing, continue the iodine treatment when the skin becomes fit. The successful treatment of "poll evil" often requires a free use of the knife by the hands of a skilful veterinary surgeon.

Ans.—There is no such disease as "lymphatic" glanders known to the veterinary profession. If your mare has glanders it is time that she had a bullet in her brain and her carcass cremated; but, we are not sure that she is the victim of that baneful scourge of the equine race. We think, however, that the animal is suffering from "leg mange" a disease of the skin due to the invasion of a very minute parasite insect. Wash the affected parts thoroughly with the following: warm soft water, 2 gallons; English soft-soap, 6 ounces; strong liquor ammonia, 4 ounces; mix; dry off with a coarse cloth, and immediately rub in the following preparation: raw linseed oil, 12 ounces; turpentine, 5 ounces; sulphur, 8 ounces; mix thoroughly and shake well while using. Give internally, every morning, in food, for ten days: Fowler's solution of arsenic, 2 tablespoonfuls; and give every evening in the same way and for the same length of time one of the following powders: sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; nitrate of potass, 2½ ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ounces; mix and divide into 10 powders. If you have the opportunity have the mallein test applied to your mare.

### SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.

A horse six years old has sore eyes. A white film appears in the lower part of the eye which spreads over the dark part, being thickest in the lower edge. It will first appear on the left eye and it usually takes a few days before it appears on the right one. I took him to a veterinarian who said he was moon blind. He gave me some eye water to put in and the spots disappeared, but they have come on again three times since. His sight seems to be



# EARLY LAMBS



Early lambs will bring big money if you save them, and get them to market at the right time. Give them a little of Dr. Hess Stock Food in the grain they eat—then, if you keep them warm and dry, there will be no losses, and they will be "fit" at the very moment when prices are best.

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

The prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) contains bitter tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system and laxatives to regulate the bowels. These ingredients are recommended by Professors Winslow, Quitman, Finlay Dun, and the most noted medical writers in the country. It is not a food in itself, but makes all the food of the farm produce more milk, more meat and more work by increasing digestion and regulating the system generally.

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

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cure and Instant Louse Killer.

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. **HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you. S. A. BEDFORD, S. A. Bedford, Sask. S. A. Bedford, Sask.

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

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

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS, WOOLS, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags. BERMAN BROS., 519 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Forest Home Farm

Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp. Pride of Glasgow, and out of first-class mares; capital colts. Seven young Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves by Missie Prince, out of dams richly bred, plenty of substance and quality stand right out of them. Cows and Heifers, Yorkshire Boars and Sows, all ages. Choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. All at reasonable prices. ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY P. O. Garman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

### Scarliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Sampson 1st. Get my quotations. H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

failing, so he can't see very well now. Is there anything I can do for him or will he become blind?

N. D. G. G. Ans.—Your horse is affected with specific ophthalmia, which, owing to its periodic appearance, is sometimes called "moon blindness." This disease of the eye, in horses, is often hereditary. Treatment, unless to allay active inflammation, is of no avail, for the disease will certainly terminate, sooner or later, in total blindness of the affected eye, or eyes.

### BOGGY HOCKS.

Draft colt, seven months old, has a soft swelling on the inside and front of hock joint. It has been there since birth and now seems to be getting larger. It does not seem to cause any lameness at all. Could you tell me through the columns of your valuable paper if it is likely to be bog-spavin, or what it is, and the best treatment to give, if any?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—Coarsely formed hock joints, in colts of heavy breed, are liable to bogginess. The condition is caused by an excessive accumulation of synovia, "joint oil," but is not the result of inflammatory action, and there is, therefore, no lameness manifested. In many such cases the enlargements disappear with age, without any medical treatment. Unless the colt exhibits symptoms of lameness, would advise you to leave it to nature, until the animal is, at least, eighteen months old.

### Miscellaneous.

**TWO CHOICE EARLY POTATOES.** Bovee and Extra Early are two choice varieties of potatoes for early use. The price will be somewhat higher this year than usual. S. A. BEDFORD.

### CARING FOR CATTLE: RECOVERING MONEY.

1. Herd of cattle left home in blizzard farmer stops herd and puts them in stable for three days and feeds them hay, owner comes after cattle and takes them away telling farmer he has no cash with him. Farmer lets them go. How should he proceed to get pay for feed? He told owner his charge was 50 cents per head.  
2. Eight head of oxen went away in blizzard, Rancher's boy gathers them in with his herds (a) Can Rancher charge farmer for keep of oxen if stabled (b) If left to run with his herd?  
3. Horse at large feeds on farmer's stacks. How can farmer best proceed for protection of his property?  
4. A bought a section of land for B, with a verbal promise that B would refund money on his return home. On arrival A handed Agreement of Sale to B expecting payment. B refunded half the amount that A had paid and gave A an I. O. U. for the balance saying he had not got the money to pay the rest and that A would have to wait two or three years for balance until he (B) was able to pay him from receipts from crop. Can A claim the land and pay B what B returned to A or how should A proceed so as to get security for his money. What is the value of an I. O. U.?

Sask. P. H. Ans.—1. You were not obliged to take care of the cattle and unless owner promised or agreed to pay you, you could not collect from him but if he promised to pay, and you certainly did him a kindness, the only way to proceed is to sue him for the amount.  
2. Rancher cannot charge Farmer for keep of oxen as he had no right to put them in, although I think if he was doing a kindness to the farmer, that the farmer would have no objection to paying a reasonable charge. He could not charge for the oxen running in his herd as he evidently gathered them in there himself.  
3. The only way you could protect your stacks would be to build a lawful fence around them, and if then broken into you have redress by civil action for damages.  
4. A could sue B on the I. O. U., setting forth the circumstances. There is no need to wait two or three years.

# Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. **Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. 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.

**Sittyton Shorthorns**  
The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale. Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906. GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

**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.

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

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

**Maple Shade Shropshires and Cruickshank Shorthorns**  
A first-class bunch of Yearling Ewes, bred to the best imported Rams now ready for shipment. 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, ONT.

### YORKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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

**GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE**, Herd headed by Willard F., a grandson of Flying Fox and Dentonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited. W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.

**CLENDENING BROS.**  
Harding, Man.

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

**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley. We can save you the seed man's profit.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp)—5878—and General—5259—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, - Hamlet, Man

**STAR FARM Shorthorns**  
Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd was five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1904. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station. R. W. GOSWELL SASKATOON SASK.

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association. and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

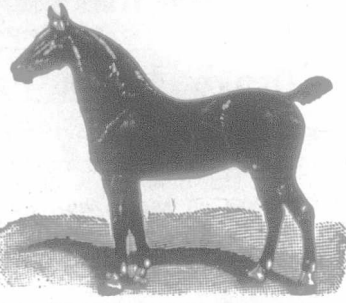
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

ADDRESS: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St. London, W.O., England. Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.



**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Blisters and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Clydesdales and Ayrshires

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

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man.

## For Sale

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

W. Sporie, Owner  
BOX 133 LOUISE BRIDGE, MANITOBA



## Mossom Boyd Co. Bobaygeon, Ont.

### The largest breeders of HEREFORDS

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

## PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

## CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"  
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY  
BERKELEY, CAL

ADVOCATE AD'S PAY

but A may proceed at once. A cannot hold the Contract of Sale. The value of an I. O. U. is equivalent to a Demand Note.

### PLASTERING.

Can a plasterer who agrees to plaster our house at so much per yard measure in the door, window and other space in the walls the same as if the walls were solid? This space amounts to about 80 yards.

Alta. R. W.  
Ans.—Yes, this is quite generally done, for, as a matter of fact, it requires more time to plaster around a door or window than if the wall were solid.

### AGE OF STOCK BOAR—GASOLINE TRACTION.

At what age is a boar considered too old for service? I have a very valuable Yorkshire boar, which will be four years old next April, I should like to know at what age it would be advisable to get rid of him. I should also like to know if one can get a traction gasoline engine, and whether these engines are

Ans.—It would be impossible for us to give the detailed specifications of this or any other house with their cost. Why not get a local carpenter or builder to figure on the plan? Probably if a contractor took the job of building such a house, supplying all material, he would ask about \$2,500, but if the owner provided the labor for excavating and hauling material besides doing other work he might get the house up for half the money.

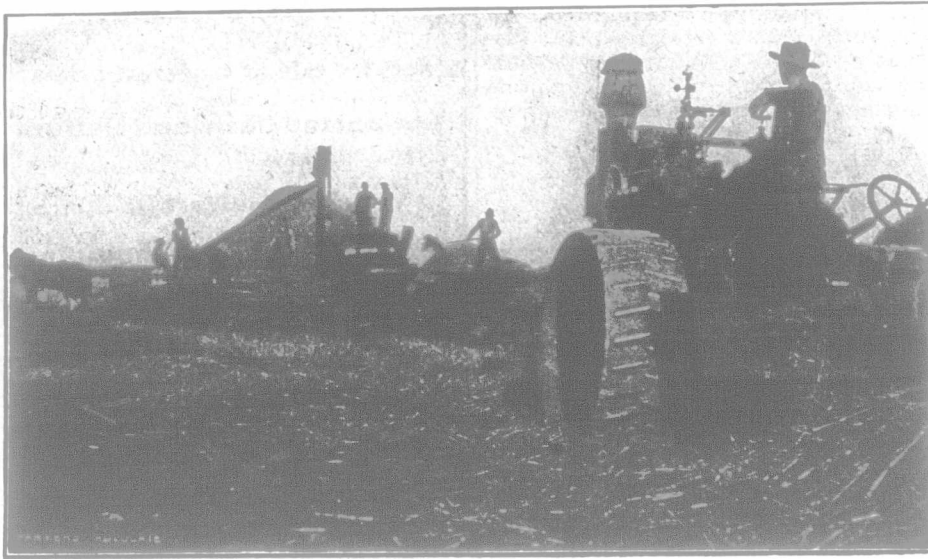
### TO DOG MEN—ADVERTISE.

Could you, through the columns of your valuable paper tell me where I could get a pair of Newfoundland pups?

R. T.  
Ans.—Perhaps some of our readers can oblige our querist. Those having well bred dogs, especially collies will find it will pay them to advertise what they may have for sale.

### HEAD CHEESE; FEEDING HENS.

1. Would like to know of a simple recipe for making headcheese from a pig's head. 2. What is the best food for



### MARSHALL'S OUTFIT

Threshing 1,400 bushels per day on the farm of Mr. Hurst, St. Rose du Lac, Man.

profitable for breaking, and what firms manufacture them.

Red Deer. AN ENQUIRER.  
Ans.—Unless a change of blood is required so as to avoid inbreeding, this male may be used until he becomes impotent.

2. We understand engines of the kind mentioned are made and have been found satisfactory. See our advertising columns.

### PAYING FOR DRILL.

I bought a seed drill from a company in 1903, and, as it had not the latest improvements on it I refused to give settlement until these improvements were supplied and satisfaction guaranteed. Soon the general agent of the company called and in return for the drill and the following agreement I gave two notes. I have paid one note but as they do not fulfil their agreement I refuse to pay the other. Can they compel me to pay the note? The following is the agreement:

We agree to put the 1904 improvements on a 20 shoe drill sold to—, at station and make drill give satisfaction in 1904.

Signed by— (Salesman).

H. W. P.  
Ans.—The company may sue you for payment of the note but your agreement gives you a defence or counter claim. In fact you might even bring action for nonfulfilment, if the improvements were of much practical value.

### WANTS COST AND SPECIFICATIONS.

In your issue of Dec. 5 you give an illustration and plan of a small house. About what would this house cost? Can you publish the specifications? I think it would make an ideal farm house if the cost was not excessive. It is a good plan for furnace heating as the furnace could be set under the three rooms and also the hall.

J. B.

## IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

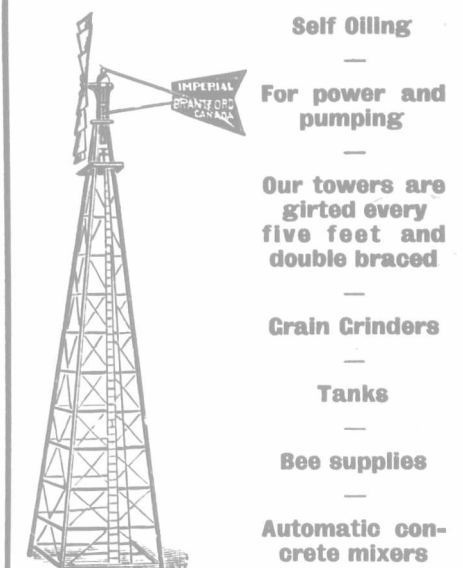
But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. E. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## WINDMILLS



### Self Oiling

For power and pumping

Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced

Grain Grinders

Tanks

Bee supplies

Automatic concrete mixers

Write for Catalogues.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.  
Brantford, Ontario

Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg  
Agents: Man., N.W.T.

## Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE you MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

## PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only.

Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY  
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



proof, the hens do not lay, it is a good sign they need a tonic or should be examined for lice, or are just naturally not hens for the egg business.

SELLING HOMESTEAD.

I have a homestead and I thought of selling it when I would get my recommend, so my neighbor bought it under contract before I got the recommend and after I got it my wife and son were against the sale, and my son claims part of the buildings. Can the buyer hold me to the agreement or is the agreement lawful as it was made out before I got the recommend. He gave me \$50 cash and he will not take it back. What can he do. Can he hold me to the agreement or can my son take the buildings off the place?

Sask. J. B. Ans.—You should not have made a contract to deal with your homestead until after you had the recommend, as it would have invalidated your title according to the Dominion Lands Act. However, if you got over that difficulty it was only a proper thing for you to carry out the contract. The buildings on the land would be a part of the freehold and would go with the sale of the land. Your son could not claim the buildings, and in this country it is not necessary for a man's wife to sign the transfer as she has no dower. Your neighbor will likely force you to sell.

CHATEL MORTGAGE.

Does a chattel mortgage discharge itself after 12 months if not replaced with a renewal?

Sask. J. C. Ans.—A chattel mortgage is good for two years, and if continued should be renewed before the end of the second year and from year to year, otherwise it will lapse so far as registration is concerned but will hold good as between

2. Can A. get a loan on his homestead without B's interference?

3. Can A. sell homestead without B's interference? Sask. J. G. Ans.—A. can get his patent subject to the execution, if registered against the land.

2. If A. applies for a loan it is not likely that any company would advance the money without paying B. off.

3. If A. sells this homestead it would be subject to B.'s execution.

WHAT ABOUT THESE GRASSES.

I should like to know whether a pasture of brome grass would eventually kill out a piece of hay land of timothy, or red clover by the side, sown for permanent hay.

Also which you would advise of the above two grasses for permanent hay lands on fairly heavy loam soil, with clay sub-soil? Would prairie fire burn brome grass or is it too green?

Sask. C. T. Ans.—Brome grass is peculiar; it will crowd out all other kinds of grass, then overcrowd itself. Whether or not you should sow it depends upon the nature of the soil. If it is the least moist and loamy you had better leave Brome grass alone, but if it is dry and poor, brome and rye grass are probably the only grasses you can grow. We would never advise anyone to seed land down with the intention of leaving it permanently, unless it is a small piece of yard. On land as our correspondent describes we would much prefer to sow timothy and some clover. The timothy could be renewed by a fresh seeding and a light coat of manure about every two or three years, but brome would spring from the roots, and if it became too short and fine could be renewed by a shallow plowing and packing about midsummer. It would then be fresh again the following spring. Yes, brome should be dry enough to burn after a few weeks dry weather.



OAT FIELD ON J. A. STRANGSTER'S FARM CONJURING CREEK, ALTA. Ten acres required 5 1/2 lbs. of twine per acre.

WANTS TO GET HAY.

I have 10 horses, 5 colts and 2 cows. How much hay will it take to winter cows and feed horses the year round? Also about 10 teams for five days' threshing? I have no hay at present, or for summer, and require feed as early as possible next summer, and a steady crop of hay after. I have 50 acres available for hay land besides pasture. Would western rye grass sown with oats as nurse crop do, or would some other nurse crop mature earlier for feed? Also does western rye grass make the best hay or should I try a mixture of grasses or clover? The land is fairly heavy. I don't care for brome grass as it is so hard to eradicate.

Sask. TAFFY. Ans.—When horses are working they require about 15 pounds of hay per day and when idle eat about this amount or more if given them; from this you will be able to calculate how much you will require if you keep your stock up and feed them. Under the circumstances very few men would stable and feed two teams of horses. If you have some free prairie where the horses can graze in winter and straw stacks where the cattle and horses can feed you should not need to do much indoor feeding

the mortgagor and the mortgagee if the mortgagor has not parted with the chattels mentioned.

CROPPING NEIGHBOR'S LAND.

If I plow the land that has been broken up a few years ago and is now growing weeds, can the owner of that land take all the crop if he has a mind to, or just a share or could he take any of the crop if he did not bother about it until it was threshed and drawn away?

Sask. E. J. B. Ans.—From your question it would appear that you had not made any agreement with the owner for the crop off the land, and you would simply be a squatter, and would have no right to be on the land or crop it, unless you are there with the knowledge and by the permission of the owner. If so you would be a tenant at will and would be entitled to the crop less a fair rental, but unless you are there with the knowledge and permission of the owner you would not be entitled to anything.

HOMESTEAD IS SECURITY.

A. has a homestead, B. has judgment against A. for goods sold to A. 1. Can A. get his patent?

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Cream Separators. Features the words 'DURABILITY', 'STRENGTH', and 'SIMPLICITY' in large, bold letters. A woman is shown operating the machine. Text describes the machine as being built strong and simple, and worth buying for long service. Includes a testimonial from Mr. R. Carpenter and the company name: THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Can., West Chester, Pa., Chicago, Ill.

Advertisement for Hardy Trees for a Treeless Country. Claims to be 'Canada's Greatest Nurseries'. Includes an aerial photograph of a large nursery facility. Text mentions 'Salesmen Wanted' and 'Start now at best selling time'. Company name: STONE & WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto, Ontario.

Advertisement for Royal Household Flour. Claims to be 'The World's Best'. Company name: THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD., WINNIPEG.

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.

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until toward spring. Then for a month previous to, and during seeding, the horses should have hay and oats. In threshing time you will have made hay either from the natural grass or from oats sown in the spring. If you could buy a stack of hay containing about

ten tons, it should put you through, together with the feed the stock would get at straw stacks.

In the spring it would be a good plan to sow some oats early for fall feeding, then later sow as much of the remaining fifty acres with oats and rye grass or

timothy or both as you wish; fifteen or twenty acres of tame hay, should be sufficient to provide hay for the working season for horses. At other times they could be kept on chaff, oats sheaf, etc.

Western rye grass is well liked by some feeders and by others abhorred.

Its advantage is that it will often grow where the climate is too dry for timothy. Like every other farmer our correspondent should try to get clover started, but should not go to a big expense for seed and expect to get a crop at once.



## Worth Its Weight in Gold to Weak Men!

This is the way my patients write about

# Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Read what Wm. Bowers, P.O. Box 196, Brantford, Ont., says:

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir.—I purchased one of your strongest Belts for Nervous Debility about four years ago. I had been taking medicine when I first got sick, and they did me some good, but they did not give me the results I desired, and I did not want to get my system full of medicine, so I thought I would try one of your Belts. Before I commenced to wear it, I would wake up in the night with bad spells with my heart, which caused a deathly feeling to come over me. I would get up and open a window and rub myself; but I have not had any of those spells for over two years, and I do not want any more. I believe the electricity cured me. I am feeling well generally, and doing hard work on the farm every day. Yours truly, WM. BOWERS.

My way of restoring strength is different from all others. It is my own plan, and it is as simple as anything can be. I find a man suffering from stomach trouble, arising from a weakness of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Now, what is the use of pouring drugs into that poor stomach? It does not want drugs to force an action. It wants strength.

The proof of this argument is substantiated by the following letter from W. I. Chase, West Gore, N. S., who has worn my appliance:

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir.—After wearing your Belt for only one week I am glad to tell you that it has greatly helped my stomach, kidneys, and liver. From this out, I shall be pleased to let everyone know what the "Dr. McLaughlin Belt" has done for me, as it is well worth advertising. W. I. CHASE.

You know there is not an organ in the body which will not do its work well if it has the strength. You will never feel a pain or moment of distress unless some part of your body is weak. Remember that and don't paralyze your poor stomach with poisons. My plan is to give strength to the part that is ailing. I do that, and the trouble is gone before you understand why.

My treatment is a success in any case where strength is lacking, whether in the nerves, stomach, heart, kidney, liver or any other part. My appliance gives a soothing, constant electric glow, which is taken by the body just as a sponge takes up water. It cures weakness in any guise, as well as any other form of pain. My cures prove the truth of my argument.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I do cure any case I undertake. I have such confidence in my treatment that

## I Will Cure You First and You Can Pay Me After the Work is Done.

All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that.

My strongest arguments are the letters from prominent people whom I have cured. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of cure, and goes away convinced that the claims I make for my ELECTRIC BELT are TRUE. After seeing original letters from the Cured (letters which I am permitted to exhibit) their doubts are expelled. They know that I have not only proven that electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, but I have perfected the best known appliance in the world for replenishing that force in the body when it is lost.

My Electric Belt is the result of years of scientific study, coupled with experience and mechanical skill.

My cures are simply marvelous; take the case of James Becker, Innisfail, Alta.:

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir.—I am more than pleased with the result of your Belt. My general health is greatly improved. I feel like a new-made man. My digestion is perfect; my bowels move regularly every day; the Piles are almost gone, and the Catarrh is getting better. To be free from such a disagreeable, loathsome disease as Catarrh I consider is worth the price of the Belt itself, and to be cured of torturing Piles—I cannot tell what a relief that is to me. All scrofulous affection of the skin has disappeared. I will recommend your Belt to anyone that is in bad health, as I consider you worthy of it because you tell the truth in your advertisements as well as in your letters. So many now-a-days can give a whole lot of smooth talk, but in the end they do not live up to it. In conclusion I thank you ever so much for being the means of bringing a cure about in my case. I consider your Belt is the greatest invention of this age. May success attend your endeavors to cure suffering humanity is the wish of your friend, — JOHN BECKER.

I am an enthusiast, you say. Why should I not be? I have the gratitude of thousands of people who have been cured by my Electric Belt after the failure of the best physicians. I am enthusiastic because I know that I offer suffering humanity the surest cure for the least expenditure of money that is known to-day. I have gained my success by learning how to treat my patients, and then curing them. I understand the action of the current on the human system. My years of experience have taught me how to apply electricity. I charge nothing for my knowledge, knowing that it helps me. My patients are my friends. They are advertising my business.

You can talk with the men and women who have been cured by my treatment, and that's worth considering. I might preach for years in my efforts to gather converts to my way of curing disease, and nobody would pay any attention to my arguments, but when I tell you I have cured your neighbor, Mr. A. Smith, or your old friend Mr. Johnson, and you go and ask them about me, and they tell you I have cured them, then I have given you proof, and you know that I do all I claim. And I want you to give me credit for what I prove. There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I have cured them, you know that I can cure you.

## Free Book

Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautiful illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closed, sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

Put your name on this Coupon and send it in.  
DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

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

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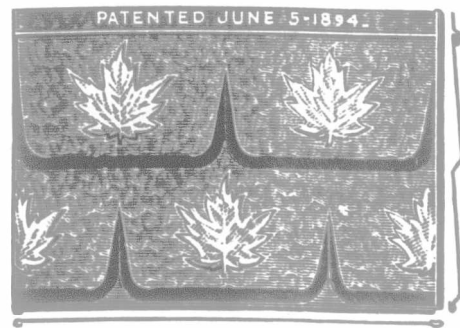
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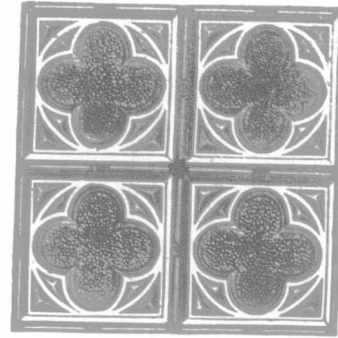
## Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles  
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets  
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg

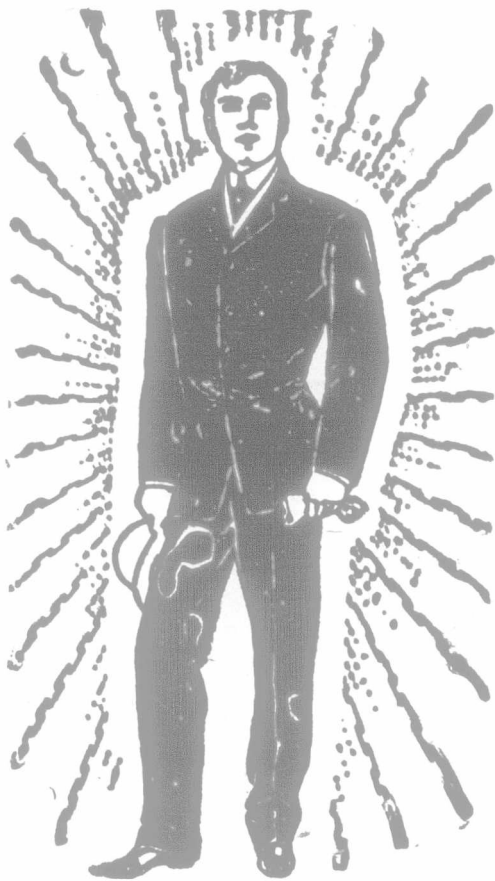


Ceiling Plate.

## Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

### FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

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#### ELEPHANT PULLS HER FRIEND'S TOOTH.

To the uninitiated it may have looked like a tug-of-war between two elephants, when each end of a taut rope was in the mouth of the elephants, but, in fact, it was a plan devised by Peter Barlow, the elephant trainer, to extract an aching molar from the lower jaw of one of his elephants.

Tom, the clever elephant that does a cake-walk, shaves an elephant, beats the snare drum and is leader of the elephant band at Luna Park, had been suffering from an aggravated form of ulcerated tooth for several days. In order to reduce the swelling and relieve the pain, Tom had been wearing, in off hours, a poultice on the side of his face weighing twenty-five pounds. The poultice did not suffice, and therefore the

only thing left to do was to pull the tooth.

But who could accomplish this, and where could a pair of forceps be obtained large enough for the operation, were the problems that puzzled the animal man. Barlow solved them by making one of the working elephants do the trick.

Tom sat on his haunches and opened his mouth, when Barlow used a drill to

bore a hole through the side of the offending tooth, which was in the lower jaw. After this a piece of piano wire was passed through the hole and tied in a loop; a stout piece of rope was tied to the wire, and the loose end given to Judy.

Judy took the rope between her teeth and at the word of command pulled with all her strength, and Tom leaned back to aid her, fully understanding what was being done. The tension was so great that Tom was pulled to a standing position, but the tooth came out, and he settled back with a sigh of relief.

Judy is one of the working elephants that were used in the construction of Luna Park. She has pulled with her teeth two tons with ease. Judy can lift a bale of hay and carry it as easily as a boy can lift an apple.—*New York World.*

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