

FOUNDED 1866

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

NOVEMBER 14, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 738

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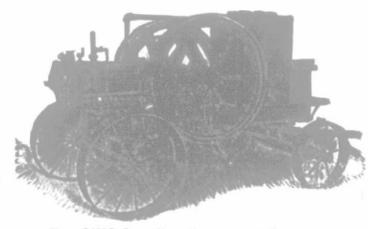
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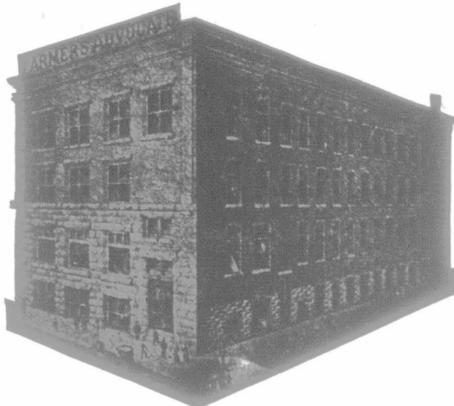
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents of the issue with page numbers. Includes sections: EDITORIAL, HORSE, STOCK, FARM, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY, MARKET NOTES, HOME JOURNAL, GOSSIP, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, ILLUSTRATIONS.

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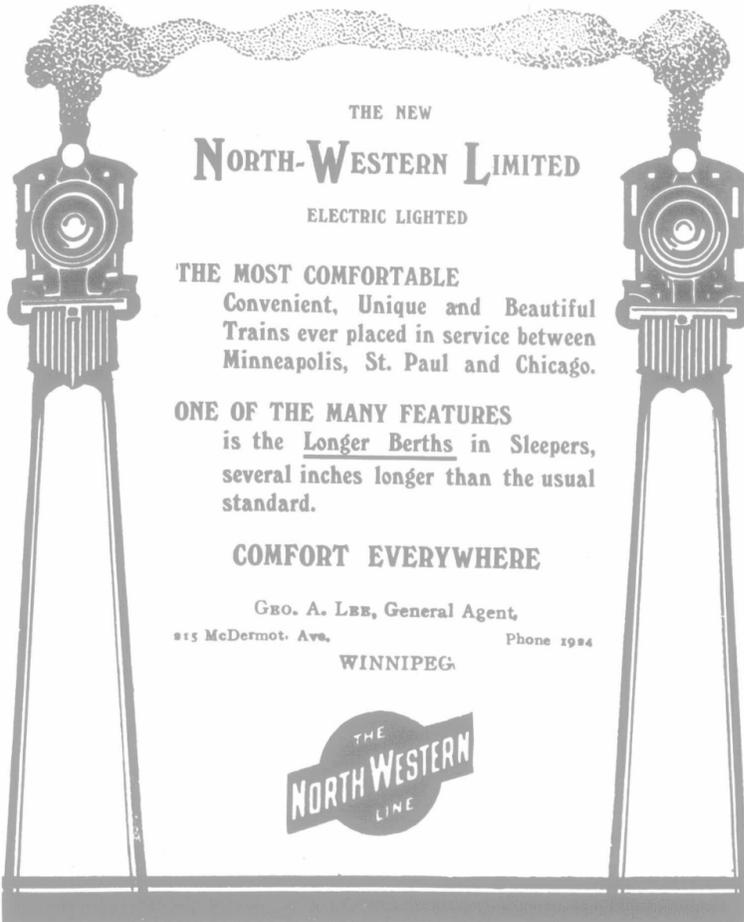
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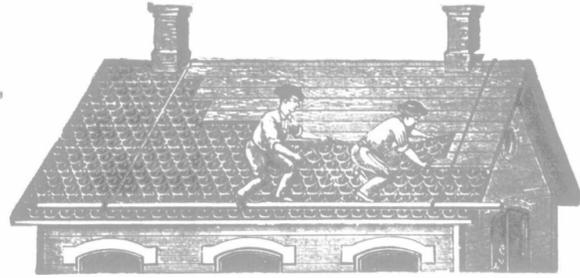
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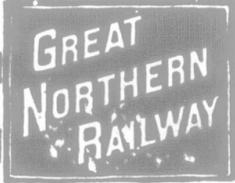
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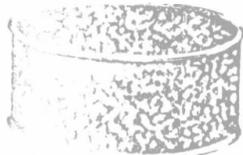
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# Last Mountain Valley Lands

#### TALKED TO THE FARMERS

(Special Correspondence)

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

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press

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## Selected Lands

East and West Sides of

#### HIGH PRICE FOR LAND

School Lands Auctioned at Strassburg  
Brought \$35 Per Acre.

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

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

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press.

## Last Mountain Lake

Price only \$12 to \$15 per Acre

Average Crop this Season 25 Bushels per Acre.

Heavy Rains this month have Assured a Good Crop for 1907

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WINNIPEG

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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November 14, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 758

## EDITORIAL

The swine breeder is beginning now to plan for the spring litters.

\* \* \*

With better cooking at home many saloons would go out of business.

\* \* \*

"Putting the whole boy to school" is a manual training enthusiast's phrase.

\* \* \*

The grain commission is bringing out some enlivening testimony, according to all reports.

\* \* \*

Failure to apply principles, although knowing how, is the reason for lack of success by many.

\* \* \*

Plenty of time has been afforded to prepare for winter, this fall. Is everybody prepared for the blasts of Boreas?

\* \* \*

The M. A. C. opening had the effect of bringing many in contact with the soil, judging from the mats and college corridors.

\* \* \*

The members of grain and like commissions are worth \$12 a day, surely the live stock judge is worth equal remuneration.

\* \* \*

Dr. Bell is the secretary of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations, Geo. H. Greig dropping the mantle after more than a decade of faithful and useful service.

\* \* \*

Harcourt believes the correct way to get agricultural education to the farmers and farmers' wives, sons and daughters in these busy days is, to "take it to them."

\* \* \*

Many a M. A. C. student crept away to his cot in the dormitory before the opening festivities were over; the farm boy is not used to being a night hawk and fortunately so.

\* \* \*

Do not forget the big \$200 prize for wheat at the 1907 Winnipeg Industrial. Put away fifty or more bushels, the amount called for by the Exhibition Association is twenty five bushels.

\* \* \*

Surely it ought to be possible to do away with political corruption and bribery. Compulsory voting, and disfranchisement for a decade of the bribe taker or bribe offerer should be effective, it seems to us.

\* \* \*

The Brandon men made a good impression on the executives of the live stock associations when they talked of a forty thousand dollar amphitheatre for fat stock show, live stock sale and other purposes.

\* \* \*

A cartoon in an Old Country agricultural contemporary has one of the characters a broken-down farmer who to his son and heir says: "If all the money wasted on your education had been spent on artificial manure for the land I should not be ruined, and you would have something to start life on. Now we farmers are stony broke, and you, my boy, will have to compete with German labor and alien competition, which is cheaper and better than you supply, and you ain't fit for the Army or the Navy neither."

### The Year's Recess.

What would the year be without November? It is Nature's month for shutting up her creatures just as men stable the cattle, or the boys and women folk bring the chickens and turkeys from the bluffs to the shelter of the henhouse roof. The days draw in, the breakfast hour gradually works nearer midday, each morning the teamsters expect to find the ground frozen too hard to plow, the cattle hang about the barns in the mornings and only venture across the fields during the warmest hours; about the house the head of the family puts on the storm windows, banks up the foundations, and sets the winter stove up inside. The wife overhauls her supplies of blankets, looks to the family's supplies of winter clothing, puts away squash or makes pumpkin pies. With the last day of October the season's social whirl is ushered in, and the young man communes with himself as to which direction his feet shall most frequently take during the months of winter. The poet was wrong, for as he is known today it is in the fall the young man's fancy is turned. November is summer's bedtime. Nature says we have had enough of her sunny moods for awhile and shuts herself in her great boudoir, dons her whitest mantle and leaves us to our own diversion. It's recess for humanity.

### "Big Fleas Have Little Fleas"

There appears to be no abatement in the war of extermination waged by line elevator companies against local farmer's elevators. There is something ridiculously fanatical in the persistency with which the large dealers with seats upon the grain exchange hurl themselves against the local elevator in the hope that if it is once closed up it can never be reopened and their monopoly of the market in each town will be secure.

No means are left untried to entice trade and when everything else fails to draw all the trade away from a farmer's elevator, price cutting, the bane of legitimate business and the professed horror of the line companies, is resorted to with an irate contempt for the ethics of trade. They are not satisfied to stand on a local market and take what wheat comes to them at the same price as the local organization charges and the regulation price for handling wheat, namely, one cent per bushel, but, when the freezing out of a local buyer or farmers' elevator company means a monopoly of the market for the line companies, they find it possible to handle wheat at one half cent, drawing the money necessary to keep their machinery running from some other source.

The success or failure of this "freeze out" game depends fortunately upon the producers. If the shareholders in a farmers' elevator are sufficiently shrewd, and not too penny wise, they will turn their wheat over to the line elevators to be handled for one half cent, and then respond to an assessment of one half cent per bushel to defray the cost of keeping their own elevator on the market, whether running or not, as a menace to organized monopoly.

In some communities there is no difficulty in maintaining the farmers' elevator, either in active operation or as a reserve force to correct monopoly, but in others the stockholders of the farmers' elevators are satisfied to take advantage of the half cent per bushel and shirk their responsibility in the maintenance of their own elevator, even though they receive in dividends the greater part of their assessment.

Many farmers are prone to carry into the conduct of public business principles they practise in their private affairs and which are illustrated by the neglect of partly worn machinery as soon as something a little more convenient is introduced, forgetting that the season of

usefulness of an article after it has been paid for is a constant source of gain.

When the day of the annual meeting of the farmers' elevator companies comes around we hope that each shareholder will consult his own interests by acquiescing in an assessment sufficiently large to maintain the local elevator, and not play into the hands of his own competitors by avariciously clinging to the temporary advantage of their fruit.

### The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The importance of the breed society to the live stock industry might not be appreciated in a country where the Shorthorn lacked the preponderance it has in Western Canada, but while the importance of the association is admitted, it must be a progressive body to maintain its proper position in the agriculture of the Dominion, namely, as leader of all Canadian breed societies. Not many years ago, just previous to the time when the National Records movement was launched, the Western men felt they were not getting the representation in the councils of the association they were entitled to, and consequently had no voice in the administration of Shorthorn affairs. Some even advocated a separate association, a project for which we had not sympathy, inasmuch as it would have tended to increased cost for registration and confusion of pedigrees, and would have sown doubt in the minds of many as to the authenticity of records. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed, the parent body became somewhat awakened to its duty and accorded a measure of representation to the Western men. At the present time, the directorate is composed of fifteen members, of which Alberta has one, Manitoba three, and Ontario the balance, we believe the rearrangement should be, and such would be in the interest of the breed and the Society, one director for Saskatchewan, and one for the Maritime provinces and Quebec. Last year the expenses of one of the vice-presidents was paid to the annual meeting, a precedent we doubt that the bylaws of the society provide for, in any event, if allowed to one province it should be allowed to all. Further, we believe the method of electing directors is antiquated, obsolete and unfair, undoubtedly it suited conditions of former days when there were few breeders in Canada of the reds, whites and roans outside Ontario. The directors appointed to represent a province should be elected by the breeders in that province and not as now by the general meeting at Toronto. This might easily be done, the taking of the poll to be done by the secretary of the live stock associations in the provinces; this idea might not commend itself to those resident in Ontario, but whether it does or not, the principle enunciated here is the correct one, being a restatement of that old British idea, no taxation without representation. Ballots could be mailed in December to the members in each province, on which would be printed a list of the paid-up members of the society in that particular province, and when marked by the recipients with a X against the name or names of the men they wished elected as director, could be returned to the secretary aforesaid and the ballots counted in the presence of one of two others authorized to be present for that purpose, affidavits being taken later as to the correctness of the results.

The society has even a greater work to do, namely, to encourage the development of the milking propensities of the breed, and thus make it possible for the general farmer to invest in Shorthorns with the prospect of such being profitable animals from a work-a-day standpoint, or in other words that Shorthorn breeders should be encouraged to develop animals that will be of such a type as to be profitable, even if not poss-

essed of a show ring reputation or aristocratic lineage. It would not be a bad idea to inject some new blood into the directorate, on it for years have been veterans of the show and sales ring, men who have done a great work, importing and breeding the very best, on whom Time has begun to lay his hand, and whose interest in the breed has not died out, albeit that is the sum total of their connection with the breed. New blood must be brought in or the society will be the abode of senility in place of virility, but in doing so moderation must be observed, for the accumulated wisdom of the older men will be needed to mingle with the progressive ideas of those of a younger generation.

#### An Epoch in Agricultural Education in Manitoba.

After years of efforts and advocacy of agricultural education the farmers of Manitoba had on the night of November 6 the pleasure of having opened up before them a vista which revealed opportunities for their sons wider than ever existed in the province before.

Agricultural education is not a matter of attendance on a prescribed course at some college, but commences with the cultivation of the farm boy's powers of observation, when he investigates Nature's wonders of soil, light and air for himself. He goes further when to the stores of knowledge derived from observation, he draws upon the illimitable resources to be found in books on farming and agricultural periodicals; thus delighted and absorbed he unconsciously imbibes the facts derived from the hard work in many fields of conscientious investigators, maybe in other climes and by men of alien tongues. Many a man has under the evening lamp thus added to his mental store, and if advised wisely has not confined his reading to technical works but has partaken of general culture by a perusal of the poets and standard authors. Yet for all the mere bookworm who knows how and does not apply his knowledge is but a sorry spectacle, often he is left stranded on the sands of time, his education of such a nature as to cause him to be an object of derision by others more successful.

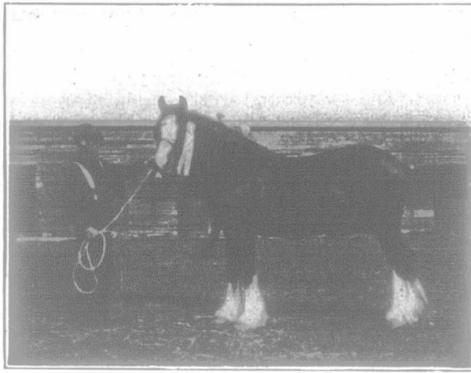
The agricultural college properly instituted and run can be a power for good, or if not so planned it can be a mere vent for cash derived from taxes or natural resources. The agitation for an agricultural college in Manitoba dates back to the nineties, when the voice of one or two was heard crying in the wilderness, and as a result the government then in power made an appropriation of \$10,000, which we believe was never used, other matters, deemed more important by the powers that were, resulted in the shelving of this great idea.

Nineteen hundred and one saw the renaissance; the writer fresh from the lecturer's rostrum of the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin became associated with George H. Greig, then editor of this paper, and after several conversations convinced him that for Manitoba farmers a course approximating the Short Course of that university was the kind needed, straightway the campaign began anew. Information regarding agricultural colleges and courses was disseminated in the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, resolutions were adopted by the live stock associations of the province and things seemed auspicious, save for the ill-timed opposition of a contemporary, which claimed the farmers were not mentally able to benefit by an agricultural college; it met the fate of all such attempts to hinder the car of progress, and the government seized of the need, appointed a board of investigation which travelled far and wide and inspected many institutions, and gathered a lot of useful data. A year or two elapsed and it appeared as if interest was waning, and again the FARMER'S ADVOCATE took up the cudgels then wielded by a man now the principal of the college. Less than twenty four months ago a site was selected, on which, of course, there was room for honest disagreement, plans were prepared, a bill passed the House, and the ground was broken, and the magnificent pile of buildings termed the Manitoba Agricultural College is the result. The election of an advisory board put matters on a safe basis, men with practical knowledge of agriculture and undoubted scholarship comprise the board and they selected to take the helm of the new craft, the present principal, W. G. Black, B.S.A., late of the editorial staff of this paper, whose practical knowledge of agriculture and college conditions helped the board immeasurably. Since then additions have been made to the

college staff from time to time, which have been noted in these columns, suffice it to say that other colleges may have more culture if measured by the standard of those to whom the B.A. is ultimate of a liberal education, other institutions may possess men of stellar rank such as Babcock, Henry, Cyril Hopkins, Bailey, Snyder, Farrington, et al, yet we have no hesitation in saying that we believe at the present time the Manitoba Agricultural College has the strongest, numbers considered, all round agricultural faculty in Canada.

#### An Injustice to Western Horse Importers.

In last week's issue p. 1712 reference was made to a peculiar state of things existing at the port of Montreal; since the paragraph referred to was penned we have had conversation with other importers from whom we gather that the person responsible for the hold-up is sponsored by the railway companies. This enterprising individual



CHAMPION HEAVY DRAFT MARE, VICTORIA SHOW 1906  
Owned by F. B. Pemberton & Co.

has been taking toll for some time and the novice, or the man distant from home as the Westerners are, have had to pay through the nose, without, up-to-date, any chance of redress. We do not think that the higher authorities of the transportation companies would authorize such methods if they knew such existed, but the fact remains that the matter is considered of sufficient importance for the Manitoba Horse Breeders Association to pass a resolution calling upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Department of Agriculture to use their united efforts to stop the abuse. Briefly, what generally happens is as follows: An importer arrives at Montreal and his horses are inspected before taking off the boat; presumably the inspection from the testimony furnished us is of a most perfunctory nature, the horses are landed, and in steps the quasi-official person with a gang of men to lead the horses to his stable. The charge for leading each horse to his barn is one dollar, and one dollar a day for stabling, oats extra, if one hour over a day another full day is charged for. Further he puts any stud grooms up at a one dollar a day house and bills the owners of the horses \$2 a day for the accommodation; the billing for all the leading, stabling, feeding and hotel is done through the railroad, who collect before the horses are permitted to be taken off the cars on arrival at home. If a complaint is made the Montreal man has a plausible excuse and the shipper gets no redress. It is reported that the C. P. R. has this person under contract, by which he is permitted to plunder the unwary shipper or the man at a distance; on one occasion he is even said to have rendered in his bill, an item for the government veterinary inspection. The horse importing industry is too valuable and important to be hampered by such pin-prick methods, or by the interference of such plundering autocrats. We opine that the Dominion Live Stock Commission can do some good work in moving to abolish this abuse, under present conditions it would seem that the time is ripe for an extension of the parental oversight now given cattle, sheep and swine importations to the horse importing interests.

#### The Political Sweet Joint.

Will the recent increases in Provincial subsidies from the now buoyant Dominion treasury have any effect in reducing Federal expenses? Will it result in any permanent betterment in the state of Provincial finances? Will it be wisely expended in behalf of the people or will it be

a bone to the political wolves, who will presently come back clamoring all the more insistently for another joint? What will be the effect on Provincial statesmen of the prospect of heading themselves out of a hole by joining other Provincial statesmen who have got into the same predicament in a demand for more money from the common pool? The system of Provincial subsidies is pernicious in principle and results. From the public standpoint, it can be at the best but a transfer of money from the right pocket to the left, with the disadvantage of doubling the chances of leaks through holes in the lining. As a matter of fact, we in Canada, with our Dominion, provincial, and municipal lawmakers, are open to the charge of being overgoverned, and the more funds we place at the disposal of each particular body, the more temptation there will be to recklessness of expense and to overlapping of legislative jurisdiction in order to find excuse for utilizing the wherewithal.

The one thing for which legislatures display unflinching ingenuity is dissipation of surplus funds. The value obtained is often a doubtful quantity, and the influence of the money is sometimes sinister enough, as witness the disgraceful election-trial revelations. We believe the increase of Provincial subsidies is a grave mistake which never should be repeated. If there is any Province in Canada face to face with the alternative of increased subsidy or direct taxation, then direct taxation is the thing. Not only is it the most economical way to raise money, but it will prove a forcible annual reminder to citizens of the amount of money they contribute for expenses of government, and thus, through the Parliamentary representatives they elect, would prove an effective check on extravagant governmental expenditure. That is why politicians dread it. That is why their constituents should welcome it.

## HORSE

A French horse, Vissuto, has made a high jump over timbers of 10 feet 5 inches.

\* \* \*

The importers are all preparing for a busy season and lots of trade. New customers are cropping up in every direction. Clydes are the favorite choice.

\* \* \*

The danger to horses from over-feeding, over heated stables and lack of exercise at this time of year should be guarded against. Watch the condition of the horse and give exercise, fresh air and plenty of food. Too much of or the lack of either one is almost sure to bring sickness.

\* \* \*

A trial of strength between the Clydesdale breeders of the different provinces would be an interesting event. Our choice for highest honors is Saskatchewan, which with Doune Lodge (Bryce's), Craigie Mains (Mutch Bros'), and Hillcrest (Taber's), studs contain the cream of the Clydesdale breed in Canada.

#### Long vs. Short Stirrups.

In reply to the question, "Is there any hard-and-fast rule for correct riding; is the short stirrup absolutely incorrect; or, in other words, is the long stirrup the only correct method?" a writer in the *Rider and Driver* replies:

"In a recent issue of the *English Country Life* there are photographs of Mr. Buckmaster and the Nickalls Bros. Mr. Buckmaster uses the long stirrup, the Nickalls Bros. the short stirrup. The argument was advanced that by using the short stirrup it was more awkward and heavier for the horse.

"My impression is that the strength of the push upon the stirrups can in no case be greater than the weight of the rider's body. Therefore, how can the short stirrup be harder upon the animal, inasmuch as the weight must, in any case, be received from the center of the saddle?

"The correct length of the men's stirrup is the one which allows the thigh to descend obliquely from the hip to the knee, and the leg to fall perpendicularly from the knee to the ankle (thus being the piths).

"The length of stirrup allows of the foot's position when at rest—an oblique in contrary to that of the thigh, consequently with the heel lower than the toes.

"The advantages of this length of stirrup are manifold, the three principal ones being that of obtaining a greater surface of contact, of assuring greater solidity in the saddle, and of better outlining the human form than does the cramped leg.

"With short stirrups the rider's weight is thrust farther back on the horse's spine, as it is comprehensible that when a man's knees are pulled up his seat must in consequence be displaced, because the length of his thigh remains unaltered.

"Thus with short stirrups the rider sits on the cantle and not in the middle of his saddle, which is incorrect, aesthetically as well as anatomically, because his weight is brought to bear on a weaker part of the animal's back.

"For this reason do lady's saddle-horses require

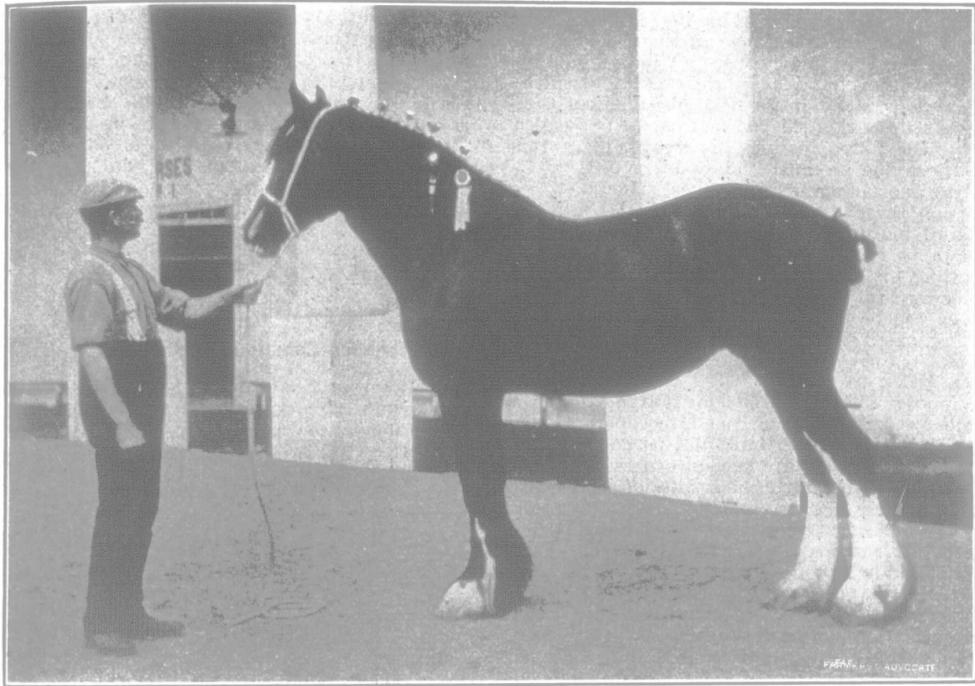
hard and firm the pitting is not so well marked. In rare cases little vesicles are formed, which is followed by some amount of sloughing. This occurs more frequently at the flexures of the joints when a limb is affected. Besides local symptoms, we notice more or less constitutional disturbance; the pulse becomes frequent and strong; shivering fits are noticed, temperature increased, and there is a loss of appetite, and lameness, if a limb be involved. In more severe cases the constitutional disturbance is greater. The tendons and ligaments, the fibrous covering of adjacent muscles, as well as the skin and subcutaneous tissues, become involved; the pain is excessive, the swelling hard, tense, and occupies a large extent of surface. In a variable period, purulent collections form in the muscles, or more

a writer in the *Live-stock Journal* (English) remarks: "The idea that the foal, as a rule, may be expected to take its size from its dam, and not from its sire, is one that is scarcely capable of contradiction, for the correctness of the theory is proved by the existence of some very big Hackneys which are sired by small stallions still living.

"So far as the international arrangements are concerned, I imagine that the majority of breeders will give the dam the credit of being responsible for them to a greater extent than the sire, but I rather incline to the belief that, as a rule, the latter has most to do with the temper of the foal. I do not mean by this the courage that the latter may be possessed of, as the cases which have come under my personal notice have left me undecided on the subject, though I rather incline to the belief that the faint-heartedness is more often transmitted by the sire than by the dam. Probably we shall never arrive at unanimity on such matters, but a very great deal can be learned by the exchange of experiences; and, surely, anything that throws a light on the science of breeding cannot fail to be valuable to horse-owners.

"Color, I am convinced, is more influenced by the sire than the dam, and I base my opinion upon what I have seen and what the studbook tells us. For instance, the Fireaways and Lord Derbys were for the most part browns, whilst Denmark, a chestnut, has transmitted his color to his stock, and hence, no doubt, the preponderance of chestnuts at the present time, for the Denmark family, thanks to the excellence as sires of some famous stallions, invariably monopolize the lion's share of the prizes throughout the season. At the same time there can be no denying the existence or certain mares which invariably throw bay or brown foals. I saw one sold a few months ago, and a hunt through the studbook proved the correctness of this statement that she had always thrown bay foals. Still, there are exceptions to every rule, and, therefore, breeders are compelled to base their calculations upon the law of averages. There are so many things that are unexplainable in connection with breeding, totally irrespective of the laws of heredity, that it appears hopeless to unravel them. Still, the pursuit of knowledge in such matters must always be of interest to the lover of horses. For instance, many of us would be glad to be able to account for the fact that some horses are colt and others filly breeders; why some families should mature early and others late; and how it comes about that a grand-looking, brilliant-acted horse may never get a foal worth his halter, whilst his brother, which, so far as appearances go, is not worth forty pounds, is a brilliant success at the stud. If these mysteries could even be partially solved, the task which breeders have to face would be far less onerous than it is, for the contemplation of such and other contradictions which exist almost makes one despair of arriving at any definite theories upon horse-breeding.

"The extraordinary development of the Hackney, however, during the past few years, has proved that the following out of certain principles of breeding may reasonably be expected to be succeeded by certain definite results, but there will always exist an element of uncertainty as to what a horse will get or a mare will throw. I suppose there is the influence of back blood to account for this, and the prepotency of certain strains and individual animals, but one becomes bewildered when one attempts to account for the phenomena—they can be termed nothing else—that occasionally appear."



CLYDESDALE MARE, LADY ROTH

Champion at the Royal 1905 and reserve champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1906. The property of W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

to have strong backs, the side-saddle's seat being placed behind the horse's natural carrying point.

"The difference in the "strength of the push" existing between the long and the short stirrup can be ascertained in two ways: 1st, theoretically 2nd, practically.

"1st, Theoretically.—If a compressible object, representing the horse's body, is held between the thumb and forefinger, representing the rider's thigh and leg, it will be seen that the wider apart the two will be kept, representing the "long stirrup," the lesser will be the compression brought to bear on the said object. And vice versa.

"2nd, Practically.—Every horseman with a little experience has had to ride some time or other weak-backed horses, and has thus been able to appreciate the influence which the difference in the manner of distributing his weight in the saddle exercises on a horse's back."

**Diseases Resulting from Wounds.**

**ERYSIPELAS.**

Erysipelas occasionally occurs as a result of a complication of wounds. It may be defined as an inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, characterized by a diffused swelling of the parts affected, which has a remarkable tendency to spread, and is dependent upon some unascertained alteration in the blood.

Symptoms.—In an indefinite period, but usually about the third or fourth day after the infliction of an injury, the skin in the immediate vicinity of the wound is noticed to be swollen, smooth, shining, hot, tender and painful; the swelling gradually extends in all directions from the wound, embracing, if a limb be affected, its whole circumference in the course of a few hours. The swollen surface pits on pressure (that is, when pressed it has a doughy feel, the finger sinks into the tissues and the impression does not quickly disappear) where muscular tissue is present, but where the subcutaneous tissues are

deeply between the tendons and ligaments, which, on being opened, discharge a watery pus which in some cases contains shreds or masses of gangrenous tissue. The systemic disturbance is severe, rigors are frequent, pain acute; the pulse, at first full and strong, becomes frequent, small and feeble; the respirations hurried; the bowels generally constipated, and faeces covered with mucus; the urine scanty and high colored. The appetite is lost, but the thirst usually excessive. Occasionally the inflammation extends to the articulation nearest the injury, and the case becomes complicated with open joint.

Treatment.—A brisk purgative of 6 to 10 drams aloes, according to the size and condition of the patient, with two drams ginger, should be given. The swollen parts should be fomented frequently with warm water, or if practicable, warm poultices applied. After the purgative has operated saline diuretics, as nitrate of potash, in 3 to 4 dram doses, should be given twice or three times daily, and tincture of iron should be given in 6 to 8-dram doses, in a pint of cold water, as a drench, twice daily. The food should be of the best kind, and given in liberal quantities. In the more severe cases treatment must be more energetic. A purgative must be given, and the excitement and fever combated with aconite in about 20-drop doses of Fleming's tincture in one half pint of cold water, as a drench, every three or four hours, until the pulse loses its excessive strength and frequency. After the purgative has acted, the tincture of iron should be given in about 4-dram doses every three or four hours. Heat should be applied to the affected parts. If abscesses form, they must be opened, but it is advisable to abstain from the use of the bistoury unless pus is present, as the admission of the air into the tissues is apt to cause sloughing.

"WHIP."

**Breeding of Carriage Horses.**

Discussing the question of the relative influence of the sire and dam in the breeding of Hackneys,

**STOCK**

**Fall Litters of Pigs.**

Among the breeders of purebred pigs the dictum seems to be accepted that fall litters are unsatisfactory for many reasons, and that opinion has spread so that prospective buyers almost generally ask for pigs from spring litters, or if fall born pigs are taken want such at a marked reduction in price. This opinion is by no means solely held in Canada but as may be noted by the following excerpts from the *American Swine-herd* is common belief in the United States:

"I heard a breeder say the other day that fall pigs were a necessary evil with him because he

either had to pork his good brood sows in summer or raise fall pigs or take the chance of having them get out of proper condition for breeding in the fall if they ran open during the summer, to say nothing of the nuisance and expense of maintaining a lot of mature sows six months of the year in idleness.

"To the breeder of purebred hogs fall pigs are a necessity, but why a necessary evil? They become an evil only from the stress of circumstances or mismanagement of the breeder. A batch of fall pigs strung along from the last week of October through November, indifferently housed and fed, are beyond doubt an evil, but not a necessary one.

"Fall pigs that come right together in September, properly fed and housed during the fall and winter, are as profitable as spring litters. I grant they make some bother, that they require a little more attention because of the season of the year, and perhaps a trifle more feed, but only a very little. As an offset against this they more than make up by fattening so much easier and cheaper in the spring of the year when grass feeds are of the best for hogs (and let me say that grass is the cheapest feed on earth) and they are on the market in the early summer, after the last end of the previous spring crop is out of the way and before many of the sows that raised spring litters are ready, at a time when receipts are generally light and prices are good, with a premium for good, smooth hogs of medium weight.

"Few farmers raise fall pigs for two reasons: First, they generally breed only gilts, which are fed for the market, as soon as the pigs are weaned; second, the pigs come along in May and June (on the grass, as they say), and by the time pigs are weaned and sows ready to breed it would throw the fall litters right close to the door of winter. With the purebred breeder it is different; he wants to keep his best brood sows over from year to year, as long, in fact, as they breed regularly, and selects a choice gilt now and then. They do best when they are not idle too long. Two litters a year are necessary to put them at their best.

"First get the right start by having the spring litter come early, so that the pigs may be weaned and sow gotten ready for breeding for early fall farrow.

"In order to do this the best time for the spring litter is March. I admit there are times when it is hard to take care of the little fellows, when March roars like the proverbial lion, and some are lost out of these early litters, but you don't have to raise as many March pigs to make as much profit from each sow. An early March boar is worth two May or June pigs and often sells for more than that, besides being much easier to sell, and they stay sold better. Everybody wants the early March boar and is willing to pay for him if they can get him good. That has been our experience. There is lots of truth to the old saying, the early bird catches the worm. Now, what is true of the early spring pig is doubly so of the early fall pig. One good early September pig is generally worth a whole litter of late November pigs. You can't have early fall litters if your spring litters are late. Get started right and use care not to get behind either in spring or in fall. A late fall litter means a late spring litter, the same vice versa.

"That is to keep the sows too thin on grass, while they are carrying the fall litter. It is seldom that the sows are thus neglected during winter while carrying the spring litter. There is not the temptation of the good grass pasture as in the summer. Grass is the best thing in the world for hogs, but it is not sufficient alone as feed for a pregnant sow. She should have an addition of grain feed, corn and oats sufficing to balance the grass ration. They are suckled down thin when bred, and need to recuperate themselves as well as grow the litter. To have good, strong, lusty fall pigs that will grow from the start, have the sow in a good, nice, thrifty condition when she farrows.

"Have your best sows, those you want to keep farrow in March and then again in September just as near six months apart as you can figure it, and it will be even money which litter makes you the most profit."

"To the above might be added, cull the purebred, litters heavily, cull out the poorest of the spring arrivals and consign such to the feeding pens and block, cull out of the fall litters only one or two for breeding purposes, and those the very best, and let all the others go to make Wiltshire bacon."

### About "Breaking Type".

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The 1906 fair season has furnished a full, usual number of examples of injustice, resulting from slavish adherence by judges to that common dogma which declares that "type must not be broken" when placing entries in the ring. Where this originated we are not aware, but it has been handed down from one generation to another, and passed on from one student to another, till the majority have come to accept it unthinkingly, regarding as heterodox any who dare to challenge. It is time some one steps up with the courage of scepticism.

What is "breaking type"? It is easier to quote examples than to frame a comprehensive definition. Here is an ordinary case: One animal of a class may be of different conformation from another, though, as for relative excellence, probably if the judge were buying, it would be a case of pitch-and-toss between them. The balance of the class may consist of individuals inferior to either, but because they resemble whichever type was chosen for first, likely as not they will be set ahead of the one that narrowly escaped first. The judge justifies his treatment of this one by saying he must "follow his type."

Take another common instance: It sometimes happens there is one animal a little "off" in some of his breed markings—not seriously, but enough to raise a doubt between him and one or two of his best competitors. It may result in his being shut out of first, and nine out of ten judges will be inclined to get rid of the difficult task of placing him by throwing him out altogether. "First or nowhere," they say, they must "stick to type."

Suppose a third situation: Often among a number of bulls in a ring, one is of superior scale, another is of a smaller build but perhaps equally valuable, and there are several others about the same scale as the latter, but inferior in quality. The average judge will issue his mental fiat that the big bull must go first or nowhere. As between him and his closest competitor there may be little odds to choose, but because the smaller competitor happens to be picked for first, the big bull is set below all the inferior ones merely because they happen to approximate the first-prize one in point of size. This kind of thing is called "sticking to type."

Erratic legalism reaches its climax when it leads a judge to make virtue out of a fault, as when he seeks to maintain excessive scale or excessive fineness throughout a whole class, simply because the first-prize beast was a little over or under size, as the case might be.

Some one has called consistency the "bugbear of little minds." Attempts to maintain an appearance of consistency in the show-ring have fettered the judgment of many a ribbon-placer, and led him to set inferior entries up simply because they resembled the header in some one conspicuous respect, such as size or build. The usual answer to any questioning is that the judging must be educational. It must indicate to exhibitors and onlookers what is the most approved type, as represented in the judge's first choice. This answer is not conclusive. Analyzed, it means that type or size, or something else on which the decision chances to hinge, is set forth with exaggerated emphasis, and the people are virtually told that the faults possessed by some of the winners of second, third, fourth and fifth places may be excused, since these most nearly approximate the first-prize beast in one particular attribute. At the same time, some of these winners of the lower places may be such that the judge would never think of preferring them to the discarded one if he were choosing a herd-header. Is it truly educational, then, to turn the latter down? Is it wise? Is it fair?

The merit of a beast does not depend on size alone, nor on conformation alone, nor on quality alone, nor on breed characteristics alone. It depends on all these things together, and their consonant proportion is a thing which every judge should have as clearly as possible in his mind. No animal excels in all particulars equally. A rare good beast may be a shade on the small side, or have some other drawback. Judging should consist in selecting from among a number of more or less imperfect animals the one which combines the attributes aforementioned in such nice relations as makes him the most valuable individual of the lot: the second should then be chosen in the same way—he should be, individually, the next most valuable entry; so of the third, the fourth, and all the rest. In extremely

close cases there might be justification for reversing a second and third, or third and fourth, for something like that, but to go to work and cast one of the most valuable entries out altogether, as is sometimes done, because he exhibits a certain striking dissimilarity from the rest, is unjust and misleading. Consistency thus secured is superficial and illogical. "But," we hear some one object, "how are you going to determine which is the most valuable animal? What is the most valuable bull, ram or boar, for my neighbor may not be the most desirable for me, with my particular females?" Such interrogation is mere quibble. It is assumed the judge has in his mind an ideal of perfection. If he has not, he has no business to be officiating. With this as a guide, it is his business to estimate what rating the average of a number of expert buyers would give the beasts under his hands, if they were selecting animals for their herds. Then let him place the entries according to this standard, making no departures, except, perhaps, in the closest of close cases. If a big bull is first, and a smaller but better quality bull second, and another larger but coarser and less valuable bull third, what harm? It simply serves as the most rational evidence to onlookers that in breeding, one swallow does not make a summer, and that it is general excellence (including, as one of its factors, that desirable quality called symmetry) which is most desired. It is time more judges rub the scales off their eyes, and get their own original brains to work on this question.

OBSERVER.

### Sheep Census of the World.

The Victorian Government statist has issued the following table, giving the number of sheep in the principal sheep-breeding countries of the world. It is:

Countries	1887.	1903.
United Kingdom	28,900,000	30,000,000
Other European countries	168,800,000	141,000,000
Total for Europe	197,700,000	171,000,000
United States	43,500,000	52,000,000
Australian States and New Zealand	96,600,000	76,000,000
Cape Colony	13,100,000	11,500,000
Canada	2,000,000	2,500,000
Argentine Republic	70,450,000	80,500,000
Uruguay	10,550,000	14,500,000
Total for other principal countries	236,800,000	237,000,000
Grand totals	434,500,000	408,000,000

Since 1903 the sheep of New Zealand and Australia have increased to 93,000,000. It is probable, therefore, that the number of sheep in the world is about the same now as eighteen years ago. The population of the principal wool-using and mutton-eating countries has, in these eighteen years, increased by about 12½ per cent. These figures will explain the wool situation of to-day and its probable future, and may be especially interesting in view of requests that I have had for the number of sheep in Australia, and the publication of figures in some Canadian newspapers upon the authority of a United States journal. This statement, in discussing the mutton and wool situation, left out of consideration the sheep of Australia, and must, therefore, be erroneous.

J. S. LARKE.

## FARM

### Threaten to Stop Stook Threshing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The present year, although very favorable for stook threshing, has only increased my views in favor of stacking. The first words of the thresher on looking at our wheat were, "That's stacking every time." Mine was the first job after the stocks, and it seems strange, that, although we had practically no rain (except one, not very bad either) that there would be any difference. It may be claimed by good authorities that stacking does not help the grade of wheat, but after my own experience I could not believe it. It may not be worth any more than threshing, but it may not be worth any more

as a marketable value, but it has a better look and finish which is seldom carried by stook-threshed grain. One or two threshers have almost decided to not stook thresh any next year. 'T would suit my views if they all did. It would solve one of the labor problems which already exists of the thresher and farmer both bidding for men at the same time thereby creating a higher wage and rivalry for possession. Man.

G. ARMSTRONG.

**Ergot and Ergotism.**

There is a parasitic fungus known as *Claviceps purpurea* that grows upon many different species of grasses and produces at one stage in its development black or purple enlarged spurs which take the place of the kernel or seed in the grass head.

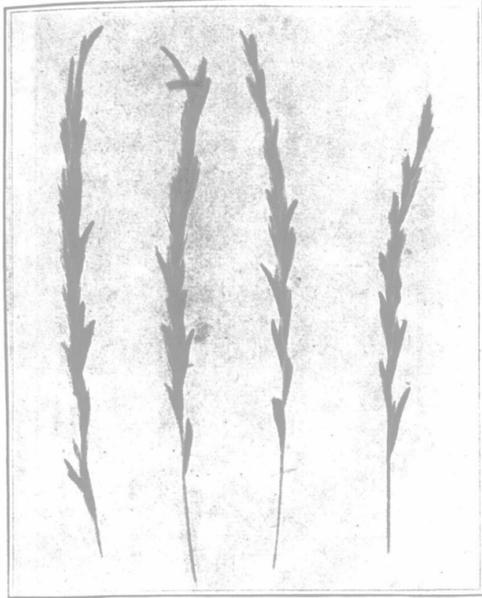


FIG 3.—WESTERN WHEAT GRASS. (*Agropyrum occidentale*). Heads badly affected with ergot.

These spurs are called sclerotia or "ergots," and are simply aggregates of the vegetative body of the fungus, which remain dormant over winter and serve to reproduce the fungus the following spring. The original grass is entirely replaced by the fungus in the formation of these ergots, and poisonous principles are developed. When hay or grass containing any considerable quantity of these ergots is eaten by the stock, the injurious effects described in the following paragraphs may result.

**HOSTS.**

The grasses which are affected with ergot are the wild rye- and wheat-grasses. There are eight different species of rye-grass and several of these are important forage grasses. The appearance of the ergot on the common rye-grass (*Elymus canadensis*) is shown in figure 2. The wheat grasses are even more important and widely distributed than the rye-grasses and are especially susceptible to the ergot. The western wheat-grass (*Agropyrum occidentale*), which is the most important of the nine species present in the state, is very liable to be affected. The appearance of the ergots on this species is shown in figure 3. Hay which consists largely of wheat and rye-grasses may contain as high as 5 or 6 per cent. of ergots by weight. Single heads of these grasses may produce as high as from one to forty ergots. Other grasses such as timothy, blue-grass and brome-grass, are also attacked by the ergots, but only occasional reports have been received of the presence of the fungus on these species. It is very common on rye in European countries but in this country rye is less liable to attack. It is highly probable that the wheat and rye-grasses mentioned above are responsible for the majority of cases of ergotism.

**PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.**

During the past few years the increased rainfall has been especially favorable for the development and spread of the ergot, and the amount has been gradually increasing. One correspondent writes, "There is more than ten times as much as I have ever seen before." Also from observations made by the writers there can be little doubt that ergot is very abundant in nearly all parts of the state.

During the winter of 1901 the loss of live stock from eating ergotized grain was very great in

many counties. The loss was distributed all over the state, some localities suffering more than others. It is on account of the severe loss experienced by the farmers and stockmen during the winter and spring of 1901 that this timely warning is given, so that the farmers and stockmen who notice that their grain is badly infected can prevent the occurrence of this trouble among their stock.

**LIFE-HISTORY OF THE ERGOT FUNGUS.**

In order to understand the methods to be adopted in checking the spread of ergot, it is important to know the life history of the organism. Several different stages in the life of the fungus may be noted, as follows:

1. *The sclerotium stage.*—The dark horny spurs or "ergots" are characteristic of this stage. Unless the affected grasses are cut for hay these all finally fall to the ground and remain dormant over winter.

2. *The spore-fruit stage.*—Shortly before the blossoming period of the grasses, these ergots produce several short erect stalks with globular heads. In these globular heads an immense number of slender thread-like reproductive bodies or spores are produced. These are carried to the blossoms of the grasses and infect the young ovaries.

3. *The sphaecelia stage.*—The young ovary is soon completely infested by the filaments of the fungus, and a second kind of spore is formed. At this stage a sweetish liquid is secreted which attracts insects. The insects carry the spores from flower to flower and thus cause the rapid spread of the disease if the climatic conditions are favorable. The fungus grows throughout the ovary and completely destroys it and finally produces the sclerotium, or ergot, thus completing the life history.

**PREVENTION.**

By pursuing proper methods much can be done to check the spread of the ergot and also to make the infected grasses safer for food. If grasses that are susceptible to the ergot are cut early in the season or about flowering time, the ergots will not be formed. Hay which is cut at this stage is not poisonous to live stock, and the spread of the fungus to other wild or cultivated plants will be materially checked. Hay lands on which ergots have been matured may be burned over with some profit as some of the sclerotia will be destroyed. If the ergot-producing grasses along roadsides and other waste places are cut several times each season, much good will also be accomplished. Finally, the

may lose parts of their tails or ears, or their hoofs may slough off. In others we may see only gangrenous sores. These may be seen on the teats or on the mouth. The most frequent lesions are those of loosening of the hoofs so that parts of the sole or wall may shed or slough off. We find this trouble more in cold than in warm weather, but this is not always the rule.

Cattle may also abort from eating forage that is heavily charged with ergot. Ergot acts on the nervous system and on the circulation. It is, however, not always true that large doses of ergot will produce abortion.

The symptoms are not very marked in the early stages. In advanced cases there is local gangrene of the mucous membrane. The extremities, such as the ears, tail, and lower part of the limbs, begin to gradually lose their warmth and sensibility, dry gangrene sets in, and the parts harden and become mummified, and finally drop off without pain.

**TREATMENT.**

As a preventive measure the fields should be examined to see if they contain any ergots, as shown in figures 2 and 3. It is absolutely necessary to warn the farmers and stockmen against feeding this ergotized grain to their stock in winter, as it acts more rapidly and destructively in cold weather. Fields in which great quantities of ergot are found should not be cut for hay or pastured.

Medicinal treatment is not satisfactory in animals where the hoofs have sloughed off, on account of the time it would take to grow on a new hoof. This would incur a great deal of expense and sometimes more than the animal is worth. Where part of the tail or ears has dropped off, treatment can be used, such as cleaning the part with carbolic acid and then treating it as an ordinary wound, and discontinuing the feed that contains ergot, so that no more animals will become poisoned.—*Bull. Univ. of Neb.*

**Growing Alfalfa in Alberta.**

Ontario and the North Eastern States have red clover and alsike and corn ensilage for protein and succulent winter fodders, and the Western States have Alfalfa, but as yet it has not been clearly demonstrated that Alberta has any complement for these. True, the grains and hay-grasses yield better here than any where else in the world, but grain at best is expensive feeding and grass hay is unbalanced without a goodly proportion of grain and even



FIG 2.—COMMON WILD RYE (*Elymus Canadensis*) ALL AFFECTED WITH ERGOT. Those on the right have been considerably dwarfed by the growth of the fungus.

seed of susceptible grasses should be examined for ergots, as the disease may be spread from infected seed.

**SYMPTOMS.**

The poisonous effect of ergot seems to appear in the late fall and winter and we may find many cases during the winter and early spring, due to the continuous feeding of hay and straw that is heavily charged with the ergot fungus. Animals

then lacks succulency. The Department of Agriculture recognized this fact long before the farmer, because so long as the cattle have free range and abundant pasture no need of winter fodder is recognized; but as the range becomes more and more cut off and more intensive farming must be carried on the farmer must more and more recognize the importance of growing high yielding nutritious winter fodders and see that

the Department has taken steps to forestall his difficulties long before they appeared.

In 1904 and '05 the Territorial Department instituted a system of co-operative experiments and this was followed in 1906 by the Alberta Department and particular attention was given to determining the feasibility of growing alfalfa. It has been the good fortune of your humble servant to spend the most of the past six weeks in inspecting these plots to arrive at a final conclusion. Let me inform you at the outset, however, that the work is only begun and only a partial report can be given. That the report is incomplete is due to lack of knowledge on the part of many of the experimenters as to the scientific treatment the plant should receive. In many cases the experimenter stated that the crop winter killed; but in nearly every case of winter killing I found that the plots had been closely pastured in the autumn and winter by cattle or sheep and in one case by geese and in another by rabbits. Since it is a known fact that alfalfa will not stand close pasturing at any time, and particularly in the winter, it is little wonder to find it winter kill after a late fall cutting or a fall or winter pasture.

Many of the plots were failures because the seed had been sown with a nurse crop. Experience goes to show that alfalfa seldom if ever grows if sown with a nurse crop. Many of the experimenters knew this but few seemed to realize the fact that an abundance of weeds acts detrimentally towards the young alfalfa plants in just the same way that a growing crop of grain does. To get a good stand the ground must be clean and must be kept clean till the plants are well rooted. To do this it is well to harrow the crop from it is three inches high, with a slant tooth drag. This treatment kills the weeds, retains the moisture and helps the young plant to take sufficient root.

In the Pincher Creek and Cardston districts and that strip of country within about fifty miles of the mountains alfalfa is past its experimental stage for crops are being grown year after year where properly treated. An exception to this is in localities where the surface is underlaid by an impervious strata of either gumbo or rock and it is my opinion based upon my observations in those districts, that repeated attempts would cause the roots to pierce even the gumbo; because every attempt has the added support of the food stored up by the decay of the former roots to help it a little farther down.

In Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge, where irrigation is resorted to, field crops of alfalfa yield two tons to the acre at each of two cuttings in a season. In these districts and in Medicine Hat not a great deal has been done towards trying to grow the plant without irrigation, but a few daring spirits have tried it and with such a degree of success as to make irrigation seem unprofitable save for garden crops. It must be known that in this dry region the great difficulty is to so nurture the plants the first season as to get their roots to penetrate the water-table. This is done by having the land in good tilth and free from weeds and harrowing the crop frequently during the growing season.

At Macleod and Leavings some of the plots were doing sufficiently well to indicate that the failure in others was due more to bad management than to faulty soil or climate. At Calgary all the plots winter-killed last winter but the experimenters in this district are determined to continue because they believe that with proper treatment only such a trying season as last winter can kill the plants.

The pressure of the need for hay has not made itself felt upon the north country as upon the south and consequently such interest has not been taken in the subject of alfalfa; but it is my humble opinion as one who has been constantly on the road from Vegreville to Cardston since the first of July that alfalfa is the coming fodder crop of Alberta; and I await with interest to see whether my opinion can be backed by future facts. It is the interest of the agricultural societies to see that the most up-to-date men are appointed to carry on the co-operation experimental work and thus to take advantage of the liberal assistance the Department of Agriculture is giving in this line.

Edmonton, Alta. W. M. A. MUNRO.

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An official of Copp, Clark & Co. testified before the Text Book Commission that \$30,000 had been paid by that firm to Thomas Nelson & Sons of Glasgow for the privilege of succeeding the firm as contractors for the Ontario public school readers.

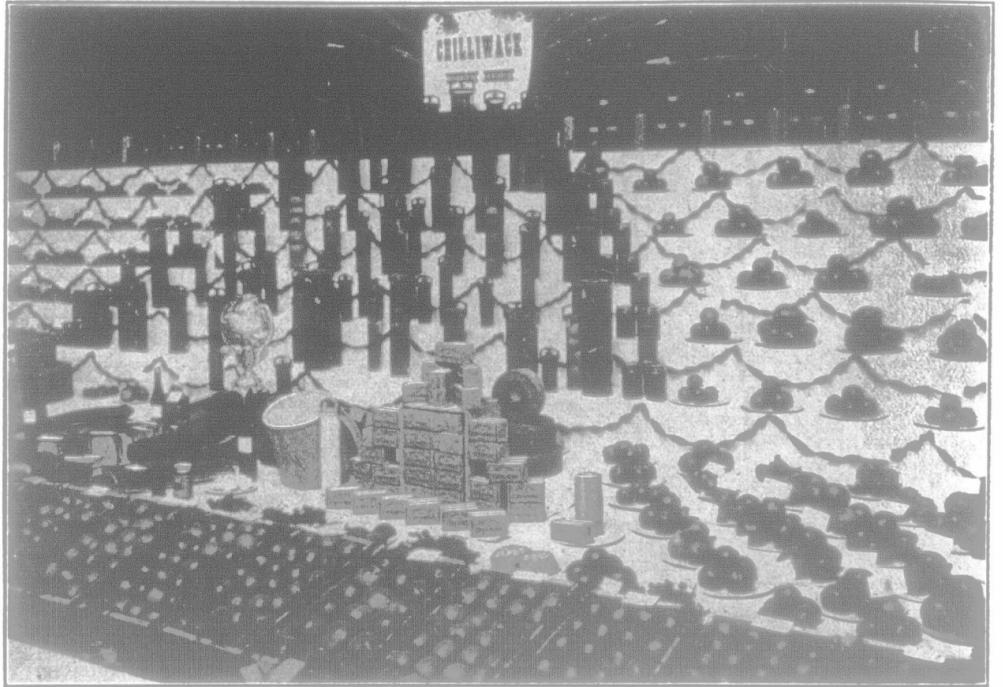
#### Are Manure Spreaders Worth While?

A correspondent says:

"I hope I am not imposing on you in asking your opinion and experience about manure spreading machines. Would you please give an article on its advantages and disadvantages. There are agents calling and trying to sell to us farmers, but we feel a little suspicious as to the returns as compared with the expenditure. I believe this is a vexed question in the minds of many farmers."

Among those who have used manure spreaders we have heard but one opinion expressed as to their serviceability, namely, that they are the most useful implement about the farm. Of course the value of a manure spreader or any

introduced into America and are being tested and bred to develop a variety that will be profitable here. In this testing strains are classified into varieties and bred to retain their characteristics. Some of the varieties are almost worthless while others are promising. Some are good for macaroni making, and some are good milling wheats. So far no one variety can be singled out and recommended. In general they very much resemble Wild Goose wheat. They are hard of berry, bearded and frequently produce a heavy straw. Ordinarily they are more immune from rust and smut than are softer wheats but there is a possibility that they may succumb after longer residence in this country. Alberta Red, we presume, is the local name of Turkey Red. Turkey Red is a winter wheat valuable



THE WINNIPEG DISTRICT EXHIBIT AT THE NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR, 1906.

other implement depends largely upon the amount of work one has for it to do. If the barnyard manure of a farm did not amount to more than forty or fifty loads each year it might not be economy to buy a spreader, but on farms where the output is over a hundred loads the investment would be justified.

The general advantages of a manure spreader are, that it saves work of a very disagreeable kind, it spreads the manure evenly and in such a manner that it is used economically.

These advantages are evident and so considerable that the implement at once commends itself especially during these times where labor is so high priced.

Formerly it was supposed that an application of fifteen or twenty loads of manure to the acre was the proper method of enriching the soil and of getting returns for the manure but under our more intelligent system of farming it is demonstrated that manure is more prolific of results where it is applied at the rate of from five to ten tons to the acre. By this method more land is covered and manure is applied to a given area oftener than by the old system. By this means also, the manure is more easily kept about the roots of plants and there is less danger of the available plant food supplied by manure leaching away before it has been appropriated. The only question for our correspondent to consider is whether or not he has sufficient manure to handle to justify an investment in a manure spreader. If he has not and has one or two near neighbors they might join in the purchase of one.

#### About Durum Wheat.

Will you please give through your paper information regarding Durum wheat? Is it a winter wheat? Is it rust and smut proof? Is it a hard or soft kind? What are its milling qualities, and how does it compare in yield with Alberta Red?

Alta.

C. B.

Ans.—Durum is a name applied to a large class of different strains of Russian wheats. These strains have only in recent years been

introduced into America and are being tested and bred to develop a variety that will be profitable here. In this testing strains are classified into varieties and bred to retain their characteristics. Some of the varieties are almost worthless while others are promising. Some are good for macaroni making, and some are good milling wheats. So far no one variety can be singled out and recommended. In general they very much resemble Wild Goose wheat. They are hard of berry, bearded and frequently produce a heavy straw. Ordinarily they are more immune from rust and smut than are softer wheats but there is a possibility that they may succumb after longer residence in this country. Alberta Red, we presume, is the local name of Turkey Red. Turkey Red is a winter wheat valuable

#### How Should Barley Stubble be Treated?

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a few weeks ago one of your correspondents said he destroyed wild oats by sowing two crops of barley instead of summer fallowing. As I thought the idea good I have sowed one crop of barley and should think it a great favor if that gentleman would answer this request and tell how he worked the land in the fall and in the spring so that all the barley was destroyed before sowing the wheat the third year.

E. W.

[The above subject is open for discussion by any of our readers. Let us have a few suggestions upon it.]

#### Game Season in Manitoba.

The open season for hunting the following game will close,—Grouse, Prairie Chicken and Partridge, October 31, 1906; Ducks, November 30, 1906.

The deer season is open from December 1 to 15, 1906. For animals see sub-section (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f) of section (3). For birds see sub-sections (a) (b) (c) of section (7) of the "Game Protection Act." Furthermore, all persons going to hunt Big Game must procure a license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, entitling them to hunt. See sub-section (b) of section (3), and for Non-residents hunting licenses see sections (23) and (24) of the Act.

#### Could Not Find a Common Ground.

Delegates representing the Alberta Farmers' Association and the American Society of Equity, Alberta branch, met in Lacombe on Thursday and Friday of this week, October 25-26, to discuss the possibility of amalgamating the two societies. The representatives of the bodies met in separate conventions and afterwards in general assembly, but no common ground was agreed upon and the societies were separated.—Edmonton Bulletin.

**POULTRY**

**The Hen Problem Again.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question which naturally arises in the farmer's mind as he passes the door of his hen-house at this particular time of the year, is: Will those hens lay this winter? Will they return a profit or a loss? The answer rests with the poultryman, for it is possible to make a paying proposition of most any flock; but it is easier, as many of our readers can testify, to make a dismal failure of the poultry department.

The principles underlying successful poultry management are not radically different from those of any other branch of live stock. Let a man attend to his flock of hens as conscientiously as he does his dairy cattle, his fattening pigs, or his horses, and there will be no trouble about the hens not paying, and paying a far larger dividend upon the capital invested than any other branch of live stock on the farm. It is when the caretaker begins to think the hens may miss a meal some evening when he is in a hurry, or overlooks their wants in the morning, that they lodge the well-known protest of "no eggs." What would the dairy cow do under the same treatment? What would the man of the house have to say if he were treated in this manner? Let us not expect too much of the hen when she is made a subject of slipshod attention, but give her the attention that is her due, and disappointment will not be ours.

To commence with our chances of success will be greatly enhanced if we are dealing with the so-called utility birds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, or crosses of the same. An expensive house is not at all necessary; the two essential principles are that the house must not be damp or draughty. Apparently it makes little difference how cold the house becomes, provided the hens can be kept busy. Therefore, no man need raise the objection of cost as an excuse for the neglected condition of his poultry.

The hens should be established in their winter quarters early in the fall, as the change of quarters is a sure check to egg production; and no effort should be spared to get them laying before the cold weather sets in, because, if this can be accomplished, one may rest assured that, with reasonable care and good feeding, they will lay right along through the winter.

As to the matter of feeding, no absolute hard-and-fast rules can be laid down, as the feeder must adapt himself to conditions and make use of the feed at his disposal. Suffice it to say that, if the hen can be kept busy from the time she leaves the roost in the morning until she gets back again in the evening, by scratching for grain in a deep litter, reaching or jumping up for meat or vegetables that have been hung slightly out of reach, and in other ways contriving to make her work for what she gets, provided she has access to plenty of pure water, green stuff and grit, and receives any measure of careful attention, there is no reason why she cannot be made to produce eggs, and produce them abundantly, even if the conditions otherwise are somewhat unfavorable.

**Preparing for Winter.**

Clean up and keep the poultry yards and houses clean all through the fall days, and the spring-time will come on in good shape for the next year's crop of chicks. Scald all the coops before putting away. They can harbor lice alive all winter. Scrape off the droppings left upon the ground and throw lime and ashes plentifully where the coops once sat. Don't allow the young fowls to roost on fruit trees, as some do, until until very late in the winter if you expect the fowl and the trees to live. Of all the filthy sights it is the poultry house and poultry premises dirty and ill smelling with droppings piled high on every floor, on top of every box or barrel. And yet this is a common sight in the fall on some farms.

Now is the time to gather road dust for the hen's comfort in the cold days, when she can neither scratch nor dust herself. Shallow boxes, on a corner of the scratching shed shut off with a board, are good enough receptacles in which to store the dust. Some sand, some ashes to keep it from packing and soften it, will be all right, as will kelp, and lime or insect powder to kill

the chance vermin that do not always succumb to dust. Charcoal in plenty should be stored. In spite of best endeavor the lack of exercise through the stormy months, as well as the lack of proper vegetable diet, will tend to set up digestive troubles that show in the early spring months just when poultry is highest and plenty of healthy eggs are wanted for the incubator, or early cluckers. Charcoal wards off these diseases that kill as surely sometimes if not as quickly as cholera. Grit is another winter essential. We have all heard the old tale of winter poultry wants so often. Despite its repetition every winter sees thousands of chickens going for weeks at a time during hard frozen or snowy weather, without a sharp bit of grit in sight. Smash up all the old dishes you can gather and place in a box somewhere handy if you cannot provide boxes of good gravel, which is always full of the sharp stones and bits of iron necessary for poultry health.

**Breeding Good-Laying Strains of Fowls.**

In 1898 the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station designed and constructed fifty trap nests, and put them in use by the pullets kept that year. From time to time the work has been extended, until now 200 trap nests are in use by a thousand hens.

By the trap nest it is possible to know the exact daily work which every hen is doing. At the end of the year, those that had laid 160 eggs or over were selected and saved for breeders. They were bred to males whose mothers had laid 200 or more good eggs per year. No female has been used in the breeding pens for six years whose mother did not lay at least 160 eggs in her pullet year. No males have been used as breeders unless their mothers laid above 200 eggs per year. The breeding pens are now filled with birds of both sexes that have six generations of mothers and fathers before them that were bred under these rigid rules of selection.

The stock commenced with in 1898 had been laying about 120 eggs each per year for several years, as shown by the flock records. During the last two years the hens have averaged 144 eggs each during their pullet year. There seems to be reason to conclude that the producing capacities of the hens have been increased by about two dozen eggs per year. Perhaps this increase is not all due to the selection and breeding. The dry feeding and open-air housing doubtless have contributed to the improvement. But, reason about it as one may, the fact remains that not a drone or small producer, backed only by beauty of form, feature, or color, has had a place in the breeding of these birds in any of the last six generations.

The purpose of this work must not be misunderstood. The attempt is not to produce a stock of birds that shall average to produce 200 eggs per year. If by continued work a family of birds can be permanently established that, with reasonable treatment, will yield twelve dozen eggs per year in flocks of 100, it will be a matter of great consequence to the poultry industry. These yields are already being obtained in the station flocks. There is no reason why the stock should not yield as well in other hands, but, in order for succeeding generations of birds to do so, it will be necessary to at least use male birds whose breeding has been based on performance.

The question is frequently asked if the stock is not likely to be weakened by inbreeding, since male birds are not purchased from outside flock. There is no reason to go outside for fresh blood. This season there are 82 hens in the breeding pens, each of which has yielded 200 to 251 eggs in a year. The different matings made with so many birds makes easy the selection of only distantly-related males and females when making up the breeding pens. The number of the breeding birds carried makes easy the avoidance of inbreeding, and this is strictly guarded against, as it is doubtful if the inbred hen has sufficient constitution to enable her to withstand the demands of heavy egg-yielding.

During only one season, and then with but two small pens, have birds as closely related as first cousins been bred together. Line breeding, is followed, the matings being only with distantly related birds. The birds are vigorous, of good size, and able to stand up under hard work. They have good large, yellow legs and yellow beaks. They are all well feathered and barred, but they are not bred for the fanciers or the show-room, although there are many fine specimens in the yards.

As evidence that the function of heavy egg-yielding has become fixed in the stock, attention is called to the fact that many male birds have been sent out to farmers and breeders in this and other states, with which to improve the egg yields of their flocks. The many voluntary statements from the purchasers, telling of the early and heavy egg yields from the pullets gotten by these cockerels, is substantial testimony to the utility of the flock, and, added to the known average increase of two dozen eggs per bird for the hens in the station flocks, argue well for the breeding.

**OTHER METHODS OF SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.**

The only reliable method of selecting breeding stock is by aid of the data secured by the use of trap nests. It is, however, only investigators, large operators and breeders who make a business of producing birds and eggs for breeding purposes for sale who can afford the equipment and expense of operating trap nests. Most poultrymen and farmers who carry small flocks are usually too busy to give the regular attention required by any reliable and satisfactory trap nest. They can better afford to buy the few males required each year from some one who makes breeding stock by trap-nesting a specialty.

There are one or two concerns that advertise to teach how to pick out the pullets that are to be good layers, and how to pick out the hens that have laid well. The price for the system is \$10 by one of the concerns, with a bond of \$1,000 to keep the secret. The warm friends of both systems tried them on some pens of trap-nested birds at the station with known records, and both parties went away sorrowing at the results of their work. Their systems were unknown to the writer, but it does not matter, for both were completely valueless as applied here.

Two others came to show that it was not necessary to use trap-nests. One claimed to be able to tell the laying capacities of pullets by the positions of the pelvic bones, while the other was sure he could tell the yields for the coming year, to within eight or ten eggs, by the length and shape of the toe nails. Another was sure that large combs are infallible indications of great egg-laying capacities.

There are 80 birds in one yard at the station, each one of whom has laid from 200 to 251 eggs in a year. So far as can be discovered, they differ from each other sufficiently to upset any theory of selection thus far put forward. One feature is common to all these hens—they all have strong constitutions.

**EARLY MATURITY INDICATIVE OF GOOD LAYING.**

A year ago last August and September, 29 pullets were selected on the range that were laying in the brooder-houses, or about commencing doing so, as shown by their red combs and their prating and following the caretaker about the field, talking about things they were going to do in true hen language, which is easily understood and not to be mistaken by anyone who knows chickens. These young birds were carried into the laying house, banded, and given the regular treatment for laying hens. Records were kept with each individual for 365 days forward from the day on which each one gave her first egg.

Four birds died during the year, and the 25 remaining averaged laying 180 eggs each. Two of the four that died had done good work, one having laid 148 eggs up to July 30th, and the other 150 up to April 7th. Eight of the 29 birds laid over 200 eggs each. The only poor layers in the lot were two of those that died, one laying 58 to March, and the other 113 to June.

The average production of all the pullets kept in the regular work last year was 144 eggs per bird. The average of 180 made by this lot, and the small number of poor yielders in it, show the advantage of selecting the early layers for breeding purposes. Those selected were of the most forward pullets.

To the farmers and small poultrymen who do not use trap nests, this plan of selecting the breeding females has much to commend it. The method is simple. There is no secret about it. It is just common sense. Such pullets bred to males purchased from some reliable breeder who practises trap-nest selection of his breeding stock, ought to improve the egg-yielding capacities of the flocks.

The table shows the individual records of these pullets during the 365 days following the recording of their first eggs, and it also shows their yields up to the end of October—the regular time of closing the year's records.

The list includes all the birds that were put into the test, showing those that died, as well as those that continued through the year.

RECORDS OF EARLY-MATURING PULLETS.

No. of hen	Date on which the first recorded laying was made	No. of eggs laid during first 305 days	No. of eggs to Oct. 31, 1905.
1	September 1, 1904	153	180
2	September 1, 1904	143	167
3	September 20, 1904	142	162
4	September 1, 1904	190	223
5	September 20, 1904, died July 30	148	
6	September 20, 1904, died March 20	58	
7	September 10, 1904	185	226
8	September 10, 1904	188	221
9	September 1, 1904	204	218
10	October 10, 1904	162	171
11	September 6, 1904	139	150
12	September 25, 1904, died June 24	113	
13	October 1, 1904	182	198
14	September 1, 1904	137	160
15	September 1, 1904	170	199
16	October 1, 1904	208	229
17	September 1, 1904, died April 7	150	
18	September 1, 1904	158	177
19	September 1, 1904	185	222
20	September 6, 1904	160	163
21	September 10, 1904	190	222
22	October 1, 1904	210	228
23	October 1, 1904	201	209
24	September 8, 1904	217	251
25	October 1, 1904	205	210
26	September 1, 1904	212	248
27	September 1, 1904	239	265
28	September 1, 1904	145	171
29	September 12, 1904	178	199
Average of 25 birds for 365 days		180	

An agreement has been entered into with reliable farmers at these different points, who have already met with some success in tree growing and, as far as possible, locations have been chosen which are sheltered by the plantations set out under the auspices of the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. By selecting such places the Department at Edmonton hopes, besides making the actual fruit experiments, to draw the attention of the farmers to the benefits to be derived from these shelter belts on the prairies.

Ontario's Great Fruit Crop.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The season's fruit business has been one of the most successful we have ever had. The crops have been, on the whole, excellent, with the exception of plums, and the prices have been unusually good, grapes, particularly, bringing wholesale as high as 18c. per six-quart basket, and the average throughout the season has been about 16c. When you consider that one of these baskets only holds a little over six pounds of grapes, after deducting four cents for the basket and cover, you have 12c. for 6 pounds of grapes, or \$40 per ton; and when you realize that an acre of grapes yields on an average of 2½ tons, you will see that the grape-growers have had a banner year this season, receiving, in many cases, enough for their crop of grapes to pay for the land on which the vineyard stands. Those who were fortunate enough—and there were a considerable number in this section—made very handsome profits.

With regard to the newspaper reports of irretrievable damage to the fruit orchards in the Niagara district, they were highly exaggerated. I am not able to state from personal observation what damage there may have been at St. Catharines, Niagara Falls or Fonthill, but I can speak positively in regard to the district from Hamilton east to Beamsville, a distance of twenty-two miles. In this district there was no snow, and no damage—not 5 cents' worth of damage in all this district.

The peach crop was a good one, and most growers netted from one to five hundred dollars per acre for their crop of peaches. Tomatoes were a heavy crop, four to five bushels per acre being no uncommon yield, which, at 25c. per bushel, went a long way to pay for the land on which they grew. The heavy crops of tomatoes were usually grown from land worth \$200 or more per acre, while excellent crops of grapes can be grown on land worth \$100 per acre.

The apple crop, which is fast becoming a thing of the past in this district, was light, and exceed-

last five years. I feel perfectly sure that if my neighbors, whose orchards are adjoining mine, had also bandaged their trees for the last two years, I should not have had one wormy apple in my orchard. Any fruit-grower can keep the moths down in his orchard by bandaging, but he cannot entirely eradicate them when his neighbors are breeding moths by the million, as the codling moth will, it is said, fly half a mile in a day.

The expansion in railroad-building and in railroad traffic has been so great of late years that at this season of the year we are continually short of cars. I think the service this year has been the worst I ever saw; in regard to delays, also, at the present time it is next to impossible to get a car for any purpose, and I know that shippers here have often waited two or three weeks for a car to ship grapes in during the past season. We could do an enormous business in Manitoba and the Northwest, in shipping by refrigerator freight such goods as pears, tomatoes and grapes, if we could get a reasonably prompt service, but when it takes thirteen days for a car to go from Winona to Saskatoon, and eight to eleven days to Winnipeg—and these have been the ordinary rates of travel during the past season for refrigerator cars—one cannot expect to do a very large business, because the stuff is bound to arrive in a more or less spoiled condition, especially if, as is often the case, the ice bunkers are allowed to become partially empty. We hope to have a better service when the C. P. R. line is completed from Peterboro to Sudbury. The traffic is so great, and keeps increasing so yearly, that the railroad companies seem to be unable to cope with it. There is a brilliant prospect ahead for the fruit-growers of Ontario, also vegetable-growers, if we could in some way or other solve the labor question.

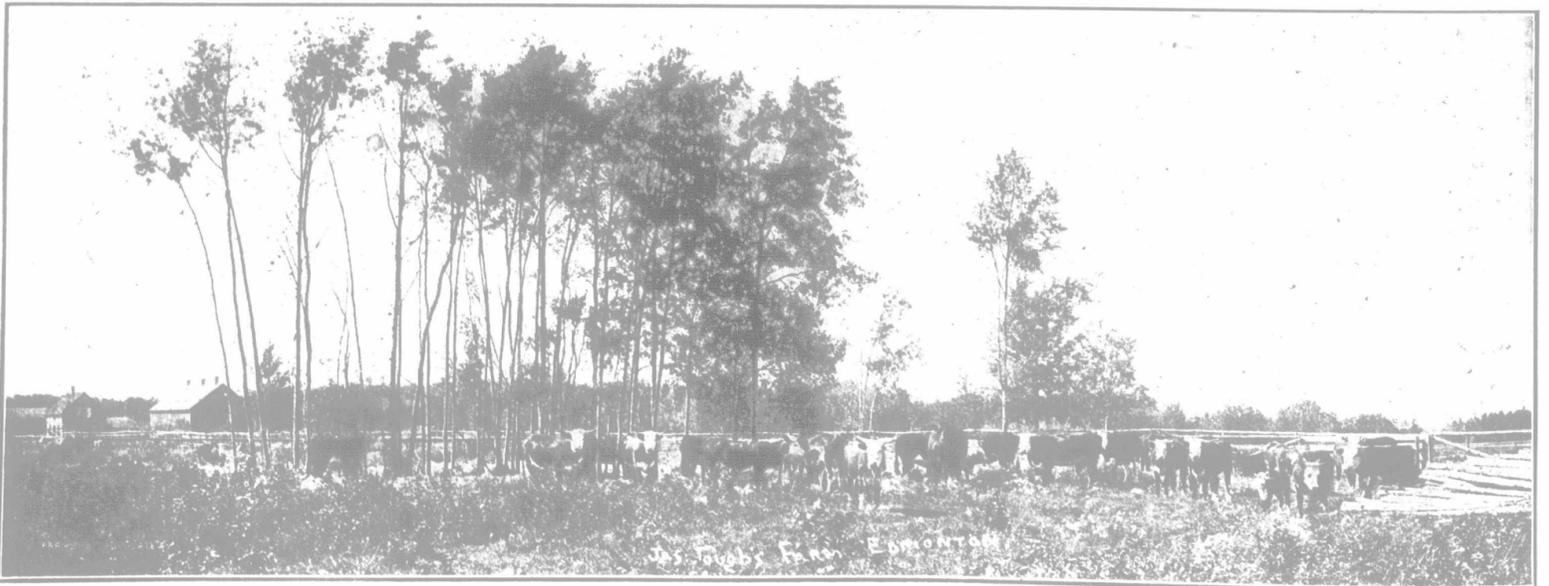
There is a demand for twice the strawberries that are grown at the present time, at highly lucrative prices, but growers hesitate to plant for fear they will be unable to get the crop picked. The same remarks apply to other crops which require a great deal of labor. Canning factories are dependent on foreign labor to a large extent, and, even with such help, are continually running short-handed. If fruit-growers could solve the labor question, they could make a mint of money during the next ten years. My suggestion is to build plenty of small houses, and get in from Europe families that have been reared in the country and are accustomed to agricultural work. There are millions of these in Europe who would be immensely improved in their condition in making this change—excellent workmen, steady, industrious and faithful—but there is scarcely an empty house in Ontario, and there are far too few tenement houses in the country

Horticulture and Forestry

Aids Fruit Growing by Farmers.

It is well known that apples have been grown at various points in the province and in the spring of this year the Department of Agriculture of Alberta sent out circulars to everybody in the province known to have tried large fruits, asking them to give a list of the trees they had tried and an account of the success they had met with. From these reports and other sources, the Department has selected a list of what appear to be the hardiest trees for the province and has decided to carry on a number of experiments in order to be able to give settlers authentic information on this important matter.

The orchards are to be of about an acre in extent and will be distributed at seven points, possibly eight. The places selected are those which are considered to be the most representative of the various elevations and climatic conditions prevailing in the province. They are, Medicine Hat, Magrath, Leavings, Okotoks, Didsbury, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton and possibly



IN THE MIXED FARMING COUNTRY—EDMONTON.

in another year one in Vegreville or Vermilion country.

About 80 trees will be experimented with at each station, the planting operations to extend over two years. A consignment of the planting material has been ordered for this fall with the intention of having them buried over winter. These will be duplicated next spring and planted directly, when the two methods will be compared. Six varieties of standard apples, two of Crabs and two of plums will be experimented with.

ingly wormy. Personally, I have this year proved practically what I have long advocated theoretically, namely, that the codling moth, the scourge of the apple-growers, could be entirely eradicated in two years in the Province of Ontario by concerted action. In many orchards not more than one or two barrels, at the outside, in ten, could be got absolutely free from worms. On the contrary, my own apples are yielding more than 75 per cent. absolutely free from worms, as a result, entirely, of bandaging trees

and in the country villages. It would seem to me a good policy for a number of farmers to collect together and build a cluster of houses, and send an agent to Europe and bring out families for these houses. Something of this sort has got to be done or Ontario will not reap much advantage out of the prosperity of the country and the adjacent markets in the Northwest for such crops as they cannot successfully

E. D. SMITH.

**FIELD NOTES**

**Live Stock Executives Meet.**

The joint executives representing the cattle breeders' sheep and swine breeders' and the horse breeders' associations of Manitoba, met recently in the secretary's office, Edward's Block, opposite Eaton's, Portage avenue. Those present were: S. Martin, Rounthwaite; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, S. Benson, Neepawa; W. H. English, Harding; George Allison, Burnbank; John Graham, Carberry; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg.

A deputation consisting of Dr. McInnis, M.P.P., of Brandon, and J. D. McGregor, president of the Brandon winter fair board, was present with an urgent invitation to the associations to hold their annual conventions at the Wheat City this winter. The Brandon winter fair board undertook to provide all the necessary accommodation for a stallion show, a seed grain fair, and a live stock judging institute.

On behalf of Neepawa Mr. Benson extended an invitation to the associations to foregather there while the principal of the provincial agricultural college advised them that the college was open to their associations. The matter was discussed at length and it was finally decided that it would be best to hold the next series of meetings at Brandon.

For the annual convention it was decided to arrange a stallion show, a seed grain fair, a stock judging demonstration and a competitive exhibition of bacon hogs and mutton sheep with classes for pure breeds and grades. After such are judged alive the animals will be slaughtered and the carcasses will be judged.

A stock judging competition will be open to all and the animals to be judged will be draft horses, beef cattle, bacon hogs and mutton sheep. Silver and bronze medals will be offered, Dr. S. J. Thompson offering a gold medal for the best judge of a draft horse. It is expected that other breeders will contribute medals for other classes.

The annual meetings will be held at this time, and election of officers take place and interesting papers on agricultural and live stock topics will be prepared by some of the best authorities in the country.

A committee to interview the Brandon board regarding dates and other details was appointed as follows: S. Martin, John Graham, Andrew Graham, and the secretary of the associations.

Secretary G. H. Greig informed the associations of his inability, on account of other duties, to continue as their secretary, and tendered his resignation which was with regret accepted; Dr. A. W. Bell was elected as his successor, he having had a large experience in such work in the East in the conduct of fat stock and poultry shows as well as association work.

Mr. Greig had been secretary of the joint associations for many years, having accepted the position in connection with the Cattle Breeders' Association twelve years ago and that of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association ten years ago, when he organized it.

**Mawkish Sentimentality Must Not be Allowed to Encourage Crime.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Many thanks for the way you answered your correspondent of the issue of October 24, re assailing young girls throughout our province of Manitoba. It is just such rot as this correspondent's opinion sets forth that has helped to make this filthy crime so common in our country. If a man steals an old horse he gets a number of years in jail, yet an inhuman wretch who can descend lower than the brute beast, and cause such suffering and leave such a memory for one to carry through life, gets six months, which has been the term of punishment meted out to such brutes this fall. What are people in rural districts to do? Their children are not safe on their way to school, which has been proven this fall in different parts of our province. It is certainly because the punishment is not half severe enough that this crime is so common. I would never say to introduce lynching but I would say double the frequency of the lash. If those who are now serving their term of six months received the lash every week while their term continued it would certainly be a lesson to others as well. There are few parents in the rural districts who will leave their children alone even for a short time and are often put to great inconvenience for fear of what might happen.

"RURAL."

[It would seem from recent events that in Canada we are getting away from British methods of administering justice and rapidly approaching the standard of the United States in such matters. It is the duty of our public men to see that crime is properly and promptly dealt with and not winked at as is too often the case.]

**Notes**

Mr. Davis of Shellbrook in the Prince Albert district raised a crop of wheat this year which averaged sixty-four bushels to the acre.

The board of hospital directors at Regina, Sask., is considering the erection of a \$100,000 hospital.

As a result of tests made in Medicine Hat, sand obtained in the vicinity was melted into glass by the application of natural gas without the use of the blow pipe.

**Events of the World.**

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A cable despatch from Hong Kong states that a tremendous fire is raging in the Chinese city of Canton.

The Imperial House of Lords is giving its full attention to the Education Bill. The clause was passed which provides that the local authority may afford facilities for special religious teaching.

President Roosevelt has started on a trip which will include a visit to Porto Rico and a stop at Panama to inspect the great canal.

Missionaries report a severe famine in one of the provinces of central China. About ten million people are affected. The government is said to be taking no steps to meet the need, and disorders are feared.

Mrs. Edgar W. Nye, widow of the famous humorist, Bill Nye, died at the home of her daughter near New Orleans.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for governor of New York State was elected by a majority of over 50,000 over William R. Hearst.

CANADIAN.

Discovery of gold near North Battleford has caused excitement in that neighborhood.

Eight hundred more Hindus are on their way across the Pacific to British Columbia.

A Nova Scotia judge fined and disfranchised two men who were found guilty of bribery and other offences under the Nova Scotia election act.

The conference between the coal company at Fernie, B. C., and the United Mine Workers has again ended in disagreement.

The Pipestone Indian, Woolly Bear, found guilty of murdering Wonhadiska, another Indian, will be executed December 21.

Martin Doyle, tried on a charge of murdering Vincent Weiler at Snowflake, Man., was acquitted at Morden.

Since the 7th of November there has been long distance telephone communication between Winnipeg and Regina.

Prince Rupert, the G. T. P. western terminal has already several hundred of a population and will be lighted by electricity by the end of the year.

The Babine Indians of British Columbia petitioned the Dominion government to allow them to use weirs extending across the stream for catching salmon. The petition has not been granted, but instead they are to be allowed to fish for salmon with nets all the year round.

**MARKETS**

There has seldom been a market season when prices have continued so uniform and interest in the crop so generally maintained. Every day since mid-September the trade has been expecting a change but with the exception of slight fluctuations the market has remained steady but dull. Three agencies have been largely responsible for this steadiness, first, steady but slow export enquiry; second, lack of facilities to disturb the steady flow of wheat to market; and third, the absence of any apparent initiative operator in the speculative markets. Some weeks ago when the trade thought a strong operator had appeared, whether or not there was any truth in the report of heavy buying, they did not know how to regard the condition. Some thought a plunger had appeared in which case it would obviously be wisdom to go short, others thought a movement might be on foot to corner a lot of wheat, in which event the man who went long would stand to win. But as further evidence did not develop to influence either opinion, nor yet did supplies come faster from the country, very little activity resulted. During the past week there has been a steady decline in American markets amounting to 2¢, and in Winnipeg exchange the loss has been 1¢. Of the week on the local exchange Thompson, Sons & Co. say: "Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been dull though fairly steady, but it has been noticed that exporters have been selling freely on some days, which is not considered a healthy sign. Shipments

from Fort William have been on a smaller scale and lake freight is easy. Prices are 1 Nor. 73½¢, 2 Nor. 71¢, 3 Nor. 69¢, No. 4 wheat 67¢, spot or November delivery and on our option market November closed 73½¢, December 71½¢, and May 75½¢. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur." Oats are 34¢, Barley 42½ to 42¾¢; Flax \$1.15.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT.**

1 Hard	77½
1 Northern	77½
2 Northern	75½
3 Northern	72

MLFEED, net, per ton—

Bran	\$16 00
Shorts	18 00
Oats and barley	21 00
Barley	19 50
Oats	23 00

Hay per ton, cars on track, Winnipeg—

Loose loads	10 00 @ 10 00
	10 00 @ 12 00

POTATOES, farmer's loads, per bus. ... 55

**BUTTER—**

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

**DAIRY—**

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

**CHEESE—**

Manitoba	14½ @ 15
Ontario	15 @ 15½

**EGGS—** 23 @ 24

**LIVE STOCK.**

No falling off in supplies of cattle.

The tailenders of the season are just as good as the first consignments.

Lighter shipments from the States keep export business firm for Canadian cattle.

Ontario has taken about 1,500 stockers from Manitoba points; the trade is now practically all over.

There are quite a lot of cattle being put up for stall feeding and dealers predict good prices next spring for winter fed beef.

One cattle man said that with feeders at 2½ and the prospects of 4½ and better for next spring's cattle there ought to be more stuff go into stables and corrals.

D. Coughlin and Co. sold 18 car loads of export cattle for P. Burns & Co., last week to New York parties.

Mr. Johnston, of Sparrow & Johnston, ranchers in the Strathmore district, marketed 10 cars with D. Coughlin last week.

The I. V. outfit near Peigan Lake marketed 20 cars of heifers last week.

Local drovers gathered up 20 carloads of mixed stock along the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. last week.

Gordon, Ironside and Fares estimate that last year 10,000 cattle were winter fed and spring marketed in the country known as Northern Alberta. The business is expanding this season.

Some cattle with Highland blood in them are coming in from the Medicine Hat country. The Highland cross on Shortborn grades seems to get a very superior sort of feeders and a class of cattle that stand the climate well.

Some of those marketing last week were Duncan of Yorkton; A. R. Spencer, Medicine Hat; Messrs. McCoombs and MacDonald, Strathmore; Geo. Lane, Brooks; R. L. Shaw, Stobart; P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

Quotations around the stockyards are: Exporters 3½¢, stockers 2½¢, butchers 2½ to 3¢. Hogs \$6.75 to \$7.00. Sheep 5½¢, lambs 6½¢. with lots of them at these figures.

Receipts at the stockyards for the week ending November 5 were: Cattle 5,331, hogs 1,708, sheep 80. Of the cattle 3,224 went for export, 250 for feeders and 1,857 for local butchers use.

TORONTO—The amount of poor stuff offering continues to give the Toronto cattle market a somewhat draggy tone, but good cattle are in demand and prices for anything considered worth killing are steady and firm. Export cattle \$4 to \$4.75; butchers' \$3 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders steady, choice \$3.25 to \$3.50; heavy feeders \$3.60 to \$3.75; short keeps \$3.75 to \$3.90; export sheep \$3 to \$5; hogs \$5.40 to \$5.65.

CHICAGO—Cattle—Market strong for best quality, others steady; beefs \$4.10 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$4.50; Texans \$3.75 to \$4.30; westerners \$3.00 to \$6.10.

Hogs—Rough heavy \$3.80 to \$6; light \$3.95 to \$6.34; bulk of sales \$6 to \$8.10.

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Norman McTavish, a correspondent for Canadian dailies, has been appointed to the editorship of the Canadian Magazine.

"Don-a-Dreams" is the attractive title of a new book by a Canadian author, Mr. J. O'Higgins. The hero is an Ontario boy and the scenes are laid in Canada.

Kuhne Beveridge, the woman sculptor, has completed a statue of "Grief" ordered by the city of San Francisco to commemorate the victims of the earthquake.

The *Canadian Church Courier* is a new bi-monthly paper devoted to the interests of the Anglican church in Western Canada. Rev. Dr. Coard is the editor.

Joel Chandler Harris, the King of writers in the negro dialect, will edit a new monthly called "The Uncle Remus" magazine, to be published at Atlanta.

Rev. Abbé Dugas, formerly of St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, has published the second volume of his "History of the Northwest," covering a period from 1822 to 1869.

Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to incorporate "The Woman's Art Association of Canada," for the purpose of creating a general interest in art.

A collection of Bibles, comprising 1500 editions in 350 languages and dialects, gathered by an English scholar in preparing a book on "The Bible and its Transmission," has been bought by a Chepston man.

Fire has destroyed Selby Abbey, one of the finest of England's monastic edifices. It was founded in the twelfth century by the Benedictines; part of the original nave and transepts was still remaining before the fire.

Edwin Sandys, a Chatham boy and popular magazine writer, is dead in New York. He was at one time editor of the *Canadian Sportsman*, but of late years has edited *Outing* a New York journal of sport. He has written several books on the out-of-doors.

The promised new western magazine has materialized in the November issue of *The Last West*. There has long been an opening for a thoroughly up-to-date journal devoted to the interests of Western Canada, and from the appearance of Vol. I, No. 1 of *The Last West* the demand is about to be supplied. Paper, print, illustrations and reading matter are all good.

### BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The adult, distracted as Christmas approaches by the necessity of choosing gifts for nephew or grand-daughters, thinks he has done all that can be expected when he decides upon a book for his juvenile relation, and straightway gives no further thought to the matter. A book—any book will do to fulfil the obligation—perhaps it would be as well to have the cover attractive if that can be accomplished without too much trouble.

During this coming Christmas season there will be hundreds of books bought for the boys and girls. Some will be bought because they were cheap, some because the cover was pretty, the title catchy, and few, comparatively, because chosen with any sense of the fitness of the book

to the mind of the child for whom it was intended. And the poor child forced to return thanks for an unsuitable gift will wonder why his taste in books could not have been consulted beforehand.

For the mental nourishment of the wholesome hearty girl and boy there need be no difference in the literature provided. If it is good—the book of adventure or travel will charm and instruct the girl, and the natural home story will attract and please the boy though he may not say much about it, and the two will put their heads together over the well-told historical tale or the book unfolding the wonders of nature. It is nonsense dividing juvenile literature into girls' books and boys' books. Divide it into good and bad. Eliminate the latter, which includes everything not emphatically good, and children of both sexes will seize upon what remains with an eagerness in which there is no distinction of sex.

No healthy-minded girl likes the sentimental, milk-and-water style of the Elsie books any more than a boy does. She would much rather read Henty's stories of adventure, history and all, or the animal stories of Roberts and Kipling. It will not make her a "tom-boy" either. And even if it should, that state—in every case, a temporary one—is preferable to being a baby raised on sloppy stories, or a premature woman in child form reading sentimental and unnatural stuff.

In books for boys there is the namby-pamby style which is the extreme contrast to the Deadwood Dick and Jesse James brand, and between these two there is a great gulf fixed, bridged only by the unfortunately few books that combine interest, instruction and moral tone. Boys hate the goody-goody type, which is cheap, and are forced to lurid literature, which is also cheap, simply because the happy medium, sane and interesting, is not put within their reach.

Here are a few books, ancient and modern, from which it is safe to select in providing good reading for the lads and lassies. The *Pilgrims Progress*.—This may be obtained in different editions, one of which tells the immortal story in words of one and two syllables fitted for the very small reader. Cultivate a love for Dickens by giving as a first taste, *Child's History of England* or *The Christmas Carol*. Every childish imagination should be nourished by Grimm's or Anderson's *Fairy Tales*, and *Alice in Wonderland* or *Through the Looking Glass*.

With Wolfe in Canada, by G. A. Henty; Kipling's newest and best child story, *Puck of Pook's Hill*, and *The White Company* by Conan Doyle, will provide thrilling adventure in a setting of reliable historical information, and to these can be added good prose translations of the *Odyssey* and *Aeneid*. To open the marvels of the outside world to young observers, our own Canadian writers cannot be surpassed. Charles G. D. Roberts has given us some most interesting stories of the life of the woods. Ernest Thompson Seton's *Wild Animals I Have Known*, and *Two Little Savages*, and the collection of *North American Indian Legends* are guaranteed to supply the thing boys and girls like and which they will read and re-read with unabated interest. To this list should be added the books of William Long, the best of which is *The School of the Woods*, and Norman Duncan's latest story, *Adventures of Billy Topsail*.

For stories of home and home ties none among the new writers can outdo Louis. M. Albert in the four charming books which form the series: *Little Women*, *Little Women Welded*, *Little Men*, and *Jo's Boys*. Poetry, too, is enjoyed by children, the music of it appeals to them, and through the melody and simplicity of the verse of Eugene Field, Robert Louis Stevenson, and

Whitcomb Riley they can form a taste for the grander works of the greater men.

Don't be responsible for the fact that the children round you do not like reading. It may be that they are asking bread and receiving stones. See that their mental food is abundant and of pure quality and in the days to come they will rise up and call you blessed.

### A SERIOUS LACK.

It is an established principle in the world of printer's ink that it is the duty and to the advantage of every newspaper and magazine to cater to the wants of its readers as far as these can be ascertained. Such being the case, given the class of people who read a certain journal, there is not much difficulty in guessing correctly the contents of the paper. One knows almost to a certainty what will appear in the magazines bought by sportsmen, politicians, clergymen, college professors, business men or scientists.

It is well to qualify with "almost to a certainty" for there are some remarkable exceptions that seem to do more than prove the rule. One of these exceptions is a certain woman's magazine, a recent number of which was examined with interest. It contained a number of things—naturally, since it covered some eighty pages—of more or less importance and interest to women. There were articles on clothes and on cooking, on art and on furniture, on driving and golfing, on hair dressing and on pets, and on a score of other matters belonging to the feminine realm and evidently inserted because the women wanted them. But from cover to cover there was not a word about children! Information was supplied to women as cooks, artists, authors, dressmakers, society ornaments and sport-lovers but not a paragraph devoted to women as mothers.

Why? Simply because there was no demand for the discussion of that subject. If the readers of that journal had so wished, the management would have willingly given one page or half-a-dozen pages to the cause of childhood. But the duties and responsibilities, which in an unfashionable age were looked upon as pertaining to motherhood, have now been divided—like all Gaul—into three parts, of which the nurse and the school teacher have two, and a variety of persons, including the minister, doctor and dressmaker, share with the mother in the third. There is no one left who is interested in the child as a whole.

### BETTER DEAD.

Bernard Shaw, the playwright, in a lecture in Manchester, England, said that the Ten Commandments were dangerous and undesirable and cited as an example "Thou shalt not kill" and proving its particular danger and undesirability by the following argument:

"My own opinion is that we do not kill people enough. We confine our killing too much to foreigners. There are large classes of people in the community who ought to be killed. Every citizen ought every few years to be brought before the public board and asked if he could justify his existence. If he could not make it clear that he did as much for the community as the community did for him he ought to be sent to the lethal chamber."

In this attempt to out-Osler Osler, Bernard Shaw has declared against his own existence. It would require a most eloquent and persuasive tongue to convince any public board that he has done much for the community except to add to its gloom and unhappiness by his morbid unwholesome plays. It is probable that his would be a speedy visit to the "lethal chamber." The dramatist neglects a few details in his scheme of removing the "better dead." What kind of men shall compose this public board? Would not the almost certain lying and boasting of the pleader render him unfit to live even if he satisfied the public board? What arrangement would be made if the citizen proved that he did more for the community than the community had even

# Bob, Son of Battle

By Alfred Ollivant

"Deal gently with the erring one; do not thou forget, however deeply stained by sin, he is thy brother yet." : : : : : : : : :

(Continued from issue of November 7.)

The boy burst into the room. His face was stained with tears and rain; and the new black coat was wet and slimy all down the front, and on the elbows were green-brown, muddy blots. For, on his way home, he had flung himself down in the Stony Bottom just as he was, heedless of the wet earth and his father's coat, and, lying on his face thinking of that second mother lost to him, had wept his heart out in a storm of passionate grief.

Now he stood defiantly, his hand upon the door.

"What d'yo' want?"

The little man looked from him to the picture in his hand.

"Help me, Flora—he'll no," he pray-

"Here 'tis! tak' yo' coat!" he cried passionately; and, tearing it off, flung it down at his father's feet. "Tak' it—and—curse yo'."

He banged out of the room and ran upstairs; and, locking himself in, threw himself on to his bed and sobbed.

Red Wull made a movement to fly at the retreating figure; then turned to his master, his stump-tail vibrating with pleasure.

But little M'Adam was looking at the wet coat now lying in a wet bundle at his feet.

"Curse ye," he repeated softly.

"Curse ye—ye heard him, Wullie?"

A bitter smile crept across his face.

He looked again at the picture now lying crushed in his hand.

he leered. "Gie us a look at 'er," and he tried to disengage the picture from the other's grasp. But at the attempt the great dog rose, bared his teeth, and assumed such a diabolical expression that the big landlord retreated hurriedly behind the bar.

"Two on ye!" he shouted viciously, rattling his heels; "beasts baith!"

## CHAPTER IX.

### RIVALS.

M'Adam never forgave his son. After the scene on the evening of the funeral there could be no alternative but war for all time. The little man had attempted to humble himself, and been rejected; and the bitterness of defeat, when he had de-

James Moore, sorely tried as he often was, never gave way. He met the little man's sneers with a quelling silence, looking down on his asp-tongued antagonist with such a contempt flashing from his blue-grey eyes as hurt his adversary more than words.

Only once was he spurred into reply. It was in the tap-room of the Dalesman's Daughter on the occasion of the big spring fair in Gammoch-town, when there was a goodly gathering of farmers and their dogs in the room.

M'Adam was standing at the fireplace with Red Wull at his side.

"It's a noble pairt ye play, James Moore," he cried loudly across the room, "settin' son against father, and dividin' hoose against hoose. It's worthy o' ye wi' yer churchgoin', and yer psalm-singin' and yer godliness."

The Master looked up from the far end of the room.

"Happen yo're not aware, M'Adam," he said sternly, "that an' it had not bin for me, David'd ha' left you years ago—and 'twould nob' but ha' served yo' right, I'm thinkin'."

The little man was beaten in his own ground, so he changed front.

"Dinna shout so, man—I have ears to hear. Forbye ye irritate Wullie."

The Tailless Tyke, indeed, had advanced from the fireplace, and now stood, huge and hideous, in the very center of the room. There was distant thunder in his throat, a threat upon his face, a challenge in every wrinkle. And the Gray Dog stole gladly out from behind his master to take up the gage of battle.

Straightway there was silence; tongues ceased to wag, tankards to clink. Every man and every dog was quietly gathering about those two central figures. Not one of them all but had his score to wipe off against the Tailless Tyke; not one of them but was burning to join in, the battle once begun. And the two gladiators stood looking past one another, muzzle to muzzle, each with a tiny flash of teeth glinting between his lips.

But the fight was not to be; for the twentieth time the Master intervened.

"Bob, lad, come in!" he called, and, bending, grasped his favorite by the neck.

M'Adam laughed softly.

"Wullie, Wullie, to me!" he cried.

"The look o' you's enough for that gentleman."

"If they get fighting it'll no be Bob here I'll hit, I warn yo', M'Adam," said the Master grimly.

"Gin ye sae muckle as touched Wullie d'ye ken what I'd do, James Moore?" asked the little man very smoothly.

"Yes—sweer," the other replied, and strode out of the room, amid a roar of derisive laughter at M'Adam's expense.

Owd Bob had now attained wellnigh the perfection of his art. Parson Leggy declared roundly that his like had not been seen since the days of Rex son of Rally. Among the Dalesmen he was a heroic favorite, his prowess and gentle ways winning him friends on every hand. But the point that told most heavily for him was that in all things he was the very antithesis of Red Wull.

Barely a man in the country-side but owed the ferocious savage a grudge; not a man of them all who dared pay it. Once Long Kirby, full of beer and valor, tried to settle his account. Coming on M'Adam and Red Wull as he was driving into Gammoch-town, he leant over and with his thong dealt the dog a terrible sword-like slash that raised an angry ridge of red from hip to shoulder; and was twenty yards down the road before the little man's shrill curse reached his ear, drowned in a hideous bellow.

He stood up and lashed the colt, who quick on his legs for a young un, soon settled to his gallop. But, glancing over his shoulder, he saw a hounding form behind, catching him as though

(Continued.)



THE GRAY DOG OF KENMUIR.

ed. Then, raising his eyes, he began: "I'd like to say—I've bin thinkin'—I think I should tell ye—it's no an easy thing for a man to say—"

He broke off short. The self-imposed task was almost more than he could accomplish.

He looked appealingly at David. But there was no glimmer of understanding in that white, set countenance.

"God, it's maist mair than I can do!" the little man muttered; and the perspiration stood upon his forehead. Again he began: "David, after I saw ye this afternoon steppin' doon the hill"

As he paused, his glance rested unconsciously upon the coat. David mistook the look; mistook the dimness in his father's eyes; mistook the tremor in his voice.

"Ye canna say I didna try; ye canna ask me to agin," he muttered, and slipped it into his pocket. "Niver agin, Wullie; not if the Queen were to ask it."

Then he went out into the gloom and drizzle, still smiling the same bitter smile.

That night, when it came to closing-time at the Sylvester Arms, Jem Burton found a little gray-haired figure lying on the floor in the tap-room. At the little man's head lay a great dog.

"Yo' beast!" said the righteous publican, regarding the figure of his best customer with fine scorn. Then catching sight of a photograph in the little man's hand:

"Oh, yo're that sort, are yo', foxy?"

served victory, rankled like a poisoned barb in his bosom.

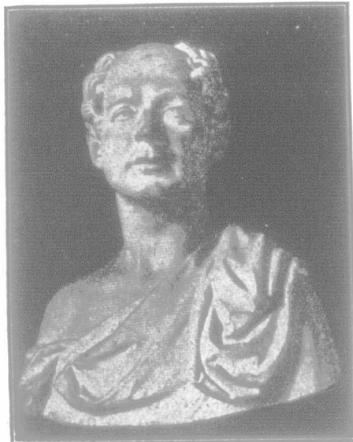
Yet the heat of his indignation was directed not against David, but against the Master of Kenmuir. To the influence and agency of James Moore he attributed his discomfiture, and bore himself accordingly. In public or in private, in tap-room or market, he never wearied of abusing his enemy.

"Feel the loss o' his wife, d'ye[say]?" he would cry. "Ay, as muckle as I feel the loss o' my hair. James Moore, can feel naethin', I tell ye, except aiblins, a mischance to his meeserable dog."

When the two met, as they often must, it was always M'Adam's endeavor to betray his enemy into an unworthy expression of feeling. But

## IRELAND'S POET.

Men and women are "but children of a larger growth" and as the childish mind grasps more readily new truths when these are associated with truths already learned, so do older minds receive with more avidity new knowledge that is connected in some way with what is now familiar. We develop a new interest in every part of the country to which our friend or acquaintance has gone; we follow closely the career of some great man who has once visited our town or whom we have seen, and we read eagerly the books of



THOMAS MOORE.

the author whom we have been privileged to meet.

Aside from his undeniable talent, Thomas Moore has such a claim of association upon the interest of all Canadians. He visited this country in 1804, and received the inspiration for one of his best known poems, "The Canadian Boat Song," while he was living in the old gray stone house in the little village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue which overlooks the Ottawa River. This house which once sheltered the Irish poet is still in a state of good repair. It is no longer a dwelling-place but the branch office of a bank.

The poet, Thomas Moore, was born in Dublin in May, 1779. His father was of humble position but managed to give his son an education that enabled him to enter Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794. Even during his college course his talent for versification showed itself in translations of undoubted merit, the Odes of Anacreon making him many friends, among them the Prince Regent. After the publication of his first book of original verse he became the lion of the hour, and was feasted and flattered to an extent that would tend to spoil any man.

He obtained a position in Bermuda, but it did not prove satisfactory and he returned to England. It was on the return voyage that he paid the memorable visit to Canada. Two years after his return another volume of his poetry was published but was rather severely reviewed by the critics.

In 1807 his most successful literary work was presented to the public.

This was the first number of the "Irish Melodies" to which Sir John Stevenson had adapted familiar Irish airs and these were followed by national airs and sacred songs. Poetry breathing the national spirit in every line and set to national music could not help but appeal to the hearts of his countrymen. It did so appeal, and, more than that, so tactfully was love of Ireland presented that the songs reached the hearts of English and Scotch as well. Who among English speaking peoples does not know and thrill to the music of the "Last Rose of Summer," "She is Far From the Land," "Oft in the Stilly Night" "Dear Harp of My Country" and "Come, ye Disconsolate?"

Later works along political and philosophical lines displayed a clever power of satire pointed so skillfully at the conditions of the time that "The Two-Penny Post Bag," "Fables for the Holy Alliance," and "Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress," quickly ran through several editions. He became friends with Byron, who in England and Europe had reached the zenith of his fame; and the influence of this friendship is seen in "Lalla Rookh" that flaming picture of eastern life. Memoirs, biographies and histories occupied much of his attention from that time until his death on the 25th of February, 1852, his "Life of Byron" being the best of his work at this period.

Besides achieving the reputation that he deserved, Moore was more fortunate than many of his fellow poets, in that the financial remuneration for his work was ample—munificent for that time. He himself said that he had received at least £20,000 for copyright, and for "Lalla Rookh" alone the price given by Longmans was three thousand pounds. But he scattered his money foolishly and when ill-health and declining powers made work no longer possible he was dependent upon the kindness of Lord Melbourne who obtained a small literary pension for him.

## JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET.

The artistic side of our natures may not be very highly developed; we may be in blissful ignorance of the significance of lights and atmosphere; we may secretly believe that the "old masters" were overpraised and that they do not compare very favorably with the modern school; but we are interested in the artist, to whichever of the many schools he may belong, because though artist he is human too, and his life with its ups and downs has the fascination of the human for us.

The biography of Millet embodies all those elements that appeal to the interest. His struggles, his poverty, his ambitions are common in their essence, if different in their manifestations; his sweetness, gentleness and purity of mind are examples worthy of imitation.

In 1811, a young Norman peasant in order to escape separation from his betrothed by conscription married her. The man was Jean Louis Millet, and the second child born of this union was Jean Francois Millet. "Jean" he was named for his father, "Francois" for the gentle saint Francois of Assisi, on

whose feast day, October the fourth, he came into the world.

Much of the credit of his artistic nature and inspiration must be given to his people, and he himself gave it. The culture of the mother, the natural refinement and poetic nature of the father, and the loving training of a devout grandmother who is described as possessing a stern code with a dainty fancy. They were all poor but not miserably poor. The mother worked all day in the fields by her husband's side and the grandmother took care of the eight children. But they loved God and one another, and their eyes were opened to the beauties of the world about them.

As the boy grew he went into the fields also, but instead of giving his spare minutes to rest he spent them in drawing, using scraps of paper and portions of the whitewashed wall. When he was eighteen his skill was so great that the family decided he should be sent to Cherbourg to study art. Here he made great advancement but at the end of a year his father died and Francois went back to the fields. But the call of his chosen work was too strong and he could not but heed. The town of Cherbourg had made him a small grant to study in Paris and urged by his grandmother he sat out for the great city where he lived a life in which two strong forces drew against one another in his heart, love and longing for home and love of his art.

In 1840, his first picture was accepted by the Salon and feeling satisfied by its acceptance that the root of the matter was in him he returned to Cherbourg. He fell in love with a pretty dressmaker whose portrait he had painted, married her and the two returned to Paris. She was a delicate little woman, and after two years of poverty she died, and the bereaved young husband went back to his old home for comfort in his grief.

He married again—Catherine Le-maire, of whom it is said, "she had a heart of gold and a courage beyond her years and she gladly devoted her whole life to the man she loved." And courage she needed for during the thirty years of life together there were hardships that only love and courage could render endurable. To make money to keep them alive Millet began to paint pastels and small paintings in a popular Parisian style, and won by the skill which he put into his work the title "The Master of the Nude." But one day he overheard one young man say to another as they looked at his work, "A man named Millet did that. He never paints anything but these women." Unjust as the criticism was, there was enough truth in it to sting, and Millet resolved never to leave himself open again to such criticism, even though carrying out the resolve meant increased privation and self-denial.

After painting "The Haymakers" for the government he moved to the country when he could obtain models suitable for his work in spite of the attempts of his fellow artists to dissuade him. The first result of the change was the production of his great canvas "The Sower" in 1850. Of this his friend Sensier writes: "We know what a serious affair the sowing is to an agricultural people. When a man puts on the white grain-bag, rolls it around his left arm, fills it with seed the hope of the coming year, that man exercises a sort of sacred ministry. The importance of the deed is real, and he feels his responsibility. I have seen sowers who before they put foot upon the field would toss a handful of grain into the air in the sign of a cross, then stepping into the fields, they would pronounce in a low voice words which sounded like a prayer."

The following year the beloved grandmother died suddenly before he had an opportunity of seeing her, and two years later the hard worked mother found rest in the grave. Offers for his pictures were few—they did not please the popular taste which preferred historical subjects and portraits of beauties. When sold, the prices obtained were so small that the artist had the terror of debt added to his other sorrows, yet, in this troublous time, he painted the two most beautiful pictures of his life, "The Glances" and "The Angelus." For both he sold for one hundred francs, the first picture brought three hundred francs, when bought for the Louvre.

In the same year "The Angelus" changed possessors at a price of eight hundred thousand francs.

In 1863 the severest criticism was heaped upon him when "The Man with the Hoe" appeared upon the walls of the Salon. They said that in it he denied the charms of the country—that the stolid animal face of the man was a libel. This picture which inspired Edwin Markham's famous poem, found its way to America and was destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake disaster.

From that time a fuller measure of prosperity came to reward his toil, but his last years were lonely and spent in ill-health. At the age of sixty, on the morning of January 20th, 1875, he died, and was laid by the side of his friend Rousseau in the quiet cemetery of Chailly.

## A LITTLE THING.

A Good Bye kiss is a little thing;  
With your hand on the door to go.  
But it takes the venom out of the sting  
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling  
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare  
After the toil of the day;  
And it smooths the furrows plowed by  
care,  
The lines on the forehead you once  
called fair  
In the years that have fled away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;  
I love you, my dear," each night;  
But it sends a thrill thro' the heart I  
find—  
For Love is tender, as Love is blind—  
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for Love's caress;  
We take, but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the Love grudgingly, less  
and less,  
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

## WHERE HARVARD GOT ITS NAME.

Harvard University gets its name from John Harvard, an Englishman born in London, near London bridge, in 1607, the son of a butcher. He inherited a fair estate, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the Church. In 1637 he sailed with his wife to New England, where he died of consumption in the following year. Though but such a short time in America he did much for education and religion among the colonists. He identified himself with the scheme of the settlers to establish a school at Newtown for the instruction of the children—of the Indians, as well as those of the colonists—in "knowledge and godliness"; and he bequeathed to the authorities one-half of his estate, together with his library of 320 volumes to aid the work. The colonists, who remembered him as "a godly gentleman and lover of learning," changed the name of Newtown to Cambridge out of regard for Harvard's own University, and resolved, out of gratitude to their benefactor, that the "colledge agreed upon to be built shall be called Harvard Colledge." This was preserved for world-wide homage the name of the delicate, scholarly son of the Southwark butcher, whose youth was passed by the river-side, where nowadays sons of "Harvard" seek to win laurels for the University which he founded from sons of the university that taught him. It is noted that only one Indian ever graduated from Harvard.

"The reason I didn't come last Sunday was because my coat wasn't finished," said small Mary, when questioned as to her non-attendance the week before. "My old one had spots on it that wouldn't come off, and a place where the buttons had torn through." "But, Mary dear," said the teacher gently, "you know it's not the outside that really matters." "Yes, I know," said little Mary; "but, Miss Willing, mother had ripped the lining out, so there wasn't any inside to look at!"—Exchange.

A garden at Walkington, near York, has a hedge of fuchsias, 12 feet high, 1 foot wide and 9 feet high, with crimson flowers.



THE HOUSE ON THE OTTAWA WHERE MOORE LIVED WHILE IN CANADA.

# THE QUIET HOUR

## ORDAINED TO SERVE.

"I had dreams of grander work than this,  
Some seal of greatness set on hand  
or brow;  
Sometime, somewhere, a work of  
greater bliss,  
Not here, not now.  
Some work which leads more near the  
mighty God,  
Like that of dwellers on the moun-  
tain's brow,  
This common work is all too near the  
sod  
Of here and now  
But He who plans for each his work  
and place,  
And kindly teaches when we ask  
Him how,  
Will surely give to each the needed  
grace  
Just here and now.  
No need that I should stumble up the  
hill  
In search of blessings; I but humbly  
bow  
My head in sweet content to do His  
will,  
Just here, just now."

it touches, and it should touch every-  
thing. Every moment of our lives  
may be devotional—devoted to God.  
The old idea that a man who wished to  
be religious must shut the world out of  
his sight altogether by becoming a  
hermit or a monk, has pretty well lost  
its hold on public opinion. Our  
bounden duty is not to leave the world  
in order to live with God, but to live  
"with God in the world," and to do this  
so plainly and frankly that our world  
can see clearly that his Presence can—  
and does—glorify and transfigure our  
everyday tasks. We, too, come from  
God, and are going to God, therefore  
the most ordinary work becomes grand,  
and is the outward expression of a real  
vocation.

"Is thy labor very lowly?  
Brother see, at Nazareth He  
Swept the floor for Mary.  
Knowst thou what it is to labor,  
Toiling on till youth is gone?  
All His life He labored.  
Dost thou serve an earthly master  
And his will not thine fulfil?  
Jesus worked for Joseph."

Of course, our Lord's washing of the



READY FOR THE NOON-TIDE REST.

Jesus knowing that the Father had  
given all things into his hands, and that  
He was come from God, and went to  
God; He riseth from supper, and laid  
aside His garments; and took a towel,  
and girded Himself. After that He  
poured water into a basin, and began to  
wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe  
them with the towel wherewith He was  
girded.—St. John xiii. 3, 5.

We speak of men as "ordained to the  
ministry," or ordained to serve, when  
they are made officers in the Church of  
Christ; and the very words express the  
truth that, as the Captain of our salva-  
tion was the Servant of all, so the duty  
of all the officers in His Army is ministry  
or service. But is it only the clergy  
who are "ordained ministers"? Surely  
we are called and ordained to serve.  
Let us look at the wonderful text  
which I have chosen to-day. It was  
because the Incarnate God realized His  
greatness, because He knew "that the  
Father had given all things into His  
hands," and that His life embraced all  
eternity, it was when He considered  
these things that He stooped to perform  
the lowliest service. How calm and  
deliberate were His movements, as  
described so tenderly by the loved  
Apostle, who did not venture—like his  
friend and comrade—to question His  
Master's doings. Christ felt that His  
vocation at that moment was this  
lowly, lovely ministry, He was called  
to it just as surely as He was called  
to save mankind by His death a few  
hours later. And it was not a trivial  
act for it has inspired men and women  
in all ages since, teaching them the  
glory of common work. Christianity—  
it is a real following of Christ—has a  
marvellous power of glorifying whatever

feet was a symbolical act, typical of a  
cleansing of the soul, which He alone  
can do, but still it was the ordinary duty  
of the lowest slave, and, as such,  
objected to by the impetuous Apostle.  
We women have reason to be thankful  
for that one recorded act of common,  
everyday work performed by our Lord  
before His Resurrection, for it is quite  
enough to change weary drudgery into  
glad service. Women, even more than  
men, are ordained to serve in countless  
unnoticed ways. They are called to  
"wash one another's feet" a hundred  
times a day—if not literally, at least in  
the way of ministries of kind attention.  
Is it not possible to fill the days with  
fragrance by remembering that in such  
washing of his servants' feet you are in  
very truth ministering to the Master  
Himself? When you set a table with  
careful daintiness, it is because He will  
be your Guest at the meal—a Guest you  
delight to honor. When you are cook-  
ing or washing dishes, you can feel the  
great privilege of caring for Him.  
When you make the rooms clean and  
attractive it is because you know He will  
notice everything and will gladden your  
heart with His gracious approval. And  
on the other hand, if the house and  
meals are slovenly and neglected, you  
will feel the shame of one who has been  
called to a high office in the Church, to  
an important post in the Great Army,  
and who has to answer to the King  
Himself for neglect of duty.

Our life has often been compared to a  
drama. It matters little whether we  
are called to play the part of a king or a  
slave; the thing that matters, that for  
which we shall receive praise or blame  
when the clothes in which our souls have  
performed their part are thrown

off, is the spirit in which we have acted.  
It is not enough to be outwardly relig-  
ious, to say "Lord, Lord," but we must  
do the will of the Father—and He looks  
very closely at the motives which inspire  
our everyday acts. His commands are  
not a hard, unnatural tyranny, they are  
intended to fill us with joy every day  
and all day. Those who serve Him  
most enthusiastically are the people  
who thoroughly know the meaning of  
gladness. "Joy" is a word whose  
deepest meaning is revealed to the loved  
and loving servants of the Lord Christ.  
If you are one of His loyal servants,  
then "serve the Lord with gladness,"  
see to it that the world can read the joy  
in your face, and hear it in the tones of  
your voice. Those who do not "rejoice"  
in the Lord, but make outsiders think  
that their religion has made them  
gloomy and stern and unattractive, are  
bringing dishonor on the cause of the  
Master they love, and are driving others  
away from Him. If we feel the glory  
of our position in being ordained to  
serve there is little fear but that our  
pleasure in our work will show itself  
outwardly. Thoughts are not easily  
hidden, we reveal them unconsciously  
through our bodies. For instance,  
yesterday a friend of mine gave me  
Bishop Hall's new book—"The Exam-  
ple of Our Lord." In thanking her I  
said, "I liked his sermon very much,  
the only time I ever heard him preach."

She rather startled me by the cool  
reply: "Yes, I could tell that you were  
enjoying it by the look of your back  
as I sat behind you in church." We  
cannot hope to influence the world for  
good by words or acts, unless we go to  
the root of the matter, and let the love  
of God rule in the secret thoughts of the  
heart.

And let us cultivate tender gentleness  
in our ministry. If we were given the  
glorious privilege of washing our  
Master's feet, as Mary and Martha may  
often have done in Bethany, how careful  
and tender our touch on that sacred  
flesh would be. There would be no  
roughness or rudeness, but holy rever-  
ence in every movement. And our  
ministering to Him, through His  
brethren, may—if we choose—be really  
touching Him. His words are plain and  
emphatic: "Inasmuch as ye have done  
it unto one of the least of these My  
brethren, ye have done it unto ME."  
And if we fail in the service to which we  
are ordained of God, HE is neglected or  
treated unkindly: "Inasmuch as ye did  
it not to one of the least of these, ye did  
it not to ME."

And there is another wonderful honor  
bestowed upon servants. The Master is  
touching men through you and through  
me. When we are washing the feet of  
others, waiting on them and working  
for them, He is working through our  
hands. Through our kindly ministra-  
tions He touches their body and their  
souls. He washed the feet of twelve  
men that they might pass on that act  
of service.

Perhaps you hear of great things being  
done in the world, and get discouraged  
because you are only ordained to do  
little things that don't seem to count for  
anything, and that have to be done over  
and over again through long monotonous  
years. Well, what of that! Are  
these things really your vocation? Can  
you see that God has plainly ordained  
you to serve Him just where you are?  
Why, think of the honor of being chosen  
by the mighty Creator of the universe  
to do His work in any particular place.  
Then lift up your head and go rejoicing  
on your way. The Son of God thought  
His work was great when He was doing  
His father's will, even when, as in the  
agony in Gethsemane, His own desires  
would naturally have led Him in an  
opposite direction, even when, as in our  
text, the work seemed commonplace and  
trivial. He felt that His work had been  
grandly and faithfully done, not because  
He had manifested God to the whole  
world, but because, as He said, "I have  
manifested Thy Name unto the men  
which Thou gavest Me." It is not by  
doing a work that the world will declare  
to be grand and noble that we can win  
the Master's "Well done, good and  
faithful servant" if we have failed to  
manifest His Name and His glory unto  
those whom He has given us to serve  
and to influence. If He has plainly told  
you to serve at home—serve, perhaps,  
in ways as lowly and as holy as the  
washing of the disciple's feet—then it  
will be useless to offer Him a great work

done out in the world instead. He will  
not accept a sacrifice which He has not  
Himself put into your hands to offer.  
And the work itself will not, cannot be  
a blessing to the world or to yourself,  
unless the Holy Spirit works in and  
through you. Christ only could truth-  
fully say: "I have finished the work  
which Thou gavest Me to do;" but if we  
are to be owned at the last as faithful  
servants, we must at least have tried to  
do that particular work, instead of  
turning our backs upon it as Jonah tried  
to do. Happily for Him, God stopped  
him in his flight from duty, and gave  
him again the task he had refused. But  
it is not always so. Those who, without  
a direct call from God, turn their backs  
on the ordinary home duties and rush  
out into the more exciting battle of the  
world, may some day feel that they  
would give all they possess for the  
chance to minister to the dear father and  
mother, once left to care for themselves.

But whatever may be the ministry to  
which we are ordained, let us prayer-  
fully and earnestly try to make it pure  
and single in intention. We are con-  
stantly tempted to seek the praise of  
men, and win the admiration of our  
little world, whether at home or abroad.  
Our service loses its glory and beauty  
the moment it is sold for admiration,  
the moment we feel boastfully that we  
are not as other men are. Satan is very  
subtle, and when he fails to tempt us to  
desert our post he is pretty sure to do  
his best to make us self righteous and  
conceited. We are apt to forget that  
even if we could succeed in doing all that  
God required of us, we should still be  
"unprofitable servants"—only having  
done that which He had a right to  
expect, that which it was our duty to do.

Our hearts require constant watching,  
lest our offerings of praise, service or  
money be stained and spoiled by selfish-  
ness and worldliness, and contain no  
real love to God or man to make them of  
value. How can He accept an offering  
if it is not really given for anything but  
to feed our own vanity and self-com-  
placency? We may well pray constantly  
that the Holy Spirit may "cleanse the  
thoughts of our hearts," for our best  
actions are often so mixed with sin that  
they are not worth offering to Him who  
searcheth the thoughts and intents of  
the heart. And an apparently good  
action becomes sinful if it is entirely  
inspired by a wrong motive. Yes,  
thank God, we are "ordained to serve."  
May it be truly said of us—

"Blessing she is; God made her so,  
And deeds of week-day holiness  
Fall from her noiseless as the snow,  
Nor ever hath she chanced to know  
That aught was easier than to bless.  
HOPE.

## MOTHERHOOD.

Gray gloomed the hillside. Through  
the solemn hush  
Of dole, the third dark hour—reluctant,  
shamed—  
Slow yielded to its close.

Below the cross  
The Holy Mother knelt in quivering  
calm,  
Her waiting arms in anguish upward  
reached  
To take again her Son, her little boy—  
Her baby!—while, pale through the  
mystic dusk,  
Her lifted face in adoration dwelt,  
Upon her Lord!

Then near at hand, there broke  
A woman's sobbing, low and wrenched  
and fierce,  
The cry of one whose hurt is worse than  
death;  
And Mary, bending sweet within her  
veil,  
Laid her high grief aside, to pray, "Dear  
God!  
Ah, comfort Thou the mother of the  
thief!" —The Independent.

A company selling salve sent a  
quantity to a man, requiring him to  
write a puff. He wrote that he had  
a dog that got about two inches of his  
tail cut off. He applied the salve to  
the wound and the tail grew out to  
natural length. He applied the salve  
to the piece of tail and a whole new  
dog grew on—Woman's Home Com-  
panion.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### HOW TO MAKE MORE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—There will be room this week to put in just two simply made articles suitable for Christmas presents. Does mother or your big sister use the sewing machine? You have heard them complain of how cold their feet get while stitching in the winter. That is your opportunity to make a

#### FOOT PAD FOR THE SEWING MACHINE.

Measure the foot rest of the sewing machine carefully and cut two pieces of cloth just the same size. Then get a double thickness of an old blanket made just a quarter of an inch smaller than the cloth. Put the blanket in between the pieces of cloth, and baste down carefully. Then bind the edges with red ribbon or braid at least half an inch wide. Run tiny basting stitches across the pad from corner to corner so as to hold the padding quite firm. Fasten the pad securely to the foot rest with little strings of tape or ribbon, and when the job is done someone will call you blessed every time she sews.

COUSIN DOROTHY.



LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG.

Katharine Willoughby, youngest prize-winner at Prince Albert Agricultural Show.

### ALEAN CAN COOK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and enjoy them very much. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for almost a year and thinks it a fine paper. I am always anxious to read the letters in the C. C. The threshers are here and we are all busy. Mamma is so busy that I have been making the doughnuts for supper. I have to help cook for about sixteen men. Now don't you think it is nice to be able to help? My birthday is Oct. 27th, I was twelve years old. As I begin to fear the W. P. B. I will close.

(Age 12 yrs.) ALEAN SEARLE.

### THE CANARY IS A SWEET SINGER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I now take pleasure in writing my first letter to you. I always take great pleasure in reading the Children's Corner when we get the paper. I go to Clifton school which is one mile from my home. The last two years I got prizes for going to school regularly. Our teacher's name is Miss H. and I like her very much. She has taught at our school for over a year. I am in the fifth standard by myself and I am thirteen years of age.

We have thirty-three head of cattle, seven horses, two pigs, a few ducks, pigeons and hens. We own two pets, a cat and a dog and a canary-bird. The bird sings very beautifully.

MABEL BEATRICE COPE.

### NORAH LEARNED TO WRITE AT HOME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the ADVOCATE. I have three sisters and one brother and live on a farm. We have thirteen horses. I am seven years old. I do not go to school but I have lessons at home. My two sisters and my brother drive to school every morning.

NORAH THOMPSON.

### PUNISHMENT FOR THE RUNAWAYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would come again as I saw my last letter in print. I will tell you about our little station at G. It is a mile and a quarter west of our place and there is a small drygoods store, and elevator and a loading platform for the farmers around here to load their cars. Our school is a mile from the village and a quarter of a mile west of our place. One day there was a hand-car and a lot of us children at school were going to go for a ride in our noon hour. While my brother and I were home for our dinner some of the children asked if we could go and our teacher said, "No," and when we got back all the boys and my brother went for a ride and us girls stayed.

When the bell rang at one o'clock, we all went in and said the boys had gone. We saw them going northward next the main line and then after a while we saw them coming back, and when they got to the station two of the smallest boys came back to school and when they got to the school it was nearly two o'clock, and the teacher took out her strap and gave them a whipping. The rest of the boys went away nearly six miles west on the track and they didn't get back till six o'clock in the evening. And when my brother got back the teacher was visiting at our place. The next night after four the rest got a whipping.

Well Cousin Dorothy: I guess this is a little long and it will have to be continued from time to time. I will close with love and best wishes to your paper.

PEARL LAWRENCE.

### A PIANO FOR HER BIRTHDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. Every week when the mail comes home the C. C. is my first reading, that and Buster Brown. I am ten years old. I have no brothers or sisters. I have two and a half miles to go to school. I don't get there very regularly when it is bad weather. I have two kittens, their names are Muffy and Tuffy. We have two dogs named Snap and Tabby. Snap is eleven years old and is very lazy. Papa bought me a nice piano for my birthday present this year. My birthday was the last day of September. We are going to have a Christmas tree entertainment in our school. If I see my letter in print I will write again. Mamma and I are going to Ontario, maybe all winter for a visit.

HAZEL CONNOLLY.

### FLOWERS ARE ALL GONE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I enjoy reading the letters from the little cousins. I have not gone to school yet but mamma has taught me to read and write. We live two miles from Summerberry school. I expect to go next summer when I will be seven years old. My little brother will go with me then. His name is Milfred and he is five years old. We had a nice flower garden this summer but the flowers are all gone now except the asters. We have eight horses, and two colts named King and Topsy. King took two first prizes at the shows this year. We have four cows and three calves. Milfred and I are learning to milk. Milfred has a little kitten; he calls it Tibby, and the dog's name is Topsy. I have three dogs which I spend a lot of time with.

WINNIFRED HUNTER.

### AN AFFLICTED PUP.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the ADVOCATE. I live on a farm of six hundred and forty acres. We have twenty-five head of cattle, eleven horses, fourteen pigs and three dogs. One of them (a pup) was born with only three legs and no tail. He was born on the ninth of July.

My sister and I have two and a half miles to walk to school but I have not been there since Easter. I will close now hoping to see my letter in print and wishing your paper every success.

(Age 14 yrs.) ROBERT W. OLIVER.

### AT SCHOOL ONLY SIX MONTHS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the letters in the Children's Corner and think they are very interesting. I am a girl eleven years old, and have only been to school six months at the convent. We live twenty-five miles from town. I have a horse of my own and I do a great deal of riding. I help my father with the cattle and run in the horses. I take music lessons and my mother teaches me.

ORILLIA.

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Dear Chatterers:—Even when Christmas presents are limited to those of love and of charity, the list is a formidable one and to fill it out with satisfaction is no light task even though there is none of the weariness that seizes upon the giver when choosing gifts to be presented as a duty or for diplomatic reasons.

The only way to avoid being overwhelmed in the Christmas rush and so having the Christmas spirit all crushed out of the season, is to prepare early. It is not too soon to give thought and work immediately after one Christmas in preparation for the next. Ideas that occur to you may be jotted down for future reference even if they are destined never to be used. You can cross them off when there is something better to substitute. Then all through the year in the spare minutes—"precious few of those on the farm!" I hear some one say and have to agree—work on some simple article that will give you pleasure in the working, and that can be laid away when finished until Christmas has come.

I believe in the personal touch in all Christmas giving. Emerson says, "The only gift is a portion of thyself," and though we may not be able to carry out his idea to the extreme, we can do something towards it in each gift, and so give the article a value far beyond anything it possesses intrinsically. For instance, some homesick soul would be more sincerely thankful to me for a cheery friendly "fat" letter than for the most marvellous piece of fancy work I could spoil my eyes over. Something you would buy for the girl friend who boards would not give her half the feeling of nearness to you that the gift of a home-made loaf, a print of sweet butter, half-a-dozen fresh eggs of a tiny jar of pickles or jelly would arouse; because these are the work of your hands, the result of your kindly thought, and are fitted to the case of the recipient.

For other people on whom you wish to bestow some remembrance of the blessed season there are many articles to be made with little outlay in money helped out by good taste and skilful fingers.

#### APRONS

An apron is always a welcome article and there are such varieties of them that it is not hard to choose one suited to almost any woman friend. The

sewing aprons with pockets are useful and ornamental. One that was pretty, was made of pretty dotted muslin. It was cut about twenty inches long and rounded at the bottom. A second piece was cut exactly the same shape and size as the bottom but extending up only eight inches. The raw edges of both were turned in and fastened round the outside, making a pocket eight inches deep. The upper edge of this and all round the outside of the apron was trimmed with Valenciennes edging. The pocket was divided in two by a double row of stitching down the centre.

A pretty serving apron to protect nice dresses is made of a square of Persian lawn the width of the goods. Hemstitch it all the way round, but draw only a few threads. Run a gathering string across one corner about eight inches down, and gather it into about six inches. Fasten a band of ribbon above this gathering thread long enough to tie round the waist. The short point will form a bib to the pointed apron.

The big plain white apron with a hemstitched hem is always an ornament to the motherly woman, while the young housekeepers will thank you heartily for a business-like kitchen apron of dark print with a big bib and an ample skirt.

This must be a case of "continued in our next." I hope to have some cuts of Christmas present suggestions for another issue. DAME DURDEN.

### LOST OR STRAYED.

James M. is enquiring anxiously as to what has become of "Minnie May" and "Uncle Tom." Will these members kindly give an account of themselves if this notice comes to their notice?

D. D.

### EVENING PRIMROSE RECEIVES HELP.

Dear Dame Durden:—I noticed in the Ingle Nook chats that "Evening Primrose" would like to get a recipe for making parkin. It is a gingerbread parkin to be made for the fifth of November. Rub half a pound of butter and half a pound of fresh lard into four pounds of oatmeal, or flour and oatmeal mixed. Add half a pound of brown sugar and an ounce of ground ginger. Mix three pounds and a half of treacle with a cupful of new milk.



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These words or expressions having the same meaning are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from Falling of the Womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial, actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send absolutely free, a box worth 30c, sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it.

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W. W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY, 49 E. St. Omaha, Nebraska.

Stir these into the oatmeal to make a stiff paste. Bake in a moderate oven, either in oiled tins or dripping tins till brightly browned, about twenty minutes if baked in patty-pans and one hour and a half in large dishes.

I will be your good Samaritan. I have one—in English cook book—have had it for a number of years, and find it very good. It is called Cassell's and contains about nine thousand recipes. EVENING DEWDROP.

(Many thanks for the information about the cook book, and, also for the recipe which is entirely new to me. Come and visit us again. D. D.)

**NECESSITY DROVE HER!**

Dear Dame Durden:—I have read the letters of the Ingle Nook ever since I was sixteen, but have never entered your cosy corner. I will have to confess that I did not find time to write till time of need drove me to it. But as the saying is "a friend in need is a friend indeed," so even if I am a comparatively young lassie you will give me a chair, and a chance to ask my question.

In one of your August numbers I think it is, Mrs. Reed came to the rescue of some other person and told how to make a hair guard or chain. I clipped part of it out all but the stitches. The page got torn just where it was beginning to tell of the wavy stitch, so if you can help me and that right early, I will be very thankful. It is good enough to print, it will not be my last letter. You will think I have chosen a boy's name, but I like to be called that, and never get it here, also since my name is Edna it isn't so very much out, is it? TEDDY.

(So that you may get the help you want without delay I am forwarding the directions by mail. You should have them some days before you see this note. Do not forget your promise to write again. D. D.)

**PARKIN—LEMON CHEESE.**

Dear Dame Durden:—I must apologise for not thanking you before for the recipes you so kindly gave me. I pickled the tomatoes (they were green) and they are pronounced excellent. I only know they are disappearing rapidly much to my sorrow.

As I come from the north of England, I can give "Evening Primrose" a recipe for parkin: 7 oz. flour, 3 oz. butter or lard, 4 oz. oatmeal (medium), 2 oz. raw sugar, 1/2 oz. mixed spice, a pinch of nutmeg, 6 oz. treacle, small 1/2 teaspoonful carbonate of soda, 1 teaspoonful milk. Rub the butter into the flour, add the oatmeal, sugar and spice, pour in the hot treacle, and add the carbonate of soda dissolved in the milk. Bake in a slow oven.

Perhaps some of the chatteringers would like to know of lemon-cheese. Three eggs, juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, 1/2 lb. of sugar, 1/2 lb. butter. Place all in a jar, and set in a saucepan of boiling water on the stove. Stir till it thickens. It is delicious in little pastry cases, or between sponge cake. I am to experience my first threshing gang the end of this week. Don't you envy me?

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

(Your threshing-gang will have moved on by this time. I hope everything went off smoothly and that you did not get too tired. Isn't it marvellous the way those hungry fellows dispose in minutes of what took you hours to prepare? But a look at the granary repays, doesn't it? D. D.)

**AN ENGLISH COOK BOOK.**

Dear Dame Durden:—Perhaps you will allow me the pleasure of trying to help you in the matter of cook books. I am sending across the water for one for myself and would let you see it when it comes.

An acknowledged first class work used to be "Mrs. Beeton's" but perhaps it has been superseded by now.

J. M.

(It is kind indeed of you to write me. I shall be glad to see the book or to hear your opinion of it when you have examined it. I have heard that Mrs. Beeton's is a good collection but have not seen it. D. D.)

**Gossip**

**GLEN ROSS CLYDES AND SHORT-HORNS.**

Glen Ross Farm the property of A. and J. Morrison, Homewood, Man., has for years been known to Clydesdale and Shorthorn breeders. It is situated on the C. N. R. about fifty miles south west of Winnipeg in that richly endowed farming and stock raising country lying around Carman.

Baron Templeton, a Baron's Pride syndicate horse, stands in the stud, but a change may be made at any time during the winter to introduce new blood. Some of the mares are the imported Princess Attractive and foal, Balmano Queen, and Drumble Lass. In yearlings a pair of as pretty fillies as one could wish to see are found in Queen of Homewood and Princess of Homewood, the first and third prize winners in their class at Winnipeg last summer. Queen of Homewood is by Coxcomb and out of Balmano Queen (imp.) while her mate is by Broxton (imp.), dam Princess Attractive. A good offer of a two-year-old stallion is made in Majestic Prince imported as a foal. He is by Majestic and out of Princess Attractive and is a modern horse in every sense of the word.

In Shorthorns there is a well selected coterie of females headed by the Dryden bred bull Border Prince, a bull which though a little undersize and plain about the head is nevertheless a tidy, compact, smooth shouldered, and deep bodied animal. At present the offering is three yearling bulls by Golden Flame and several young heifers. On account of a shortness of room attractive figures are quoted on the young cattle.

**FAIRVIEW FARM PUREBREDS.**

Recently we had the pleasure of a look over the Fairview Farm stock kept by Wellington Hardy of Roland, Man., and although both the Ayrshire and Yorkshire herds are largely reduced in answer to the demands for such stock there are still many good breeding animals left. Of the Ayrshires, King of Prairie Home, the three-year-old bull, still stands at the head of the herd. He is by Surprise of Burnside and out of Silver Maid of Howick. This bull is a splendid type of the popular dairy breed which he represents and at the last Winnipeg exhibition was awarded the male championship. In the herd are two typical bull calves by this sire.

Among the cows are the first, second and third prize winners at the late Winnipeg exhibition, namely, Daisy of Fairview, Bonnie Doone of St. Anne and Lady Lightfoot, all mellow handling and business looking matrons, while the younger females are of equal merit.

The Yorkshires are thrifty and are beginning to again replenish the herd which the fall trade considerably reduced. This herd has for some years been to the front at the Industrial and stock from it are to be found far and near. There is a uniformity of type about this herd that one likes to see, even the young heifers keep their appearance right through to maturity.

Across the yard from the stables is a large hen house where white Wyandottes and Blue Andalusians are kept. Remember Fairview Farm when contemplating buying any of the above breeds of stock.

**STRONSA SHORTHORNS.**

This is a short review of one of the most attractive of the smaller herds in Manitoba. Stronsa Stock Farm is the property of David Allison, near Roland, Man. There are only about fifteen head in the herd but each one has individual merit which commends. The early selections for the herd were cows of the first order, the question of price being apparently secondary. One of these cows comes of the good old reliable Strathallan tribe, Daisy of Strathallan 12th. She is now an old cow, but in her day was first at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Winnipeg exhibitions.

She raised a bull calf this summer that looks "awful good" just now. Pearl Strathallan is a beautiful three-year-old heifer from the above dam and by



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Riverside Stamp, a Russell bred bull. Her full sister Mary Strathallan is a five-year-old cow that is proving a find as a breeder. This year she raised a bull calf by Vain Baron that looks a coming champion all over. Prairie Flower is another of the old matrons. She was bred by H. Smith, Exeter, her sire being Abbotsford 19446 and her dam Village Flower. She is a big massive, heavily laden cow with a bull calf just weaned. Her only daughter remaining in the herd, is Stronsa Blossom, five-year-old, by Riverside Stamp; she has a thrifty heifer calf. A good square white yearling from Blossom and Vain Baron is Snow Drop. Another very attractive cow is Constance of Maple Lodge 8th by Village Squire, dam Constance of Maple Lodge 2nd, one of Alex. Smith's breeding; she raised a bull calf this year by Vain Baron. The last heifer of breeding age we shall mention is Sunflower by Morrison's bull, Golden Flame, dam Mayflower. She is a big proud showy heifer with lots of character.

The herd bull is Vain Baron bred by Capt. Robson. He is now three years old, sire Vanguard, dam Isabella 14th. There is a heap of merit in this bull and with very little fitting could be brought out to hold his own in any show ring.

**THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.**

In addition to the practical demonstrations of the breeders' and feeders' art in cattle, horses, swine and sheep on exhibition in single groups and car load displays, we are to have this year meetings of breed associations where the foremost breeders and feeders of our day are to discuss their work. Papers of practical value to the agriculturist and live stock men of America, on subjects of immediate interest that now confront our people, will be read and discussed.

On Monday night, December 3rd, the annual meeting of the International Exposition Association is to be held.

On Tuesday night, the following breed associations meet:

- Percheron Society of America.
- American Shire Horse Association.
- American Cotswold Sheep Society.
- American Oxford Down Association.
- American Suffolk Flock Registry.
- American Clydesdale Horse Association.
- American Southdown Breeders' Association.

On Wednesday evening:

- The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
- The American Aberdeen-Angus Association.
- The American Galloway Breeders' Association.
- The American Berkshire Association and
- The Hampshire Down Breeders' Association, will hold their annual meetings.

On Thursday afternoon the American Red Polled Cattle Club meets, and in the evening

The American Poland-China Breeders' Association, and the Yorkshire Swine Association meet.

The hour, room and other particulars concerning each of these meetings will be posted on the bulletin boards of the show grounds during the week. Every one interested in live stock of any kind should make an effort to attend these meetings.

In Tunis the new Bey has sent the Court barber to his cousin to inform him that he may now let his beard grow. The beard, in Tunis, is a sign of royal position. With the exception of the ruling Bey, and the successor he has designated, all the members of the Bevilical family must be clean shaven. It thus works out in Tunis it is the hair apparent that makes the heir presumptive.—Figaro

**Culture on the Farm**



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

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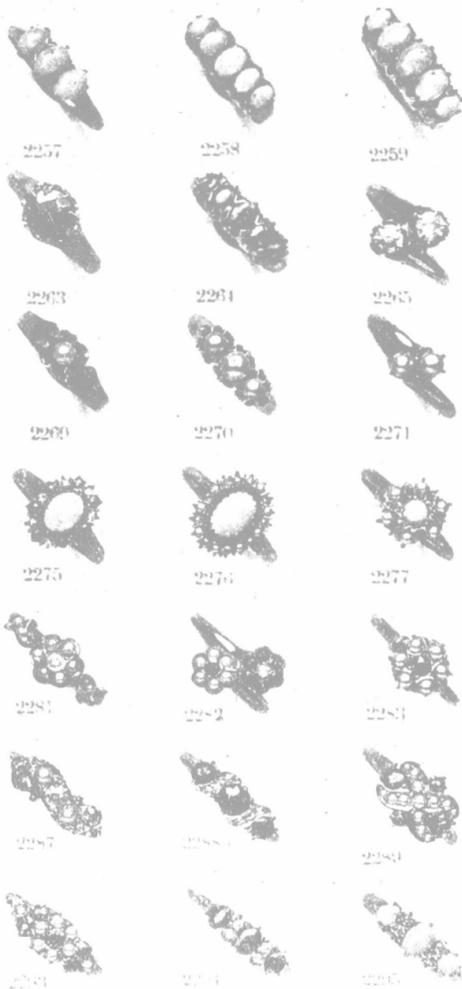
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2263 Garnet.....4.00	2276 Opal and pearls.....17.00	2289 Pearls and doublets.....8.00
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A few of our prices: Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1; best Santos Roasted Coffee, 20c per lb.; Bacon, 16c per lb.; Lard 10-lb. pail for \$1.40. We pay the freight to any railway station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Western Ontario. Write us for complete price list—it is FREE. Try us, and be convinced that dealing with us is money in your pocket. NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE, 259-261 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man.



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

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

## EPPE'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

## COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

### PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only. Prices reasonable and easy. MURPHY & COMPANY, CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Taxidermy, 411 Street, Omaha, Neb.

They receive many testimonials of graduates who are making big money as taxidermists. These testimonials and fine catalogues will be sent free on request. Better write today if interested.

**PROFIT FOR YOU**—The little book "Farm Science," but recently off the press, is justly regarded as the equal in practical suggestions, plain teachings, and unquestioned authority, of anything ever published exclusively for the farmer. Its character will be seen when we say that it was specially prepared for the International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, at an expense of several thousand dollars.

The book treats exhaustively such live present-day farm subjects as Fertilizing, Preparation of the soil, Crop Growing, Alfalfa, Hay, Small Grains, the Dairy and Farm Powers. Best of all, every one of these topics is handled by a specialist—men of large practical experience in addition to being scientifically qualified to speak on matters in their line. The authors are Jos. E. Wing, expert agriculturist, Ohio; Prof. P. G. Holden, the Corn Culture expert, Iowa; W. F. Brown, farm specialist, Ohio; C. G. Hopkins and Prof. Fred R. Crane of the Illinois College of Agriculture; Prof. Thomas Shaw, late of the Minnesota Experiment Station; Prof. Clinton D. Smith, Director Michigan Experiment Station, and Honorable Willett Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The 128 pages of the book are taken up by these eight specialists on their chosen subjects, so it will be seen with what thoroughness each topic is treated.

The book is meeting the demand among farmers which it deserves. A large edition is being rapidly exhausted. It is only necessary to send in the postage for its mailing, three 2-cent stamps, to receive a copy. We advise our readers to send for it promptly before the issue is exhausted.

THOSE OF OUR READERS who are at a loss for a water supply will do well to note the advertisement of the Rider-Ericsson Hot-Air Pump. This pump is quite prominent on the range: for the private residence it places you on a par with the city water supply, and better still for you are entirely independent, and it is very effectively used in buildings of more than usual height where the power of the local service is insufficient. We note that the United States Government adopted the pump many years ago, and likewise the Dominion Government, and the Provincial Government have also several in use in Indian schools, located at outlying points where water service otherwise could not be obtained. Those most familiar with the engines cannot praise them too highly on the point of efficiency, durability, absolute safety and economy. The Rider-Ericsson Engine Co. who have enjoyed an enviable record for over thirty years in the south, will find a good trade for their engines in this market.

THE NORTHWESTERN BREEDERS' AUCTION.—At the South St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. A. Stock Yards will occur one of the notable auctions of pure cattle of the year, presenting a grand opportunity for breeders of the Northwest to secure first class foundation stock or replenish their herds. On Tuesday, November 27, the Shorthorns will be sold to the highest bidder, which includes excellent representatives of the leading Scotch and Bates families. Wednesday, November 28, the Herefords will be auctioned including some of the most fashionable blood of the breed and many prize winners. This sale will enable any one desiring carload lots of bulls to secure what they want at their own price, also a splendid lot of females many with calves at foot and rebred to popular sires, many young heifers of show type are also included. Breeders and stock men generally are urged to attend this sale as they are assured of finding what they are looking for.

For catalogue and particulars, address D. R. Mills, Sale Manager, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

## Ask for Cater's Goods

They Are Made Right  
They Work Right  
The Prices are Right

### Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

BRANDON, Man.

Reference Bank B.N.A.

Box 410

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

# THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

FIFTY-TWO ISSUES FOR \$1.75, and Extra Free Numbers.

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—humorous stories, character stories, stories of life on the farm, in the great cities, on the sea, in the wilderness, including SIX SERIAL STORIES.

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Fifty-two articles on hygiene and emergency treatment of the utmost service in the household. They tell how ill health is incurred, suggest simple remedies for simple complaints, and prescribe the measures to be taken in serious cases while waiting for the physician.

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Officials high in the national service, men of prominence at home and abroad, great travellers and authors will contribute articles full of encouragement to all about to begin their life-work, showing the worth of wisely directed ambition.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

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

# McLAUGHLIN AND ELLIS

FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR.

Send Bill of Lading to our office in Winnipeg

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

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

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

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

We send returns to the shipper the same day the weights are received from Fort William.

The balance due on car is sent the same time as the account sale.

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

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

ORDERS IN OPTIONS EXECUTED IN ALL EXCHANGES

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

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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

## \$40.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO Points in Canada

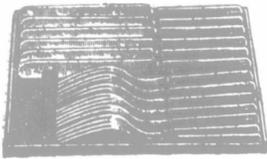
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#### "ROGERS BROS. 1847" SILVERWARE



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

#### PRICE LIST OF "ROGERS BROS. 1847" SILVERWARE

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

- KNIVES**  
 No. FA 3356—1/2 Doz. Dessert size Knives \$2.25; postage 18c. extra.  
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- No. FA 3352—1/2 Doz. Tipped Dessert Forks \$2.75; postage 12c. extra.  
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 No. FA 3349—1/2 Doz. Fancy Dessert Spoons \$3.00; postage 12c. extra.  
 No. FA 3350—1/2 Doz. Tipped Table Spoons \$1.50; postage 10c. extra.  
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#### COMBINATION SETS

- No. FA 3358—Combination Set, Racked Box, containing 1/2 Doz. Oval Handled Dessert Forks and 1/2 Doz. Dessert Knives—\$5.00; postage 32c. extra.  
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For the small combination sets to  
**STANLEY MILLS & CO. Ltd.,**  
 HAMILTON, ONT.

#### IS IT AN OLIGARCHY?

Anent the action of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in rescinding the rights of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., a correspondent signing himself "An Enemy of Tyrants" writes:—"The council of the Grain Exchange is composed of fourteen members elected annually by that body. Their powers over those engaged in the grain trade appear to be rather more extensive than those enjoyed by the Privy Council of the British Empire, in regulating its affairs, as the following episode will show:—

"The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., who have been doing business on the Grain Exchange through a seat held by the president of the Company, have had their rights rescinded by the council of the Grain Exchange under the provision of a by-law which states that the council by a two thirds majority may rescind the registration of a company doing business under a membership held in the name of one of their principal officers. The Company know of no valid reason for this action. They were summoned to answer two charges, —one of having offended against the honor and dignity of the Exchange in publishing certain circulars; the other, of having violated one of the by-laws of the Exchange by their alleged plan for division of profits among their members.

"Their president attended to answer these charges and stated that the Company were of the opinion that since none of the circulars alluded to made any reference to the Grain Exchange beyond stating that the Company had secured a membership therein, the first charge was not well founded; and that so far as the second charge was concerned there was no evidence produced to show that the Company were dividing profits, and even supposing that they were, it was a matter of concern to the members composing the Company alone as to how they divide their profits,—the relations of the Company with others being the limit of the legitimate application of the by-laws of the Exchange. Many firms were members of the Exchange and it was to be expected that they would divide profits among themselves according to agreement between their members without dictation from the Exchange.

"No further communication was received by the Company to indicate that either of the charges had been regarded as well founded, but the following morning notice appeared in the board room stating that the rights hitherto enjoyed by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. were rescinded, and since then the other members of the Exchange have refused to regard the Grain Growers' Grain Co. as enjoying any of the privileges of the Exchange. As the Exchange includes all the large millers and exporters in Western Canada and as none of these will buy from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. at the prices quoted by the Exchange, but will only pay them these prices less one cent per bushel commission, if the Grain Growers' Grain Co. could not find an independent outlet in Eastern Canada, New York and the Old Country they would simply be put out of business. As far as the Company can estimate the result of the only crime that they have committed is that they have succeeded in making it be that they have been instrumental

### Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



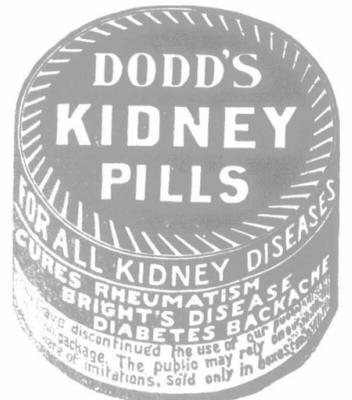
of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, Tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-136 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
 West Chester, Pa.  
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

a desire to be instrumental in educating the farmers to become capable of handling their product, as ignorance of market conditions and values in the seller is the chief business asset of the buyer of grain.

"This exclusion of a large body of farmers from the privileges of an institution ostensibly created to regulate and systematize trade, after having paid the sum of \$2,500.00 to secure them, would appear to be a matter of some moment and ought to set the producers of the country thinking. If the producers of the West do not resent such high-handed action in some tangible manner, the national spirit



## CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Dafee of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

## PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

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

**FARMERS who intend shipping** their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 488 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaid, President, M.G.G.A.

**BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE**  
CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE  
"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

Powder, String or Pill Form  
(Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE of TEN DOSES)  
To introduce, we will send one package and our booklet on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted, Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

must be far gone in decay, and intermarriages between our farm population and the incoming Russian peasantry should be encouraged with a view to improving the race."

## GOSSIP

### FOREST HOME HERD AND STUD.

When we visited Forest Home, the name Mr. Andrew Graham of Pomeroy has given his stock farm, a few days ago we found preparations under way for the winter housing of the herd. Forest Home is a beautiful farm a few miles south of Carnan and about one and one-half miles from the new town of Graham on the Jim Hill road to Portage. It is both a stock and a grain farm and the combination is a splendid example of the advantages of blending the two lines. There are some farms of the same class of soil in the neighborhood that have been used exclusively for grain growing, but a comparison of their yields with those of Forest Home shows that the latter has the advantage of about two bushels to the acre on the average.

But it is of the stock we wish to speak very briefly, as a more full review of the herds and stud will appear in our Christmas number. Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires and Barred Rocks constitute the live stock equipment of Forest Home. Like many another breeder Mr. Graham has found on coming to house his cattle that the stables are over crowded and in order to get more room is offering a few young bulls and heifers far below their market value. Among the lot are six yearling and a two-year-old bull. Six are all home bred and from dams that regularly raise tip top cattle. Two of these stand out far above the average while the other four are a credit to any breed. The two-year-old is a straight lined, good sized red, set on the ground with plenty of charac-

ter. There is also a nice crop of calves from which to select, one customer having already taken a calf for his own offer of \$100, which indicates the character of the stock bred. Speaking of prices, the sale of a two-year-old colt, Western Prince, last spring to parties up west for \$1,500 also speaks volumes for the class of horses raised. This colt was by Pride of Glasnick and out of the regular breeding mare Cherry 3rd by Prince Stanley. Cherry 3rd has also raised a full brother to Western Prince, a smashing good yearling that can be bought right.

### TO MAKE AUDITS OF WORTH.

"One of the Canadian chartered banks is subject to an independent audit. This is the Bank of British North America. Every year chartered accountants appointed by the shareholders, and not by the directors, conduct an independent audit of the institutions' books. A high class firm of London accountants perform this office at present. Their inspection is in addition to that conducted by the bank's own inspectors. The Canadian Bankers' Magazine advocates inspection by independent auditors acting on behalf of the shareholders. The requirements of the case would be practically met by the adoption of the News suggestion that the Canadian Bankers' Association should employ a corps of independent inspectors or auditors continually scrutinizing all the head offices of all the chartered banks. These inspectors should be clear of all connection with individual institutions, and the government should hold the Bankers' Association responsible for their work."

To the investing public the only trustworthy audit is that made by a person or persons entirely independent of the institutions whose books are being passed upon.

### ARCOLA DRAFTERS.

The advent of W. H. Bryce, Arcola, a year or so ago into the ranks of the breeders of Clydesdales in Western Canada caused a slight flurry in that select circle, which was more deeply stirred when he presented in the show-rings Perpetual Motion, Rosadora and Lady Rotha. The pace was hot and burned under the feet of the owner of the Doune Lodge stud, so that he bled himself to Bonnie Scotia to replenish his arsenal from which to make an onslaught on the show rings of 1907.

How successful his mission was time alone will show, but from the enumeration below it is fair to assume to use the language of the street that 'Bryce has the goods to show.' Included in

the shipment is a Baron's Pride yearling entire colt, first at the Highland 1906 and at Ayr, a four-year-old B. P. mare in foal to Hiawatha, a two-year-old filly by Baron's Pride, also a Baron



## MITHS' OVARY TONIC MAKES HENS LAY

Your hens will lay all the year round, if you will give them Smith's Ovary Tonic once a week.

One teaspoonful to four fowls keeps hens healthy—strengthens and invigorates the egg-producing organs—and renews wasted tissue due to prolific laying.

Only 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Sold by druggists, grocers, etc.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

GRAIN COMMISSION

Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

LICENSED AND BONDED.

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Send us Samples of Your Grain

20 Years' Experience in the Grain Business.

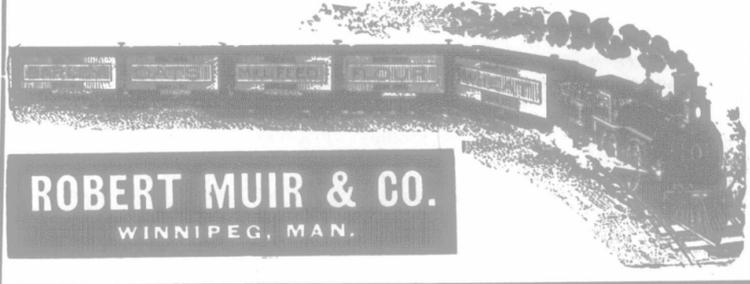
## Smith Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

418 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



## ROBERT MUIR & CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Winnipeg

Manitoba

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

References: Union Bank of Canada.

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

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

We are glad to report business prospering and increasing all the time.

We are prepared to advance 75% of value your station by registered, insured mail on receipt of bill of lading, balance when sold and out-turns received.

Do not sell your wheat at street prices, which are sometimes as much as ten cents below track prices. Be independent enough to ship your own grain and secure the prices paid in the world's market. Every bushel sold below its real value to the Milling and Elevator interests tends to lower the general level of prices and strengthens these interests to stamp out competition.

By the action of the Council of the Grain Exchange in rescinding our privileges of trading on even terms with the members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange we are cut off from dealing on even terms with the large milling companies, the large Elevator Companies and the Exporters who are members of that body, but the world's markets are still open to us and we can secure you the top Exchange prices.

As we have violated no rule or by-law of the Grain Exchange we consider their action in rescinding our privileges as a tribute to our work on behalf of the farmers, both in keeping up prices and in educating them to become independent shippers.

Last year Minneapolis prices were eight cents above ours. This year Winnipeg prices are above theirs.

Your consignments of Wheat are the life blood of our business. Keep our veins full of it. We need all our strength that we may better serve your interests as producers. Stay with the Company that was organized to help you.

# DE LAVAL

## The World's Best Cream Separator

Every Highest Award since 1879  
Used in 98% of the Creameries

Catalog for the asking

THE  
**De Laval Separator Co.**  
WINNIPEG

Montreal Toronto Vancouver  
New York Philadelphia Chicago  
San Francisco Portland Seattle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SHIP US YOUR**  
Tallow Pelts, Weasels and Seneca Traps, Decoy and shipping on this Page.

**NORTHWESTERN**

**WE GIVE** more information on Hides, Furs, etc. than any other house in the world and pay Highest Cash Prices day received.  
NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO.  
270-274 1ST ST. N.W. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

of Buckleyvie in foal to Hiawatha, and yearling and two year old fillies by Baron Buckleyvie, a horse so popular in Scotland that he is already let for the season of 1908. the first horse to be engaged so far ahead. Mr. Bryce also has a two-year-old filly, got by the same sire as the noted Veronica, Mont-rave Ronald, to wit, also a two-year-old filly by Dunure Castle, a Sir Everest yearling filly heavily charged with Darnley and Prince of Wales blood, a two-year-old filly by Frivolity and in foal to Revelanta, a yearling filly off Roselle, and a two-year-old filly, a full sister to Lady Rotha. Perpetual Motion was bred to about sixty mares last season, the Doune Lodge stud will now contain twenty-five high class breeding mares.

### ASHCROFT CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

By descending upon the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last summer and capturing ten firsts, including a herd prize and eight seconds with Ayrshires and Clydesdales, Mr. W. H. Nesbitt of Roland made his debut before the stock breeders and exhibitors of the West. It is just four years since the proprietor of Ashcroft began purebred stock breeding by the purchase of Ayrshires from his neighbor Wellington Hardy and from the Prairie Home herd at Crystal City. Since then the herd has been enlarged to twenty head and several Clydesdales have been acquired. Ashcroft is beautifully situated about two miles from Roland and the steading is well sheltered by a natural bluff on the banks of a small creek. Comfortable roomy stables and numerous stacks are provided for the stock and everything about the place bespeaks thrift. As yet the Clydesdales are few in number but during the winter a considerable addition to the stud is planned.

An exceptionally well bred and useful looking two-year-old imported stallion is now in the stables, named Celtic Tom. He is a black by Up-to-Time, one of the best breeding sons of Baron's Pride, dam Nora of Drip by Prince Thomas. Celtic Tom has quality, a pleasing conformation, heavy quarters, middle, and shoulders and altogether impresses one as being a most useful class of horse. In females Baroness, an Ontario bred mare, stands out prominently. She was shown this year in the yeld class and was only beaten by that world champion Rosadora. Bush Maggie and Lady Brown are a pair of imported mares which won first in the agricultural class. The former is by Prince Tom, dam by Lord Lothian, and the latter is by Lord Lothian. They make a capital pair.

Some of the best Ayrshires are the two-year-old herd bull Prince of Ashcroft by Paul Kruger, he was second at Winnipeg; Daisy of Fairview by St. Patrick; first in cow class at Winnipeg; Pansy of Fairview by St. Patrick; Heather Belle by Surprise of Burnside, one of the winning herd last summer; Duchess of Ashcroft by King of Prairie Home, first as a two-year-old; Lottie by White Star of St. Annes, first as a yearling; Princess of Ashcroft by same sire, second as a yearling; Beauty of Fairview, a five-year-old cow, fourth at Winnipeg; and several young bulls, among which are, the yearling Earl Grey by White Star of St. Annes; King Edward by the same sire; Prince Rupert by Prince of Ashcroft, and a beautiful calf Despair by the same sire and dam by King of Prairie Home.

Exceptional care is taken in the breeding and selection of both Clydesdales and Ayrshires and prospective customers can expect to find good value and a *bon* welcome at Ashcroft.

### THE O'NEIL SALE AT CARMAN.

A opportunity to purchase pure bred Clydesdales is afforded the farmers and horsebreeders of Manitoba and Saskatchewan by Dr. O'Neil at Carman, Man., on Nov. 27. Catalogues of which can be had on application to Andrews & Weir, Carman, Man.

People intending to attend the O'Neil sale should purchase regular one-way ticket to Carman on November 25th, 26th or 27th, a king local ticket amounting and returning from lun.

## An Extra Quart of Milk.

In a herd of ten cows an extra quart of milk per day given by each cow for ten months, amounts to three thousand quarts. At 2c. per quart this means \$60.00. Now \$60.00 is worth looking after and if the amount can be added to the profits of ten months feeding it should be done. An extra quart per day per cow will do it, and if the cows are fed Herbageum regularly twice daily they will give the extra quart and show this extra profit less the cost of the Herbageum which for ten cows for ten months would be \$12.00, leaving a net profit from its use of \$48.00. This is a very modest estimate. Those who have tested the matter report a gain of two quarts per day per cow, in which case the net profit on the use of Herbageum for ten months would amount to \$108.00.

We give here a letter from a practical man who has tested the matter. His letter more than bears out the estimate above, and every feeder of milch cows who reads it owes it to himself to make a personal test of Herbageum:

"I feed Herbageum regularly to 20 cows and 4 horses. At different times I have tested the value of Herbageum by dividing my cows into different lots of five cows each, and in this way I have found that cows getting Herbageum give about two quarts a day more than they do when not getting it. I have also fed it to cattle I was fattening and find it kept them toned up, and keeps them from going off their feed when they are being fed heavy."

I have used Herbageum for two years now and have proved that it pays well to feed it to stock when they are fed on dry feed. My wife has tested it for chickens and says it is fine."

T. S. MIDDLETON.

Anherstburg, Ont.

## Important Auction Sale OF 19 HEAD OF PURE BRED SHORTHORN

AND  
11 GRADE CATTLE

by JAMES MUIR & SON, of Macgregor, Man. Mr. Muir is retiring from farming and will offer this very fine herd of Cattle for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th

AT ONE O'CLOCK

In the VILLAGE OF MACGREGOR

For Sale Bill and other information apply to JAS. MUIR & SON or to WM. CAIRNS, Auctioneer

**Highland Park College**  
Des Moines, Iowa

Full Term Opens Sept. 4, 1906, Other Terms Open Oct. 15, Nov. 21, and Jan. 2, 1907.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
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3 Philosophical	13 Oratory
4 Normal	14 Business
5 Primary Training	15 Shorthand
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7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Civil Engineering	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instruction given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College, Normal and Commercial Courses, \$12.00 a quarter. All expenses to see months \$45.40; six months \$85.47; nine months \$124.21. Free scholarship to one person from each county. School all year. Enter any time. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course in which you are interested and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, 3704 2nd Street, DES MOINES, IOWA.

**Why Lose Calves from Blackleg?**

Vaccinate now with the Original

Pasteur Vaccine Co. Blacklegine (Cord form)  
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Always Reliable - Cheapest Because Best  
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# SEE ANNABLE

If you want to Invest in a

# FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

**\$15 to \$100 per acre**

Your Money will Double in Two Years  
Write for Particulars

**J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.**

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

standard certificate. This certificate when properly executed at Carman by Dr. O'Neil will entitle passenger to be returned free if certificate is presented to the ticket agent at Carman within three days after date of sale. The public are notified that unless certificates are received and properly executed they will not be entitled to the special rate, which is single fare round trip if standard certificate is secured at the time of purchase. The shipment contains a lot of good stuff, with breeding of the kind desired.

A British exchange says,—“Messrs. Paul & Macfarlane, Moose Jaw, Sask., shipped eight head of Clydesdales, two of which were purchased from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton; one, a very choicely bred colt, came from Mr. Wm. Stewart, Milton, Duntocher; two, of the big useful type and character were bought from Mr. Peter Imrie, Blackhill, Maryhill; two fillies were from Mr. Robt. Renwick, Buchley, Maryhill; and one from Mr. Dawson, Pitlivié. Paul & Macfarlane know what a Clydesdale should be like, and made their purchases with a type before them, to which they resolved to adhere. They have not made many shipments in the past; but the quality in this lot is pretty certain to bring them back to our shores for another lot.”

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

#### HOW TO DIFFERENTIATE.

The question is often asked by those interested in wool what is the difference between woollen and worsted? Wool-growers, knowing that their fleeces form the foundation for both these articles, cannot see where the difference comes in, and still it is there all the same. As woollen and worsted yarns occupy the premier position for clothing purposes, I have thought that a consideration of them would not only prove interesting, but profitable as well. The structure of the yarn will first be considered, and then a comparison of the effects produced by them which cause the name to be given woollen or worsted.

In the first place, both woollen and worsted cloths are made from wool obtained from the sheep. Many people look askance at woollen cloths, because in some instances they are made from shoddy, mungo, noils, etc.; and, again, new wool is often mixed with small quantities of these re-manufactured materials, so as to cheapen the blend, and obtain a lower-priced cloth. These lower cloths serve their purpose, providing thousands of people with good clothing; otherwise they would go scantily clad. Nature makes no waste,

neither should man; and let us give respect to the men who produce these cloths, though they are made from shoddy, because it is most certainly due to them in the highest degree, though we would like to see these adulterants less frequently used.

Worsted cloths, on the other hand, are not so liable to be adulterated by introducing these very short materials, because difficulty would be experienced in making the thread, retaining the fibres introduced. Of course, if a woollen cloth is desired, it can always be obtained by paying the price for it. The question has often occurred to many persons, “If woollen and worsted cloths are both made from wool, why is there this vast difference between woollen and worsted cloths, taking four typical cloths as examples:—(1) Fancy Cheviot woollen cloths; (2) melton; (3) worsted vicuna; (4) fancy crossbred worsted coating?”

The question must be considered as the effect of the yarn on the cloths, avoiding the question of structural differences. To the uninitiated the above question appears almost an insuperable one, but an attempt will be made to elucidate it, and present the truth. Perhaps it will be advisable to examine a few of the arguments that have been advanced at various times to explain this question, and if they cannot be accepted, they must be refuted, so that a clear and definite understanding may be obtained in the end.

In the first place, it used always to be said—and is maintained by some still—that worsted yarns are made from long wool, and woollen yarns from short wool. However true this may have been formerly, we must decline to accept it in the light of present information. A bale of wool sent into a mill (Continued on page 1769.)

## ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00  
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

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

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

## SPORTING RIFLES



These by the Three Best Makers:

### WINCHESTER, MARLIN, SAVAGE

in all Calibres and Models, costing from \$12.50 and upwards. Ammunition for Rifles of all kinds and calibres. : : : Write for our Rifle Catalogue.

**The HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG

## A Splendid Xmas Gift for any Family

Nowadays, folk are too prone to take things for granted. They accept the wonderful speaking machines as a matter of course, and do not half appreciate what marvelous instruments they are.

The telephone, telegraph and automobile are marvelous. But just think how much more wonderful are the

### Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phones

Just think of rolling your chair before the fire in the evening—lighting cigar or pipe—and listening to a concert that could not be brought to you for less than \$20,000.00 a night.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

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

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

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

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

Is it not the ideal Christmas present for the wife—for the children—for some dear friend who seldom has a chance to hear any good music?

Prices \$12.50 to \$110.

We are sure you will at least write for our free catalogue of 3,000 records just to see for yourself what splendid things the Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone has in store for you.

**Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada Limited**  
417 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal



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WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—160 acres good farming land. You can buy it for \$160 cash, balance in 9 years, 7 per cent interest. Write at once. Box 733, Calgary. 21-11

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

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

FOR SALE—Seven roomed, fully modern house, few minutes of Somerset and Normal schools and University College. Good rooming and boarding house. Price \$5,000.00. Cash \$2,000.00. This is a snap. Midgley, 604 William Ave., Winnipeg. 14-11

WANTED—A farm to rent in Alberta, 480 or 640 acres. Unimproved preferred. Full particulars to Box 10, FARMER'S ADVOCATE Office. 21-11

WANTED—A man single or married, middle aged preferred, to manage a full equipped farm. Suitable wages paid to right party. Apply Mrs. W. Cadden, Mara, B. C. 14-11

WANTED—at once to rent a full equipped farm, for further particulars apply Mrs. W. Cadden, Mara, P. O., B. C. 14-11

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

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

FARM FOR SALE or exchange for city property. North half 20-18 W 1 Manitoba, splendid for mixed farming. Good water. Soil black loam, half under cultivation—near school. Price \$16.50 per acre. For full particulars write S. S. Casey, Milestone, Sask. 28-11

\$25.00 REWARD—For the return of one sorrel gelding with bald face, flaxen mane and tail, 8 years old, weighs 1,400 pounds, brands bar three dots under on left thigh, O on right shoulder, a deep wire cut on right front leg, lost May, 1906, at Raymond. R. B. Glines. 12-12

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

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

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. 12-12

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

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

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 5-12

WANTED—Reliable agents during the fall and winter months to sell a selected list of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, forest seedlings, small fruit bushes, etc. We offer hardy, tested varieties approved by Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, and grown expressly for our Western business. A good opportunity for farmers and other reliable parties wishing permanent or part time employment. For terms write the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 12-12

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

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHELTAND 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

MANITOBA. ESTRAYS.

WINNIPEG—Black cow, left horn broken, owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. Apply 466 Main St. 14-11

MINOTONAS Since June 3, dark bay horse, black triangle on right shoulder, one hind foot white. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Gordon King.

ALBERTA. ESTRAYS.

MANVILLE—Came to my place about August 20, one bull, color red and white, 3 years old. Owner please pay expenses and remove animal. D. W. Stouffer (N. W. 1-4 Sec. 12-44-6 w 4).

WETASKIWIN—On the premises, steer, red, about two years old, branded 5 inverted T quarter circle over right hip. Carl Buchol (N. W. 1-4 9-46-24 w 4).

STONE PLAIN—On Indian Reserve at Stony Plain, since June 1st, last, one bay pony mare, white blaze in face, four white feet, and a few white hairs in tail, branded R on left shoulder. Since August 1, one strawberry roan pony mare, shod on all feet, branded diamond with illegible brand under on left shoulder. Jas. Gibbons, Indian Agent, Winterbourne.

SPRINGBANK—Small black mare, branded J M monogram on left hip, buckskin foal at foot. One small bay mare, branded 2 on right shoulder, yearling colt at foot, unbranded. Geo. M. Henning (S. 1-2 35-24-3 w 5).

INDEPENDENCE—Cow, red, with tips of horns sawn off, branded V on right hip. E. B. Copeland (N. W. 1-4 34-58-1 w 5).

STRATHCONA—Horse, brown, four legs white, about ten years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, unbranded. J. Zalmar (13-51-25 w 4).

WINNIFRED—One bay gelding, branded 2 X on left shoulder. A. C. J. Lindquist.

MEDICINE HAT—One flea bitten grey gelding, aged, one ear split, unbranded. C. J. Edwards.

VIKING—Steer, three years old, with horns, branded O over lazy B, over lazy T on left side. S. Stenberg (12-47-13 w 4).

SPRUCE GROVE—On the premises, one mare, dark brown, about 7 years old, branded 7 quarter circle over on right hip. Peter Goebel (14-53-27 w 4).

TOFIELD—Mare, bay, weight about 1,300 pounds, branded J, on left shoulder. Wm. Thompson.

STAVELY—Since September 11, horse, bright bay, three years old, badly cut by wire in both front legs, branded C A monogram on right stifle. R. G. Free (S. W. 1-4 30-13-27 w 4).

SUNNY SLOPE—Since June last, dark brown mare, weight about 950 pounds, branded N on left shoulder, foal at foot. Daniel Mouch (4-32-26 w 4).

OLDS—Two heifer calves, one red other red with white spots, branded b h quarter circle over on right ribs. O. J. Fisher's ranch (N. E. 1-4 24-32-29 w 4).

LOST.

STETTLER—Sorrel gelding, white stripe on forehead, branded with a lazy B with bar on right hip, also two other brands on left shoulder. For information as to whereabouts ten dollars reward. William Porter, Box 7, Stettler, Agent; John W. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal., Owner.

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND—Since October 13, pony horse, bay, branded F F on right thigh. Mare, light bay, 3 years old, branded S B on left shoulder. Pinto mare, light bay, about four years old, branded S B on left shoulder. Mare, dark brown, 3 years old, branded lazy D on left thigh. Horse, bay, one year old, branded S B on left shoulder. J. B. Wadsden.

SASKATCHEWAN. ESTRAYS.

PERLEY—Bay mare, 2 years old, thin white stripe in face, branded with bar above, 7E on left shoulder. F. Nicholson.

ARCOLA—Bay gelding, about six years old, white on face, two or three white feet, one thick fetlock joint. W. R. Howay.

WISHART—Since May 24, 1906, dark brown mare, weight about 900 pounds, had halter on, shod all round, branded lazy J J on left hip. Fred W. Smith (12-29-16 w 2).

LANGHAM—Since September 6, 1906, dark brown pony mare, unbranded. Light bay pony mare, branded quarter circle points down on left shoulder, and inverted V with B or inverted V with D on left thigh. Thos. Sales (12-39-7 w 3).

STORNWAY—Bay gelding, white face, 3 white feet, spavin on both legs, no visible brand. George Smith (34-26-1 w 2).

LIPTON—Since about May 1, 1906, red milking cow, dehorned, had halter on. W. S. Phillips.

BLEAKMORE—Bay mare, 15 hands high, branded L on left shoulder. W. Lambden.

MOOSE JAW—Iron grey gelding, branded JB on left shoulder and right hip. P. Doyle (2-15-28 w 2).

WOLSELEY—Grey mare, weight 1,100 pounds, branded WP on right hip. Brown horse, weight 1,050 pounds, branded quarter circle over vertebrae bar, had halter and rope on when caught. E. O'Shaughnessy (10-14-11 w 2).

ESTRAYS ENTIRE.

ESTERHAZY—Bull calf, red and white. Steven Gouczy, (16-19-1 w 2).

STOCKHOLM—Two red yearling bulls, one has some white spots, no visible brands. J. B. Gale (17-19-2 w 2).

LOST.

BALCARRES—About a month ago, roan mare, weight about 900 pounds, rimstone on hind foot, and had colt at foot, reward offered to finder. Address John Route, Wadena.

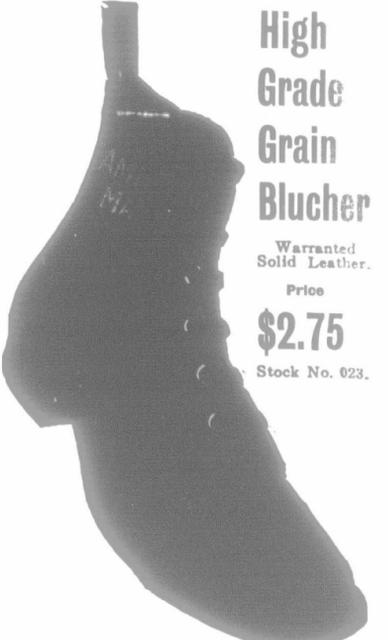
IMPOUNDED.

LIPTON Red cow with rope around horns, and horns. John Wilson (N. E. 34-10-11 w 2).

MARIETON Buckskin gelding, aged, branded on right shoulder PH. Dark brown horse, 2 years old, no marks. Alfred Peterson (12-30-22 w 2).

GRAYSON Eight heifers and calves, owned by John Abel (S. E. 20-21-5 w 2).

LIPTON Thirteen horses and calves, aged from 10 years old, 3 sucking colts, 1 yearling, 1 mare, 1 white mare; 1 bay gelding, monogram CB on right shoulder, 1 yearling, branded AB monogram on left shoulder, 2 grey mares branded AB on left shoulder.



High Grade Grain Blucher Warranted Solid Leather. Price \$2.75 Stock No. 023.

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shoulder; 1 roan pony mare; 1 bay pony mare with rope on neck; no brands; 1 horse and mare right hind foot white, no brand. John Wilson (N. E. 34-23-14 w 2). MCTAGGART—Sorrel colt, legs white up to knees, halter on, about 1 year old no brands. Brown mare, running sore on shoulder, 14 years old, no brands. O. S. Bossard (N. E. 36-8-16 w 2). WEYBURN Grey gelding, nine years old, weight 1,100 pounds. John F. Bauer (S. E. 30-8-12 w 2). BLEAKMORE Bay mare, about 9 years old, totally blind, no brands. L. W. Pettit (S. W. 20-28-20 w 2). BUFFIN Bay colt horse, 3 years old, branded E and falling V on right hip. Joseph E. Bradley, (S. W. 28-10-20 w 2). WINLAW Broncho horse, sorrel, 2 white hind feet, aged. Work horse, white, aged. Work horse, black, white forehead, 3 white feet, aged. R. H. Henderson (S. E. 20-1-30 w 1). HOODOO Red steer, white belly, large white spot on each side of body, on one side covering nearly entire hip, white star on forehead, long horns, one broken recently, about 4 years old, leather bits on, no brands. Theodore Peters (S. W. 28-11-23 w 2). HOODOO Red steer, about 4 years old, white spots on belly and sides, has leather halter on, one horn recently broken off, came to premises of Theodore Peters on October 3, 1906, no brands. Theodore Peters (S. W. 28-41-24 w 2). MORTLACE 2 1/2 head of cattle, mostly young, mostly black, one spotted, some branded 6 on right ribs, 1 big OVR on right ribs, 1 white mare, 1 white gelding on hip, number 1 on right ribs. Wm. Stremman, (N. E. 32-1-22 w 2). 2 yearling, unbranded, one yearling, hind feet white, one hind foot white, 2 years old, no brands. (S. W. 28-22-7 w 2).

## CURE THE MOST EXTREME CASES

Stone in the Kidneys Cannot Stand Before Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently Cured after Years of Suffering by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26—(Special)—While all Canada knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints, it may surprise some people to know they cure such extreme cases as stone in the Kidneys. Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man cured, is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalf street, and in an interview he says: "My friends all know that I have been a martyr to Stone in the Kidneys for years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city and trying every medicine I could think of, I was unable to get better."

"Some time ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them, and they have cured me."

"I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

may be either made into woollen or worsted yarns, as desired by the manufacturer; in fact, if he wishes to do so, he may split the bale into two parts, and make one part into woollen and the other into worsted yarns. The advocates of this statement then added a little to it, saying that for worsted yarns the material must be combed to get rid of the short fibres or "noil," and for woollen yarns the material must be carded. The question now arises as to why material for worsteds must be combed, and for woollens carded, and what is the effect of the two causes in the final result.

Again, "long wool," "short wool" are merely comparative terms as regards the length of the material, because there is no rigid division between the two, and it is impossible to say where one ends and another begins, one gradually merging into the other. The question of length, as being the true solution of the problem, must be dismissed as untenable. The second explanation advanced left the question of raw material out of consideration, and attributed the difference in the two yarns to the means employed in manufacture—viz., woollen yarns are carded, and for worsted yarns the material is combed.

Before proceeding to consider the second point, let one thing be remembered that any difference in the two yarns ultimately must be present in the yarns, and the processes through which the material passes until turned out as yarn are designed and arranged to secure the desired end. Do not let the means used be mistaken for the end and the final result. Carding is a process for separating the fibres from one another, and intimately mixing them. Combing is a process similar, and it also separates the long wool from the short, the former being termed "tops," and the latter "noils." In the process for combing into tops the wool is combed out straight into a long sliver, every fibre being placed alongside each other in a parallel direction.

Woollen yarns are always carded, but all worsted yarns are not combed, though they usually are, some being carded and combed, others carded only and others again are prepared and combed. From this it will be seen that woollen yarns are carded, and also some worsted yarns are carded; therefore, this explanation is not satisfactory.

The third suggestion is similar to the second, in that the difference in the two yarns is brought about by the method of spinning. The processes for the yarns are essentially different, and are therefore means used to obtain different ends, as seen in the yarns. Worsted yarns are usually spun on a "throstle" frame, and woollen yarns on the mule; and, therefore, this is the difference between the two yarns. To say that all the yarns spun on the mule are woollen yarns is to some extent erroneous, because some worsted yarns are also mule spun. Woollen yarns are invariably spun on the mule.

The essential features of the process are that the "sliver" to be spun into worsted yarn is passed through two sets of rollers having different surface velocities, drawing or drafting the fibres parallel, and the thread, as it emerges from the front pair of rollers, is wrapped on to the bobbin as fast as delivered. This is termed roller draft. The thread, after being drawn in this way, is twisted in the case of worsted mule spinning before being wrapped on to the bobbin; and in frame spinning it is twisted at another operation. In the case of woollen spinning, the sliver passes through one set of rollers, which deliver the "slubbing" for a certain distance, but not equal to the traverse of carriage as in worsted mule spinning, and as the carriage goes forward to complete its traverse, the whole thread is drawn in length, and instead of having parallel drafting, as where rollers revolve continuously, we find the long fibres have to bear the strain, and go to form the core of the thread, while the short fibres are held by one end in the core, the other, more or less free, forming the fringe or beard on the yarn. This method of drafting is called spindle drafting.

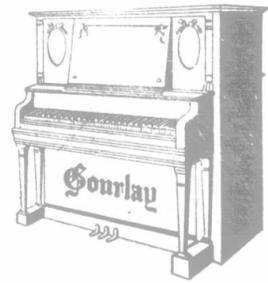
We have then roller draft for worsted yarns, and spindle draft for woollen yarns; but these terms would be better replaced by "continuous draft" and "intermittent draft" respectively. The

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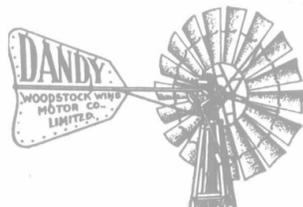
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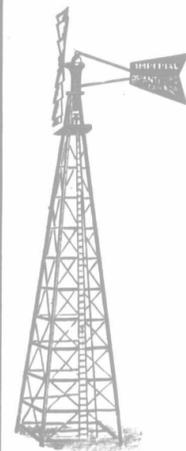
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Every year our Washer will save you about \$31.20 that you would have had to spend for labor of your own, or the labor of others.

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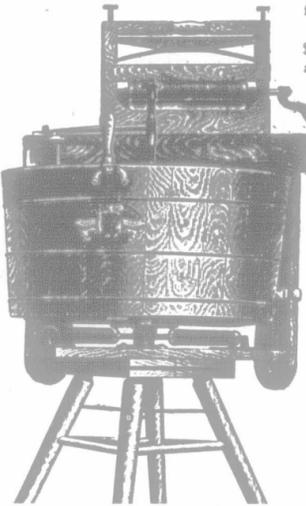
It costs you only the two-cent stamp, on a letter to us, to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door, on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

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Therefore WRITE TODAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz: J.N.O. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

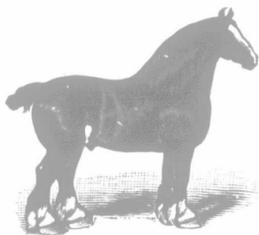


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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited

former is the method of drafting for worsted yarns, and the latter for woollen yarns. We must here take exception to a statement made by a certain writer upon this subject.

In speaking of this question, he remarks "that woollen yarns, until recently, have been spun only on a mule since that machine was invented; but a spinning frame upon the throstle principle of continuous drafting has lately been introduced which is suitable for a sort of woollen yarn." A yarn spun on the throstle is no sort of woollen yarn at all, but is rather, if we may borrow his phrase, a sort of worsted yarn.

The fourth point suggested to answer the question was based on the milling properties of the raw materials. Now, as before remarked, a quantity of wool may be made into woollen or worsted yarn, or both if necessary. Again, we should assume from this that all woollen cloths are milled, and worsteds are not milled; but in practice some worsteds are milled, and some woollens are not. Therefore, the question of milling or felting of the raw material cannot be accepted as a solution of the difficulty.

To summarise the points we have mentioned, it is found that two are attributed to intrinsic properties of the raw material, and the other two to extrinsic causes brought to bear upon the material for producing a certain result. The two former include (1) length of fibre, and (2) milling properties. These must be dismissed on practical grounds, because neither the length of the fibre nor milling properties of the raw material determine absolutely whether a certain quantity of raw wool shall be made into woollen or worsted yarns.

The two latter points mentioned deal with processes through which the material is passed in manufacturing, and are (3) carding and combing, and (4) mule and throstle spinning. Here it is necessary to differentiate between cause and effect. The process through which the material to produce woollen and worsted yarns respectively passes, is specially designed to give the different effects which we see in the two yarns, and as the parts of any thing cannot be the whole, then the processes, though arranged for producing a specific result, cannot be the result. Having refuted the more or less prevalent ideas in regard to the woollen and worsted yarns, it now lies with us to present a more rational and the true explanation of the difference that exists between them, and this will be accomplished by examining the yarns themselves.

Taking a typical worsted yarn, it will be noticed that it is comparatively lustrous, very even and level, with few projecting fibres, and all the fibres parallel in the direction of the thread. This parallelisation of the fibres is the essential feature of a true worsted yarn. Taking a typical woollen thread, it will be seen to have a "beard" or short fringe all round it, which is caused by the shorter fibres being attached by one end in the centre of the thread, and the other projecting to form the fringe, as explained. The thread is not so even nor near so lustrous as a worsted yarn, and the fibres composing the yarn will be found, if carefully examined, to be crossed and doubled in all directions without any definite order.

From this explanation it will be seen that the true difference between the woollen and worsted yarns lies in the ultimate arrangement of the fibres in the yarn giving quite different results in the cloths made from them.

We may therefore, define a worsted yarn as a thread spun from wool in which the fibres are laid parallel in the direction of the threads; a woollen yarn, on the other hand, is a thread spun from wool in which the fibres are crossed and laid in every conceivable direction, this really constituting the true difference between them. Not being based on the properties of the raw material, nor on any mechanical process in the conversion of the raw material into yarn, but being the result of an examination of the yarn finally produced, the raw material, after having gone through all the mechanical processes to convert it into yarn, it must be admitted that it is the true solution of the problem.

Regarding the general quality of the yarns, which must be mentioned briefly, it is found that the best woollen yarns are very soft and

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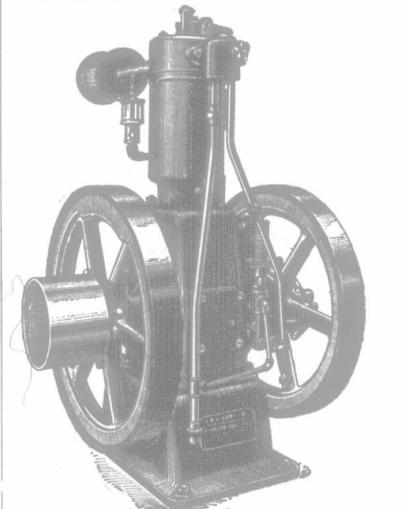
You do not like to think that you are sick, but you lack the snap and vigor of other times. Not only are you weak bodily, but the vital organs are also slow and uncertain in action. The heart is weak, digestion is imperfect, the liver is torpid, the bowels sluggish, and the system run down in a general way.

What you need to start you on the way to health is a restorative, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to form new, rich blood, to increase the amount of nerve force, and instil new vigor into the whole body.

It is marvelous what this great food cure will do for a run-down human system, and what it does is not in the way of temporary assistance, but rather of certain and lasting benefit, because it actually builds up the system.

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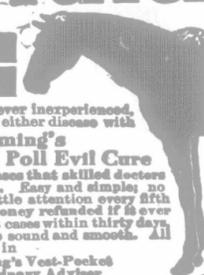
But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

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weave effects, and colored threads may be developed very clearly, yielding bright and lustrous cloths. Woollen yarns, on the other hand, are more useful for producing solid, compact cloths, and when colored are generally arranged for a general hue, rather than for developing individual colors.

In regard to the four typical examples of cloths mentioned, the two former would be made of woollen yarns, and the two latter of worsted yarns. Again, the fancy Cheviot woollen cloth and the fancy cross-bred worsted would be made of long-fibred material as compared with material used for the melton and worsted vicuna coating. The melton and worsted vicuna coating would be milled in finishing; the former excessively, so as to give a firm and solid cloth, and the latter slightly, giving a soft, full-handling cloth; whilst, on the other hand, fancy Cheviot woollen suiting, and the fancy cross-bred worsted suiting would not be milled at all. Therefore, to speak of the application of woollen and worsted yarns must necessarily be in a general sense.—S. B. H. in *Scottish Farmer*.

### WINNIPEG WILL BECOME AN INDUSTRIAL HIVE.

Cecil B. Smith, C.E., is quoted by the *Monetary Times* as saying that the water power available in the neighborhood of Winnipeg is second only to that of Niagara. Under his direction the City Council of Winnipeg is engaged in the installation of a civic power plant by means of which it is expected to furnish energy to consumers at \$18 per horse power per annum. If this scheme is carried out, Winnipeg may easily, with the raw material at hand in New Ontario, become the great manufacturing center for the West.

### AMONG THE YORKS.

A visit a short time ago to the James stud of Yorkshires, found the brood sows and stud boars in well wooded pens which afforded ample shade and exercise. In the yards were several single-boarded sheds in which the pigs wintered, which with the ample yardage should be helpful to the maintenance of good health in the pigs. The breeding of their swine is of the best and, as hog prices promise to be good for some time to come, an investment in a good boar or brood sow will be profitable. James & Sons have good pigs as proved by the demand for their swine and by the big shows.

### DEVELOPING A COAT.

"Feed Box" in the *Live Stock World* says on the above topic: "Of the many points not understood by the new recruits to the herdsman's profession, the proper care of the coats is one of the first. In considering this matter, however, it may be well to state, first, that the Angus coat is here left out of consideration. This is done because it is reckoned the proper thing to show the Daddie bare of hair. The hide, like a mole skin, represents the Daddie's ideal of a coat. This is attained by various methods, partly by clipping some weeks previous to showing; partly by heavy coverings of thick woollen blankets and confinement in warm stables where the hair is simply sweated off; partly, also, by breeding with this object in view, but this latter, however, is no part of the herdsman's end of the work.

"As to whether or not this sort of coat is best forms no part of this paper, or of the herdsman's concern.

"In the other breeds, however, it is different. The Galloway is anxious to excel in this respect, and the more hair they carry into the ring the better is their chance of winning. So, too, with both the Shorthorn and Hereford [although many novices make the mistake of putting curly coats on Shorthorns, mistaking curliness for mossiness, the typical Shorthorn coat is one of straight hair, not curly, and many red, white and roan exhibits are spoiled by stupid attempts at barbering, which looks more like the attempts of a dude to look nice by plastering his hair with pomade and laying it flat on his temples].

"A herdsman's powers are limited in growing hair on his charges. No man would expect to grow the covering of



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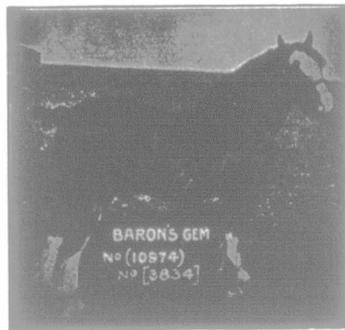
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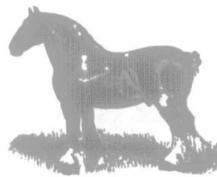
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The largest Clydesdale Breeding Establishment on the continent. We can show you the pick of Scotland and Canada of all ages from which to select. We import and breed the most useful class of horses for the western farms and ranches. Our sales are made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

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CRAIGIE MAINS LUMSDEN, Sask.

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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. My 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.

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MR. FARMER, just a word to you! You want to breed horses that will stand work with your big machinery. You want horses with big, clean bone and plenty of middle and muscle; you want them with constitution and spirit. You don't care whether or not some Scotch judge with an axe to grind has pronounced them better than any others so long as they suit your purpose. It is to fill your wants that I have imported Clydesdale and Shire Stallions and Fillies. When you see my lot I know you will be satisfied. Come and take a look at my fourth importation since March.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED OF PHONE 521

J. B. HOGATE

Brandon, Man.

### America's Leading Horse Importers

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD ON TWO CONTINENTS

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

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

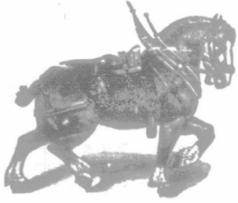
In AMERICA our PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH Stallions WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE and CHAMPIONSHIP at the following Shows:

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MISSOURI STATE FAIR, Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 29-Oct. 5, 1906  
AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK SHOW, Kansas City, Oct. 8-13, 1906

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**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**

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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
1904—1st Aged Class, Winnipeg.....	"PILGRIM"
1901—1st at Winnipeg.....	"BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan-American
1900—1st and Cup at Brandon.....	"BURNBRAE"
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	
1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

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

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

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

**JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.****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.****1881 GALBRAITH'S HORSES 1906**

ARE STILL AT THE FRONT AND HAVE BEEN FOR 25 YEARS

At the recent State Fair at Milwaukee we were awarded in strong competition Championship for Clydesdale Stallions, all ages; Championship for Shire Stallions, all ages; Championship for Hackney and Coach Stallions, all ages. A New importation of Forty-nine Head landed August 21st, 1906, personally selected, with a lifetime's experience. If interested, send for particulars, or what is better, call and examine the stock. First come, first served.

15 IMPORTED CHOICE CLYDESDALE MARES FOR SALE. DON'T OVERLOOK THIS ADVERTISEMENT

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON**

Janesville, Wis.      AND      Brandon, Man.

an Angora on a milch goat. So a man may not grow the heavy downy coat of the best Galloway type on a typical Angus hide. Nature has her limitations beyond which no man may go. But the idea is, that few of us attain all possible.

"In growing a good coat there are but two things to be considered: The first is feeds favorable to the health and growth of hair, and, second, its care.

"Taking up the first, there are some feeds that are particularly favorable, and do much to promote a healthy, vigorous growth. Of these, milk is certainly one of the first. Any man making a free use of milk for his younger charges will find it hard, indeed, to so misfeed them that they will fail to carry the best of coats. By common consent oil meal is one of the worst of feeds for this purpose, as it is supposed to induce shedding too freely. But this is one instance where common belief is at total variance with the facts of the matter. Oil meal is like early pasture: it starts the animal to thriving, furnishes life and strength to shed off the old, weakened and useless hair, and supplies the vitality to grow a new coat of more health and vigor. Its continued use is favorable in the extreme towards its health and vigorous growth. This is due in part to the fact that it induces free water consumption, which in turn keeps all organs of excretion active, especially the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin. It is also helpful in keeping the oil glands of the hair active by keeping the blood pure. Oats are another feed that for some reason do much to promote a healthy growth of hair and keep it bright and shiny. Corn is one of the most unsatisfactory feeds of all in this respect. Its too free, and injudicious use quickly clogs the pores of the skin, covers it with mange, or scab, or dandruff, and the hair quickly becomes hard, wiry and loses its sheen of health.

"Of the second head of this subject, care of the hair, it is here that the average herdsman errs most. First, the heavy, sharp, steel currycomb should never touch the hide of the show beast. A liberal allowance of elbow grease, a sharp currycomb and a little ignorance is a combination that will quickly thin out even the best of coats and make the growth of hair of any length impossible. Very bad, also, are the steel brushes in very common use. Harmful, also, is the too frequent use of soap, as this cuts the oil from the hair and leaves it dry and become brittle.

"If an animal is properly fed, the skin is largely a self-cleaning organ. Especially will there be no need to take a sharp steel currycomb to curry out the scurf and dandruff. Then feed intelligently. Throw away all currycombs, or relegate them to the mule barns. Send the broom straw brushes along with them, for they are poor things. Then get a good bristle brush; one is enough for years if a real good one is gotten, and use it unremittently. In brushing, brush as the cow does, always, not with, but against the lay of the hair. This is nature's way, and the only way. Another helpful thing is a heavy flannel rag, or a chamois skin, if used freely. The currycomb has one use, but one only. That is to clean out the bristle brush. If it can be used for this only, one may be left about the barns. If not, it had better be banished entirely. Another good idea is a small sprayer. Give the animals one wetting daily with soft water, for there is nothing like the Caledonian mists to grow a good coat of hair.

"In closing, I would point out that there is one thing that can play havoc with a good coat of hair, it can even work more injury than a steel currycomb. This is founder, especially grain founder. This is usually unrecognized until it settles in the feet and causes the hoofs to grow out in a deformed shape. But in another, less serious form it may cause a feverish skin and naked spots as large as a full moon will appear all over an animal. Cattle just going onto full feed are especially liable to this.

"In the Galloway classes, at least, a good coat of hair is worth almost as much as flesh in winning ribbons. In the Shorthorn class, a good coat of hair is a satisfactory pledge of many of the winning qualities, of health, vigor, and of constitution.

**HORSE OWNERS! USE****COMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

**Forest Home Farm**

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

All at reasonable prices.

**ANDREW GRAHAM**

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**Clydesdales**

and Ayrshires



Beautiful stock for sale to make room for new importation from Scotland. This stock was awarded twenty first and second prizes at Toronto and Winnipeg this year.

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

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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.

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Is the only guaranteed cure for Cuts, Cuts, Corns, Shoe Blisters and Calluses. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Sprains, Ring Bones, Creaky Joints, Grasshopper Heel, Scorching, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specific.

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**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lamenesses, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet I-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

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Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER**  
All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. B. H. McKeena, Fictus, Ontario, Can.

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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.

**Herefords and Farm**



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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

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

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

**GLENDENNING BROS.' STOCK FARM**  
Harding, Man.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
The Beef and Dairy Breed

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

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

**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.

**"FAVORITE" CHURN**



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons!  
Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive  
Patent Steel Roller Bearings

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

**DAVID MAXWELL & SONS**  
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**ON'T** MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by the aid of "Flashlights on Human Nature," health, disease, love, marriage and parentage, what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce send one only to any adult for postage, 10c.  
M. HILL PUBLISHING CO.  
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To the Hereford sire a good coat should be reckoned at least 25 per cent of his accoutrements. For him it is also a pledge of judicious feeding, of muscular tissue and not tallow, and a very substantial argument for his superiority for range work.

"If this will lead to the discarding of the curycorn and an effort to bring out the entries for Chicago in better coats than before, I shall be very proud, indeed."

**ALFALFA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONCENTRATES.**

EXPERIMENTS IN NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has issued Bulletin 93, which gives the results of cattle-feeding experiments carried on at that station during the last winter.

The experiment, entitled "Roughness Supplementary to Corn for Two-year-old Steers," is a continuation of the series begun three years ago, to compare the efficiency of three forms of roughness common in Nebraska, viz., alfalfa, prairie hay and corn stover, when each is fed in connection with corn. The last winter's experiment deviates slightly from former tests in certain particulars. The corn was all fed as snapped corn, rather than shelled, and the period of feeding was but three months, instead of six, during which time grain was used sparingly and roughness liberally, the cattle being finished in a second experiment in which heavy grain rations were used.

In the experiment with snapped corn (ears in the shuck, or husk), the roughness in each lot was as follows: Lot 1, prairie hay; lot 2, prairie and alfalfa hay; lot 3, alfalfa; lot 4, corn stover (stalks without ears); lot 5, corn stover and alfalfa; and lot 6, corn fodder (stalks with ears attached) and alfalfa. As in the two former tests, ten steers were fed in each lot, and these were selected to make the several lots as uniform as possible. The steers were two-year-old grade Shorthorns and Herefords, from the north-western part of the State, where they had been reared under semi-range conditions.

The steers fed snapped corn and alfalfa hay made the largest gains, amounting to 2.06 pounds a day average for the three months, while those on snapped corn, alfalfa and prairie hay gained 2.01 pounds a day; those on snapped corn, alfalfa and stover, 1.96 pounds; those on corn fodder and alfalfa, 1.81 pounds, while the steers fed snapped corn and prairie hay gained only 1.2 pounds a day, and those fed snapped corn and stover, 1.02 pounds a day. In each case where alfalfa formed a part or all of the roughness the gains were materially increased. This accords with the former experiments, and emphasizes further the importance of supplying in the ration all the nutrient needed. Alfalfa, being high in protein, supplies what is lacking in corn and in prairie hay and corn stover. Not only were larger gains made in the lots fed alfalfa, but much less corn was required for each pound of gain when they were thus supplied.

But the vital thing for the consideration of the feeder is the relative cost of gains. In the lots fed corn, alfalfa and stover, in the one case with the corn attached to the stalk as fodder, the cost of gains was the lowest, being 4.11 cents a pound of gain in both lots. A little more pork, from hogs following the cattle, was made where the corn was fed on the stalk, and the net profit a steer in that lot was \$4.59, as compared with \$4.20 on corn, alfalfa and stover.

On snapped corn and alfalfa each pound of gain cost 4.49 cents (net profit a steer, \$3.56); on snapped corn, prairie hay and alfalfa, 4.77 cents (net profit a steer, \$3.10); on snapped corn and stover, 6.97 cents (net profit a steer, 13 cents); and on snapped corn and prairie hay, 7.58 cents (net loss a steer, 8 cents). The results are slightly in favor of feeding as much corn as it is possible on the stalk, though this is the first experiment covering this particular question, and other tests should be made, as is intended, to make it at all conclusive. Other comparisons in the experiments, inasmuch as they agree with former results, would seem to make the following deductions safe,



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**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
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- offers for sale at moderate prices:
- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
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  - 1 Crimson Flower and One Daisy

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Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.  
Farm adjoins city.  
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My great stock bull Trout Greek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.  
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8 heifers, yearlings; 20 heifers, calves  
4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.  
All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.  
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**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.  
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**Maple Shade Shropshires and Cruickshank Shorthorns**  
We offer seventeen home-bred yearling ewes, seventeen imported yearling ewes, and twelve imported yearling rams, bred by Buttar and Farmer. All are for sale at moderate prices.  
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**ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS**  
The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.  
Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN

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

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BREEDERS OF  
**High-Class Scotch Shorthorns**  
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.  
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:  
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We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 4 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,  
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Phone 68 om Brampton, Ont

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1854-1906

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams.  
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Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

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

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**  
The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—8875--and General—3029--. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also maras and siles. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.  
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**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
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GRENFELL, ASSA.

**LANDS FOR SALE**

**Maple Shade Shropshires and Cruickshank Shorthorns**  
We offer seventeen home-bred yearling ewes, seventeen imported yearling ewes, and twelve imported yearling rams, bred by Buttar and Farmer. All are for sale at moderate prices.  
JOHN DRYDEN & SON BROOKLIN, ONT.  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

viz.: (1) That prairie hay and corn, without further supplements, is an unsatisfactory combination, both from the viewpoint of gains and that of profits; (2) that alfalfa and corn are capable of giving large gains without additional foods, but that the substitution of corn stover which has been cut and shocked immediately after the ears ripen, may be substituted for half of the alfalfa

with greater economy, because of the low market value in the corn belt of such roughness.

THE SECOND EXPERIMENT.

Experiment No. 2 deals with the feeding of wheat bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, each with corn and prairie hay, to test their relative efficiency as supplementary foods. The cattle were half-fat two-year-old

grade Shorthorns and Herefords, averaging about 1,150 pounds each.

The rations fed were as follows: Lot 1, shelled corn and prairie hay; lot 2, shelled corn 75 per cent., bran 25 per cent., and prairie hay; lot 3, shelled corn 90 per cent., oil meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay; lot 4, shelled corn 90 per cent., cottonseed meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay; lot 5, shelled corn and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay; lot 6, corn and cob meal, and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay.

It may be said in explanation of lot 6 that this ration was introduced in order to secure data on the value of corn and cob meal, as compared with shelled corn.

As the cattle in the experiment had previously been fed as high as seven-teen pounds of grain a day, they were started on that amount in experiment No. 2, February 15th, 1906. Near the close, eight weeks later, the steers in the several lots were each receiving a daily allowance as follows: Lot 1, 22 1/2 pounds; lot 2, 27 pounds, and lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, each 25 pounds. All lots except one and six could have been fed 27 pounds. The steers in lot 1, given corn and prairie hay, were not as hearty feeders as others, which has also been true in former experiments, no doubt because of the one-sided nature of the ration. The presence of ground cob in lot 6 seemed also to prevent that lot from eating as much corn as they might otherwise have done. The bran lot was purposely fed two pounds a day more than lots 3, 4 and 5, because the larger proportion of bran, 25 per cent. of the ration, would have reduced somewhat the actual amount of corn fed that lot had all been fed the same number of pounds of the mixture.

The largest daily gain was made with oil meal, 2.52 pounds of hay, while the smallest was made on corn and prairie hay without a supplemental food, 1.27 pounds a day. Lots 4 and 5, the former cottonseed meal and the latter alfalfa, each gained 2.29 pounds a day, while the lot fed bran gained 1.98 pounds a day, and that fed corn and cob meal gained 1.95 pounds a day. While the smaller daily gain was made on corn and cob meal than on shelled corn, less of the former was consumed for each pound of gain. The corn fed as corn and cob meal proved in this experiment to be worth 2 1/2 cents a hundred more than shelled corn—not enough difference to pay for the grinding.

With wheat bran costing \$15 a ton, oil meal and cottonseed meal each \$32 a ton, and alfalfa and prairie hay each \$6 a ton, with all other expenses except labor included, the net profit or loss on each steer by lot is as follows:

Lot 1, corn and prairie hay, loss 46 cents; lot 2, corn 75 per cent., bran 25 per cent., and prairie hay, profit 57 cents; lot 3, corn 90 per cent., oil meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay, profit \$1.43; lot 4, corn 90 per cent., cottonseed meal 10 per cent., and prairie hay, profit 47 cents; lot 5, corn, and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay, profit \$2.53; lot 6, corn and cob meal, and equal parts of alfalfa and prairie hay, profit \$2.05.

It should be stated in this connection that the cattle were worth \$4.15 a hundred at the beginning, and all lots except lot 1, \$4.60 at the close, eight weeks later. The market value of lot 1 was \$4.50 a hundred.

As compared with corn and prairie hay, without a protein supplement, the bran returned a value of \$20.80 a ton, the oil meal \$59.60, and the cottonseed meal \$45.60. The fact that oil meal returned a value nearly three times as great as bran, may be partly accounted for by the higher protein content of oil meal, which amounts to nearly that difference. On the other hand, cottonseed meal is richer in protein than is oil meal, and in tests elsewhere it has sometimes proved the equal of oil meal. In this experiment, the pigs behind the cottonseed-meal lot made much smaller gains, which accounts for a part of the difference in favor of oil meal, inasmuch as the pork was included in the net profits on all lots.

This experiment as has been true with former tests, emphasizes the importance of using protein supplement with corn and prairie hay. It indicates in a very pronounced manner that alfalfa, at its present market value, may be used instead of cottonseed concentrate, with greater economy.

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so as not to bind any part of the body. Guaranteed by our brand "Clarke's" that is on a label sewn on every coat. See that yours has it. Most dealers have them. **A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.**



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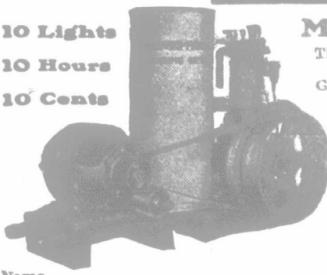
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**THE MAINE EXPERIMENT STATION  
POULTRY RATION.**

In our last number we quoted at some length from Bulletin 130, of the Maine Experiment Station, citing their experience in developing superior laying strains of fowls by selection, according to egg records obtained through the use of trap nests. An appropriate sequel is the following excerpt from the same bulletin, describing their system of feeding the laying hens. By way of preface we also submit the accompanying statement of the cost of raising their laying pullets:

**COST OF PULLETS RAISED FOR LAYERS.**

Last season 2,000 pullets were raised for layers, and the following materials were used in producing each one:

28 pounds of grain, meal and scrap, costing.....	44.5 cents
3 pound of cracked bone.....	1.5
1/2 pound oyster-shell.....	.25
2 1/2 pounds mica crystal grit.....	1.25
1/2 pound charcoal.....	.5
1 1/2 pints of oil.....	2.5
2 eggs.....	4.0

54.5 cents

Before they were moved into winter quarters (about the last of October) many of them were laying in the brooder houses, and the eggs from them at that time had sold for a hundred dollars.

**FEEDING THE HENS.**

For many years warm mashers made from mixtures of different meals, sometimes with the addition of cooked vegetables, were given to the hens every morning during the winter season, and in warm weather mashers of similar composition but mixed with cold water were fed. The hens seemed to like mashers made in this way better than anything else except corn, and if fed anywhere near enough to satisfy their appetites they would load themselves with food and then sit down in idleness during the early part of the day. They were not willing to scratch in the floor litter for the wheat, oats and cracked corn that had been buried there for them.

The losses of hens from what appeared to be the system of feeding, caused the change of time of feeding the mash from morning until near night, and giving the cracked corn, wheat and oats in the litter in the morning and near noon.

These changes resulted in the better health and productiveness of the birds, but the crowding for the mash at feeding time, and the hurried filling of their crops to repletion even near bedtime, did not argue for the best.

Several different plans of feeding were compared by testing them for a year, and finally the moist mash was abandoned altogether. The present system of feeding has been practiced here for two years, and is regarded as the best method thus far used. The dry meal mixture is composed of the same materials, in the same proportion as the moist mash was, but the method of feeding it is different. It is kept within reach of the birds at all times, but they never stuff themselves with it, either because they do not fear an exhaustion of the supply by their competing mates, or else it does not taste so good to them as to cause them to eat of it to repletion. Yet they appear to eat enough of it. It is rich in the materials from which hens make eggs. Hens that lay many eggs must be generously nourished. In the changes in feeding made here, it was not the quantity or composition of the ration that was altered, but the feeding habits of the birds.

It is not proved that our present system for feeding is the only correct one. Some other methods may be better, but at the present time it is giving excellent satisfaction with Plymouth Rocks.

**Dry Foods Only.**—Early in the morning, for each 100 hens 4 quarts of screened cracked corn are scattered in the litter, which is six or eight inches deep on the floor. This is not mixed into the litter, for the straw is dry and light and enough of the grain is hidden so the birds commence scratching for it almost immediately. At 10 o'clock they are fed in the same way 2 quarts of wheat and 2 quarts of oats. This is all the regular feeding that is done.

**Beef Making As a Business**

Beef is made very much like any manufactured article. The internal organs of the steer represent the machine and the feed is the raw material. To grow beef the raw material or feed must contain every element of the animal body—but by combining the different grains, foddere, etc. commonly raised on the farm, a perfect ration can be formed—after obtaining the proper ration your ingenuity should be exerted to see that this ration is properly digested and converted into profit.

**DR HESS STOCK FOOD**

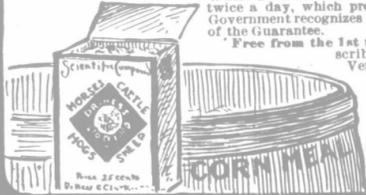
the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) was designed for this particular purpose. Dr. Hess being a doctor of medicine and also veterinary surgery learned from his experience in the practice as well as from such authorities as Professors Winslow, Dun, Quitman and all the most noted writers that bitter tonics would increase digestion, iron would make rich, red blood, and that nitrates of soda and potassium would assist nature in throwing off the poisonous waste material from the system. These ingredients he combined with nature's roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc. and this formula has become so successfully famous that every pound is **Sold on a Written Guarantee.**

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

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

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

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



Along one side of the room is the feed trough, with slatted front. In it is kept a supply of dry meals mixed together. This dry meal mixture is composed of the following materials, viz.:

- 200 lbs. good wheat bran.
- 100 lbs. corn meal
- 100 lbs. middlings.
- 100 lbs. gluten meal or brewers' grain.
- 100 lbs. linseed meal.
- 100 lbs. beef scrap.

These materials are spread on the floor in layers one above another, and shoveled together until thoroughly mixed, then kept in stock for supplying the trough. The trough is never allowed to remain empty. The dry meal mixture is constantly within reach of all of the birds, and they help themselves at will.

Oyster-shell, dry cracked bone, grit and charcoal are kept in slatted troughs, and are accessible at all times. A moderate supply of mangolds and plenty of clean water is furnished. About 5 pounds of clover cut into inch lengths is fed dry daily to each 100 birds in winter. When the wheat, oats and cracked corn are given, the birds are always ready and anxious for them, and they scratch in the litter for the very last kernel before going to the trough, where an abundance of food is in store.

It is very evident that they like the broken and whole grains better than the mixture of the fine dry materials; yet they by no means dislike the latter, for they help themselves to it, a mouthful or two at a time, whenever they seem to need it, and never go to bed with empty crops, so far as noted. They apparently do not like it well enough to gorge themselves with it, and sit down, loaf, get overfat, and lay soft-shelled eggs, as is so commonly the case with Plymouth Rocks when they are given warm morning mashers in troughs.

Some of the advantages of this method of feeding are that the mash is put in the troughs at any convenient time, only guarding against an exhaustion of the supply, and the entire avoidance of the mobbing that always occurs at trough feeding when that is made the meal of the day, whether it be at morning or evening. There are no tailings to be gathered up or wasted, as is common when a full meal of mash is given at night. The labor is very much less, enabling a person to care for more birds than when the regular evening meal is given.

The average amounts of materials



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Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 447



eaten by each hen during the last year are about as follows:

Grain and the meal mixture	90.0 lbs.
Oyster-shell	4.0 lbs.
Dry cracked bone	2.4 lbs.
Grit	2.0 lbs.
Charcoal	2.4 lbs.
Clover	10.0 lbs.

These materials cost about \$1.45. The hens averaged laying 144 eggs each.

The imported Shorthorn bull, Scottish Prince = 50090 = (84728), for the last three years at the head of the herd of Messrs. John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., who imported him, winner of first prize in his class and the senior male championship at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1906, has recently been sold to Messrs. J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana, to head their noted show and breeding herd. Scottish Prince is a rich roan bull, calved March, 1902, bred by Mr. Alex. Watson, Auchronie, Aberdeenshire, sire Golden Champion (78977), bred by Mr. Duthie, a Cruickshank Azelea, by Lovat Champion, and his dam was Queen Mab, of the Matilda tribe. He is a massive bull of high-class Shorthorn character, combining

in an exceptional degree size, quality, depth and smoothness of flesh, and the best of underpinning. Scottish Prince was selected when a calf for Messrs. Gardhouse by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, now Editor in Chief of the Winnipeg *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, who is to be congratulated on his good judgment, as also on his late owners, in having had the benefit of the services of so excellent a bull in their herd, where he has proved himself an impressive sire. His new owners are also to be complimented on their good judgment and enterprise in securing so worthy a head for their herd to follow the champion St. Valentine, Sire of Roberta, who was bred by Messrs. Gardhouse, and made a splendid record, both as a sire and a show bull.—*Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont.

**THE VALUATION OF FEEDING STUFFS.**

Farmers often appear to be at a loss as to how to determine which of two cakes or meals of different composition and price is the better; yet this is not difficult to determine.

The nutritive constituents in a feeding stuff are of three kinds—(1) the carbohydrates, such as starch, sugar, and digestible cellulose; (2) the oil or fat, and (3) the albuminoids or nitrogenous constituents. If each of these had the same money value, then by adding the percentages together and dividing the price per ton by this figure we should obtain the value of 1 per cent of each constituent. This would be termed the "unit" value. The problem, however, of finding the unit value is slightly more difficult, because the three nutrient constituents are not equal either in feeding properties or price.

Opinions differ as to what is the relative value of these three constituents. Taking 1 per cent of carbohydrates as unity, the value of 1 per cent of oil or fat is from 2 to 2½ times as great. The albuminoids have a special value, because they contain and furnish nitrogen to the animal body, which neither fat nor carbohydrates can supply. Moreover, the albuminoids can replace fat and carbohydrates when these constituents are deficient. Hence all authorities agree in placing the value of the unit of albuminoids as high as that of the unit of fat—i.e., 2½ times as high as the unit of carbohydrates, while some place it still higher—namely, at 3 times the value of a unit of carbohydrates.

We thus have two standards in which the relative merits of the three constituents are placed, as follows:—

A	B
Continental Standard.	English Standard.
1 per cent carbohydrates = 1 unit	1 unit
1 per cent oil or fat = 2 " 2½ "	" " " "
1 per cent albuminoids = 3 " 2½ "	" " " "

Probably the relative unit values depend mainly on the purpose for which the food is required.

The nutritious ingredients of cakes and feeding stuffs are composed of the albuminoids, fats or oil, and carbohydrates, and it is the percentage and condition of these ingredients which constitute the feeding commercial value of all foods.

The albuminoids are nitrogenous compounds forming the material out of which the true flesh, lean meat, and muscle are developed. They are absolutely necessary in the food in order to make good the continual waste of the body, and enable it to make growth. The albuminoids, like the nitrogen in fertilizers, are the most expensive portion of foods, and have to be first considered when buying concentrated cakes and other feeding material.

The fat and oils are heat producers, and stand in the formation of fat in the animal.

The carbohydrates consist chiefly of starch and cellulose, yielding heat and energy, and also producing energy. They are so potent for energy that a pound of oil, which are 2½ times as potent, and a-half times as potent as the carbohydrates. The foodstuffs, such as roots, etc., contain a large amount of albuminoids, and a small amount of the latter.

The albuminoids show these characteristics. The albuminoids should be left out.




# Weak Man!

**WEAR THIS BELT FREE IT CURED ME.**

**Come, Drink of the Spring of Youth, the Source of Happiness! It is Electricity as Given by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt!**

What is the use dragging yourself around among men feeling that you are not like them, that you are not the man you ought to be, when you might as well hold up your head and feel young?

Don't you want to feel the vim of life in your nerves as you used to; to see the sparkle in the eyes; to have the spring in your step and the lightness in your heart that go with vigorous manhood? Life is too short to miss any of the pleasures that belong to it; so why don't you enjoy them as long as Nature intended? I can take any man who has a spark of vitality left in his veins, and fan it into a flame and make him feel like a Hercules.

I can help a rheumatic to drop his cane and crutch and hop around like a boy. I had a patient come into my office recently and jump over a chair to show me that he was young again.

How do I do it? by filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first: that is what they have lost when you break down.

That is how I cure, and that is why I am so sure that I can cure. You have the body that needs the power, and I have the power and know how to use it.

If you have been paying money to doctors and taking nasty drugs for years, and after getting no benefit from it all, you find a new lease of life after using my Belt for a month, you will be enthusiastic. You will want to go out on the highways and shout, and you won't care who knows that you were once a weakling, because you now are cured and a man again.

My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will offer me reasonable security, the use of my

**ELECTRIC BELT FREE UNTIL CURED.**

Now, don't delay. Enjoy all the happiness you may in this world. You can have none without health and strength.

**Cured of Drains, Pains and Kidney Trouble.**

Dr. McLaughlin, Laehne Locks, Que., April 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to state that your Belt has done me an invaluable amount of good. It has cured me of those deadly drains, also pains and kidney trouble. I will heartily recommend your Belt to any one whenever I get a chance. Wishing you every success in your good work, I remain, Yours sincerely, Geo. Duncan.

**Stronger than for 30 Years.**

Perth, Victoria Co., N.B., March 30, 1906.

Dr. McLaughlin,

Dear Sir:—You will excuse me for not writing before, but I was in the lumber woods, and did not return until this month. Yes, sir, my back is all right. It is better and stronger now than it has been for thirty years. It is a permanent cure. My head don't bother me, nerves are strong, I am better all over. You can use my name to certify that your Belt is all you claim for it. Yours truly—Geo. Stanley.

Dr. McLaughlin, Paris Station, Ont., March 17, 1906.

Dear Sir— I have been wearing your Belt for thirty days and feel that it has done me a lot of good. The drains have stopped almost altogether, and my nerves are much stronger than they were. Yours very sincerely,—Gordon Dunn.

## Free Book

Fill out this Coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that will make a man feel like being a whole man, and tells of other men like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's noblemen. "A man among men."

Cut out the Coupon and send it in to-day, and get this book free, sealed, by return mail.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**EXECUTING JUDGMENT.**

A judgment is registered against a place for \$250. One hundred is paid down one year. This judgment is secondary to a mortgage of \$1,500.

1. Can grain which grew on said place be seized as payment for the remaining \$150?

2. When a judgment is secured against a place is that not sufficient without a seizure of anything else?

Man. NEW COMER.

Ans.—1. Grain can be seized under execution as soon as it is cut. Of course as you know, there is an exemption under the Execution Act for enough grain to seed 80 acres of land, and to provide food for the farmer and his family for eleven months.

2. The fact that judgment has been registered against the land in no way prevents the judgment debtor from issuing an execution and seizing any personalty of the judgment debtor which he may find.

**BURNING OF STACKS.**

I am a thresher and in doing a farmer's job came to four stacks together. They were built in an oblong shape and when I had the machine set the smoke stack was only about 21 feet from the nearest stack notwithstanding I had a 160 foot belt. I told the farmer I would not take any chances of the stacks catching fire although I used a spark arrester and had a cable on the machine. Eventually the stacks caught fire and the farmer wants me to compensate him for his loss. Am I compelled to do so?

Man. W. J. E.

Ans.—If the farmer knew you placed your engine where you did and did not protest against it, you are not liable for the value of the stacks of grain, but if you placed the engine there on your own responsibility, and the farmer did not know that you had done so until after the damage was done, then you are liable. The fact that the four stacks were together does not seem to us to be material as your object for placing the thresher between them was evidently to avoid the trouble of moving it a second time, it is not an impossibility to thresh with a side wind.

**WHO OWNS HOUSE?**

A. sells B. one acre of land for \$270. B. pays \$70 down and promises to pay \$15 per month and to sign an agreement next morning to that effect, but when asked to sign refused to do so. B. builds a house on land and lives there three months and does not fence in as promised. At the end of three months B. buys a business in town and lets his house to another man. To-day the man whom B. bought his lumber from tells A. that he is going to sell house privately as he cannot get any money from B. B. also owes the man who built the house \$50. What I want to know is 1st: Is A. compelled to let B. have land? He has no receipt for money and nothing to state that he has bought land. 2nd Can A. stop the lumber dealer from removing the house? 3rd. Can A. put in a claim in any way?

Man. W. S. J.

Ans.—A's proper remedy is to take possession of the lot and house. Neither the man who supplied the lumber nor the man who built the house have any claim either against the lot or the house, unless they have filed mechanic's liens, which we expect they have not done. If you take possession of the house B. could not succeed in an action against you to recover possession for the simple reason that he has no writings to show his purchase, and also for the reason that if he did allege a verbal agreement he is himself violating it. Your remedy is to take the house and keep it, no one can legally disturb your possession.

**FENCING OFF TRAIL.**

There is a trail running across my place. It has been in use for some years. Now I want to fence it in for pasture. Can I prosecute any person who cuts the wire or breaks it down?

Man. N. A.

Ans.—First post up notices that the trail is closed and that trespassers will be prosecuted then you will be in a position to maintain your fence.

**CALCULATING CONTENTS OF BINS.**

Would you kindly tell me through the medium of your valuable paper how many bushels of oats the following measurements contain: Bin No. 1—13 feet 8 inches and 13 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 4 inches deep. Twelve feet 10 inches and 13 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 3 inches deep.

Man. L. A. W.

Ans.—There are 2150.4 cubic inches in a bushel. Find the number of cubic inches in each bin and then divide by 2150.4. This will give you the measured capacity; you can then weigh a bushel and from that calculate the number of bushels the bins will weigh out.

**MORTGAGE OF HOUSE.**

B. has a house but has not got a registered deed of it. Can C. register a mortgage against it?

E. D. S.

Ans.—Yes, but for the security of C. B. should get from A. who sold him the house an agreement of sale, the deed could then be had when B. had satisfied A's claim.

**RE A CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.**

In reply to subscriber T. N. Having bargained for the flour at \$2.50 per sack the price cannot be altered to \$2.75 and as you have the flour you would only be entitled to pay \$2.50 per sack. The price was evidently arranged at a reduction on account of the quantity taken and not as to whether paid in 30 days or otherwise.

**AUCTION — High-Class Registered Cattle.**

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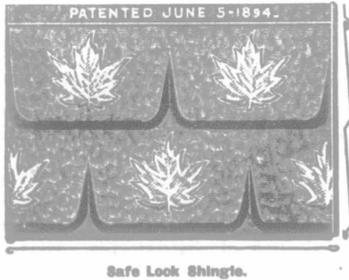
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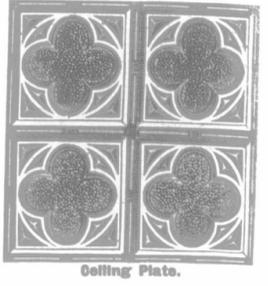


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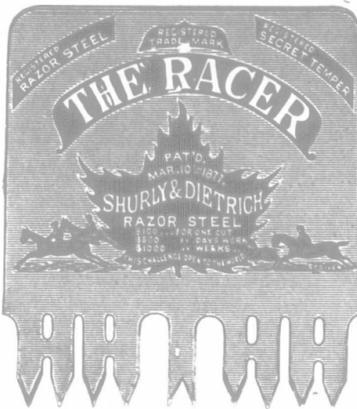
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