

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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OCTOBER 3, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 732

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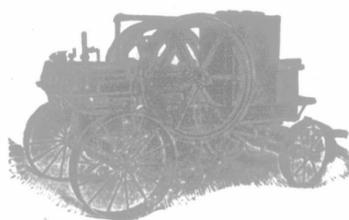
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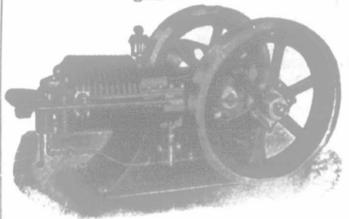
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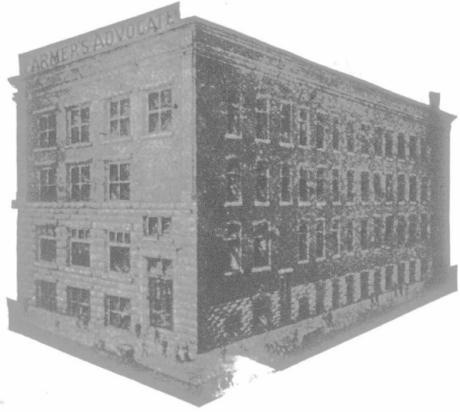
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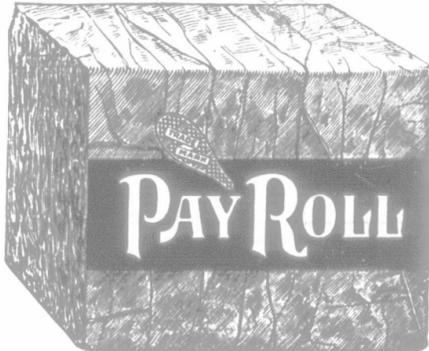



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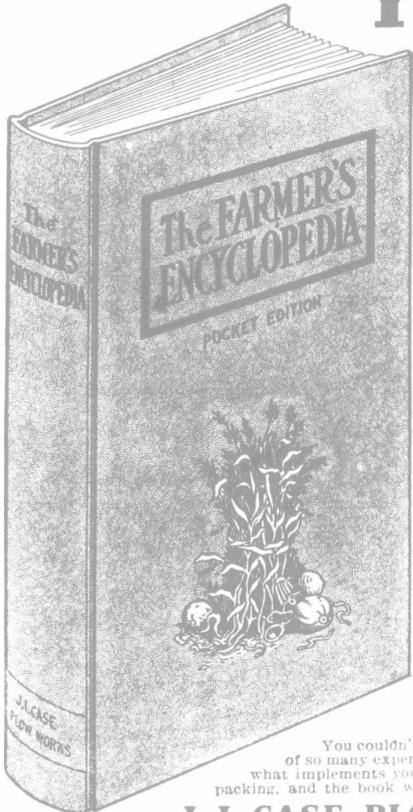
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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October 3, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 732.

### EDITORIAL

High tariffs are the wet-nurses of trusts.

\* \* \*

The hen house should be cleaned up and white-washed this month or next.

\* \* \*

Now watch out for Manitoba's new Winter Fair at Brandon.

\* \* \*

When is it to be queried the stockmen? Write to-morrow!

\* \* \*

There would be more No. 1 Hard if the fanning mill were kept busy at certain seasons.

\* \* \*

Now see the dairy cattle men prick up their ears over the mention of a milking competition at Brandon's winter show.

\* \* \*

It will soon be time to select a few barrows for the bacon contests also; let us have lots of competition.

\* \* \*

According to evidence before the G. C. at the lakes, the reason farmers were not allowed their screenings, was because they did not apply.

\* \* \*

The buyers of barley for malting like it stacked soon after it is cut, thus getting the best colored samples.

\* \* \*

Get the young poults (turkeys) into good roosting habits now, blustery weather is not far off.

\* \* \*

Stock raisers complain that the shorts or middlings they get nowadays are just ground-over bran.

\* \* \*

Would it not be well for the Grain Commission to look into the matter of flour tolls at mills in Western Canada?

\* \* \*

Referring to fraternal society insurance and the examination of the head of the I. O. F. the *Montreal Witness* pertinently remarks:

"Because friendly societies are in so many ways desirable, so much the more is it to be desired that they shall be stable."

\* \* \*

We were recently shown an outfit now being put on the market by an Old Country firm of a small flour mill complete, which would turn out one hundred forty pounds of flour an hour and can be driven by a six horse-power engine. The cost would not be very heavy, to say, ten farmers, for building gas engine and mill complete.

\* \* \*

The results of the investigations of the twelve dollar a day men on the Grain Commission should make interesting reading—probably that report will reveal the duties of the secretary thereon; from a cursory inspection at one of the sittings, there was as much need for a secretary, as a fifth wheel to a coach—he didn't even say "Corby!"

\* \* \*

In the report of the agricultural societies for Ontario, the statement is made that the best class of judges cannot be had for three dollars a day. A man who is well enough posted to be entrusted with the judging at a fair is worth more than the figure mentioned; an ordinary bricklayer can get four to five dollars a day and a competent judge of live stock is worth more to the country than a bricklayer.

### An Epoch in Beef Raising.

Watching the men at the stock market at Winnipeg ride into a yard, "cut out" sixteen steers, hurry them down the long alleyway with the cattlemen's hay ho! lashing them with a short whip as they slacken pace or shy at the spectators lined up on the rails above, and then to see these cattle run into a funnel-shaped corral whose small opening ends in a car headed for the east, poked with goads by men on the fence above, one naturally wonders what the poor steer would think of it all if he were gifted with the faculties of reason or imagination.

Some of these steers were born far south "in Texas down by the Rio Grande" and after two years of contented grazing, with no other vicissitudes than the branding iron and the intensity of the southern sun were trekked north to the invigorating climate and luxuriant grasses of the Canadian foothills, where a souce in a big vat full of water and lime and sulphur reminded them of the hot iron, and the occasional northern blizzard recalled by its very antithesis, the blistering sun of the south.

Others of these steers are Canadian bred, and born either upon Manitoba farms or ranches, and have grown, and grazed, and sweltered, and shivered as other animate objects have done and will continue to do to the end of time.

All these cattle as they come in their three or four year old form, are the product of the range. Only the range, that great bounty of nature next in immensity to the forests, the mountains and the wheat belt, could produce them, for they are the sunshine and the green grass animated and crystalized.

Meat, the crowded European cities must have, but a steer to them is no more than live beef. To the rancher it is more. If he is sordid the steer is thirty or forty or fifty dollars, and should be more, but if he is imaginative also, he sees in him: as well Nature's wonderful plan of providing for her highest final creatures.

The sun above comes out warm, the grass grows the cattle mate, the young calves bask in the sun and drink their mother's warm milk and steers are produced and fattened which is the method of producing sustenance for man with the minimum of his efforts or interference.

Such is the range and its product, and those of us who know it now and have through it been drawn closer to nature will regret that it and its associations are passing. Immigration literature, dry-farming science, transportation facilities, over crowding in cities and the fascination of the range itself are forces that are operating to dot the range with homesteads, and the raising of beef must again revert to the humdrum system of chores.

### A Winter Fair Assured for Manitoba.

From time to time this paper has expressed the opinion that one of the great needs of the live stock industry in Manitoba was a properly constituted winter fair, which would include a fat stock show, seed grain fair, and live stock judging demonstrations, the two former being most important at the present time. It is well known that many a well bred stocker goes East or West from Manitoba to receive its final covering of flesh before being driven to the block, a work that would be of benefit to Manitoba agriculture if more often performed in the province. A meeting was recently held at Brandon and an organization perfected looking to the creation of a permanent winter stock show, and it is to be hoped that success will attend their efforts. The organization will do well at the start to avoid making it a show of breeding cattle, the need is for exhibitions of the finished product in steer, wether, barrow or fowl. Up to the present time there has not been a successful all round fat stock show in the West, owing to many things, the season, lack of suitable buildings, financial

aid, etc. The Brandon people seem to appreciate the fact that an annual gathering there of stockmen is worth something to their city and are taking steps to make such a gathering a permanent one. May success attend their efforts to put a winter fat stock show for Manitoba on a good footing. At such a show provision should also be made for dairy tests and a show of dairy product, even butter-making competitions. The success of the show once started will in a great measure depend on the directors and the manager they may select.

### New Zealand and Land Ownership.

This southern offspring of Great Britain is seeking by legal enactment to carry out in a measure what practical farmers have found by experience, namely, that the small farm is more desirable than the bonanza farm, and that a high standard of agriculture is not possible in a land of large farms, although she is making the move from an altogether different motive. The idea of having limitation laws as to the amount of land each man may own, is novel and will not be accepted very readily, although the idea seems to be sound in some of its features. Judged purely from the standpoint of agriculture as we see it to-day, a regulation which permitted ownership of a certain area only with the proviso that such must be worked by the owner would not be an unmixed evil; it would stop rampant speculation and would make for better farming. It is well known that for years the environs of Winnipeg have been held by speculators and kept out of cultivation, to the detriment of both town and country. With such a law in force, it would seem impossible for a government to go in for land grants to corporations, which certainly would be a good thing and somewhat in line with the warnings of Jas. J. Hill, that seer of modern times re agriculture.

### Are Farmers High Protectionists?

As far as people outside of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are concerned the annual convention of this association simply means that the manufacturers get together for the purpose of passing resolutions to the effect that the tariff on all and sundry goods be raised. The situation is thoroughly canvassed and a strong committee is appointed to frame the tariff resolutions. Nothing is omitted to make out a strong case for greater protection and, if it were not for the fact that the individuals serving on this committee at the recent Winnipeg convention are all honorable men, the charge of misrepresenting the facts might be preferred against them. The president of the association whose annual address we commented upon last week, tendered the agricultural community the advice of the manufacturers that they ask for higher protection on farm produce, such as flax, eggs, butter, etc., but the tariff committee, whose report will go to the cabinet as a valuable suggestion to our government in framing the new tariff regulations which are promised at the next session of parliament, step out of the position of advisers of the farming population and assume the role of sponsors, only to misstate or misrepresent the real situation.

In this report of the tariff committee, which was adopted with practically no discussion by the convention, the statement is made that, "the farmers from one end of the country to the other have requested increases of the tariff on their own products." This, to be sure, is a part truth for a few market gardeners near some of the cities and a high tariff advocate representing a few sheep ranchers about Medicine Hat requested the tariff commission to protect their interests, but the voice of the great mass of "farmers from one end of the country to the other," to use a phrase out of the C. M. A.'s tariff resolution, put on record their attitude toward tariff regulations, through resolutions passed by representative organizations, throughout the different provinces,

and which were published broadcast at the time. For the convenience of readers, especially those who go to Ottawa to represent the agricultural interests of the country, we publish these resolutions again. By the Farmer's Association of Ontario.

The Farmers' Association emphatically protests against any increase in the tariff. They believe that any change made should be in the downward direction. They believe further that the British preference should be maintained, and maintained as it was before the change made in 1904. For some time prior to 1904, British woollens were imported into this country under a tariff of 33 1/2 per cent. Since then certain British woollens have been subjected to a tax of 30 per cent. The result of that change was that \$5,000,000 of British woollens were imported, in the fiscal year ending with June last, under a tariff of 30 per cent., which would have come in under a tariff of 33 1/2 had the preference not been modified. The result was to increase the cost of woollen goods purchased in Canada that year by well on to half a million dollars.

"We believe, and the evidence submitted shows, that the manufacturers could stand a reduction in their present protection. A reduction in the protection which manufacturers enjoy would reduce the cost of living to farmers, would thereby add to agricultural prosperity, and with agriculture prosperous, all other legitimate interests in the country would be vastly benefited."

By the Manitoba Cattle Breeders, the Manitoba Horse Breeders, the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held in Winnipeg, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the Manitoba Live Stock Associations, that the present tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to a revenue tariff of an average of 17 per cent. That all goods at present on the free list be retained thereon, with the addition thereto of all kinds of lumber. That in consideration of this reduction to a revenue tariff, we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list.

"Resolved, that the existing British preference be amended by restoring the full 33 1/2 per cent, on all woollen goods, and that the preference as thus amended be maintained."

By the Manitoba Grain Growers at Brandon.

"We are resolutely opposed to any increase in the customs tariff as asked for by certain manufacturers; second, we urge that the present free list be extended by the addition thereto of dressed lumber, all fence wire, cement and gasoline, and that the duty on all agricultural implements, cotton and woollen goods, and fruit be very materially reduced. That the preference on all British goods be restored to 33 1/2 per cent., and that we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list."

By the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association at Regina.

1. That we are strongly opposed to any increase of the tariff on the lines as proposed by the Manufacturers' Association.

2. That we are decidedly in favor of the tariff being adjusted for purely revenue purposes by a large reduction of the duties on agricultural implements, especially threshing machines, woollen and cotton goods, dressed lumber and other articles of prime necessity to the people. And, if necessary the imposition of moderate duties on such articles now on the free list as may be necessary to make up the necessary revenue without imposing a special hardship on the consuming population of the country.

3. The imposition of a duty on rough lumber would be a great hardship on new and poor settlers, without being of any appreciable benefit to the public revenue.

4. That in order to further the unity of the Empire, we would suggest that all possible extension be given to the preference on goods imported from Great Britain.

5. That there is no more reason for giving a bounty to iron and other manufacturers than there is in giving a bounty to wheat growers, and we are strongly opposed to the bounty system which is altogether in favor of a few large corporations.

6. That an import duty on agricultural produce is of no material benefit to the farmers of Western Canada, and we would prefer that they be removed from the tariff altogether, rather than they should be used by the Manufacturers' Association as a reason for an increase of duties in their favor.

By the Alberta Farmers' Association at Edmonton.

"The members of Alberta Farmers' Association, while willing as farmers, to bear whatever burdens the interests of the Dominion require, are not willing to bear burdens beyond those required by the interests of the nation merely for the enrichment of those engaged in other and less important industries, and are in favor of such a gradual reduction of the tariff as will result in a tariff for revenue only."

Here is the expressed concrete opinions of the agricultural community upon the tariff, but it seems that witnesses before the tariff com-

## BETWEEN OURSELVES.

A NEW PRESS AND A NEW STORY.

Last week we told our readers of the season's campaign that the publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE had carried on for the increase of circulation. Of how special representatives had interviewed over 40,000 farmers and intimated that the response to these interviews had been encouraging. Scarcely had the season opened than our representatives reported the people appreciated the paper and that many subscribed immediately while others who were just getting settled upon their farms expressed their intention of doing so as soon as their circumstances would permit. These conditions served to help us decide that we would increase the facilities for getting out a larger number of copies each week.

Accordingly we ordered a new flat-bed Miehle press suitable for book printing work with a capacity for eighteen hundred impressions an hour. This press we had installed and used for printing part of last week's issue and so gained up some of the time that had gradually been slipping from us on account of the increase in our work. With this press, its twin mate the same size, and the large self-feeding, Miehle, which prints sixteen pages each impression we hope to be able to keep pace with the expansion of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and to get each issue to our readers on the same day or the day following the date of publication.

THE NEW SERIAL.

It was not the intention of the publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to allow so long a period to elapse between the final chapter of the last serial and the beginning of another. During the time "Glengarry School Days" was making its appearance in weekly installments there was scarcely a day that did not bring through the mail some message of delight and approval from readers of our paper, and the children were not one whit behind their elders in expressing their enjoyment of the great Canadian story we had chosen.

Having set up such a high standard, and finding that the approval of our subscribers was reserved for the best in this line, it was not an easy matter to decide upon a successor to so great a favorite. To select a story that was interesting and yet not sensational or extravagant, that pictured character types clearly and yet left the every-day human element in evidence, that was well written as to style, English and diction and yet capable of being understood and enjoyed by the least as well as the most literary among our readers, was not a task which presented no difficulties, nor one to be accomplished in haste.

At last, however, we believe that we have accomplished our desire and have secured the serial rights of a story that will sustain the high standard of excellence that has been already established. It is safe to say that in "Bob, Son of Battle" all those essentials of a good story enumerated above are combined.

The scene is not laid in Canada but in the north of England, and every one of the well portrayed scenes will be like a photograph of a bit of home to the many men from the north of England who have made new homes on our prairies. And the other readers will find that the interest to them is not dependent upon the local coloring but is deeply interwoven into the story itself.

We hope to have the first installment of this fascinating story ready so that you can read it on Thanksgiving Day, and we are sure you will agree that in doing so we have provided you with an extra blessing for which to be thankful. In this story alone readers are given a book that sells in the regular way for \$1.00 and this is but one feature of the weekly visits of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE so that you see we are striving to fulfil our promise to give full value for every year's subscription.

mission spoke with something of a prophetic voice when in reply to Mr. Patterson who insisted that farmers were entitled to import duties on farm produce, they protested that any hocus duty was of no value to them and was used by manufacturers as an argument to maintain high protective duties.

## Starting Rotation of Crops.

The present time is probably the best for the farmer to begin to think about possible rotations, either the simpler form, by substituting one cereal for another, or the more complex, of arranging the land, plating it, as it were, into areas for the growth of cereals, clovers for hay and pasture, corn for fodder, and soiling or quick pasture crops such as peas and oats, or rape.

The time is opportune for such thoughts, inasmuch as it is yet fresh in the farmers' mind the character of the growth on a certain piece or pieces of land, whether weak or strong, light or heavy, convenient or otherwise to harvest. It is important that some attention should be given to the matter now, so that the plow may be started on certain areas intended for certain purposes. A rough plan can be sketched out and be studied over carefully during the winter, and it would not be amiss to make a soil map of the farm on which would be noted the places needing manuring or draining.

## HORSE

Hoot mon! John McQueen of Carievale is importing four well bred Clydesdale fillies.

If horses keep on getting so high priced what are the children going to do for school nags or the ranchers for cow ponies?

There is a good deal in what one of our correspondents says: horses with raw shoulders are too frequently worked without any alleviation, and their stables are often lamentably dilapidated.

That annual visit of Col. Brydes must surely be for pleasure, as he does not seem to be able to secure army remounts and the people do not consider his proposition much of a bonanza.

## The Question of Bone.

There can be no doubt among horsemen that there is a vast difference in the wearing quality of the bone of horses' legs, although they are of the same breed and reared in precisely the same manner but whether all or many of us can discriminate the relative merits with accuracy, is very doubtful.

"I have always held the opinion" says a writer in the London *Live-Stock Journal*, "that those reared on soft ground, such as the Fen country, were much more likely to be the possessors of the objectionable round description of limbs, rather than the razor-shaped, flat, and steel-like quality which horsemen describe as wearing bone. Probably this applies more with heavy horses than with the light breeds, as the Shires of the Fen country used to be round-boned and curly-haired—these two conditions being apparently inseparable, and they are referred to as the "sour Fen country sort." But it is noticeable that the Shires from that country to-day have almost invariably got flat, although immense, limbs, and that the tendons can be felt in a manner impossible in bygone days.

"This is doubtless attributable to the attention which is and has been paid to breeding, and to the custom of hiring high-class sires from other districts to do duty in the Fens, for it is a recognized fact that when a Shire, whether stallion, mare or gelding, has to be sold, the purchaser prefers the flat bone and long silky hair invariably associated with it to the kind above described. For quality of bone in draft horses, it is probable that the Clydesdale breed wins, and it is a fact that most of the best Clydesdales of to-day are more or less indebted to the Shire blood of Derbyshire for some of their qualities, and it may be that the soil of Scotland helps in the matter of producing the flinty, steel-like cannon-bone of the modern Clydesdale. I have found that the modern, not reshaped shank are far less susceptible to grease and sidebone than the round description, which feel as if they had a thin

beef-steak wrapped around them, and also that the durability of the flat sort is incomparably more lasting, and also the feet attached thereto, and I think this is also the case with light horses, whether hunters or harness horses.

"It appears, therefore, that the flat, flinty bone is the sort to encourage and strive after, even though it measures less than round limbs, and it is no doubt a fact that there is more strength in

and the first volume printed in 1868. Eligibility to registration consisted, not so much in purity of blood as in the ability of the animal or of his ancestors to trot or pace fast. There were and still are several rules under which an animal becomes eligible for registration. The standard rules for registration of trotters are somewhat as follows:

(1) The progeny of a Standard-bred stallion

under rule 1. These rules at first were not nearly so stringent, and have been changed many times, each change making it more difficult for an animal not Standard-bred by birth to become eligible for registration. Thus is it easily seen that speed is more necessary than breeding as regards eligibility for registration, but there are few, if any, cases in which an animal not well bred, on either sire or dam's side, has earned his eligibility to appear in the register or studbook. The horse under discussion has been bred for many generations with the main idea of producing extreme speed at the trotting or pacing gait, and this trait has been so highly developed that there are many who have records little slower than two minutes, and a few have gone a few seconds faster than that.

The foundation stock for the establishment of this breed, the horse that gave stamina, courage and will power, was the English Thoroughbred. The horse that played the most important part probably was Imp. Messenger, by Mambrino, out of a mare by Turf, out of Regulus, by Starling. He was a horse gray, foaled in 1780, and imported to Philadelphia in 1788. His sire Mambrino was by Engineer (a son of Sampson), out of a mare by Old Cade. The most famous son of Messenger was Mambrino (named after his grandsire). He was bay, foaled in 1806, and was out of a daughter of Imp. Sauerkraut. Mambrino sired Abdallah, foaled in 1823, who sired Rysdyk's Hambletonian, to whom a very large percentage of the fastest trotters and pacers of the present day trace. Among the most noted sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian were Alexander's Abdallah, Aberdeen, Dictator, Electioneer, Geo. Wilkes, Happy Medium, Harold, Messenger, Sentinel and Volunteer. Mambrino Chief, another noted sire, was a grandson of Mambrino, his sire being Mambrino Paymaster. Andrew Jackson, the founder of the Clay family of trotters, was by young Bashaw, son of Grand Bashaw, a Barb, imported from Trepole in 1820. Young Bashaw's dam was by First Consul, and his grandam was by Messenger.

Imp. Diomed and Imp. Bellfounder also had a favorable influence in the early record of trotters. The Morgans, a very old trotting family, are descended from Justin Morgan, bred in Vermont in 1793. The Pilots, from the old black pacing horse Pilot, of French-Canadian ancestry. He sired Pilot Jr., sire of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, two noted performers. The chief families of trotters are the Hambletonians, the Mambrino Chiefs, the Clays, the Morgans, the Bashaws and the Pilots.

The first recorded trotting performance in



BRYSON WILKES.

A prominent Standard-bred Stallion, at Manitoba fairs, bred by and the property of J. Hetherington, Souris, Man.

it inch for inch, and it is also a fact that the shape and quality of the bone of a horse's limbs are inherited from his parents to a very large extent.

"Still, there is no doubt that soil and situation are factors to reckon with, and for hardness and ability to stand roadwork, cobs and ponies bred on the Welsh hills are hard to beat, which goes to prove the truth of this contention, as it seems impossible for the soft, spongy bone to be produced there.

"As regards hunters, the great majority of weight-carriers are bred in Ireland, which country seems eminently suitable for producing them, although it is a wetter country than this, and in many districts soft and marshy. Yet, Irish-bred hunters which get into England show-yards have bone of good quality, as well as more substance than the majority of English-bred hunters. In this country the most difficult horse to breed appears to be the 16-hands, weight-carrying hunter, although he is a very salable horse when bred and matured. There appears to be an increasing demand for more size in hunting stock, and it seems that the texture of the bone is not so much considered as the outside measurement.

"The horse-breeder who will tell us how to get size and quality of bone in the same horse and on all soils, will be giving us useful information".

Western Horses Abused.

A writer from Yellow Grass, Sask., writes calling attention to an abuse to which horses are frequently subjected as follows:—

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have often wondered while travelling through the west if the Royal Humane Society is in force in Canada. It is a common sight to find three horses out of a four-horse team with sore shoulders and yet they have to work when they flinch back when told to start. Then when night comes they are put in a stable without any roof or a few boards with hay on top, when it rains the poor brutes have to stand in water with water coming down on them; if this is not cruelty to animals what is? And yet, the same men are always talking of building some other buildings while their main force, the power of the farm, stands in a place not fit for pigs. I think it is about time the matter was looked into.

A HORSE'S FRIEND.

Light Horses.

THE STANDARD-BRED.

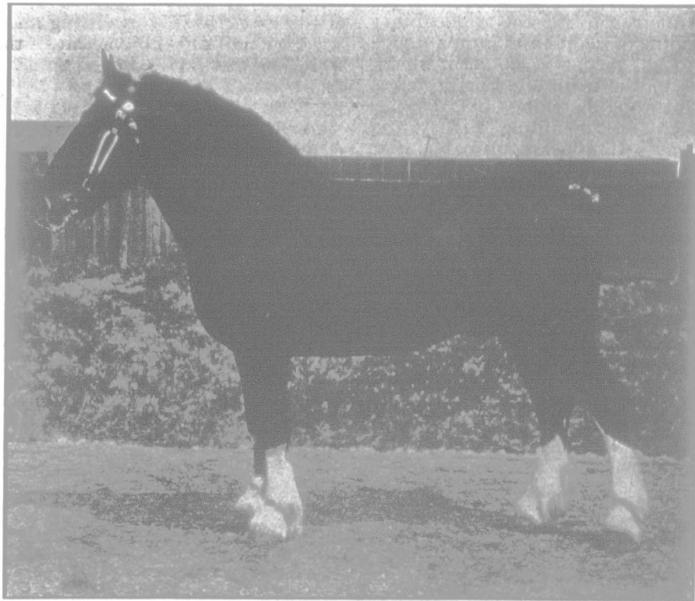
The Standard-bred—the American trotting or pacing horse—is purely of American production. The studbook, called the American Trotting Register, was originated by Mr. J. H. Wallace,

out of a Standard-bred mare.

(2) A stallion sired by a Standard-bred stallion, provided his dam and grandam were sired by Standard-breds, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30 or better, and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2.30 or better out of different mares.

(3) A mare whose sire is Standard-bred, whose dam and grandam were sired by Standard-breds, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2.30 or better, or is a dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30 or better.

(4) A mare sired by a Standard-bred, provided she is a dam of two trotters with records of 2.30 or better.



VICTOR.

First prize three-year-old Shire Stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1906. Owned by John H. Stout, Westbourne, Man.

(5) A mare sired by a Standard-bred, provided her first, second and third dams were each sired by a Standard-bred.

For the registration of pacers, the same rules apply, with the exception that the time limit is 2.25 instead of 2.30.

The different gaits are not transmitted with certainty; a trotting stallion and a trotting mare may produce a pacer, and vice versa, hence an animal of either gait may be Standard bred

America was that of Yankee, at Harlem, New York, July 6th, 1806. The time recorded was 2.59, but it is said he did not go a full mile.

In August, 1810, a Boston horse trotted a mile in Philadelphia in 2.48 1/2. In 1832 Burster trotted in 2.32 and in 1834 Edwin Forrest made a record of 2.31 1/4. From that time to the present the records have been gradually reduced until as before stated, a few have gone faster than two minutes. The class of horses known as

roadsters are the descendants of the Standard-bred, and in many cases are Standard-bred themselves.

#### CHARACTERISTICS.

The Standard-bred, being of composite breed, and having been bred for so many generations with the prime idea of producing speed, has not as yet acquired as definite a type as other breeds of horses. Extreme speed is seen in animals of all sizes, conformation, style and peculiarities of gait. Some Standard-breds, when docked, manes pulled, shod heavily and driven for action rather than speed, make high-class heavy harness horses. In the Standard-bred either the trotting or pacing gait is allowable, and the same may be said in regard to roadsters, but in the latter the trotting gait is generally much more favored.

The Standard-bred should be a stylish horse, of fair size, say from 15½ to 16½ hands. In conformation he is a medium, between the Thoroughbred and the Hackney. His action is usually only fairly high when going slow, but increases in height as he goes faster. His forward action should be straight, and while a wide or sprawling action behind is allowable, most fanciers prefer closer action. While for racing purposes boots of all kind are allowable, the roadster must not require any. He should have speed, and if he can be safely speeded without requiring any parts of his feet or legs to be protected by boots, so much the better. Speed is necessary in a high-class Standard-bred, and the more style, quality and attractive action he has the better.

In the roadster extreme speed is not demanded, but he must have sufficient substance to perform the ordinary functions of a road horse, and have at least reasonable speed. While we say extreme speed is not demanded, the more he has the more valuable he is, provided he has the size, conformation, style and attractive appearance the class demands. WHIP.

## STOCK

### Mendel's Law of Breeding.

A rediscovered law of heredity is that of Mendel the Austrian monk which he enunciated nearly fifty years ago. Since that time the work of demonstrating the applicability of this law has been going on vigorously in many parts of Europe, with Cambridge University in the lead.

Commenting on this law Prof. Hansen, the experimenter with native fruits to obtain hardy varieties, says: "In the exhibit from Cambridge University and elsewhere was shown a remarkable series of specimens showing the applicability of this law in breeding of plants and animals, such as sweet peas, stocks, garden peas, corn, wheat, mice, sheep, horses, moths, snails etc. Furthermore, the law applies to intangible things like disease-resistance in plants and to milling quality and high yield in wheat. It appears probable that the animal and plant breeding of the world will be greatly modified as to methods by the application of this law of heredity.

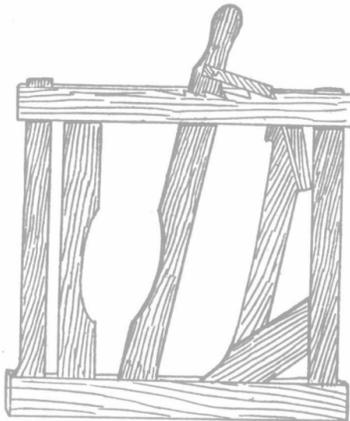
Briefly it may be stated that in the crossing of two distinct varieties of plants, say A and B, the

opposing characteristics are either dominant or recessive and arrange themselves by chance in equal numbers of AA's and BB's, say 25 of each, with 50 AB's. The AA's may be called dominant, the BB's recessive, and the AB's heterozygote. AA's or BB's are fixed in type at once; the AB's can never be fixed because they split up again in the next generation. All are apparently alike the first generation, but the unknown character of each can be demonstrated only by testing their reproductive power. This shows at once which are true to type and which are not; in other words, the type is fixed at once without going through a long process covering many years of laborious selection. It appears the law applies to animals also, and animal and plant breeding in Europe and America will henceforth be put upon more of a scientific basis by this new law. In a visit to Cambridge University, I noticed some interesting work being done in the cross-breeding of sheep, showing that Mendel's Law holds good for sheep as well as sweet peas, also in the breeding of poultry. The problem, however, becomes quite complicated at times because some qualities are inherited in pairs or even higher numbers so that considerable numbers are necessary to make clear the law.

Dr. Bateson the Cambridge scientist, who described this new principle of breeding in 1902, has given it the name of 'Genetics'.

### Device for Ringing Hogs.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* contributes to that paper the accompanying sketch and following description of a device for holding



hogs while ringing them: The diagram fully illustrates the nature of its construction. When desired to ring a few hogs, confine them to a small triangular pen, place the ringing device at one corner, making a part of the inclosure. Have one man stand with hand upon the lever, while another gets into the pen and drives the hogs towards the opening. Just as a hog attempts to go through the opening quickly press the lever forward, catching the animal around the neck. One loud squeal and lunge backward, and all is over. Insert the rings, throw the lever back, while the man in the pen assists the animal

through the opening and the work is complete. This is one of the easiest and most labor-saving devices for the purpose I have ever seen in operation.

### Sanitary Floors.

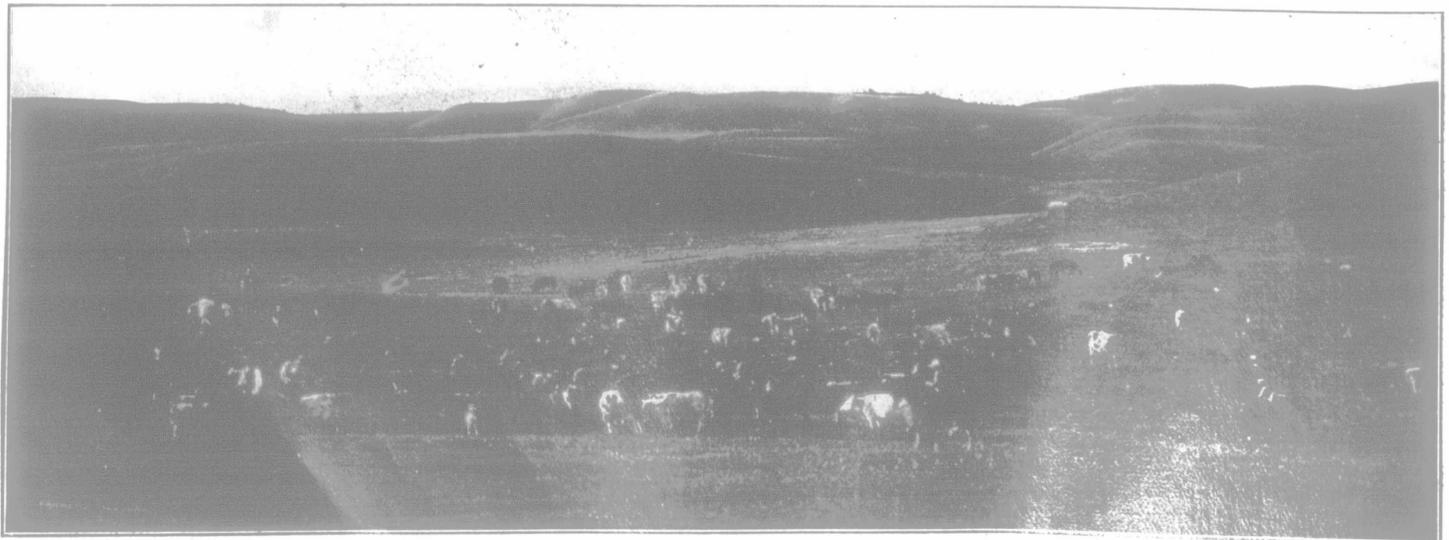
The Chicago packing-house revelations fasten attention upon the sanitation of all institutions where human food is prepared. While Governments and boards of health are devising ways and means for inspection and regulation, testing, tagging and branding, we are satisfied, from our own observations, that no other proviso will accomplish so much for the maintenance of cleanliness in slaughter-houses and abattoirs as the cement floor, coupled with efficient drainage. The fibrous nature of wood and the cracks and crevices of wooden floors provide a perpetual harbor for decaying animal or vegetable substances dissolved in steam and water, no matter how often or how thoroughly washed, a fact to which, the oppressive effluvia of even our most scrupulously-cared-for abattoirs bear witness. The hard, impervious surface of the cement floor, on the other hand, is proof against this saturation, as wood can never be, and, in the case of "ground floors," being laid on the solid earth, there is no filth-breeding space below to harbor the germs of disease and death. Cement floors and proper drainage are two conditions that municipal Boards of Health should imperatively require in all slaughter-houses. Their introduction in cheese-factory and creamery make-rooms is solving the problem of the sanitation of these institutions, and will no doubt be very generally insisted upon by dairy inspectors. The substitution of cement-concrete for the walls and particularly for the floors of the cattle stables of this country, was the first really efficient step taken for the improvement of their sanitary condition, to say nothing of saving the almost illimitable waste of fertility which the old system involved. When Mr. Isaac Usher started up and down the country as a pioneer missionary, preaching the gospel of cement-concrete in the construction of farm buildings, he rendered agriculture a very substantial service, forestalling, to a great extent the "man with the much rake" in our midst. That individual very often will have an important and necessary work to do, but nothing else will do so much to put him out of business as the cement floor.

### Higher Veterinary Education to be Had.

In 1907 the Ontario government will take over the well-known old veterinary college at Toronto, making it a bona fide three years college, with terms of six months each, and its examinations held and degrees conferred by the University of Toronto. The Toronto institution is the only English-speaking one in Canada and should be ample under the new curriculum for Canadian needs.

New Westminster fair directors are disciples of Pres. Roosevelt on the race suicide doctrine. They offer a box of soap to the parents bringing out the largest family to their fair.

Victoria, B. C., gives a silver cup for a similar purpose. We would suggest a pair of boots for each child and a new dress for the mother; the father should consider himself lucky to get away unnoticed.



CATTLE RANCH IN THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY, NORTH OF REGINA

## The Exhibition at the Capital.

Blistering hot weather, that drew from Mr. Beck, the genial young Englishman in charge of the King's horses, a sally to the effect that he never believed Canada was a cold country, favored the nineteenth Central Canada Exhibition, held at Ottawa, Sept. 7th to 15th. We say favored, because hot weather never interferes with the financial success of a fair. Cold does, making the people too uneasy to linger over exhibits or watch entertainments; and rain, of course, is disastrous, but torridity does not keep many away. They come, swelter and bemoan the heat more or less vociferously, according to morals, manners and early training.

The Ottawa Valley inhabitants can stand heat, anyway. Most of our typical Canadian attributes of physique and moral character are accentuated in the Ottawans. It follows that they are an interesting people to study. The Central Canada draws them from both sides the river, and for a considerable distance beyond. Canadians of Latin and Anglo-Saxon origin mingle together in a common crowd, and, except for the language of the former, it is frequently difficult to distinguish. A leaven is nationalizing Quebec. It works slowly, retarded by bilingualism, but working it is without a doubt. Ottawa is a good place to see its effects.

A little friction in the horse-judging ring brought before the directors' luncheon an important matter. The system or lack of it, heretofore practiced in bringing out the entries, has resulted in much dissatisfaction and a deplorable waste of time. Exhibitors were liable to be called out unexpectedly, and sometimes prizes were narrowly missed. By next year it is to be hoped a suggestion of Dr. Rutherford's will be followed, and a military gentleman appointed to take charge of this department, and endeavor to reduce things to something like the clockwork precision manifest usually at Toronto. It has also been proposed to post up in the stables cards with a daily programme of judging events. Germane to this is another matter. Last year, at the recommendation of the horse committee, \$1,080 was added to the prize-list, and certain closed classes were put on, from which "importers and professional dealers" were barred. A very natural difficulty arose as to just who might be called a "professional," and some kicking ensued. We understand the management purpose continuing the classes, but investing the Horse Committee with authority to determine what is what.

Among the leading exhibitors of Clydesdales were some of the older importers from Western Ontario, notably Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; also R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., and several others in the importing line; Mr. Wm. Manharey, of Russell P. O.; J. Eadie, Vars; B. Rothwell, Ottawa, and T. Irving, of Winchester. This year the directorate undertook the very laudatory scheme of separating the breed classes into two sections, one for the importers called the professional class, the others for the breeders called the non-professional, and, while the scheme deserves the sanction and support of all fair-minded men, it works, or at least did this year, decidedly better in theory than in practice, as a number of entries were made and exhibited by importers, with no end of kicking by breeders showing in the same classes.

Again it was demonstrated that the great Scotch drafter is yearly getting a stronger hold in the affection of the Canadian farmers, and also that the importers are making a vast improvement in the quality of the stallions and fillies brought out. In the class for aged stallions (open) the principal exhibitors were R. Ness & Sons, T. H. Hassard, and Smith & Richardson, among the veterans, and T. Irving, Hay Bros., and W. P. Manharey, among the newer importers. T. H. Hassard got the coveted blue on the high-topped, stylish, flash-moving Sir Mark (imp.), which horse later was awarded the championship. W. P. Manharey getting second on Prince Fuchius (imp.), a horse of great substance, fair good action but lacking in ankle quality, while R. Ness & Sons captured third on Imp. Cateclism, a horse combining size and quality that should have sent him at least a place higher.

A grand class of six three-year-old stallions lined up for honors, first going to R. Ness & Sons' big, flash colt, Baron Silloth (imp.), second to Smith & Richardson's quality colt, Baron Rich-

ardson (imp.); third to T. H. Hassard's Vigorous (imp.), a grand, big, quality colt; and fourth to Hassard's Danure Barnum (imp.). Hay Bros. also exhibited a pair of big, drafty colts that will certainly be heard from in the future as sires. The call for two-year-old stallions brought out half a dozen, on which a blind man might have placed the ribbons without making much of a mistake. First went to R. Ness & Sons' Imp. Castle Baron, second to Smith & Richardson's Baron Livingston, third to the same firm on Royal Freeland, and fourth to Ness on Gartly Edward.

There were only a few Shires, Percherons and Hackneys out, most of which were shown as appendages of the larger importers' strings.

### CATTLE.

#### SHORTHORNS.

Not numerous, but good, were the red, white and roans. Mr. W. G. Pettit passed upon them, as he also did upon the other beef breeds. Short-horn competition lay principally between W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, and Peter White, of Pembroke, with Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, turning up in a few classes. None of Mr. Duthie's Toronto decisions were reversed, although Mr. Pettit informed us that he came to Ottawa expecting to promote White's Marigold Sailor above the Edwards bull, Bertie's Hero, but, on handling them, he found the latter so much superior in fleshing as to warrant his preferment over the model-typed bull from Pembroke. This was in the two-year-olds. In aged bulls, Edwards' had a solitary entry in Missie's Champion. Edwards' yearling Royal Favorite came in for first and championship. In cows, Edwards' second-prize Toronto winner headed the ring, with a stable mate second, and one of White's third. In two-year-olds, the places were kept for Pine Grove Clipper 7th and Missie of Pine Grove 6th. The Pembroke white yearling, Butterfly Girl, went easily to the top of the class of four, with Fannie B. 38th just to her left. White had it his way in heifer calves, Edwards in herds, and White in female sweepstakes with the winsome Butterfly Girl.

None but milk breeds can stir up much interest in Eastern Ontario. Perhaps it is well. This part of the Province is nothing if not a dairy country. Out of cows the money is made, and more can be realized from a given acreage supporting milch cows than can possibly be obtained by raising beef, provided the people are willing to perform the somewhat exacting labor entailed by dairying. Down in this lower country they have been brought up to it. A farm boy who cannot milk is a curiosity. Most of them rather like it, and in a district where such conditions obtain, it would be a mistake to displace the dairy business with anything that yields narrower margins. A general introduction of beef-raising would almost certainly disturb the hired man's mind with thoughts of dissatisfaction over dairy farming. Destroy not the Elysium. Let Eastern Ontario stick to the dairy breeds.

#### AYRSHIRES.

This hardy breed of thrifty grazing cattle were again the stellar feature of the barns. There were ten exhibitors as against three at Toronto the week before, and these ten included the two best of the trio. There have, perhaps, been more high-class herds wrestling for premier honors, but take it all in all, the exhibit would compare very favorably with those of previous years. Those showing were: R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.; P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers, Que.; Hon. Senator Owens, Monte Bello, Que.; J. A. Woods, Genoa, Que.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; I. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge; Robt. Clark & Co., Hammond; A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont., and D. Cummings, Lancaster. Ness had his herd out in capital shape, and got the best of it in the contest. Hume followed hard, and Gouin brought out a lot of high-priced animals, but was unfortunate in not having them in the best possible condition to acquit themselves.

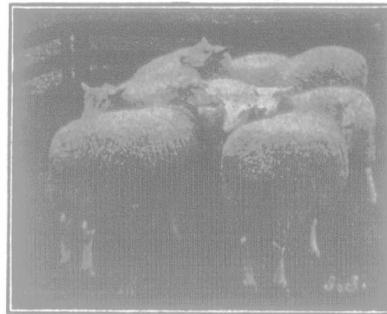
#### HOLSTEINS.

There were no very remarkable individuals in Holsteins, but a good average was maintained. H. Bollert, of Cassel, Ont., determined the fortunes of war, and the exhibitors were C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.; Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.; W. C. Stevens, Phillippsville, Ont., and John S. Caldwell, of Fallowfield, Ont.

## FARM

### A Problem of Production for the Grain Growers.

The most advanced thinkers and practitioners of the agricultural fraternity including the most successful farmers, experiment station experts, the agricultural press, etc., have all been urging the adoption of better methods of farming for the checking of weeds and the maintenance of fertility. Now we wonder what each individual farmer is doing about it. The doctrine of improved farming will not keep the land clean and insure large crops unless it is intelligently practised. It does a man no good to know how his farm should be worked unless he sets himself to the task of putting his knowledge into practise. All summer a man may work unmolested by a weed inspector and harvest his crop, but when it is sampled from the car for grading, then by his fruits he is known. And it is surprising what a story the grain inspector's office unfolds. It is not simply that a car of wheat once in a while is graded rejected on account of wild oats, but it is no unusual thing to find wild oats in fifty per cent. of the samples spread upon the table. At the rate of which this weed spreads in our rich alluvial soils this means that next year in all probability seventy-five per cent. of the wheat will be polluted and a larger percentage than ever will go rejected. This is a condition that cannot be regulated or remedied by legislation or by the purchase of new machinery. It is a matter that each man must wrestle with himself,



SHOW PEN OF LEICESTERS  
Belonging to A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

and also for the grain growers' associations to tackle. It may be necessary to have thorough cleaning apparatus installed at local elevators and revert to the old system of loading all wheat through these elevators. Naturally this would increase the expenses of the producer but it is a question if it would not be cheaper than under the present system where he not only loses grade but also pays for the freight on the wild oats and other material taken out at the cleaning elevators. This is an opportunity for the grain growers' associations to extend their usefulness to the elimination of difficulties in production, and it is to be hoped that they will cope with it as successfully as they have with problems of marketing and transportation.

### What Occurs When Cutting on the Green Side.

Every year at harvest time the question invariably recurs as to the proper stage at which it is advisable to cut the oat crop. Some farmers, as they subsequently learn to their loss, allow their crop to get too far advanced in the ripening stage before commencing harvesting operations, with the dual result that a considerable loss is caused by grain being "shed" during the saving, and the value of the straw as fodder is seriously diminished. The farmer who grows largely white oats, chiefly of the potato variety, likes to cut his grain, as he calls it, a bit "gleazy"—that is, with a tinge of green showing through the general coloration of the field. Experience has taught him that oats cut on the green side turn out a much whiter and finer sample of dressed grain, and further than this that he can handle his sheaves in the stooking, carting to stack, and threshing, with much less loss through "shelling" than if the dead ripe stage was reached before cutting, and with much less risk of injury to the color of the grain if subjected to severe weather while stoked in the field.

Many people, however, seem to neglect the fact that ripening proceeds as rapidly in the sheaf after being cut as in the crop on foot. After all, ripening really means the transference of sap and the stored up nutritive materials therein contained from the stems to the grain, and the more this process is allowed to proceed the more worthless, innutritious, woody and brittle the stems become; in fact, if grain is suffered to reach a certain advanced stage of ripeness and a storm of wind and rain supervene, the crop at once gets broken down—not beaten down—the true description of lodging which will only occur from this cause when the stems are still green and strong. Broken down is the true expression for the effects of a wind storm on over-ripe oats; the stems are dry, brittle, and consequently weak; the heads of the fully developed grain now become proportionately overweighted; from these two causes the crop gives way to the strain a couple or three inches from the lowest of the ears, and the farmer refers to it as "knee broken."

Ripening then means the transference of the nutritive materials stored up in the sells of the stem to the grain, and as much of this as is desirable will proceed after the crop has been cut. If allowed to proceed too far before this is done, the disadvantages already mentioned are sure to be incurred. The actual severance of the stem by the passage of the scythe or the reaper knife through it, is not to be assumed as meaning the instant nor even the immediately proximate death of the plant. Just as in animal life, normal vital functions do not stop immediately a fatal severance has been effected, but continue to act in a continuous dwindling manner for some time after, so the life of the plant is not to be taken as terminated by the complete severance of the stem. True, of the three great functions which the leafy surface of growing plants carry on—viz., assimilation, transpiration, and respiration—the former two at once fall into abeyance, but the latter still continues, and that great evidence of life everywhere—the utilisation of oxygen to carry on the vital activity with the concomitant giving off of carbon dioxide gas—in other words, the ordinary process of breathing—still proceeds. As long as this breathing process goes on the ripening or the transfer of the sap from the stem proceeds apace, and this latter change is expediated by the dry, airy surroundings, such as the bright "winning" days of harvest afford. Meantime the breathing gets less and less, the vital activity depreciates, and at length the dry and lightened feel of the sheaf which follows on the lack of internal moisture from the terminated source of transpiration, and from the evaporation which goes on over the surface everywhere, tells that the crop is saved and may be safely carted and stacked.

The proper time to cut, therefore, it will be seen, is a certain favoring stage in the ripening process. Some farmers say it is reached about seven days before the crop may be anticipated to be dead ripe, and that this should be the earliest time to cut. Others again are accustomed to chaff a head of oats in their hands and judge of the plumpness and firmness of the grain. In truth the signs are many, and the observant farmer usually selects one for himself which he has found to prove a correct guide to him, and in which he is a devoted believer. His own soil, the variety he is accustomed to grow, the aspect of his fields, indeed the length of the ripening stage of his harvest is likely to be all influencing factors with

cision as to the precise time when the reaper should set at work. A mistake one season meant a lightened yield of grain to him, and a dry inferior quality of poor straw as fodder for his cattle the following winter, and he has learnt to profit by his experience. Scientifically, it may be stated, that the proper time to cut is at the stage when though sufficient sap will be left in the stem to fill the grains firmly, and make

order to have steady help in harvest offers to pay a liberal wage in early summer only to find that when the demand for men for the harvest fields arrives he is deserted by his "trustworthy" employee. Some men have resented being "played" this way and have brought action and had their men committed to jail, others have deducted a month's wages from the deserting man, while others by threats have compelled their men to stay



Photo by A. R. Wright, Vegreville.

DENNIS BROS. PLOWING NEAR VEGREVILLE, ALTA.

them plump and large, yet, given suitable drying weather, the plant will be killed, *i.e.*, respiration will be stopped, before all the succulency is out of the stems, and while the dry straw is still sweet and nutritious as fodder. The same views in a practical light are stated in the advice: always cut on the green side and allow the final ripening to proceed in the stock; by so doing you will avoid loss of grain through shedding, have a finer quality of finished grain, and be gifted with a supply of fodder which your live stock will appreciate and on which they will thrive.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

#### Deserting Hired Men.

The number of questions reaching us asking for advice upon procedure to take with the deserting hired men is evidence that considerable trouble arises from this cause. In nearly every case the hired man enters into an agreement to work a certain number of months during the summer, usually including harvest time, but along when midsummer arrives and wages go up some excuse is trumped up to leave and another place is secured a few miles distant at perhaps double the wages. The hired man then demands full pay for the time he has worked at pro rata wages. Cases are actually on record where the hired man has over drawn his wages for the time he has worked and then left. So many of these cases are instances of deliberate fraud that those perpetrating them would be confined to jail if their employers took action and men were not such a scarce article. The whole scheme of the hired man is so obviously dishonest that he deserves little sympathy and no mercy. In the spring when the demand for men is not so pressing as later in the season he agrees in apparent good faith, to work through the whole season for a given wage per month which is always higher than he could obtain if his real intention to secure higher wages in harvest time were known, but the farmer in

and finish out their term. In every case where the farmer takes a firm stand against the impositions of his hired man he comes out better than if he submitted. Generally there is an impression in the employers mind that a man is entitled to the wages of an unexpired term pro rata or that unless he has his agreement in writing he cannot withhold full payment but fortunately the Canadian bench regard it their duty to dispense justice as well as to interpret law. In such cases as those under consideration the fact of the man starting work is sufficient evidence that an agreement was made and his leaving in midsummer together with the wage he demands signifies that his engagement was understood to extend over the longer term. Such action constitutes a breach of contract and the farmer is generally the beneficiary where a case of a deserting hired man is taken into court.

The situation has added another unpleasant incident to the already unsatisfactory labor conditions. It now seems that if a farmer is to provide himself with steady help he must only employ men of known integrity which are all too scarce, but he has the other alternative of hiring a man from month to month and regulating the wages he can pay by the amount of work he has to do and the supply of men.

The "Independent" says that, "Jno. A. Ryan, professor of economics in the St. Paul Seminary, as nearly as possible, has proven once for all that first, any thing less than \$600 per year is not a living wage in any of the cities of the United States; second, this sum is probably a living wage in those cities of the Southern States in which fuel, clothing, food, and some other items of expenditure are cheaper than in the North; third, it is possibly a living wage in the moderately sized cities of the West, North and East; and fourth, in some of the largest cities of the last named regions it is certainly not a living wage."



CUTTING WHEAT ON A 600-ACRE FIELD, ON THE FARM OF C. THOMAS & SONS, HUNTERVILLE, ALTA.  
The firm has grown 125,000 bushels of wheat in the last five years.

**Horticulture and Forestry**

**Some Benefits Derived From the Protection of Our Birds.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Contrary to a very general belief, the protection of our native game birds is not carried on solely to preserve a few species to furnish sport for a limited class, but to protect and to perpetuate useful species for the benefit of the people in general.

Not only is provision made for the protection of game, but our song birds and birds of plumage must not be destroyed at any time, with the exception of a given few. Roughly speaking, the birds which are exempt from protection and which are deemed unworthy of it are—the goshawk, sharp-shinned hawk, blackbird, crow and English sparrow.

The birds of most interest to the farmer, and the most economic value to the country in general, are insectivorous and seed-eating varieties. The majority of these are small, but they comprise the larger portion of our native birds. Injurious insects and weeds cost the farmer of Canada millions of dollars annually, and any provision tending to reduce this loss should receive our closest attention. The Insectivorous Bird Acts of the various provinces are well framed and of the greatest importance, but to become of real benefit, they must receive the co-operation and support of all agriculturalists.

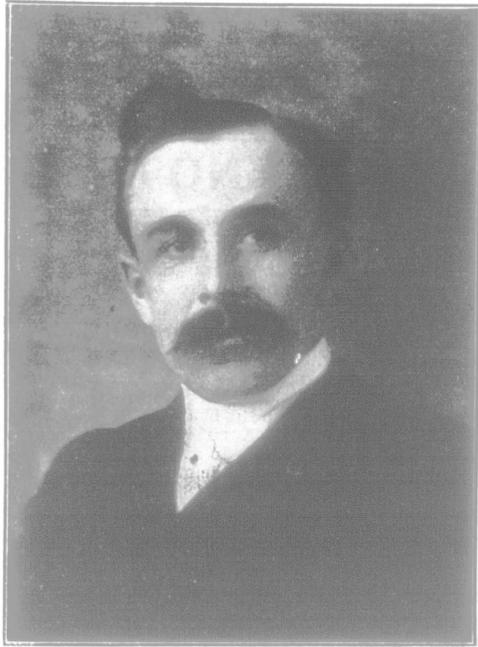
There is no doubt that there is a growing scarcity of game and other birds in all parts of the country. Why this is, we might ask ourselves, did we not know. Every intelligent person can point to the destroying agencies which result in this constant diminution of bird life. The primal cause is the needless destroying of birds and their eggs. That those who would partake of the benefits derived from a number of the birds which afford sport and recreation and table delicacies, the game laws provide open seasons adjusted as far as is possible to best suit the different species. Through some unexplainable conception of these different protective laws there exists not only a shameful and aggressive disregard, but a glaring opposition to the cause for which they are maintained. All other laws receive in some degree, the approval and acceptance of public opinion, but those provided for the protection of the wild creatures of the woods and fields fall by the way, unless enforced by the most stringent means. But one explanation presents itself to account for this deplorable condition of affairs. Any game bird or animal, or even any wild creature is looked upon by most people as belonging to no one until it is captured, either dead or alive, and it is never realized that these same creatures are as much the property of the whole state as any of the other natural resources existing.

Another question arises—Why should we protect these wild creatures? An impertinent question indeed, yet a prevalent one. To begin with, apart from the question of economic value, all animal and bird life has a right to exist; and if a man has any supreme right beyond that which accords to all living things, of protecting himself and his possessions from destruction, it cannot be claimed that this gives him a right to relentlessly destroy the lives of all dumb creatures, regardless of their destruction. True, man is given authority over every living thing, but does this warrant his killing beyond what is needed for his best good? If the wild animals and birds were ever intended for the good of former generations, then the same applies to this and future generations, and on man falls the responsibility of their protection and maintenance. Therefore I contend, that anyone who undertakes to assist towards the saving from complete destruction any of the different forms of animal and bird life, follows but his duty and shoulders one of the grandest works of the present time.

Fortunately the man is scarce who lives only to grasp what may come within his reach to-day, regardless of tomorrow, and whose selfishness blinds his eyes to the lives of these creatures which add much to the beauty of the world in which we live. Carelessness is accountable for a huge illegal killing of our birds. One man disregards the law because his neighbor does and so on and on; but why not reverse the

order of things—stick up for what is right, and the others will in all probability follow.

It would indeed be a dreary landscape, a worthless farm, a withered forest, a denuded meadow, where no bird life existed. Were the destruction waged by insect life upon the vegetable kingdom allowed to go unchecked for a single season, the world would be cast into the throes of a scourge, from which it would never altogether recover, save by the assistance of bird life. Insect life would destroy all the crops we sow in a single season were it not for the birds. This is not wild conjecture, but solid fact based on reliable research. Were it not for the seed-eating birds, our noxious weeds would so choke our crops, that they no longer would be profitable. Eight hundred and seventy five tons of weed seeds destroyed in a single season in Iowa, is the work attributed to one species of birds—the tree sparrow; and yet there are in the neigh-



A. P. KITCHEN, B.S.A.

Recently appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan

borhood of fifty different varieties of these seed-eating birds constantly employed throughout the season. From the stomachs of two high-holders, eight thousand insects have been taken, from two cuckoos 217 webworms and 250 tent caterpillars.\* Surely we cannot afford to ignore these interesting data. Turning to the game birds, we find in the case of the prairie chicken that grass hoppers and like insects constitute the bulk of its diet during the summer months, and in the quantity of injurious leaf beetles it destroys it renders an invaluable service to the farmer. The summer fare of the partridge is also made up largely of insects, as well as the seeds of many noxious weeds. Plover are among the best friends the farmer has, as they live almost exclusively upon an insect diet. Even the wild ducks during the breeding season, consume large quantities of injurious pests; in fact there is not one of the many game birds but does its part in the war of extermination constantly being waged against the insect world.

And so not only should the commercial value of our wild birds be fully understood by the great public, the rights which should be guaranteed to bird life against possible extinction be recognized by all, and the benefits that will come from contact with nature be respected by all, but the important bearing of bird life upon and for the welfare of the whole race should be ever kept before us.

J. P. TURNER.

\*Farmer's Bulletin 54, Washington, 1904.

With seven and eight cent hogs the point to the following story is readily seen:

"A certain farmer built him a palatial hog hotel. It was of up-to-date cement construction and when it was finished the farmer emblazoned on the wall this legend—'The Mint.' 'Pa,' queried his youngest hope, 'why do you call the new hoghouse 'The Mint?'" "Because, my son, that is where we make the money."

**DAIRY**

**Separating Cream.**

The following points are included in the *Instructor's Leaflet* issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Association of the Province:

The day is past for the use of the shallow-pan system for creaming milk. If you have not a separator, then use the deep-setting system. This demands an abundance of cold water, and a liberal supply of ice should be provided. The separator requires constant and careful attention. First, it must be placed on a firm foundation amid clean surroundings, well ventilated and well removed from stables and bad odors of all kinds. The milk should be run through it immediately after being drawn from the cow. Thoroughly clean the separator after each skimming, taking the bowl apart, washing, scalding, and leaving to dry before again putting together. Clean the separator as soon as possible after using, as it washes easier, and is less liable to contaminate the next batch of cream. In washing a separator bowl and its parts, follow the directions already given for the washing of dairy utensils. Do not heed the person who advises washing the separator only once a day or twice in two days.

Put a quart of warm or hot water in bowl before starting to separate. This helps the process of separation, prevents cream from lodging, cleans out any impurities, and warms up the bowl. Speed the handle to the number of revolutions indicated, or three to five revolutions more to get a cleaner skimming and richer cream. Have the speed regular and uniform.

Skim each milking as soon as milked. There is additional loss in the skim milk, more work, and greater trouble when saving one milking over and skimming only once a day. The milk has to be cooled to keep sweet until skimmed, and then warmed again to get a thorough and clean separation. The additional heating and cooling tends to deterioration in quality of cream.

Cool the cream as it comes from the separator, or immediately afterwards, to a temperature below sixty degrees, and keep it there until called for, not mixing the different skimmings until all is cooled. Remember never to mix cold and warm cream.

Provide a special box or tank for holding the cans of cream, and keep cold water and ice always around them, having the water in the tank to come up as high as the cream in the can.

Cream testing 30 to 35 per cent. fat gives better satisfaction to both patrons and maker. It will keep sweet longer, there is less bulk to look after, a larger yield of butter is secured, and more skim milk is kept on the farm. Sweet, fresh cream, of uniform quality, without bitter or other undesirable flavors, will be found most satisfactory to all concerned, and the patron will be repaid many times over for his extra trouble. Do not be misled by the belief that cream slightly sour will show a higher test, and thus give you larger returns than sweet cream. Deliver your cream sweet, and see that the other producers do the same.

Variations in the test or richness of cream may be owing to numerous conditions: Changes in temperature of milk when separating, changes in the speed of the separator bowl, variation in the amount of milk running through the separator in a given time, the amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl after separating, changes in the richness of milk, seasons of the year, lactation period of the cows, etc.

A thin cream may be obtained by too slow a speed, too heavy feed of milk into the bowl, too low a temperature of the milk, too much water or milk used in flushing out the bowl, or the regulation of the cream or skim-milk screw. A rich cream will be obtained by increasing the speed, reducing the flow of milk and raising the temperature.

Conclusions.—Flush out all bearings of machine once per week with kerosene, do not allow too much oil to run in bearings, just enough to lubricate well. Do not leave spilled milk or cream around machines, but wash it up at once. It is business suicide to send good cream one day and poor the next. It means loss of trade and reputation. The flavor of the butter will be the same as the cream from which it is made therefore, poor cream, poor butter, poor prices; good

cream, good butter, good prices. The production of butter from cream gathered in Ontario is growing rapidly, and from present indications the output from year to year will be greater and greater. We appeal to the producers and manufacturers to do all they can to improve the quality, in order that the industry may be placed upon a more substantial basis.

## POULTRY

### Stray Feathers.

Get your chickens ready for the fattening station. This applies to Alberta readers of the *ADVOCATE*.

\* \* \*

Note the difference in weight between your well bred birds and the barn yard mongrel.

\* \* \*

A dead bird—well buried or burned—carries no contagion. The axe is good medicine when the sick bird is not too valuable.

\* \* \*

Kindness is next to cleanliness in keeping poultry. Hens like to be petted.

\* \* \*

Lay up for your hens treasures of earth for the dust bath the coming winter.

\* \* \*

Fruit and eggs will make a suitable combination for the British Columbia farmer. Butter with bacon and eggs and a few fields of No. 1 Hard seems the favorite with farmers in Alberta.

\* \* \*

An exchange gives the following recipe for making pressed chicken: "Clean and cut up the chicken and put in a vessel. Cover with water and after it has cooked a short time add salt. Stew until tender. After removing from fire and while still warm remove all bones and pick the meat apart until rather fine, then run through a meat chopper. Add pepper and salt to taste. Put the meat in a crock. Pour over it the liquor and cover all with a large plate and weight." Then invite the poultry editor of this journal over to your house for lunch and all will be well.

### Chickens Dying.

A correspondent writing from Strathclair, Man., says: "Can you tell me what is the matter with my poultry? They are purebred Barred Rocks, seem healthy, have a new house, the run of the farm, plenty of fresh water and the shelter of a bluff. They suddenly get 'droopy,' stand around for a few days get thin and then drop dead. Most of those that have died have been spring chickens although some of the older hens succumbed too."

The conditions under which this flock are kept rather contradict the conclusions one would first come to on reading the symptoms of the sick ones. The extreme heat with liberal feeding is probably the cause of the trouble, but on the other hand there is the shade of the bluff and plenty of exercise. Probably if our correspondent had observed closer he might have found other symptoms of disordered digestion, for at this time of year poultry usually have access to all the grain they will eat and which is often more than is good for them. Not having more symptoms than simply the chicken got sick and died, we are not able to tell exactly what the disease is but suggest that the flock be kept inside for awhile and given plenty of chaff upon the floor with a little grain thrown among it. Give clean water, or if there is evidence of indigestion boiled milk. Also keep before them raw turnips, or beets, or potatoes and plenty of grit. When one is noticed getting dull examine its head thoroughly for lice and if any are found provide a dust bath or dust the head with insect powder. It is more than probable, however, that the trouble arises from impaired digestion and by keeping the flock closed up for a few days together with cool weather there will be improvement.

### Whitewash—How to Make and Use It.

After fumigating and carting out the polluted top earth, dirt and old litter material from the floors, give the interior of the house a thorough

whitewashing with good, freshly made whitewash applied if possible while still warm from slaking. A good whitewash for this purpose can be made by slaking quick lime with just a sufficient amount of water to make a thick paste, adding a pint of melted lard or other grease and a cupful of common table salt to each half bushel of lime while slaking. This lime paste should be further reduced with water to a consistency of thick cream. One fluid ounce of creolin may be added to each three-gallon bucketful of whitewash when it is ready to use. Apply with an old broom or coarse brush, slapping it on freely so that it will work well into the cracks.

Many poultry-men object to whitewash in the poultry-house because it rubs off. A receipt for a wash that will not "rub" is as follows: One peck of lime slaked in boiling water and kept just covered by the water while slaking. Strain through coarse cloth. Add two quarts of fine salt dissolved in warm water one pound of rice meal boiled in water to a thin paste, one-quarter pound of whiting, and half a pound of glue dissolved in warm water. Mix all thoroughly and let stand covered for two or three days; stir occasionally. Heat the mixture before using.

## FIELD NOTES

Samuel Evans of Purves, near Pilot Mound, Man., lost his barn and seventeen horses by fire.

\* \* \*

East of Portage la Prairie, John O'Reill has an 80 acre farm which is perhaps the oldest continuously cropped piece of land in the West. From records it is estimated that this farm was broken up by a missionary 60 years ago, and it has been cropped almost continuously ever since. The threshing returns show that on this 80 acres an average of 33½ bushels per acre was the yield and the grade No. 1 Northern. Fulton brothers secured on an 18 acre area an average of 39½ bushels per acre on land that has been cropped since 1875. All of this graded No. 1 Hard, and is a beautiful sample. These farmers had a total yield of 22,000 bushels. Mr. Wilton has completed threshing and has 30,000 bushels of grain to market.

### Cardston Fair.

After having suffered a temporary eclipse an annual fair has once more been held in Cardston and was a success from every point of view. The exhibit of vegetables and cereals and that of horses is especially worthy of mention. In registered Clydes, three years old and upwards, H. Williams & Co., won first and Dawson Bros., second. In Percherons, the contest was very close but the judge finally gave first place to R. W. Bradshaw and second to Levi Harker. In mares, Clydes, Shires or Percherons first prize was awarded to Jas. Hanson; in geldings, draft, two years D. W. Rollins obtained first; in fillies, draft, Leavitt Bros. were first with Horace H. Eldridge, second; geldings, draft, yearlings, first, Jabez Brandham; second, C. T. Marsden Jr., and in fillies, draft yearlings, D. W. Rollins again won first. In foals, draft, born in 1906 the first money fell to Jas. Hanson with Jabez Brandham second. In draft teams any age, Arthur Perry was first and S. M. Woolf second. Standard-bred stallion any age E. J. Wood took first, and in Standard-bred mares any age Edgar Duce was first.

In the best stallion class and three mares of any breed D. P. Woodruff was first and S. M. Woolf second, best stallion with three of his get Leavitt Bros. first and Wm. Ainscough second, best brood mare not eligible to registration D. W. Rollins was first with Edgar Dine second.

The show of cattle was smaller but some good animals were brought out. The largest exhibit was in Shorthorns and the principal prize-winners were J. B. Ririe, E. Harker, G. Harker and J. W. Woolf. The only other exhibit in purebred cattle was a small one of Herefords.

In sheep the exhibit was fair, the main classes being Merino and Shropshire with a smaller number of Leicesters and most of the prizes fell to J. B. Ririe, Levi Harker and M. E. Beazer.

In swine the exhibit was also small and Eph. Harker was the prizewinner in Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths.

The poultry exhibit brought out some extra fine specimens, the principal exhibitors were the Eden Rest Poultry Farm of Lethbridge, the Old Chief Poultry Farm also of Lethbridge, John C. Livingston, E. A. Humphries, D. J. Whitney and Horace H. Eldridge.

The vegetable and cereal show cannot be too highly praised and showed what can be done in "Sunny" Alberta through careful cultivation.

Taken all in all the fair was a success. The one fault lay in the absence of a regular fair ground, but even a want more felt was that of a regularly enclosed ring for judging. The crowd pressing in greatly interfered with the work of the judges.

The judges were—Horses, Mr. Bryce Wright; cattle, sheep and swine, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Morton; grain, W. L. Thompson; poultry, E. Barker; roots and vegetables, Jno. Holmes.

### Magrath Fair.

Magrath held its annual fair on Sept. 20, and was a success. The fair board are to be commended in that all races, etc., and side shows were absent. It was an agricultural fair pure and simple. The show of horses and vegetables are especially worthy of mention.

### Hon. Sydney Fisher and Normal Training.

Mr. — has referred to me as a member of the Protestant committee who are responsible for the requirement that elementary school teachers should get a Normal school training. I take the full responsibility as far as one member of the committee may. I think Mr. — however, does not go far enough back. That requirement was necessary because the elementary schools of the province were being taught by girls chiefly, who came from academies where they get a certain amount of book learning but no practical training in teaching, which is just as important as it is to learn the particular things which they have to teach. That requirement would have been fully met, if the ratepayers in the different school districts had been prepared to pay salaries equal to what the same people could have got in other walks of life. If to-day the academy is sending its boys into the banks, it is because these boys do better in the banks than in the schools, and because the ratepayers are not prepared to pay as well for their teachers as the banks are prepared to pay for their clerks. I venture to say, important as banking is, that the schools are far more important and school teachers deserve better pay than the banking institutions give their clerks. If it is true as Mr. — pointed out, that the rich municipalities get the best teachers, it means then that the men who won't pay well do not get the teachers, and it brings the responsibility back to the ratepayers of the different municipalities who will not pay enough to get good teachers for their schools. We can get bad teachers. We can get teachers who are not equipped. We can take girls out of the academies who have never had any training in teaching at all and we could give them diplomas, but they would not be any better teachers after having the diplomas. They would still be inexperienced. They would still be girls who had only passed through the academies and who had never had any practical training in teaching. It would be as difficult for them to teach properly as it is for a doctor to go through a hospital and get practice there who has never previously had a training for that work. If you are willing and think it is well in this province that we should give diplomas to untrained teachers, we can give them, but the teacher won't be any better than without the diploma. The diplomas are given for the purpose of encouraging young women to get a training at the Normal school, and it is the only place in the country to-day in which they get that training. They are worth better pay if they get that training and they would give better service and you would have better taught pupils. If you want inferior teachers, if you want people without any training, you can get them without the diplomas, but I do not think it would be to your credit to get teachers without any diploma. —To the Dairyman's Association, Cowansville, Que.

### Testimony re the Industrial House Cleaning.

The following paragraphs from a recent issue of the *Free Press* bears out our remarks re this year's Winnipeg Industrial:

"To the Editor of the *Free Press*."

"Sir,—In view of the fact that representatives of the Royal Templars made serious complaints last year about the character of a number of the entertainments on the grounds of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, I think it eminently proper that some expression should be made of the satisfaction felt with the conduct of this year's exhibition. We made a pretty careful and thorough investigation, and we are bound to say that there was little or nothing to be found of an objectionable nature from a moral standpoint in the various entertainments which were presented to the people during this year's fair. Of course there is a wide difference of opinion amongst good people as to the value of some of these entertainments, and it is not my province to enter into such a discussion, nor am I to be understood as giving endorsement or commendation in any sweeping fashion to the exhibition entertainments. I merely desire to be understood as expressing the opinion that the management earnestly endeavored to prevent the presentation of anything that could be regarded as immoral or objectionable, and to say further that I believe that they succeeded very well. The entertainments at this year's exhibition were clean and free from the objectionable features which were so common in previous years.

"The enforcement of the law against the sale of intoxicants on the exhibition grounds also demonstrated how easy it is to keep such great gatherings free from rowdiness and from men under the influence of liquor. In previous years drunken men were not

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at all uncommon, tumbling about the exhibition grounds to the annoyance of visitors and the general injury of the reputation of the fair. This year when the law was enforced with respect to the booths on the ground, although there were plenty of places to secure liquor outside, there were no drunken men in evidence within the exhibition gates. The contrast was striking and was freely commented upon by many persons who were not at all keenly observant. It would seem that the ordinary law which applies to other things also applies to the consumption of intoxicating drinks. Where the liquor is easily got at there will be plenty of drinking and drunkenness. Where it is not easy to get at there will be the least manifestation of drunkenness.

C. F. CZERWINSKI. Grand Councilor R. T. of T., Winnipeg."

Canadianize the Immigrant.

Referring to the decision of the Canadian Government, communicated to Mr. Israel Zangwill, the writer, that it will not be possible to set apart a tract of land in the West for the occupation of the Jews, as desired by a European organization, of which Mr. Zangwill is one of the moving spirits, Toronto Saturday Night makes the following sensible comment: "The Jew gets a square deal in Canada, but he cannot get a square province set apart for his own particular use. Popular opinion would not approve the giving over to these people of a large tract of country. In fact, experience condemns the practice of permitting any kind of foreigners to set themselves apart in that new country, where they can remain impervious to the nationalizing influences of laws, language, politics, business and habits of living. After some experience, the authorities would much rather break up some colonies that already exist, than permit the establishment of others. People get into the way of speaking about the Jew as if he were always of one type, whereas Jews, like men of other races, come in all shapes, sizes and degrees of possible value for the purposes of citizenship. Those who come to us from countries where they have endured centuries of oppression, have had beaten out of them almost the last vestige of self-respect, and they are poor material for use in the big job of nation-making that we have on our hands." From wherever they spring, our immigrants should become Canadian.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Portage la Prairie collegiate institute old boys are holding a reunion in that city on Oct. 4th and 5th.

Canada's aggregate trade for the first two months of the fiscal year shows an increase of \$19,000,000 over the same time last year.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on behalf of the C. P. R. has offered \$200,000 to the city of Winnipeg to assist in securing an adequate water supply.

There is a proposal on foot to have a representative of Canada attached to the British embassy at Washington. The proposition appears to meet with favor.

The strike among the various building trades of Winnipeg has ended; Calgary is now suffering from a strike in the same industry, with little probability of a speedy termination.

The annual meeting of the National Council will this year be held in Hamilton, from October 10th to 16th, inclusive. The following subjects will be discussed in connection with the reports from the Standing Committees; "Immigration," "Care of the Aged and Infirm Poor," "Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children," "Manual Training and Domestic Science," "Objectionable Printed Matter," "The Circulation of Council Literature," "Custodial Care of Feeble-minded Women," "The White Slave Traffic," "Peace and Arbitration," "Agriculture for Women," "Women on School Boards," and "Vacation Schools and Supervised Playgrounds."

Of all the important resolutions adopted by the twenty-seventh annual Methodist church conference, here are the most striking:

"Resolved that no Methodist minister shall solemnize the marriage of divorced persons unless the divorce be granted on the grounds indicated by Jesus and the person be not the guilty party.

"We view with alarm the diminishing birth rate in some sections of our population. It must be considered a great national evil that some of the best strains in our country are becoming extinct."

The Canadian architect who will furnish the best design for the new government departmental buildings on Sussex street, Ottawa, will be awarded a prize of \$8,000, the second best gets \$4,000, the third \$2,000, and the fourth \$1,000. The design will be called for shortly. Messrs. E. Burke of Toronto, A. Chasse, of Montreal, two prominent architects, and D. Ewart, chief architect of the department of public works, will be the board of assessors to decide the prizewinners. The designs will be numbered and the name and number will be given in a separate envelope so that the assessors will not know to whom the designs belong.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The southern states are experiencing terrible storms. New Orleans was cut off from communication with outside points, and Mobile has suffered loss of life and great property destruction.

A society called the Sons of the British Empire has recently been organized in the state of Minnesota with fifty charter members and prospects of many more.

Nearly two hundred persons were drowned in India by the capsizing of a boat in the river Indus not far from Lucknow.

The statement is being published on good authority, that the Sultan of Turkey is suffering with cancer for which no operation can be performed. His worst enemies can afford to pity him if the news is true.

The Democrats of New York state have nominated William R. Hearst for governor, while the Republicans have made Hughes their choice. The latter is endorsed by President Roosevelt.

The situation in Cuba has again become serious and by now Secretary Taft of the United States will have arrived in Cuba. He will act as military governor and be supported by a force of American marines. This is the finish of Cuban independence as American intervention practically means American control.

The university city of Aberdeen, Scotland, was magnificently decorated in honor of the opening of the new college. There were many visitors from all parts of the world who were delighted with the whole proceedings. Lord Strathcona was the master of ceremonies, and the building was honored by being formally opened by the King and Queen. The poor of the city were entertained at a banquet in the afternoon.

MARKETS

The desultory reports of car shortage that reached central points early in the season have been increasing lately, until farmers are beginning to have their fears realized that the railways would not be able to handle the crop as fast as it would be offered them. The threshing came in early and has been proceeded with rapidly, but the daily movement of wheat has not kept pace with the increased offering. The situation is exasperating, but it is not an unmixed evil for the export demand is not active and if the crop came forward as rapidly as it is threshed it could not fail to slightly depress the price. The slowness of the movement seems to have convinced the speculative dealers that supplies are not as heavy as they anticipated and a bull element for the time prevails. Thompson, Sons & Co., report last week end as follows:

WHEAT. The past week has witnessed a continuation of strength in the wheat markets, and the level of prices reached a week ago has been maintained, and exceeded by 1/4c. to 1 1/4c. per bus., the larger advance being on cash wheat and the smaller on future delivery. While this is so, there has been a feeling plainly noticeable yesterday and the day before, that prices had advanced perhaps far enough in the meantime, considering the present conditions surrounding the trade, and for the two days the markets became dull, and each day a slight recession in prices was recorded. To-day however, without any special reason, so far as we are aware, the American speculative markets after opening quiet and dull, turned quite strong, and advanced sharply. No particular change has taken place anywhere during the week in the conditions affecting the wheat markets. The advance in prices seems wholly the outcome of speculative buying. Prices were allowed to sink too low about a month ago, and an inevitable reaction began three weeks ago, on reports of smaller yield of the spring wheat crop than previously estimated, and this view has been greatly encouraged by the falling off in the movement of the new crops as compared with the movement at same date last year. The car receipts at Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg are daily considerably smaller than a year ago, but it is not for want of wheat, nor for the lack of desire to

have it shipped forward to terminal markets, but it is caused solely by the slowness of the railways in providing transportation. Such a condition of affairs in this way was never known before to occur so early in the season. Last year the railways made great preparations beforehand to move the crop expeditiously, and when it was ready great energy was shown in handling it. This year however, there seems so far no special preparation or effort to cope with the situation, and unless a large increase in the facilities for moving the crop is not made soon, great trouble and inconvenience will be caused to farmers and all dependent on them. Should the primary movement of wheat in America increase largely, we would expect to see some decline from present prices. In the latter half of the crop year however, we look for further advance again. While American markets are strong European markets are slow to follow and export trade is dull.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been strong, influenced by the advances in Minneapolis and Chicago. A large amount of trading has been done on the option market, averaging over 2,000,000 bus. per day. This has induced a fair demand for cash wheat, but shippers and exporters find no encouragement in their business, export values being out of line with our prices. Favorable weather has allowed threshing to progress freely over our country and for want of cars country elevators and store-houses are filling up and many farmers who have not sufficient storage room of their own are at their wits end to know what to do with their newly threshed wheat. Prices are 1 Hard 76c., 1 Nor. 75c., 2 Nor. 73c., 3 Nor. 69 1/2c., No. 4 wheat 66c., spot or past Winnipeg, and on the option market futures are, Sept. 75 1/2c., Oct. 75c., Nov. 74 1/2c., Dec. 72 1/2c. and May 77 1/2c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, HAY, POTATOES, BRAN, SHORTS, BUTTER, and EGGS.

LIVE STOCK.

Yards full. Largest run on record last week. Cable reports depressing, but no change in Winnipeg quotations. Maple Creek and Medicine Hat seem to be sending in the bulk of the cattle. On Friday last H. A. Mullins sent East 800 head for Spencer Bros., Milk River Ranching Co., Medicine Hat Ranching Co., and Jas. Wright of Medicine Hat. The hog supply just about fills the local demand and prices keep steady around \$7.25 to \$7.50. P. Burns exported 30 car loads of cattle from Macleod last week via Philadelphia. He also sent 17 cars to Dawson City. Geo. Delvin and C. Campbell of Maple Creek had two cars each of sheep on the market last week. Delvin is from Minneapolis and recently bought the big ranch of C. Blain, an old stock man for \$20,000. It is located north of the Railway line.

Prices around the yards are unchanged and from all appearances it seems that the man who ships forward through a commission agent comes out better than by selling in Winnipeg. Three and one-half cents was quoted through August for cattle at point of shipment and as Canadians had not sold for less than 10 1/2c. dressed weight in England it is seen that no money had been lost by shippers up to September 20th. The quotations are: exporters 3 1/2c. freight assumed, butchers 3c to 3 1/4c.; cows 2c. to 3c.; bulls 2 1/2c. Sheep, wethers good demand 5 1/2c. to 6c., ewes 5c. to 5 1/2c.; lambs 6c. to 7c.; hogs, best bacon \$7.50; lights and fats, \$7.25.

TORONTO.

The export trade continues quiet as far as the Toronto market is concerned. Sheep and lambs steady to firm. Export cattle, \$4.40 to \$4.90; butchers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; stockers, choice, \$3 to \$3.65; light, \$2.25 to \$3; short keep feeders, \$4.20 to \$4.25; export sheep, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10; hogs \$6.25 to \$6.50.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—beeves, \$3.85 to \$6.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.65 to \$4.50; Texans, \$3.70 to \$4.10; westerns, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Hogs—mixed and butchers', \$6.30 to \$6.72 1/2; light, \$6.45 to \$6.70; bulk of sales, \$6.30 to \$6.55.

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

William Dean Howells, the well-known author, is in Ottawa visiting his sister Madame Frechetet, who is herself a clever writer and the wife of an equally ready wielder of the pen.

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Dr. Thomas Harrison, chancellor of New Brunswick university, and a prominent educationist, died at his home in Fredericton, N. B.

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The Westminster Abbey choir will tour Canada en route to China. The chief towns to be visited on this tour are Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

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Among the treasures of Mrs. Edwards of Hamilton, Ont., is a painting of Cleopatra which has been proved to be a genuine Van Dyke. A German authority in art believes that this is the picture painted by Van Dyke when a pupil of Rubens. It was sold to an English earl and by him to a Scotch gentleman and for over a hundred years has been lost.

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The latest magazine venture in Western Canada is to be published by the Western Canada Immigration Association and will be devoted to the development of this country. It is to be called "The Last West" and will be widely circulated in Canada and the United States. Great pains will be taken to make it a journal of literary excellence and merit aside from its specific object.

### THE KING AND THE TAXPAYER.

It is a common thing for the person with republican instincts to take a fling at the cost of monarchy, but it is evident that those who do 'know not whereof they speak.' We take the following excerpt from a criticism in the *New York Tribune* of a Cambridge (Eng.) professor's remark that 'John Bull' gets his King at considerably under cost price:

"In some of the houses of the Old World it is true, the monarchy is a burden upon the taxpayer, as, for instance, in Belgium, Sweden, Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. But in England, in Germany, Austria, and Italy, the income of the sovereign and of the members of his family is either derived directly from the Crown lands or is defrayed thereby indirectly; as, for instance, in Great Britain. In fact, neither King Edward nor the princes or princesses of his house cost the English taxpayer a single cent, and Professor Masterman was perfectly justified in declaring the other day at Cambridge that 'John Bull got his monarchy below cost, and even made a profit on it.' The fact of the matter is that the British sovereign possesses by right of inheritance an immense amount of very valuable property, known by the name of 'the Crown lands,' which belongs to him ex-officio as a species of life tenant, much in the same way that the territorial magnates in England hold their ancestral estates. That is to say, the 'Crown lands' cannot be alienated by the sovereign for any period beyond the length of his reign, just as the owner of an entailed country place cannot lease it or otherwise dispose of it for any term beyond that of his own life, save with the legal consent of his immediate heirs. Following the example of his mother, the late Queen Victoria, and of his granduncle, King William IV., England's present

ruler on his accession to the throne made a statutory agreement with Parliament and with the national Treasury whereby, in return for his surrender to the state of the major portion of the Crown property for the duration of his life he received in return an undertaking from the nation to furnish him with a civil list of nearly \$3,000,000 a year and to provide adequate allowances for the princes and princesses of the royal house.

"It was not the King and his family who made the best of this bargain, but the state. For, owing to the careful management and extraordinary development of the Crown property, coupled with the amazing growth in the value of building land during the last fifty years, the Treasury is managing to net profits of as much as \$1,000,000 a year from the proceeds of the Crown property, after all the expenses of its management, the civil list of the King and Queen, and the allowances of the royal princes and princesses have been deducted. In fact, the calculation has been made that instead of Queen Victoria and her family having been a source of any expense to the national exchequer, they have since 1837 benefited the state to the extent of at least \$35,000,000—that is to say, they have relieved the taxpayer from that amount of fiscal burden, thanks to the bargain concluded by Queen Victoria near threescore and ten years ago, and renewed by King Edward at the time of his accession in 1901. The agreement will come to an end at his death, as it is impossible for him to bind his successor. But there is every reason to believe that when the Prince of Wales becomes sovereign he will be led by motives of policy and expediency to a similar arrangement. He will be perfectly justified, however, in exacting from the state as a 'quid pro quo' for the Crown lands a considerably larger civil list than that now enjoyed by his father. For, large as are the revenues derived therefrom at the present moment, they are bound within the next few years to receive a phenomenal increase by the falling in of the leases of large tracts of land in London, including the whole of Regent street, with all the buildings thereon—that is to say, one of the most important thoroughfares in the fashionable shopping district. From this it will be seen that the English people can, thanks to their enjoyment of the revenues of the ably administered Crown property, afford to pay considerably more than they do toward the maintenance of their reigning house without it costing the taxpayer a cent.

"The expression crown lands covers a great variety of property. It comprises entire shopping and residential districts of London, salmon fishings in Scotland, over 100,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in England alone, huge forests—among them Windsor Great Park and the New Forest—canals, mines of every description, from those of gold in Wales to those of lead in the Isle of Man; salt works and an extraordinary number of feudal dues and rents, the very names of which are beyond the comprehension of even the Englishman of average education. Then there are quarries and royalties and forfeitures treasure troves, and a quantity of other sources of revenue, though the 'deodand' has now been abolished. The 'deodand' was the forfeiture to the Crown of any chattel which had been the cause of the death, accidental or otherwise, of a human being, and by way of illustration I may mention that if a carriage ran over a child and killed it, the carriage became escheated to the Crown.

"All the revenues derived from the Crown lands are paid, along with the other revenues of the

state, into what is known as the Consolidated Fund. The first charge upon the latter is the interest of the national debt, the second charge is the civil list of the sovereign, and it is only after these two obligations have been met in their entirety that the balance becomes available for the expenses in connection with the maintenance of the government. This shows better than anything else that the reigning house of England is in the eyes of the law not a stipendiary of the state, but a preferred creditor of the national treasury.

"In conclusion it may be mentioned that the existence of the Crown lands dates from the dawn of English history, and Domesday Book, compiled by William the Conqueror in the year 1085 A.D., shows that even in those days they comprised, in addition to all sorts of other property, royalties and fees, no less than 1,422 manors in England. In almost every century that has elapsed since then laws have been enacted by sovereign and Parliament to prevent the alienation of Crown lands."

### EFFICIENT IMMIGRANTS.

Our immigration system will continue to fall short of the best results until we begin to pay attention to the lessons of experience, whether our own or that of the country beside us. Our neighbors know more about immigration than any other people, and they are now turning some of their knowledge to account. To get into the United States to-day a foreign home-seeker must be at least economically efficient. Socially, too, he is supposed to be unobjectionable, though it must be said, little care is taken to exclude people whose compatriots had previously given trouble in the United States. But for the foreign element many of the most serious strikes in the United States would have been settled without the disturbance and bloodshed that accompanied them. To the same element, are to be blamed the riots in the great centers of population. Canada need not repeat the mistakes of the United States. This country can now afford to select the foreign-born people who are to be its citizens. The time has gone by when anybody was welcome who would add one more to our population. Up to the present we have had too little discrimination, and the result is that we have considerable town population that cannot be classed as useful producers. They do not swell the ranks of our artisans, nor do they assist in the tilling of the soil or the gathering of the crops. We have too many unnecessary middlemen and hangers-on, of whose presence we may become uncomfortably aware in the first lapse from our natural good times. If it were possible it would be desirable to have a frequent census taken, in which should be shown the occupations followed by immigrants according to race or nationality. From such a record a comparison could be made of the various peoples contributing to our populations, and we could arrive at conclusions as to what sources gave us the best and the worst elements, and should know which to encourage and which to exclude. Canada wants useful workmen. This is no country for parasites.—*Toronto World*.

Has a man a right to amass or save anything, and to give it to his children, and have the children the right to take it; or should he throw it away or give it to the State? Has the man to whom nature has given two or ten or a hundred portions of brain the right to hold and transmit the profits of it?

Is it right that a superior man should get superior profit? then that he should give this advantage to his son? then that his son should take and use it? Mr. Patterson and the Socialists say No; the accepted constitution of society says Yes, and the injustice is less clear when we come to think of it.—*Independent*.

### THE VALUE OF PERSONAL INFLUENCE IN EDUCATION.

The factor of personal influence in education is one not frequently referred to, because under the university codes now existing, it would seem to be *infra dig* for a professor to show interest in a student, or to have communication with him or her, on matters not closely connected with his subjects. In former days, there were some brilliant exceptions, both at the public schools and universities of Great Britain.

This lack of human interest is the usual thing at colleges on this side of the water. A writer in the *Outlook*, New York, draws attention to a serious lack in the following words:

"As the end of the three years approached, I took occasion to run down to what I still profanely called the college" to see the boy and to talk about his future, to find out what he meant to do in the world. I discovered that even in three years general culture had become very attractive, and that many kinds of work did not appeal to him; yet to work he must, of course, go. I found that he had really done something scholastically quite extraordinary, and would end the course 'four years in three' with high honors—mind, I say 'high' honors. I said to him: "Go to the instructors and teachers under whom you have worked for three years and ask them for written testimonials. They will help you to get a place. You seem to have been a fairly good fellow. You haven't dissipated nor loafed nor taken to drink. You have been a member of a credible number of things. Your father would like all that, and your college standing really makes me feel big myself." Think what an old fool I am, when he had not 'made' either the crew or the football team! He replied, 'Of course I want to do anything you ask, but as to the professors and instructors, I don't know any of them.' I thought the boy was overworked, and that his mind was giving out. I said, 'Of course you don't know the president—he never speaks to students; they are not in his set—I mean your teachers,' the men you have worked with.' And still the little man replied: 'I don't know one of them, and not one of them knows me. There is not an instructor or a professor in the college to whom I should think of going. I don't think there is one who would know me if I did.'

"Three years fairly well spent as far as book-learning went, and not one single bond of human contact, except the sapient advice as to general culture. Since then I have asked other people—'Can this be true?' They all reply, 'Yes, of course.'

"A college recitation-room; a tongue at one end and a pencil at the other; a pair of eyes that look over marks and return the record of the pencil; contact with fellow-students; an academic atmosphere, and, *facile princeps*, athletics—that is a college education nowadays. Is it? Is it, really? Then in the name of all the gods at once, let me apologize to Mr. Schwab. When he told the working boys of New York that work was better than college, I said, in the sweetly familiar words of Ulysses to Thersites, 'Thou babbling fool, be still.' Now I say—'Pardon me, Mr. Schwab!'

"'Arms and the 'man,' I sing,' I used to read in my Virgil, thirty years ago. Other times, other manners, in the college of to-day. Arms, equipments, athletics field, libraries, gymnasias, dormitories, books, words—all these, and not anywhere a 'man?' No one to ask a boy what he has chosen to study, and why, and what it is doing for him? No one to say, to 'seventeen, eighteen, nineteen,' any personal words of honor, of truth, of the inner life and light, intellectual and spiritual? I am not a religious man; but do you know that ever since last commencement day I have been thinking to myself: 'They call Jesus Christ the Great Teacher, and what did He teach?' 'He went to him.' 'He turned and looked upon him.' 'Let me touch the hem of His garment.' If Jesus Christ taught anything, he taught the value of personal influence, personal knowledge, personal contact; but this course is probably now held by the universities to be elementary, and put into the preparatory schools. Professors, instructors, tutors, all busy with the books they are writing for fame and money, say that in the big universities there are too many students to be personally known.

"Napoleon committed his army lists to memory and knew his men. They stood by him pretty well, didn't they?

"The athletic trainers know every bone, muscle,

and sinew of every member of every team. Is character muscle a less valuable article? If from education the 'man' is to be eliminated, and the extract of information alone is to abide, why, then, shall I send my own boy to college? I honestly don't know. Will not somebody, both rich and generous, endow a chair in humanity to accompany the chairs of 'The Humanities,' and send a man into the university who may earn a Ph.D. in the knowledge of young boys and their works and ways? Will not some one else endow a graduate chair in the catalogue, so that struggling parents may be taught how to take up the cast-off task—that vital task—of the colleges, and may learn how to lay out a course of study, giving these same boys a working plan, sane, sequent and coherent? If so, perhaps the struggling John Smiths may still toil cheerfully in the sweat of their brow to send their boys to college. Until then—is it worth while? Well, I am only a lawyer, and naturally *ex parte*. Who will answer as the judge?"

This may seem a little overdrawn but 'tis largely true; occasionally a professor may bend down to the leading men in a class but the rank and file, almost never—and yet it is the teacher that betrays a human interest in his students that lives in their minds, influences their lives, and is therefore to be considered the successful instructor.

### THE SMART SET.

A SERMON BY FATHER VAUGHAN.

Father Bernard Vaughan informed his congregation—again a very large one—at Farm street Chapel, W., yesterday morning that some delightful Jezebels had warned him of the rod they had in pickle for one who dared to be so tactless and reckless as he had been this month. He excused them because he thought that, like their Suffragist sisters, they were not quite well.

After painting a terribly graphic picture of the life of Herod Antipas with Salome, the partner of his sin, and having described the murder of the Baptist, so diabolically contrived to satisfy the woman's revenge for his plain speaking, Father Vaughan asked his congregation, on the supposition that the miserable princeling and the miserable woman were to revisit this planet, what kind of a reception would be theirs were they to select a home in Mayfair for their town residence? They would, doubtless, be cut by the best society, in the best sense of that word, but, of course, be met by smart society and petted by its guiding stars. It would, you know, be so refreshing to be with people who carried all before them, stopping at nothing to gratify passion. Truth to tell, women with their dainty feet firmly set upon a rung high up the social ladder were easily conduced those deadly deeds for which their sisters lower down it would be severely condemned and tabooed. Accordingly, Herodia's past would positively help her to stand out all the more prominently as the really smart woman of the smart set. Provided she and Herod "did you well," there would be no difficulty in making every excuse for their actual life of incest. That world for which our Lord would not pray, speaking of the pair, would say, "When you see them together, so suited and so happy, it is quite impossible to think that an Almighty could wish to shatter what, after all, is nothing but a beautiful soul-union. In spite of what theologians may say, the God of Love could never wish anyone to be so miserable as they both had been till they met one another and married." "Alas!" exclaimed the preacher, "London's West-end is littered with broken vows, while at the divorce courts some three hundred traitors to their troth are pleading piteously to be relieved in this world from what God will not relieve them in the next."

Father Vaughan went on to say that there was no language to express the thrill of horror which, as a Christian gentleman, he felt when he paused to reflect upon the consequences to his dear country of the ideas now in vogue among fast people about married life. Was it not appalling to think that the very last thing for newly married people to want was mutual 'love'? Nay, they ridiculed belief in any such old-world relic. It was "bad form," and that was the end of it. It was not one another's persons, but one another's things that were worshipped. They put their trust in "hard cash," but had no faith in real love. If ever there had been any such thing in the past, it was quite certain there was none now. He himself had more than once heard a girl exclaim, "If ever I do marry, be sure it will be someone I do not care about; to marry a man one likes means breaking one's heart." Wedded life being started as it was, with no blessing, but, on the contrary, the curse of God upon it, went on from bad to worse; husband and wife going their own way, drifting further and further apart, till at last, in extreme cases, divorce proceedings began with a plea for what was merely a legal form, "restitution of conjugal rights." When married people perverted the end for which the great "Sacrament" was instituted by God, and dictated to Him the terms on which they were going to live under the same roof determining

the number of their offspring without reference to His will, they were preparing an evil day for themselves and, what was worse, setting evil example to others. Surely luxurious living was sin gross enough without any addition to it by which to lower the birth-rate of their country. What changes had come to pass during the last half century in the social world! He could look back to a day in his early boyhood when, while he was riding across country with his father, suddenly the latter drew rein, and pointing to the richly-timbered scene before them said: "All that you see before you was once part of the estate, but it went bit by bit for not conforming; now it is Crown land." And he went on to say: "God has more than made up to us for this loss, for instead of large estates he has given us large families." The preacher said he was proud to think that if his father was one of twenty children he himself was one of fourteen. Present up-to-date parents would scorn such a father; yet a better man never ran to hounds, or to the fence of duty, landing the other side. Nowadays, instead of being proud, society would be ashamed of owning to a nursery full of children. In a sense it was a blessing, for what with club-life and club-habits and club-morality there was no time left for a mother to care for her one child, which she neither fed nor even saw, except at tea-time, when it was brought down to show off its clothes. Were those smart people, who loved vanity and sought after lying, really happy? How could they be? You had but to see them as they swept by, 'doing' the Park in their victorias, to pity them almost to tears. Living the artificial, not to say, unnatural life they did, how was it possible for them, no matter to what tricks or arts they resorted, to appear otherwise than pitiable beings—languid, listless and lifeless? It was because they had no resources of life in themselves and no interest in their homes and household affairs that they were always to be seen elsewhere, massed in groups almost to suffocation, whether in the Park, or the restaurant, the gallery, or the opera and theatre. With that mad passion for seeing everything and being seen by everybody there came naturally enough the love of dress and 'shines' which, if paid for, were so, as was of course well known, by their latest friend. There were sins perpetrated on the social stage grosser far than the sin of Shylock demanding his pound of flesh.

With the thought of the judgment to come, even with the love of one's country at heart, declared Father Vaughan, the present practices of a section of society were simply terrifying. If, like other lepers, they could only be kept apart from their fellows, with the warning cry "Unclean, unclean," upon their lips, it would not then have been his business to have referred to them at all. But, unfortunately, they were not only the smart, but the pushing set, always wanting to go one better than anyone else in their salles de jeux. If he spoke out he did so that all the world might know that there was not one law for the rich and another for the poor, but the same commandments for all. During the past week he had been the recipient each day of scores of letters from men and women in different walks of life telling him how they had been broken financially or ruined morally by smart people 'who wasted their lives living riotously.' The betting might for a while be in their favor; yet, like the petty thing which always ran to win, except on cup day, they, too, would know a day in their life-stake when they would be beaten badly, irretrievably. Some letters were from smart people themselves, who said: "It is all quite true; but we were born like that, we were brought up like that; there is nothing else for it." He had had letters, too, from tradesmen, milliners, dressmakers, thanking him for coming to the rescue and for daring to say a word which might perhaps bring them some relief before they were ruined in business. These said they had to make high charges to respectable people in order to cover the bad debts of the disreputable ones. And, lastly, he had received letters from butlers and others in the employ of the smart set. If he were to read them his hearers would not need to go to Madame Tussaud's for a Chamber of Horrors. These letters told how in the town house, and worse still in the country house, and especially in the hunting season—and they knew it as well as he did—things were permitted to go on which were not to be found in the fastest hotel in Europe. The butlers, the housemaids, and the stable boys knew what went on, and the story improved by circulation. One man who was in service in a very high place, wrote: "If these smart people have nothing to do, if there is little harm in living as they do without any shame, so that we all see it, we think that there cannot be any harm in translating downstairs what we have seen upstairs." What a responsibility! One man wrote from a workhouse where there were seven butlers at one time in high places in Mayfair—all ruined, financially and morally—crying out to him, from the depths as it were, for some relief, and for him to warn his brothers. All these things would be gross exaggeration if he said them of everyone. He was saying them of these typical people who wanted to be smart, who lived for themselves and thought of no one else. He thanked God that the best English society could compare favorably with the best in Europe—they lived their highest, they loved their purest. He was proud of their real English aristocracy, and so was the man in the street. Might God bless and prosper them!

## THE QUIET HOUR

### FINDING THE JOY OF LIFE.

But one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal, unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Phil. iii.: 13, 14 (R. V.).

"Each day a gift! And life is made Only of days, with gifts between."

Yes, our lives are now being made—made of DAYS—so, if we want life to be a success, the only possible way of gaining that ideal is to "press on toward the goal!" TO-DAY. And the best way of making to-day a success is to follow St. Paul's example, and waste no time in fretting over the past, but, with eager, earnest purpose, to stretch forward to the things which are before.

It is very surprising how easy many people are about their success in living the spiritual life. If you ask them which is of greatest importance—goodness, wealth, fame, etc.—they will unhesitatingly say "goodness," and they will mean it too. But if you study their daily life, it would almost appear as though the goal they were pressing toward with persistent energy were not a spiritual and eternal, but a material and transitory success. Now, we can never hope to make the spiritual life a success unless we fling life and energy into it, and never grow weary in the pursuit of holiness. A judge, who was famed for the good advice he gave to young men, had only one piece of advice to give to his own son when he was starting out in life: "Stick to it, my son!" Let us apply that advice to the Christian race, and not only "turn to the right," but also be careful to "keep straight on."

St. James says that a wavering, double-minded man need not expect to receive anything of the Lord. We must find out exactly our object in living, and then fight our way towards that goal every day, finging aside everything that impedes our progress. If we want to please our King, and at the same time to grow in holiness and spiritual beauty, helping our fellows and making the world brighter and better for our living in it, then let us concentrate our minds and focus our wills on that ideal. The ideal is one, though it branches out in many ways. If it is our last thought, as we fall asleep at night, it will probably be our first thought on waking—the gladness of having a new day to make beautiful and radiant, that it may be laid as an acceptable gift at the feet of our King. Each night we should try to have a real gift—the gift of a day—to offer. That doesn't mean that we should be working hard all the time. Very often it means that we must draw in new stores of strength by leaning back on Christ as St. John did. Did not that peaceful resting-time in the upper room sustain his heart in the awful watch inside the Cross? I think we want to rest more instead of less than we are in the habit of doing, rest in body and in spirit too. But the "rest" should still be full of purpose and intended to carry us on toward the prize of our high calling. By deliberately and consciously leaning back on God we become filled with His Spirit, and drink in Love, Joy and Peace. Then, and then only, we can go out and inspire our fellows, for unless we keep in continual touch with the Divine nature our little spark of inspiration is sure to die down.

No one can live for God and in God with eager, continuous determination, without helping others to live better lives. And something is certainly wrong with us if there is no joy in our religion. Somebody has said: "To cultivate a sense of pleasure is to civilize," and it is a great mistake to allow our work to be a doleful penance when it ought to fill us with gladness. There is joy in everything,—yes, even in pain and sorrow,—and if we are going to live life to the full, we must find that joy and make it our own. It was only a few hours before the agony of the Garden and the Cross that our Lord spoke of His joy, a joy which He would give to His disciples. It was when St.

Paul was warned in city after city that he was going straight towards bonds and afflictions that he spoke, confidently, of finishing his course with "joy." If the indwelling Spirit fills the heart of a suffering martyr with rapturous joy, is He not able and willing to give us also that great grace? Why should we live in poverty when great riches—the riches of God—lie close at hand? Take the day as a gift from God, and let everybody know that you are glad to be alive in this world, glad to have continually fresh opportunities of serving Him. The command to "rejoice in the Lord" is repeated over and over again, and it is a sin to refuse to obey it. We find it in the Psalms, it is repeated by Prophets and Apostles, and our Lord Himself has laid it on us as a command to rejoice even when suffering undeservedly. How much rather are we called upon to be glad and thankful when daily blessings are heaped upon our heads. In Deut. xxviii., the people of God are warned that it is a dangerous thing to disobey this command. "Because thou servedst not the Lord thy God with joyfulness, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things; therefore shalt thou serve thine enemies which the Lord shall send against thee, in hunger, and in thirst, and in nakedness, and in want of all things." Those who see how the poor are living here—large families crowded into two or three small rooms, where even God's clean, fresh air is an impossible luxury—may well thank Him for the clean, cool, fragrant country. But, as a matter of fact, there seems to be almost more contented cheerfulness here than where conditions are far better. I am continually finding people like Mark Tapley, who seem to grow more jolly when circumstances are unusually trying. Last Tuesday, I took 21 little girls to the beach for a few hours. The jolliest of the lot was a poor little Italian named Katherine Fasanello. When she undressed for bathing in the sea I found that her underclothes—they hardly deserved the name—were all hanging in rags. Though it was a very hot day she wore an ugly brown stuff dress, which, I discovered, was the only one she possessed. Yet she was the life of the party, swimming like a duck, and as merry as possible. This morning I interviewed her again, and, in telling me about the state of her wardrobe, she said, with great pride, that her sister had lent her a coat four times last winter. She had never in her life owned a coat of her own, and I doubt whether she had ever possessed a hat, but her pretty face dimpled with pleasure while she explained that she never caught cold in spite of her want of the necessities of life. Evidently she had learned how to turn her clouds "inside out to show the lining."

You can, if you will, "radiate a sunny trust and make whatever you touch luminous." You can lessen the great sum of misery by making yourself such a sunny, serenely-poised presence that wherever you move you will radiate brightness, you will diffuse sweetness, strength and light.

It is worth while being alive if one can do that, is it not? and we can all do it if we keep ever fresh in our heart the remembrances that each day is a gift from God, that each hour's events are put into our hands by Him with an object in view—an object which He can only accomplish if we will let Him. By means of these little, apparently commonplace cares and duties and pleasures He intends to make our souls grow daily more beautiful, more strong and brave. Beauty, strength and courage are glorious things to win, and are a great gain to the world. It only drags down other people and makes life harder for them if we grumble and complain a dozen times a day, or go about looking as though life were not worth living. It is worth living—grandly worth while. Why, just think of the wonder of it! We—each one of us—can give real joy to God. Surely it is true that when a soul grows up straight and beautiful, holding out both hands joyfully and trustfully for all the things He sees fit

to give, the great promise of the prophet is fulfilled: "The Lord thy God will rejoice over thee with joy; He will rest in His love, He will joy over thee with singing."

He who would win a prize in the grand race of life must be careful to aim in the right direction, setting his heart on the pursuit of holiness rather than on the pursuit of wealth, pleasure or fame. Here is a description of one of the men, who—after death—was seen to have been a winner in this race.

"He kept his soul unspotted  
As he went upon his way,  
And he tried to do some service  
For God's people day by day;  
He had time to cheer the doubter,  
Who complained that hope was dead;  
He had time to help the cripple  
When the way was rough ahead;

He had time to guard the orphan, and one day, well satisfied  
With the talents God had given him he closed his eyes and died.

"He had time to see the beauty  
That the Lord spread all around;  
He had time to hear the music  
In the shells the children found:  
He had time to keep repeating  
As he bravely worked away:  
'It is splendid to be living  
In the splendid world to-day!'  
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry  
After golden prizes—said  
That he never had succeeded  
When the clods lay o'er his head—  
He had dreamed—"He was a failure,"  
they compassionately sighed,  
For the man had little money in his pockets when he died." HOPE.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### AH LEE AND OH ME.

Little Ah Lee and little Oh Me  
Played in the shade of a mulberry-tree.  
Said little Ah Lee to little Oh Me,  
"A terrible dragon I'm going to be,  
And I'll catch you and eat you up,  
little Oh Me!"  
"Please don't, and I'll give you a rose-  
bud," said she.  
"But dragon's don't care about rose-  
buds," said he.  
"Then I'll give you my tiny silk  
slippers," said she.  
"Why, dragons don't ever wear shoes!"  
laughed Ah Lee.  
"Then I'll give you my necklace of  
coral," said she.  
"But dragons don't want any corals  
you see!"  
"How silly of dragons! Then, how  
would it be  
If I give you a big currant cake?" asked  
Oh Me.  
"Why that would be splendid!" cried  
little Ah Lee.  
—BLANCH M. CHANNING.

### A SCHOOL SONG.

If fingers and eyes grow weary,  
And your patience sometimes fails  
When up and down the keyboard  
You practice the tiresome scales,  
Remember that Bach and Mozart  
And Strauss and Schumann, too,  
Once on a time were little,  
And practiced the scales like you.

If you often forget the rivers,  
And the bays will slip your mind,  
And lakes and valleys and islands  
On the atlas are hard to find,  
Remember the men of learning  
Who out of their knowledge drew  
Those maps of the world once studied  
Geography books like you.  
—MINNA IRVING.

### A READER AND WRITER OF STORIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been very much interested in the letters to the Children's Corner page and thought I would write one too. One letter interested me most of all, that of Annie B. Hanson. Like Annie Hanson I am very fond of reading stories, but I am also fond of writing them. I hope my story which I intend writing for C. C. page will be as good as Georgina H. Thompson's. At least I will try and write the very best story I can. Dear Cousin Dorothy, my story is to be a long and pleasant one so I expect it will have to be continued from time to time. I hope Georgina Thompson will write some more stories soon, or any other literary girl or boy; there seem to be so few belonging to this delightful little gathering of ours. I wonder how many of you boys and girls can draw? I can, but I cannot draw well enough for publication; if I could I would draw illustrations for my story. At any rate I will improve it if I can and send drawings to the C. C. page with stories some day.

Well, good-bye to all as I think I have written quite too much already.  
FAY BELLAIRE.

(What a pretty name you have! We shall be pleased to have your story, but think you are wise to spend a great deal of care on it. Story-writing is good for boys and girls, and the Corner likes to encourage it. As our space is pretty small, and we must not cut out any of the letters, only the best and most carefully written stories can find a place. But I'm sure none of you would feel satisfied to send in anything but your best. C. D.)

### THE FLOWER IS ASTER PANICULATUS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE though my father has taken this valuable paper for a year. I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I would like to see Cousin Dorothy's picture in the paper. I have a little kitten which I call Dorothy Dolly. It can play with my sister's kitten. We have four cows, five horses and three colts. I have three brothers and two sisters. Their names are James, Cecil and Gordon, Alice and Ruth. There is a flower about two and a half feet high. It is found by roadsides and in meadows. Its root is very hard. I guess I will send it. In case it should fade, it has white petals and in the center it is yellow.

ELSIE DILLAMOUGH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have always been an interested reader of the Children's Corner so thought I would write and add another name to the long list.

I go to school and am trying for my Third, part I. We have quite a large school in Elkhorn, about one hundred pupils. There are four rooms, each supplied with a teacher. I live in the country about three and one half miles but drive to school in town. I enjoy the drive very much especially on summer mornings. School has just started after the summer holidays. I was away for my vacation and while away had a ride in an automobile. I enjoyed it very much.

Like many other girls my pet amusement is reading. My favorite books are the Elsie books. I have ten of my own and hope some day to have them all.

Harvest is all over in this part of the country and the crops are quite good.

I am collecting post cards and would be pleased to exchange with any of the boys and girls.

MARION C. EVANS.

(Don't confine your reading entirely to the Elsie books. They may be very interesting to you just now, but they do not form very strong mental food. Have you read the "Little Women" series? They are fine. There are four books, and as nearly as I can remember they come in this order: "Little Women," "Little Women Wedded," "Little Men," "Jo's Boys." Try and get them in that order and tell me what your opinion is when you have finished reading. C. D.)

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### ONLY A FLOWER.

Dear Chatterers:—Have you ever noticed how much of human nature is displayed in a railroad waiting-room? It is possible, if one keeps one's eyes open, to be interested, instructed or amused, or all three, for several hours of otherwise monotonous waiting. A little incident I noticed the other day while waiting for the express from the east gave glimpses of human character that were very interesting. A lady was sitting near me. She had several parcels to look after and was holding a bouquet of half a dozen asters in addition to her luggage. When her train was called she laid the flowers on the seat in the station and went off on her journey. The deserted blossoms were left scattered on the seat for a minute or two. Then a porter on his way out stopped, selected a pale pink blossom, sniffed its wholesome bitter odor appreciatively, put it in his button hole and departed. A newsboy spied them next. He was apparently a stranger to soap and the bath tub, but his choice was a creamy white beauty, and, regardless of the strong contrast, he found a place for it on his ragged coat and went away rejoicing. A spick-and-span young man adorned his well-fitting spotless coat with still another, arranging it with careful fingers as if he regarded the feelings of the flower. At last but one was left, and it lay there looking lonely and neglected for some time. Then an old man came. He was plainly but neatly dressed and looked as if he were a retired farmer who was spending his last years in the city. He looked at the last flower, and his face brightened as he picked it up. He went back to his seat holding the flower carefully in his big hand. He sat looking down at it, and by its magic the walls of that station melted and the sound of those shunting engines grew dim, and instead there was the apple orchard round the old place at home and the song of birds and hum of bees, and the old man was a boy again in his mother's garden of old-fashioned, sweet-smelling flowers.

What pleasure those few asters had brought to those six people! Two things, beside the evident enjoyment of the recipients, impressed me. One was that no one took more than a single blossom, and the other was that in every case, it was a man and not a woman who was attracted by them and cared enough to take one. I wonder why?

### HARDY OUT-DOOR BULBS THAT SHOULD BE PLANTED NOW.

Looking back over years of experience and incidentally noting the experiences of others, it seems as though the best piece of advice to give the new beginner in bulb culture is to go a little slow at first. Spend a small amount of money for a few good bulbs to test your soil and your ability to succeed, and then add to your collection in number and variety as you see your way clear to success.

Bulbs that will succeed in a certain soil may not do anything in another soil only a few miles away. The narcissus poeticus which, under many conditions both as to soil and location, does so beautifully, is often a failure where one would expect success. All this only goes to show that the only safe thing to do is to test the matter for yourself with a few bulbs.

Of the various kinds of bulbs to grow none are more satisfactory than the narcissus. With the exception of the polyanthus kinds they are as near perfectly hardy as anything can be, and in good mixture can be bought of all good dealers at a very small price.

Next to the narcissus the tulips are perhaps the safest bulbs for amateurs to grow. They can be had in great variety and at almost any price to suit the purchaser's purse. The beds must be made up deep, of good soil, manured with well decomposed manure and, above all, the drainage must

be perfect; in fact, drainage is a first requisite in growing any bulbs, as soggy soil or surface water will be sure to rot the bulbs or make them grow so poorly as to make them a total failure even if they lived. The beginner could very well plan to have, say, 100 tulips divided into two lots of fifty each, early and late sorts.

The Dutch hyacinths are old favorites for the garden and are one of the best sorts for pot culture. They are, however, more given to "running out" and more liable to rot in the ground than either tulips or narcissus. Another objection that may hold good with many of us is that they are much more expensive than the others. However, they certainly are worth giving a trial of say a dozen or so.

The crocus are the first of all the bulbs to blossom in the spring. They are out almost as soon as the snow is gone, and this alone makes them indispensable in a collection of spring flowering bulbs. Coming so early, their brilliant colors and masses of flowers make them universal favorites. They are very cheap and should be planted by the hundreds or, better still, by the thousand.

The hardy lilies are well worthy of any gardener's attention. Many of them will, when once planted, take care of themselves for years in the borders and bloom as regularly as the season comes around. The bulbs should be planted now. The old-fashioned tiger lily is good. There are several varieties of it, but the improvements are more in the name than in real beauty. The candidum or madonna lily is the best white and should be planted at once, as it starts to grow in the fall, throwing out a mat of root leaves. It needs a little protection in winter. In fact, the same may be said of all bulbs, for even though perfectly hardy it is pretty well known that covering increases the vigor of the spring growth and bloom, even if it is not necessary in order to keep the bulbs alive.

Lily of the valley is an old favorite that should be found in any garden. It is grown from pipes—that is, underground shoots—and a few of these once planted will soon increase to where you will soon be in a quandary to know what to do with them. They will thrive best in some shady place, under trees or by the house, where it is always hard to get any thing to grow.

While there are many other sorts of bulbs worth growing, the amateur can get all of the pleasure and experience out of these few well-known kinds that his or her heart may desire.—*The Live Stock World*.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you please inform me through your valuable paper how to preserve pumpkin and squash? I intend to have a big garden next year. Also how shall I get black cherry stain out of white goods? I have tried gasoline, but with little effect. Thanking you in advance for kind advice.

LILIAN.

(Preserved Pumpkin.—Cut pumpkins in inch squares, and to nine pounds of pumpkin add six pounds granulated sugar. Pour sugar over the pumpkin and let stand over night. In the morning the sugar will be fairly well dissolved. Stir fruit and sugar together carefully and put into a large granite kettle. Cook until the pieces are transparent, then add a pound of seeded raisins and two lemons sliced very thin. Cook for ten minutes longer then put up in sealers or crocks.

Pumpkin Marmalade.—Cut a ripe yellow pumpkin into rather large slices, pare, scrape out the seeds and the weigh. To every pound of pumpkin allow a pound of sugar and one orange or lemon. Grate the pumpkin on a coarse grater, place it in a granite kettle with the sugar, the grated rind and juice of the orange or lemon. Let boil slowly, stirring frequently and skimming well until smooth and thick. While still hot pour into glass or china jars or tumblers. When cold pour over the top a covering of melted paraffin, cover

## Blue Ribbon TEA

Is selected from the finest "hill-grown" leaf, small and tender, with a rich and most exquisite flavor.

It's worth asking for.  
LEAD PACKETS 40c. and 50c.

## Try This Recipe

One Quart Flour  
Two Heaping Teaspoons GOLD STANDARD BAKING POWDER  
"Guaranteed the Best"  
Half Teaspoon Salt  
Half Teaspoon Granulated Sugar

Sift through a flour sieve about four times, then mix with sweet cream to the proper consistency. Handle as little as possible, mixing with a large fork and bake in a very hot oven.

## GOLD STANDARD BAKING POWDER "GUARANTEED THE BEST"

Being manufactured from the PUREST, HIGH GRADE MATERIALS, will impart to your baking that fine, even texture and delicious flaky "lightness," so distinctive of good, pure, wholesome baking.

Ask your grocer for a pound can, 25 cents. If he does not keep it in stock, write for free sample to

THE CODVILLE-GEORGESON CO., LTD.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

with a lid or a piece of paper and keep in a cool dark place.

To remove fruit stains from white goods is not difficult if taken in time and before any soap and water has had a chance to set the stain. One method is to rub each stain in sweet milk, changing the milk as it becomes dissolved. Another method which can be used with white goods only. Get from the druggist ten cents worth of salts of lemon. This is a poison and must be treated accordingly with care. Moisten the stained spot with water and cover it quite thickly with salts of lemon. Leave for a minute or two and then holding the garment up pour boiling water over the place. This may have to be repeated once or twice, but is usually successful. I hope this will prove of benefit to you. D. D.)

### RECIPES.

Marlboro Pie.—Into two cups of sifted apple sauce, stir while hot two tablespoons butter. Beat the yolks of two eggs; add one cup of sugar; one-half cup of grated rind and all the juice of one lemon. Mix this with the apple. Cover a pie plate with a rich crust; turn in the mixture and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Cover with meringue or whipped cream or put a top crust on.

Roast Partridge.—Pluck, singe, draw and wipe dry the birds, and cut off the heads. Rub each bird with a salt spoon of salt and half that amount of pepper. Cover the breast with very thin strips of fat salt pork tying the pork in place. Do not use dressing but put into the body a little chopped celery or a few cranberries. Put in a roasting pan with a lump of butter and a very little water. Place in a very hot oven and bake from thirty minutes to an hour according to the age of the birds.

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200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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receive our most careful attention, and if articles selected from our catalogue are not satisfactory, upon return of same we will forward price paid :

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### SOOTHING Powders

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

### TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

## CARNEGIE AND THE COLLEGES.

The Carnegie Foundation, with ten million dollars, has for its purpose the providing of retiring pensions for teachers in colleges of recognized standing who have reached the proper age to retire after long service. It excludes all institutions that fall below a definite standard, and all those which have denominational limitations, and those supported and controlled by the State. Those admitted in the first report number forty-six, and an interesting list it is, for it embraces pretty much all of high rank except the State universities. The alphabetic list begins with Amherst and ends with Yale. We notice six women's colleges, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells, of which three are in Massachusetts and two in New York. There are four theological institutions, Case, at Cleveland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and the Stevens Institute of Hoboken. Only two are in Canada, Dalhousie, of Halifax, and McGill, of Montreal. Among those shut out apparently by their denominational character we notice Boston University, Wesleyan University and Vanderbilt University, all Methodist, and Chicago University, whose president must be a Baptist. But Trinity College, Hartford, is admitted, and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. It pays to drop all denominational restrictions, even when the control remains practically with a denomination. There are only three colleges in the old South included, Tulane University, New Orleans, on the basis of entrance requirements to be increased next year, and John Hopkins University and Washington University, St. Louis, if Maryland and Missouri can be called Southern States. Hardly anything else could show more clearly the educational backwardness of that section. It is remarkable how the Congregationalists predominate in the history of the founding of these forty-six institutions. We count eighteen which were thus originated and several more in which they joined with Presbyterians.—Independent.

## THE BAIT.

Jenkins—Yes, he asked me to go fishing with him, and when we got ten miles away he discovered he had forgotten the bait.

Watkins—But could you not dig some worms?

Jenkins—Worms? What in the world should we do with worms? A man can't drink worms!

Some years ago the Chief Justice of the United States found that the tire of one of his wheels was loose and kept slipping off. Coming to a little stream he drove into it and got one little section of the wheel wet; then drove out and backed his horse, and the same part of the wheel went into the water again. Thus he kept going backward and forward, all the time wetting the same part of the wheel.

A negro saw the situation, and told the Justice to back into the water again. He did so, and the negro took hold of the spokes of the wheel and, turning it slowly, soon had it wet all around.

"Why, I never thought of that," cried the Chief Justice.

"Well," replied the dorky, "some men just nat'ly have more sense than others."—Philadelphia Ledger.

They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a catboat and had taken her out to show her how he well he could handle a boat, putting her to tend the sheet. A puff of wind came and he shouted in no uncertain tones, 'Let go the sheet.' No response. Then again, 'Let go that sheet, quick.' Still no movement. A few minutes after when both were clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat he said:

'Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?'

'I would have,' said the bride, 'if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife.'—New York Post.

The problem of the English wheat breeder has been to combine the high milling qualities of the American wheats with the high yield of the Eng-

lish wheats. The American wheats, with their superior and strong milling qualities, are not liked by farmers in England because of their low yielding power in the English climate. The attempt is being made, however, to originate varieties which combine the superior milling qualities of the American wheats with the high-yielding power of the English wheats, and with excellent prospects of success.

In two years these new varieties will be ready for distribution. The work is being done at Cambridge University in England.

## GOSSIP

### LIMITATIONS OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN N. Z.

The report from New Zealand that the government proposes a law compelling all land owners to sell within ten years the excess of land held beyond

MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

References: BANK OF HOCHELAGA

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## Consign Your Grain to Us

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

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

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

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20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

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

\$250,000 unimproved value, and prohibiting the present owners of 1,000 acres of first-class land or 5,000 acres of second-class land from adding to their estates either by freehold or leasehold is not cause for surprise. It is the logical outcome of the discussion and agitation which during a period of fifteen years has afforded one of the most interesting cases of self-made economies that can be found.

The distinguishing features of the present land system are, first, state ownership of the soil with a perpetual tenancy in the occupier, and, second, restriction in the area which any man can hold. In some cases holdings are for long terms (999 years), and the tenure is practically a freehold, but in theory government ownership remains. The limit on holdings has been fixed in such a way as to be an incentive to the small and moderate farmers. The act of 1892, under which the crown lands are administered, limits the amount of land any one may hold at 640 acres of first-class and 2,000 acres of second-class land. But these restrictions, it is true, are of late development. In the earlier period of land settlement men with capital were able to acquire great estates. And so there remains some very large holdings in New Zealand, notwithstanding other legislation of 1892, since amended, authorizing purchase by the government from individuals. The government is allowed to expend not over \$2,500,000 per year in these purchases. In 1905, out of a total of 68,680 holdings, 54,817, or 79.82 per cent., were from one to 320 acres in size. The existence of so many small holdings in a country of the character of New Zealand, largely a grazing country, is somewhat remarkable. Yet the government is not satisfied.

The discussion which is agitating New Zealand at the present moment has had its counterpart in her comparatively recent history. In 1894 expropriation proposals were put in the shape of a government bill, a bill which contained some very drastic features—'drastic enough,' says Mr. W.

W. Carlile, 'for a Ledru Rollin or a Louis Blanc.' The bill, had it been enacted, would have given the minister of land power 'to enter on any estate he pleased, and to take any part of it he chose at his own price.' But the fangs of the bill were drawn. It was provided, among other things, that if any part of the estate were taken the whole must be taken at the owner's option.

These facts—and further facts concerning taxation, etc., aimed to reduce holdings, might be given—made it apparent that the government's programme is not the creature of a moment. America and Europe will watch this curious history with the utmost interest. Must not England wonder at the mystery of her offspring? But it is a great question that is involved, a question which Henry George more than any other man brought home to New Zealand. Paul Richter a few years ago, in the *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung*, said: "Upon the question of division of the soil rest all theories and all practical undertakings which are social in nature, their origin and their end are contained in it—in the questions: Is the division of the land just and how can it be made more just? Though we have settled the problem for ourselves in the age-old and stereotyped way, we cannot be indifferent to New Zealand's attempts to better us."

**McLAUGHLIN'S WIN AT DES MOINES**

The above firm state "that they won every first prize in the three and four year old classes of the Percheron, Belgian and Coach breeds. The horse show, in connection with the Iowa State Fair, which is being held at Des Moines this week, is the greatest in all of the history of Western fairs. The contest for the prizes has been the keenest. The prize winners of previous internationals were there competing for honors. To have received every first prize is the highest measure of gratification and is still more corroborative evidence that we import and have for sale the very best that the world produces.

"At the Iowa State Fair, French and German Coach horses show together. Our success with our French Coachers is proof that the French Coach breed is superior to the German Coach. In fact, the French Coach horse is the highest type that the world has yet produced. The French Draft and Percherons also show together and for our Percherons to win every first prize establishes the pre-eminence of the Percheron breed."

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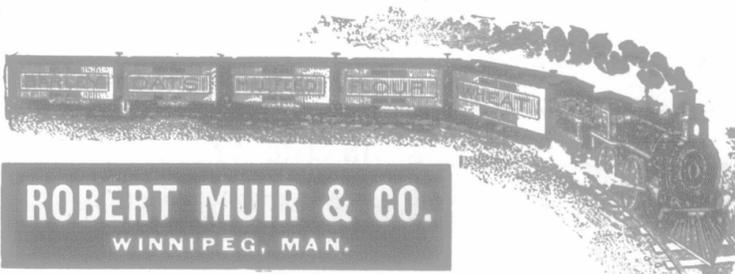
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Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

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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.

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Capital Stock \$250,000  
Divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to

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

Yes, Sir! Clarke's gloves are by far the best on the market to-day.

Couldn't very well be otherwise.

Best quality skins, tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. Not a step in the making that's not watched over by our eagle-eyed inspectors. Perfectly finished to the smallest stitch.

Take our "Horsehide" Gloves, for example.

Real horsehide, remember—not cowhide.

Feel the soft, pliable skins. Note how neat and comfortable on the hands.

Beats all how long they'll wear—think they were iron.

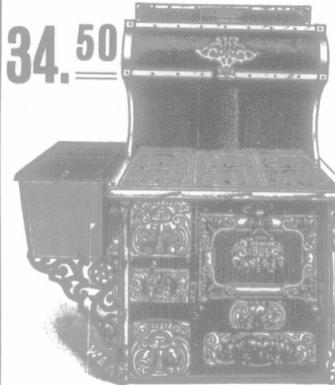
Guarantee them to be heat and wet proof. Stand scalding and scorching without getting hard.

Look for Clarke's stamp on the gloves you buy, and make sure of best value for your money.

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34.50

## IS THE PRICE TOO LOW

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

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while possibly the most general, is by no means the only reason for Life Insurance. Some of the other uses to which the Great-West Life Policies may be put are:

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### AN ENDLESS WASH.

In one of the lesser Indian hill wars an English detachment took an Afghan prisoner. The Afghan was very dirty. Accordingly two privates were deputed to strip and wash him.

The privates dragged the man to a stream of running water, undressed him plunged him in, and set upon him lustily with stiff brushes and large cakes of white soap.

After a long time one of the privates came back to make a report. He saluted his officer and said disconsolately:

"It's no use, sir. It's no use."  
"No use?" said the officer. "What do you mean? Haven't you washed that Afghan yet?"

"It's no use, sir," the private repeated. "We've washed him for two hours, but it's no use."

"How do you mean, it's no use?" said the officer angrily.

"Why, sir," said the private, "after rubbin' him and scrubbin' him till our arms ached I'll be hanged if we didn't come to another suit of clothes."

### WILLING TO RETIRE.

A certain prosy preacher recently gave an endless discourse on the prophets. First he dwelt at length on the minor prophets. At last he finished them, and the congregation gave a sigh of relief. He took a long breath, and continued: "Now I shall proceed to the major prophets." After the major prophets had received more than ample attention, the congregation gave another sigh of relief. "Now that I have finished with the minor prophets and the major prophets, what about Jeremiah? Where is Jeremiah's place?" At this point a tall man arose in the back of the church. "Jeremiah can have my place," he said, "I'm going home."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

### SUDDEN CHANGE OF MIND.

Puffing and blowing the fat passenger began to climb to the upper berth in the sleeping car.

"Pretty hard work, isn't it?" said the man in the lower berth.

"It is," answered the fat passenger, "for a man of my weight."

"How much do you weigh, may I ask?"

"Three hundred and eighty-seven pounds."

"Hold on! Take this one!" exclaimed the other, his hair beginning to rise on end. "I'd rather sleep in the upper berth, anyway. The ventilation is better."—*Chicago Tribune.*

### THE REAL MOTHER GOOSE.

Mother goose was no idle dream of the imagination, but a real and tangible personality, who lived in England in the latter half of the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth. Her name was Elizabeth Foster, until she married Isaac Goose, and became the stepmother of his ten children, to which she afterwards added six.

Her daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Fleet, a printer of Boston Fleet a shrewd tradesman, and who made a collection of the stories and rhymes with which Mother Goose used to amuse her numerous brood. They were published as, "Songs of the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children," printed by T. Fleet at his printing house, Pudding Lane, 1719, Price, two coppers. Mother Goose died in 1757 at the age of ninety-two.

### HARD PRAYING.

This story is told by the Rev. R. W. Alexander, of North Carolina:—"An old colored man stole a pig, and after getting home with the animal, knelt to pray before retiring. His wife heard him praying to the Lord to forgive him for stealing the pig. She went to sleep with Uncle Eph still praying. Later in the night she work up and saw her husband still kneeling in prayer. At daybreak his supplications had not ceased. "Eph, why don't you come to bed?" asked his wife. "Let me 'lone, 'Riah; de mo' I tries to splain to de Lord how I come to steal dat pig, de wosser I gits mixed."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

### NOTICE RE

## Kootenay Fruit Lands

For about a week we were forced to withdraw all advertising of these lands as the rush of buyers was taxing our representatives in the Kootenay to the limit. We are now prepared to handle even a larger number of purchasers.

Beautiful Illustrated Book Sent Free.

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

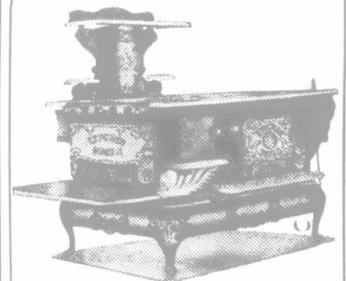
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We require more good men to handle agencies for our high grade made-to-order clothing. No experience in selling clothing is required. If you are open for a profitable line, write us.

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## Kitchen Queen



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

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

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

Price \$26.00 to \$46.50

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

LITERAL BUT TRUTHFUL.

Two gentleman were traveling in one of the hill counties of Kentucky not long ago, bound on an exploration for pitch pine. They had been driving for two hours without encountering a human being, when they came in sight of a cabin in a clearing. It was very still. The hogs lay where they had fallen, the thin claybank mule grazed round and round in a great circle, to save the trouble of walking, and one lean, lank man, whose garments were the color of the claybank mule, leaned against a tree and let time roll by.

"Wonder if he can speak?" said one traveler to the other.

"Try him," said his companion.

"How do you do?" said the Northerner.

"Howdy?" remarked the Southerner languidly.

"Pleasant country."

"Fur them that likes it."

"Lived here all your life?"

The Southerner spat pensively in the dust.

"Not yit," he said.

"Miss Short says she's thirty, but I am sure she is thirty-five, every year of it."

"Well, you see, she was six before she learned to count."

An old country minister who invited his flock once a year to supper in the schoolroom entrusted his "handy-man" with the delivery of the invitation cards. A day or two before the function his reverence found his man sitting by the roadside in an advanced state of hilarity and oblivious to all earthly conditions.

"Good gracious, Jenkins! what does this mean? How did you get into this shocking state?"

"It's all along o' they cards, sir. I takes 'em round and this 'un asks me to take a nip, and that 'un asks me to take a nip, and so I gets like this."

"Why, this is terrible! Are there no temperance people in the parish."

"Lor, yes, sir, lots of 'em, but I sends their cards by post."

Mrs. Justgott Hermunn—My new home has stained glass in all the windows.

Mrs. Notyet Butsoon—Now, that's too bad. Can't you find something that'll take it out?—Cleveland Leader.

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

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

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Correspondents receive cordial and prompt reply.

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

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

E. BOISSEAU & CO. Toronto

Advertisement for Dr. Hess & Clark's Ashland Stock Food. Includes a large illustration of the product box with the text 'GUARANTEE DR. HESS & CLARK ASHLAND DR. HESS STOCK FOOD'. The ad describes the benefits of the food, such as increasing the percentage of nutrition and preventing stock disease. It also includes pricing: '100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00' and a list of agents: 'DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.'.

It Takes Oats from Wheat Making a 99% Perfect Separation



This wonderful Chatham Separating Machine solves the problem of preparing clean seed grain. It is absolutely guaranteed to make a perfect separation of oats, wheat, white caps, broken weeds and straw, at the rate of 20 bushels per hour or better.

CHATHAM Separating Machine

The machine is strongly built—nothing to get out of order. A boy can operate it.

No farmer in the Northwest who has oats in his wheat can afford to be without this machine. Let us send you a FREE BOOK that tells all about the machine. Write at once and we will also make you such easy terms that you will never miss the money. Address: The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., DEPT. 26, Brandon, Man. Factory at Chatham, Ontario.

Mr. Grocer! It is a waste of hard-earned money to buy paper bags, even at ridiculous discounts, if they are not servicable.

E. B. EDDY'S SELF-OPENING GROCERY BAGS

Are manufactured from strong Manila paper and will not tear or burst. Ask your dealer for them and accept no others. Each bag bears the initial "E" THE E. B. EDDY CO., LTD., HULL, CANADA

"Huh! What do you think about war? Did you ever hurl yourself into the 'imminent, deadly breach' or 'seek the bubble reputation, even in the cannon's mouth'?" "Well, no; not exactly, Not to any noticeable extent. But, I have taken home unexpected company to dinner."—Puck.

The late Henrik Ibsen was once asked his idea of Americans. "Well," said Ibsen, smiling, "it is my idea that the average American baby, five or six months old, sits in his mother's lap and eyes his own cradle to see if he can't invent a better one, or at least suggest some improvement."

Take her up tenderly, Mind her back hair, Fashioned so slenderly, Fetch her a chair! What can the matter be? What's her complaint? Send for the doctor, she 'S off in a faint! What is the mystery? Tell us the history How it began. Tell us for pity's sake, Seel She is now awake, Give me a fan! Oh! what an awful moan! Get me salts and cologne Quick from the house! Give her air, keep away! What does the lady say? She saw a mouse!

"Ma wants to know if it's too late to plant a can o' bulbs," said a small boy yesterday, as he entered a florist store on Main street in Buffalo. "A can of bulbs?" asked the florist. "I suppose you can plant a can of bulbs any time. What kind of bulbs does she want to plant?" "She said something about plantin' dwarfed ones." "A dwarfed can of bulbs," mused the florist, "a dwarfed—O, you mean dwarfed canna bulbs." "Yep; that's what she said."—Buffalo Times.

Vincent was altogether too garrulous in school to please his teachers. Such punishments as the institution allowed to be meted out were tried without any apparent effect upon the boy, until at last the head master decided to mention the lad's faults upon his monthly report.

So the next report to his father had these words: "Vincent talks a great deal." Back came the report by mail duly signed, but with this written in red ink under the comment: "You ought to hear his mother."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I'm just an unfortunate victim of circumstances," explained the cropped headed gentleman to the benevolent visitor who wanted to know how it happened that he was in prison.

"Victim of circumstances?" "That's so. The night I went to do this job I got pinched because the policeman had toothache and couldn't sleep."



COPYRIGHTED BY THE LOWNDES CO. 1908

## New and Correct Styles for Fall.

**T**HE good clothes problem bothers many a man. You may go to a good custom tailor and get well satisfied—now and then. But look at the price you must pay, whether you're satisfied or not! Make up your mind to try the new and better way this Fall. Buy a

### 20th Century Brand Suit or Overcoat

They are now being worn by thousands of well-dressed men, who know good clothes and won't wear any other kind.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND TOWN.

—TAILORED BY—

**The Lowndes Company, Limited,**  
TORONTO.

It Pays to Advertise in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

#### THE ROMANCE OF A NAME.

One might expect to find history, but scarcely romance in the names of the new towns of Western Canada. This, however, the *Canadian Gazette* has succeeded in doing. "The nomenclature of the new and thriving towns in Western Canada" says the *Gazette*, "is most interesting, marking as it does in many cases the history of the whole West. Strathcona, of course, speaks for itself, and Lacombe is familiar as the name of the famous Catholic missionary of Western Canada. One element that has contributed freely to the names of towns is the North West Mounted Police. One of the names so named is Carstairs, and a local Western journal recently mentioned the derivation of the name. Briefly it was this: A Scottish lady named Stairs was willing to marry a gentleman named Car provided she was not required to abandon her own name. The compromise of Carstairs was an obvious solution of the difficulty, and Carstairs the name became; and it was a descendant of this couple who, many generations later came out from the Old Land, took service in the N.W.M.P., and achieved the distinction of writing his name in the geography of his adopted country. Other towns named after members of the police service who did duty there fifteen or twenty years ago are: Olds, Innisfail, Reddington, etc."

#### TOLD BY HIS LOOKS.

Some things "go without saying," as we say. They are self-evident, and need no explanation. They tell their own story, as it were. That is, sometimes they do, and sometimes they do not. Here is a case of the latter source cited by a New York paper.

A pair of bushy whiskers shoved themselves into the money order window and the voice behind the whiskers said:

"Gif me a money 'orter."

The clerk shoved him out a blank application. When it came back, filled out the clerk said:

"Here, this isn't right. Its for Dresden, Germany, and you've got it on a domestic blank. You want a foreign blank."

"Vell!" said the voice behind the whiskers, "vy din't you gif me a foreign blank?"

"Why didn't you ask for one?" "Mein gootness," said the voice behind the whiskers, "do I look like I wanted a domestic blank?"—*Evou orth Herald.*

There was a bright fellow named Peter, Who struck at an active young 'skeeter. But the 'skeeter struck first And slackened his thist, And the 'skeeter was fleetier than Peter —*St. Nicholas.*

#### Questions and Answers

##### Miscellaneous.

#### BUILDING ON A RENTED FARM.

Could you kindly tell me if I could build on a rented farm and remove same at end of lease, as there is no clause as regards building on the agreement?

Man.

W. A.

Ans.—Buildings are classed as fixtures upon a farm and it is neither customary nor legal to remove them when the lease expires. You might, however, make some arrangements with the landlord whereby he would allow you to take down a temporary building.

#### DECLARING OWNERSHIP OF CATTLE

Is a paper like this good in law? This is to certify that the cattle upon this farm belong to A. signed B, ? (B was the former owner of the cattle). A has his brand on the cattle. If this is not good what is necessary?

Alta.

A. N. M.

Ans.—It all depends upon what B has to do with A, that is, what his relationship with A is. The fact that he sold the cattle to A is not proof that they still belong to A. What is required is a statement from A himself or an affirmation in the presence of a witness that the cattle belong to him.

**TWO MONEY SAVERS**

**Raymond Sewing Machines**

Made in Canada for the last half-century



**SIMPLE, SILENT, SPEEDY**

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN

SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. 14

**National Cream Separators**

Adapted for the Canadian trade



**Easy to turn**

**Easy to clean**

**CLEAN**

**SKIMMER**

Used by all Dairymen who know

**RAYMOND MFG. CO., LTD.**

344 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG

For Fall and Winter Plastering

**Hard Wall Plaster**

is indispensable.

**THE EMPIRE CEMENT HARD WALL AND EMPIRE WOOD FIBRE PLASTERS**

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

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

**The Prince Albert Real Estate Agency**

BUSINESS CHANCES ARE GOOD IN PRINCE ALBERT

We have for sale 50,000 acres of wild land, first class mixed farming, especially adapted for cattle, and also forty choice improved farms. This land is close to Prince Albert, one of the best markets in the west. Good lumbering industries and also fur and fish. Especially adapted for mixed farming. Building material on the ground.

**McMILLAN and HUNTER**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

**FARMING & FRUIT LANDS**

**DELTA OF THE FRASER**

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

**BURNABY FRUIT LANDS**

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

Maps and further particulars on application to

**MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON**

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

— VANCOUVER, B.C. —

**HIRED MAN LEAVES.**

A. hires B. for eight months; at the end of three months B. asks leave off work for three days which he is given promising to be back at said time but did not return. A. did not hear from him for almost three weeks, when B. sent word that he had met with an accident and could not return. Is A. compelled to send B's trunk and can B. collect his wages before the eight months are up?

W. L. D.

Ans.—No you are not compelled to move a man's baggage and you should find out the extent of the accident. If it is a pretense to get away for higher wages or some other personal advantage you would be justified in withholding a month's wages on the ground of breach of contract. If the accident was serious you should come to some understanding as he then could recover his wages at once.

**HOMESTEAD ARRANGEMENTS.**

Can a man having been married, but whose wife is deceased, live with parents and perform his homestead duties, the same as one who has never been married? In the homestead duties it is required of a homesteader living with parents to either break thirty acres or fence his claim and keep twenty or more cattle upon it, can I not as well keep horses instead or say keep nine horses and eleven cows?

Alta. C. C.

Ans.—There should be no question upon the residence arrangements and as for the keeping of stock you had better have an understanding with the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, in the matter. Simply state your case and ask them for permission to substitute horses for cattle.

Will the correspondent who wrote from Broadview asking for information on the collection of wages kindly send us his name? This is the only condition we impose for this service but we must insist upon it to insure good faith.

**WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

I want to get a map of British Columbia showing the railways, and if possible the districts marked for farming, fruit culture and forests. Being here engaged in farming I do not go away from here and am at a loss of how to get one and shall be glad if you will give me your assistance.

Sask. A. C. B.

Ans.—Write the Agricultural Department parliament buildings, Victoria, or to the boards of trade of any of the larger towns, or to the New Westminster tourists association. The climate and soil is so variable in British Columbia that one has to select the district that best suits him and then select his land in that district.

**ANOTHER MAN DESERTS.**

1. A farmer hires a man in the spring for \$25 per month till it freezes up. At the end of two and one half months the man leaves without notice, to go home and agrees to come back but fails to return. Can he collect full pay for the time he has worked or what pay can he collect?

2. If same man has over-drawn on his wages and gone to the U. S. can it be collected from him there, and if he is found to be working there can his wages be garnisheed or can he be punished for the amount which he owes the farmer?

Sask. T. G. R.

Ans.—1. The man has broken his own contract and we doubt if he can legally recover any wages. We would advise you, however, to pay him all but one month's wages and then let him whistle for the rest. If he sues you, you have a counter claim against him for breach of contract which will more than off-set the \$25.

2. If you know where the man is, send your bill to a lawyer there to collect. It can be collected in the United States by garnishee, or otherwise, just as well as here. The proper thing for you to do would be to give your bill to a lawyer in your own town and have him send it to another lawyer where the man is residing in the United States.

**WIRELESS**

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

**TELEGRAPH**

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

**SCHOOL**

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

**WALLACE EXPERT SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING**

629 Ryan Building ST. PAUL, MINN.



**A GOOD PICTURE**

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

**TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.**  
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

**CLARK'S**



The pork adds a delicacy and richness of flavour to the carefully selected beans which makes it one of the most appetizing and tasty of dishes. There is no food more nourishing than

**CLARK'S Pork and Beans.**

They are sold plain or flavoured with Chili or Tomato Sauce in germ proof tins.

**WM. CLARK, Mfr.**  
MONTREAL. 7-1-06

**Our New Catalogue**

ON APPLICATION, WRITE THE

**Central Business College**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Do You Raise Chickens?

I suppose you raise some chickens. In fact, it is a pleasant and healthy occupation. There is money in it too.

How do you raise them, still the old fashioned method, or with an incubator and brooder? What success have you?

Does it happen that in your incubator, chickens will die in the shell at the time they ought to come out? Some are all feathered, they are big chicks? If that is the case it is your own fault.

Everybody can raise chickens with the old hen, all you have to do is to feed her, and she will do the work, but as soon as you take the place of the cluckers, you have to know how to do the work.

Can you raise the chicks? Lots of people have good luck, the chicks hatch fine, but they cannot raise them. They die off one after the other and they cannot raise but a few little runts.

What is the reason? Where is the trouble?

If you don't hatch them right it is your own fault, and if after you have hatched them, you can't raise them, it is due to the fact that you don't know how to feed them properly.

You will learn in time, it might take you three or four years, but you will find out how to hatch them and raise them; but I will tell you a simple way of getting some information, information that you cannot do without, and you will get this information for merely nothing.

### Read my proposition, read it through, it won't cost you a cent

You all know that the GOLDEN KENNELS & POULTRY COMPANY, LTD., of Chatham is the largest Poultry Plant in Canada. I started this plant for my pleasure three years ago, and am now giving all my time to the interests of my company. I have made a success out of my venture, why?—because I knew how to manage my stock, how to hatch my eggs right and how to feed my chicks in the right way. I am now publishing a monthly poultry paper. I want my paper read by all the poultry raisers, I want every farmer in this country to receive monthly my review, which will contain all the information and different methods by which successful poultrymen have achieved their successes.

Don't you think it will pay you to get my paper? You have some birds you intend to winter. Do you know how to mate them properly? How to feed to have lots of winter eggs? Do you know how to feed so that your eggs will be fertile in the spring? Then all you have to do to find all about those important features of poultry culture, you only have to subscribe to my paper for a year. The price is \$1.00 a year, but to everybody sending *twenty-five cents in stamps* and mentioning *Farmer's Advocate* I will send my paper for one year absolutely free.

Now don't delay, but right now send your subscription in.

Address all your letters to

**J. R. COTE, CHATHAM, ONT., CANADA**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—If you want to see sample copy of my paper "Poultry and Dogs," before sending in your subscription, just drop me a postal card with your name and address and I will send you at once, absolutely free, a sample copy, which will show you how you can profit by having my paper every month regularly. Don't delay, write to-day.

**Clean Skimming Means Good Living**  
 The hog trough is no place to put butter.  
 Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.  
 Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separators—skim twice as clean.  
 Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."  
 That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog S-186 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."  
**The Sharples Separator Co.,**  
 West Chester, Pa.  
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.



**TO EXPEL THE UTERINE CONTENTS.**

A mare I have and that I did not wish to get in foal, is just three months gone. Can I do anything that would make her slip her foal? Would you advise me to try ergot rye, if so how much to give her and how often, and how to give her it? Can I get the smut rye at a drug store?

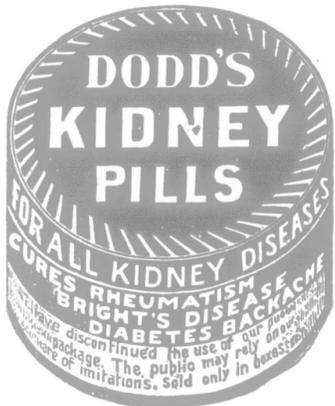
Alta. M. W. W.

Ans.—There is more or less risk in attempting the performance of abortion. Quite frequently owners of breeding mares have found that a physic of aloes resulted in the expulsion of the contents of the uterus. The ordinary dose of aloes is six to eight drams depending on the size of the horse, and a second dose, physic ball may begin a week or ten days later, not closer however than that. The mare should be fed bran mashes before giving the physic. If this does not have the desired effect give one ounce of fluid extract of ergot and repeat in half an hour if necessary. As mentioned above the use of such drugs to cause destruction of the products of conception is not devoid of danger.

**KEEPING THRESHERS—HOME—STEAD CANCELLATION.**

When wet weather comes during threshing can a farmer compel the owner of the machine to pay him for the men's board? Would he be justified in sending the men away to town?

2 Will cancellations be accepted immediately after the expiration of



the six months or would I have to wait until after the sixty days also?

3. Suppose the time together with the extension of time expired during the winter months and no improvements had been previously made could I cancel?

4. Could the first holder enter again immediately or would my cancellation give me any priority?

5. Where could I get a copy of the new homestead regulations?

Sask. C. N. L.

Ans. 1. A person would not expect to find a specific law for this case and if it were heard before a court the judge would probably take into consideration the custom in the community as being understood to be what was just. Ordinarily, when a slight shower falls a farmer does not object to keeping the men for half a day or longer in idleness but when we have a heavy downpour, like that which fell about the middle of last month then it should not be expected of a farmer to keep a gang of men and if work was delayed a day or two there should be no question but what the matter of meals was one between the men and the owner of the outfit.

2. One cannot tell. The first homesteader may be able to offer a good reason for not making his improvements and might get longer extensions.

3. Yes.  
 4. It would all depend upon the conduct of the first holder during the time he held the homestead. It should, over other claimants.

5. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or from any Dominion Lands office.

**POOR CONDITION.**

Grey mare, age 9, with colt, is in poor condition; she has been fed 6 quarts all along and her teeth are good. She has been working all the time; she has pimples underneath the collar and several sores where harness has rubbed her, also about two inches has dropped off the end of her tail. Her tail looks quite natural and has not been rubbed at all. Will you kindly explain and give treatment for the same?

Man. W. E. C.

Ans.—Your description of the case is somewhat vague. You do not state how long your mare has been in poor condition. You say that "she has been fed six quarts right along." Six quarts of what? How often, daily? Probably the poor condition of the mare is the result of hard work, sameness of diet and bad care. Would advise you to give the mare at least one month's rest. Groom well once daily with corn broom, or bristle brush. Feed four quarts of good oats in the morning, a moderate ration of carrots, or sound potatoes at noon and a ration of boiled food at night consisting of barley and bran, equal parts and one teacupful of flaxseed. Give in food every morning for two weeks: Fowler's solution of arsenic, one ounce; and at night for the same period and in the same way: Sulphate of iron and nitrate of potash, of each one dram; bicarbonate of soda, two drams. The portion of the tail dropping off was due to the too tight tying up of the tail in a muddy time, thereby stopping the circulation of blood and causing gangrene. Give the mare moderate walking exercise every day when the weather will permit.

**LAME MARE.**

Young mare keeps in good condition but occasionally takes lame in left hind leg. Appears to be nothing wrong with the leg or foot, no swelling and not at all tender to the touch. She has been this way for nearly a year, work when she is not lame, has no effect on her for she takes lame more often in the pasture. If you can kindly tell me what is wrong with her, also remedy, would be very grateful.

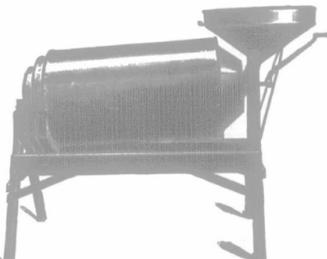
Man. M. M. H.

Ans.—The few symptoms you have mentioned indicate that rheumatism probably in connection with the hip joint, is the cause of the occasional lameness. But, as it is imperatively necessary that the nature and seat of the ailment should be fully known before a remedy is prescribed, and as there is a good veterinarian within a very short distance of your residence we would advise you to secure his personal services.

THE  
**ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.**  
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00  
 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT  
 HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA  
 HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIFFY, Vice-President  
 EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary  
**Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts**

THE WORLD'S BEST  
 Use **Royal Household Flour**  
 The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.  
 WINNIPEG  
 FAMILY FLOUR

**NEW PROCESS JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER**  
 Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighbourhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and blue-stoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.  
**BEEMAN & CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.**



**The Alberta Farmers' Association**  
 is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."  
**W. F. STEVENS, Secretary** **Clover Bar, Alta**



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

## 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. 14-34f

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

**SCOTCHMAN**, experienced farmer, desires situation with Grain Merchant or Elevator Company—Apply Box 25 Farmer's Advocate. 26-10

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

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

**ALBERTA FARMS**—regular snaps, prices right, terms easy, write to-day. Hulbert and Foster, Strathcona, Alta. 3-10

**FOR SALE**—Lands, irrigated and unirrigated, best wheat and sugar beet district in Alberta. C. D. Fox, Raymond. 3-10

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

**FOR SALE**—Large English Berkshires and Improved Chester Whites, lengthy bacon type, boars and sows, 4 to 5 months old, registered pedigrees furnished. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta 3-10

**FOR SALE**—Section 13, 17, 9, west 2 M., half mile from Summerberry where there are 3 elevators. All prairie, soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs, bluffs or waste land. All wheat land in a noted district. Inspection invited. \$25.00 an acre. For particulars apply Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 3-10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 A YEAR

Office—14-16 Princess Street

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

**P. F. HUNTLEY**,—Registered Hereford Cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

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

**H. V. CLENDENING**, Hardinge, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed. H. V. Clending

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

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

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

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

**SHORTHORNS** and Clydesdales—Wm Chalmer, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence

**C. BALDWIN**, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine. Both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Cambridge, Minn

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LOCATING ON A TOWNSITE.

I squatted on some land owned by a townsite company. On it I built a small building. When this was done I understood that the land would be put on the market shortly and that I should have a chance to buy. Now the company threatens suit for damages. I have offered to settle. What damages can they collect? There has been no real injury to their property. Alta. C. D. W.

Ans.—If the facts are exactly as you say, namely, that you have actually not in any way damaged the land of the company, they can only recover against you what is called in law nominal damages. This would be probably about \$5. But if you let the company sue you a judgment for \$5 will carry costs and the costs of the suit will be more like \$100. We advise you, therefore, to do your best to settle with the company. Take \$5, or if you want to be perfectly safe, \$10 of Dominion notes and tender them to the company or one of its officers in the presence of some person who can swear to your tender, then, if the company sue you, and fail to recover more than you tendered, they will have to pay the costs, yours as well as their own

## BORROWED MONEY DOWN EAST.

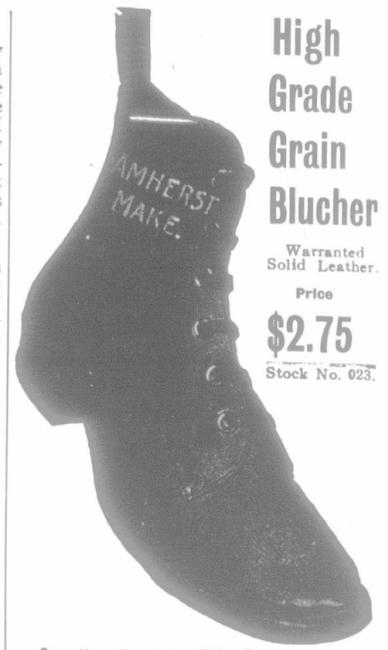
In Ontario I had a policy in the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. Two years ago when I came to the West I borrowed \$50 on it. The cash value of the policy was \$64. I gave a note signed by myself and wife and the agent took the policy. I have not paid my premium since I came West. I wrote to the agent I had stopped paying. He promised to send me the cash balance and the policy, but he never did. Now he wants me to pay that note. Can he collect it? Sask. J. A.

You evidently borrowed the \$50 on your note, and gave your policy as collateral security to your note. If this is true the company can sue you for the note and recover upon it. If however, the bargain was that you were to borrow the \$50 as a straight loan on your policy and the agent took the note without any authority to do so, the company cannot recover as the note would then be without consideration. If the company sue you in the first case and you have the letter which the agent wrote promising to pay the cash balance you can counter claim against the company for \$64, that is the cash surrender value of your policy, and instead of them recovering against you, you will recover a balance of \$14 against them. If however, you never really surrendered your policy until you were in default of paying your premiums we doubt if you had any right any longer to surrender your policy and claim its cash value. If we were in your position we would not worry much about the matter as we doubt if the company will sue you in any case as the matter now stands.

## MEETING PAYMENTS ON FARM.

I bought a farm last fall, paid \$300 down. If I should not be able to meet next payment at the time that it is due, what steps could the vendor take to collect? Could he take the farm back without any legal process or without giving any notice? Land in this district has risen in value very much since I bought; which seems to vex him very much. He is boasting that that he will have the farm back when the next payment comes due. Sask. J. F. W.

Ans.—Look at your agreement. If there is nothing in that agreement providing that upon default of payment the land shall return to the seller or if there is anything providing that notice of cancellation is to be given by the seller, then the seller cannot take



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price

\$2.75

Stock No. 023.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write

E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. m. If sent by parcel post 25c. extra.

your land upon default of payment, but he can however, get at your land in a round about way, as follows: He can sue you for the unpaid portion of the purchase price and recovering judgment against you he can record that judgement in the Land Titles Office when it becomes a mortgage against your land under which he will be entitled to sell your land at auction, as in the ordinary mortgage. This however, will take him several months so you would be given considerable time. You may rest assured however, that he cannot take your land at once upon your failing to pay.

## CONTRACT WITH LAND AGENT.

A. signs to a land agent to sell his homestead when he gets his patent papers for a certain sum, although he had asked for more. Is it legal? as he has been offered from another more for it and wants to know if it is binding on his part. Sask. R. O.

Ans.—Your question is not clear and we doubt if we can safely answer it in its present form. If you assigned your homestead absolutely to the land agent, the assignment is void and you have lost all rights in your homestead. If you mean, that you have only signed a contract employing the land agent to sell the land for you, then you should take your new purchaser to the land agent and the agent will be bound to sell to him or make up the difference to you personally. If you want to sell to your new prospective purchaser with out going to the land agent and giving him notice, every thing depends on the contract which you signed with the land agent. We suspect that the contract contained a clause by which you cannot take the matter out of the land agent's hands without giving him a certain number of days' notice. If this is true you will have to give him notice for the required number of days and then you will be entitled to sell the land yourself without paying the land agent anything for it. Do not forget however, that everything depends upon your contract with the land agent, and also do not forget that you cannot sell a homestead right in any way, if you do so you lose your homestead and moreover, you lose all right of ever getting another homestead. This is expressly provided by the Dominion Lands Act, a law in force all over Canada.

Use Carnefac Stock Food  
for that thin horse

## THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

### His Health Mainly Due to the Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

**Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger than His Seventy-Six Years and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.**

TABUCINTA, Cumberland Co., N. B., February 12—(Special).—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-six year but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with kidney Trouble I say, 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit."

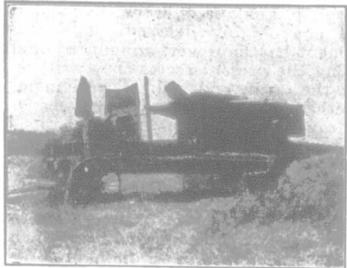
## GOSSIP.

### A STOOK THRESHING OUTFIT.

For several years Mr. Geo. Miller of Springfield municipality, about 20 miles east of Winnipeg, has been of the opinion that a small self-contained outfit that could be hauled around the field to thresh from the stook would suit his purpose better than anything else, but it was only this season that he secured what he thought was the proper power for the purpose and the result was very satisfactory to him.

The outfit consists of a small Massey-Harris Separator and a 7 H.P. "New Way" Air-cooled engine from the Cooper Gasoline Engine Co. of Winnipeg. The cut shows how they are arranged on the one truck and two teams haul it easily around the field.

A platform extends from the side onto which the sheaves are pitched from the stook and they are then passed from the platform to the feeder, who cuts own bands. A low swung platform at the bagger allows of easy handling and the full bags are thrown on the ground to be picked up later. Four men and a boy to drive is all the help required and the work is very light, as there is no heavy pitching to do. The



straw is left as it falls and burnt off, but Mr. Miller has used the outfit for threshing oats at the barn by simply putting on the carriers. It is found they can thresh with it as fast as they could stack which saves three handlings of the crop and a lot of hard pitching. The engine is easily removable after threshing and will be used for grinding and sawing wood.

### HILLHURST SHORTHORN SALE.

The dispersion sale at Sherbrooke on September 7, of the Hillhurst herd of Shorthorns, property of Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec, was considered fairly successful and satisfactory. Some of the best of the Scotch-bred cattle brought lower prices than were expected, but those of the dual-purpose sort were taken at fair prices by the farmers in the dairy district of Quebec. Following is the sale list:

Lovely of Pine Grove 3rd; G. V. Norton, Coaticook, P. Q.	\$ 400
Missie Maid 2nd; G. V. Norton	345
Pine Grove Mildred 6th; Hector Ross, Sherbrooke, P. Q.	175
Ruby of Pine Grove 4th; John Miller, Ashburn, Ont.	185
Ruby of Pine Grove 5th; R. H. Pope, Cookshire, P. Q.	200
Bessie of Pine Grove 2nd; J. F. Learned, Cookshire, P. Q.	135
Calf; Jas. Church, Leeds, P. Q.	35
Alpine Belle; F. Cromwell, Cookshire, P. Q.	180
Alpine Maid; J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille, P. Q.	195
Alpine Belle 2nd; H. W. Burton, Huntingville, P. Q.	60
Hillhurst Diamond; J. A. McClary, Hillhurst Station	120
Donalda; H. W. Burton	65
Dame Diamond; J. F. Learned	85
Welcome Honour; J. A. McClary	55
Welcome Dawn; H. J. Elliot, Danville, P. Q.	125
Welcome Lass; G. V. Norton	70
Lady Ingram Hillhurst; Wm. W. Wallace, Kars, Ont.	115
Frost 52nd (imp); F. Cromwell	185
Calf; J. E. Wadsworth, Milton, P. Q.	85
Frost Queen; H. W. Burton	205
Famous 5th; J. A. McClary	130
Bury, P. Q.	9
Victor; J. A. McClary, Iver, Robinson	90
Viscountess; J. A. McClary	80
Vera of Hillhurst; J. A. McClary	80
Beatrice Mount Stephen; G. V. Norton	135
Donald Hillhurst; J. A. McClary	75
Lady Languish; J. F. Learned	60
Lorna Languish; H. Ross	95
Lucy Languish; S. A. Baldwin, Norton Mills	50
Merry Marchioness; W. Wallace	100
Princess 2nd of Hillhurst; F. Cromwell	115
Scottish Princess; H. Statton, Cookshire	100
Princess 3rd Hillhurst; H. W. Burton	85

### BULLS.

Broad Scotch; H. J. Elliot	95
Golden Carol; F. Cromwell	250
Merry Scot; C. W. Lowry, Sawyerville	65
Donald Hillhurst; J. A. McClary	75
Scottish Stamp; J. H. Crepeau	100
Dandy Scot; Mrs. Routledge, Georgeville, P. Q.	65
Ingram Benedict; A. L. McIvor	105
Welcome Chief; P. Chamboax, Disraeli	65

### SUMMARY.

Thirty one females, averaged \$130	\$4,030
Twelve bulls, averaged \$92.91	1,115
Total, forty three, average \$119.65	\$5,145

### THE BANKS AND THE WEST.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, speaking recently at Regina, said: "What we have



Style 37—Classic Grecian design in Mahogany and Figured Walnut, 7 1-3 octaves. Very beautiful.

## Old Canadian Story and it's Sequel

You have read or heard—from friends and foes alike—that the superb and celebrated

## GOURLAY PIANOS

are higher priced than others. A true story to which we add a more interesting sequel. Have you read or heard that

Goulay Pianos are worth the price—and more?

Outdo all other Canadian Pianos in finish, construction and tone?

Unite in a marked degree pleasure, culture and profit?

Receive high commendation from teachers and virtuosos?

Last longer and keep in tune longer than any other piano?

And are purchased at the net price quoted, in easy

Yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly payments?

You may select a Goulay Piano as safely by MAIL as in person.

Our illustrated catalogue sent to your address for the asking—tells the whole tale and shows the way. We do the rest.

## GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

HEAD Office, 189 Yonge St., TORONTO.

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

## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

ARE BEST

They are made so on purpose and with a full knowledge of inferiority in the cheap machine manufactured "To Sell Only."



Our free catalog explains De Laval superiority. The machine is its own advocate under all conditions.

TRY ONE

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

done in this part of Canada, is to open up with extraordinary suddenness a great extent of country, and the theory has apparently prevailed that when a land agent sells a man a farm, the farmer is straightway entitled to have every appurtenance of civilization brought to his door at once. First railways, then villages and towns, and towns with expensive improvements to make. To supply these appurtenances of civilization a large amount of money is required. It must be supplied by Eastern Canada, if not the

whole world. The amount of money required by the West will for many years to come exceed any amount which agriculture in the West will realize. The property of the West means the prosperity of the East and it should be so. The East was helping the West. When he had said this on a former occasion a gentleman remarked that the banks were not opening up throughout the West merely for their health. Not exactly, but patriotism had much to do with it.

To illustrate this point Mr. Walker

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

**THE NORTHERN BANK**  
Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000  
Capital Subscribed - \$1,250,000  
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

You can bank with us by mail at our Head Office, or at any of our branches at Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria and other points.

It offers every convenience to business men, and special consideration is paid to the accounts of farmers. In our Savings Department we pay interest at 3%, compounded every three months, on all sums over One Dollar.

The best evidence of the permanent nature of the prevailing prosperity and of the expansion of the commercial interests of Western Canada is found in the establishment and growing strength of the Northern Bank. This is the only Bank with headquarters in the West and is rapidly gaining a prominent place among the strongest of the Canadian Banks.

### The Expansion of the West

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



said there was a difference between a Canadian bank opening an office in Havana or the City of Mexico where an immediate and large profit could be made by reason of the enormous resources of a bank, and opening an office in Western Canada where little or no profit would result for many years. His bank did not expect any profit from their branches between

Winnipeg and the foothills for many years to come, and as fast as an office yielded a profit they would put that profit into opening another office. The West at the present time needs people who have confidence in it and who are willing to assist in its development although their profit may be much smaller than they could obtain by investment elsewhere.

**THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER'S TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.**

**REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.**

The report of the tariff committee was presented by Mr. McNaught, as follows:

Your tariff committee begs to submit the following report.

The Dominion tariff commission, referred to in the last annual report of the tariff committee, has during its sessions had representations made to it on the fiscal question in all parts of Canada. We confidently expected that a revision of the tariff would have been made at the last session of parliament, but owing chiefly to an unfortunate accident to the minister of finance and the great amount of work involved it was unavoidably delayed. The government has, however, announced that during the present recess they will revise the tariff, and will call parliament together early in November to consider the same.

The association has pointed out on more than one occasion the absolute necessity of a revision of the tariff. It has been urged that the tariff should not be altered at the present time in view of the prosperous condition which obtains throughout the Dominion. We submit, however, that this condition of national prosperity is not a result of our customs tariff, but rather because the world generally is prosperous; under such conditions a general depression is hardly possible, even although our tariff is defective in many particulars. We may in some measure also ascribe present conditions in Canada to an abnormal activity in the United States, which keeps their factories busily employed at home, and does away with the necessity of their exploiting foreign markets at slaughter prices. To this may be added the largely increased demand there is for goods in Canada owing to the general prosperity, the great expenditure on railways of all kinds, and to a satisfactory increase in our population.

The evidence presented to the commission has, we think, shown conclusively that the tariff of nine years ago was not framed to meet conditions of to-day. To ensure effectiveness the tariff must be kept up-to-date. The association placed itself on record in 1902 to the effect that the tariff was not in keeping with the changed conditions; much less is it in accord with the present requirements.

In spite of objections to a more protective tariff presented to the commission, the preponderating feeling throughout our country amongst all classes undoubtedly is that Canada should encourage its industries more effectively than it has done in the past. This feeling is largely the result of the campaign of education, which has been persistently carried on since the Halifax convention of the association in 1902 and also by the logic of events, as during the last few years conditions have greatly changed in the United States, and Canadians have found it at times impossible to compete against the enormous surplus output of their great organizations.

Two points of the greatest importance were emphasized before the commission. In the first place the great West, which has been pointed out by some newspapers as being unanimously opposed to a protective tariff, has spoken differently, two of the strongest protectionist representations made to the commission being presented at Winnipeg and Medicine Hat.

Secondly, the farmers, from one end of the country to the other, have requested increases in the tariff on their own products.

These two facts are cited to show that the contention of this association, that Canada is a protectionist country, and demands a tariff that will keep Canadian men and money at home and provide a market for Canadian products, is borne out by the evidence taken by the commission. In making this statement we are not unmindful that some representations were made in opposition to our contentions, asking for a lowering of the tariff, but they came mostly from members of free trade organizations, who treated this most important national question from an academic rather than from a practical standpoint.

**Does Your FOOD Digest Well?**

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

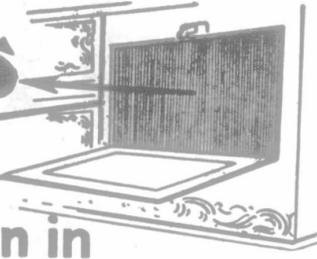
**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

**M'Clary's**



The oven in the Kootenay Steel Range is ventilated

**Kootenay Range**

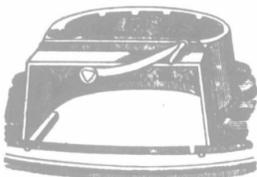
London-Toronto-Montreal  
Winnipeg-Vancouver-St. John, N.B.

**"Heat and Fresh Air"**

The health of your family is as dependent upon good air as upon good food and the best results in heating your house are obtained by Warm Air Heating which carries the fresh air of outdoors, pure and healthful, to every room.

**Buck's "Leader" Furnace**

is the most perfect and economical made. Its grate is of the celebrated Duplex Pattern. Its ash pit is deep and roomy. Its radiator is of steel throughout, making the most effective and rapid heater known. Its joints are absolutely air and gas-tight, and its whole construction is substantial and massive. That's why we can guarantee it to last a lifetime.



Duplex Grate in Leader Furnace

Ask us for our Furnace Catalogue. It contains many valuable pointers on how to instal your heating system.

The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited  
Brantford Montreal Winnipeg

FOR SALE BY  
Leading Dealers in Winnipeg and throughout  
Canada

Western Office: 248 McDermot St., Winnipeg  
W. G. McMANON, Manager



**PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS**

Send your Address for our 1916 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & BUYER'S GUIDE, Import your own Goods.

**DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS,**  
LACE CURTAINS, LACES, HOSIERY,  
MUSLINS, BLOUSES, LINENS.

OUR POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL.

5 pairs of Lace Curtains, for \$6.30 (White or Ecru.) postage free.

1 pair superb Drawing-room Curtains, \$2.45 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide, post free

2 pairs handsome Dining-room Curtains, 2.95 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, post free

2 pairs choice Bed-room Curtains, 1.70 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free

The 5 pairs in one lot, \$6.30. Well packed in oil cloth sent direct to your address, post free \$7.10

Send for our GAZETTE CATALOGUE, puts you into immediate touch with the World's greatest Lace centre. Every item means a saving. Our 49 years reputation is your guarantee.

Price List may be obtained at the office of this paper

SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 66, NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

**FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN**

If you are looking for land in Saskatchewan write us for information. We have for sale the choicest farming land in the country, at prices and terms to suit. Our best lands are situated along the C.P.R., from Arcola to Regina. We will be pleased to send you maps and any information you may desire on request. Correspondence solicited.

NAY, ANDERSON & CO.  
Regina, Sask.

At the last hearing of the tariff committee, which was held in Ottawa, the case for the manufacturers was

### 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.

### THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

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

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

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

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED  
OSHAWA Ontario

Please send me booklets spoken of in this advertisement, also particulars of easy payment plans.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

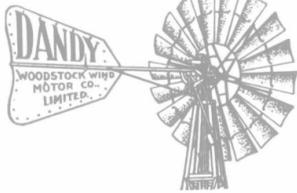
### ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.



### WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalogue. Estimates cheerfully given.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO. Limited Woodstock, Ont.

### Cancer Cured by Anointing with Oil.

Cancerol, a compound of essential Oils, has been discovered which readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originator, Dr. L. T. Leach.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

presented by a small deputation from the association. The arguments advanced on that occasion for a revised tariff have been given wide publicity, not only in Canada but in Great Britain, and have not been answered.

As we have before pointed out, the time to give Canada a tariff to aid in its development is when the country is prosperous. The whole world has been experiencing an era of great trade activity, the United States and Canada particularly so. At present some Canadian industries are struggling against foreign competition. In a time of depression abroad, with increased efforts for trade by foreign countries, these industries could not stand with the tariff as it is at present. The time to build a dyke is when a stream runs low and not when it is swollen by the floods; the latter is the time the dyke is needed. Just so in trade—general business depression is sure to occur sooner or later, and the time to revise the tariff is when the country is prosperous, and so prevent the possibility of ruinous foreign competition.

The committee views with regret the great increase in the importation of dutiable goods during the past year and the continuance of the excess of our imports over our exports, which this year amounts to \$35,000,000. Canada's total import trade for 1905-6 reached \$176,771,000, an increase of \$19,606,000, of which increase \$10,960,000 has been purchased from the United States. It is satisfactory, however, to your committee to note that if Canada has to go abroad to make such large purchases Great Britain's share is increasing very satisfactorily. This year our imports from Great Britain amounted to \$69,289,000, which is an increase of \$7,972,336, or 13 per cent. over the previous year, and which may largely be attributed to the preferential tariff.

It has never been demonstrated more clearly than during the sittings of the tariff commission that the tariff is not now a political question. We regret that some of the newspapers of Canada have not realized this. The tariff is a business proposition and the news paper that puts its politics before its patriotism has not the true interests of our country at heart. The question is one that will bear full and frequent discussion, and actual conditions, not theories or political exigencies, are the principles upon which its revisions should be based.

Your tariff committee believe that sentiment in Canada was never so thoroughly in accord regarding the tariff question as it is to-day. The true Canadian policy is, "Keep your money in circulation at home by buying goods made in Canada." The Canadian aspiration is that every industry, whether it be farming, mining, lumbering, fishing or manufacturing, should be protected and developed by a strong national tariff. Your committee believes that the Canadian government will give the people what they demand, and that the tariff of 1907 will effectively foster and encourage every branch of our national industries.

Your committee desires: (1) That the Halifax resolution of 1902, which has been reaffirmed at every annual meeting of the association since that date, be reaffirmed. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this association the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries;

"That in any such revision the interests of all sections of the community, whether of agriculture, mining, fishing, or manufacturing, should be fully considered, with a view not only to the preservation but to the further development of all these great national industries;

"That, while such a tariff should primarily be framed for Canadian interests, it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the Mother country, and also to any other part of the British empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff

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### Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 5.

### Anybody Can Make Claims—But YOU Want the Cream Separator That "Makes Good."



That may be a little "slangy," but you know what I mean—you want the separator that will do what its manufacturers promise it will do, and what you expect it to do.

How are you going to decide which separator it is that will "make good" for you?

Big talk and big claims are made for all of them. You have to decide the question for yourself and your milk-profits depend upon your decision.

Therefore, I say don't take anybody's claim until he proves it. He may be a little over-enthusiastic in his praise of his own machine.

But, look here! Here's something worth thinking about:

Since the first cream separator was invented no separator has ever made such rapid strides in sales and in popularity as has the Improved Frictionless Empire. In five years its annual sales have increased 1,500 per cent.

What do you suppose is the explanation of that? Why do so many people buy the Empire? There can be only one reason: The Empire gives better satisfaction in the hands of its users than any other separator ever made.

There's no doubt about it.

And this is how and why it does it:

**It is Simpler in Construction.** All unnecessary parts are eliminated. It simply has a bowl with a few light cones inside it and the simplest gearing necessary for driving it.

**It Turns More Easily.** The bowl being smaller and lighter, as a matter of course, it does not take so much "elbow-grease" to turn it. Besides, the bowl runs practically without friction, because of its patented bearings.

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**It Skims Perfectly.** All milk in it is given five distinct separations. It is impossible for more than a trace of butter fat to escape. But goodness me! It would take the whole paper to tell you all the points wherein the Empire excels. I can't do it here, but if you'll send your name the Company will be glad to send you their separator books, full of dairy facts you ought to know. Just send a postal card telling how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address

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- 4 year olds—First, FAISAN
- 3 year olds—First, VALORY
- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON



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OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE DE FRANCE  
our Horses won as follows:

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- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON

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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.

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Regina, Sask.



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My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

My second shipment consisting of  
Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and  
Fillies and Spanish Jacks

is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy.

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For further information write to

M. B. Kent - Brandon, Man.



## 1881 CALBRAITH'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

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

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any of these articles free to any person selling 20 Packets of beautiful up-to-date Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10c a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial Cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comics, fac-simile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address. (Postage is 2 cents).

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must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers."

### 1. DUTY ON GOVERNMENT IMPORTS.

"Resolved, that when articles are purchased by or for the use of the Dominion government, or for any of the departments thereof, or by or for the Senate of the House of Commons, or by the National Transcontinental railway or Intercolonial railway, or for any other purpose, that in each case the amount of duty taxable on such articles (including the duty leviable under the dumping clause regulation) should be carefully considered, and the full amount of such duty should be added before prices are put into competition with Canadian prices."

### 2. DENATURED ALCOHOL.

"Whereas the United States government have passed an act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of denatured alcohol, to take effect January 1, 1907;

"And whereas, certain European countries have enacted similar legislation;

"And whereas, Canada is particularly suited for the manufacture of both grain and wood alcohol;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian government is requested to consider carefully the regulations regarding the uses and cost of denatured alcohol in foreign countries, and to so adjust Canadian regulations that Canadian industries shall not be placed to any disadvantage."

### 3. STEEL SHIPBUILDING.

This resolution has been approved of by the Halifax board of trade and by the Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

"Whereas, this board considers it not only desirable but essential that Canada should have well-equipped shipbuilding yards, so that she should not be dependent upon foreign, or even British builders for the maintenance of her mercantile marine;

"That proof of the decadence of this industry is furnished by the fact that, while the eater-borne commerce of the country during the last thirty years has increased from \$217,000,000 to \$475,000,000, the aggregate tonnage of vessels registered in Canada during the same period has decreased from 1,158,363 tons to 672,838 tons;

"That the new vessels built in Canada during the year 1874 aggregated 190,765 tons, while last year the new tonnage only aggregated 18,554 tons, or less than one-tenth the tonnage built thirty years ago;

"That the foregoing statements prove that Canada is steadily losing control of her own carrying trade, and that her builders are unable to compete with the highly-developed yards of other countries;

"That nearly all other countries have found it necessary to grant financial aid to their own builders in order to secure a share of their own carrying trade, and that such aid has, in most cases enabled them to build up well-equipped shipbuilding plants that are now able to compete with foreign builders;

"That an effort should now be made to recussitate this industry, which would provide skilled labor for the artisans, keep in the country the enormous sums paid out in freights, and enable Canada again to take her place as an important maritime power;

"Therefore resolved, that we hereby urge the Dominion government to take up this important question during the approaching session of parliament and grant such adequate bounty on tonnage launched in Canada during a term of years as would place our builders on an equality with their chief competitors elsewhere."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. K. McNAUGHT,  
Chairman,  
J. F. M. STEWART,  
Secretary.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The following are the new regulations relating to tuberculosis.

"(1) The disease of tuberculosis is hereby exempted from the operation of Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the 'Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1901'."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

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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.

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Farm contains 480 acres,  
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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 for sale. JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

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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.

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"(2) Cattle which have re-acted to the tuberculin test shall be deemed to be affected with tuberculosis, and shall be permanently marked, in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time prescribe.

"(3) Cattle which have re-acted to the tuberculin test, shall not be permitted to be exported from the Dominion of Canada."

"Cattle six months old or over imported from countries other than the United States and Mexico shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to the tuberculin test by the Superintendent of the quarantine or other duly authorized officer.

"Cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, but not showing clinical symptoms, shall be permanently marked in the right ear with the letter 'T' by the officer making the test, and then may be released at the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine if found free from all other infectious and contagious diseases.

"Cattle showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may direct.

"Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such other period as may be deemed necessary and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

"Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other."

To enable exporters to comply with that portion of the United States Regulations printed below, the Department will, on receiving not less than one week's notice, arrange for the testing of tuberculin, by one of its regular salaried inspectors, of Canadian animals about to be exported to that country.

"A certificate for cattle over six months old for breeding purposes and for milch cows must also show that they have been submitted to the tuberculin test by a Canadian official veterinarian or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and found free from tuberculosis, giving the date and place of testing, with a chart of reaction, and a description of the cattle, with age and markings.

"All cattle imported for breeding, milk production, grazing, or feeding, when not accompanied by the required affidavits, must be detained in quarantine for one week, at the expense of the owner or importer, under the supervision of the inspector in charge. During this detention a rigid inspection will be made, and cattle over six months old for breeding and milk production will be tested with tuberculin. Animals found free from disease at the end of that period will be released."

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TUBERCULIN IS SUPPLIED.

The Department does not test any cattle for tuberculosis, except those imported and exported for breeding purposes, and such herds as are placed entirely under the control and supervision of the officers.

If any owner of cattle desires to have his animals tested, and will send in to the Department the number of doses required, and the name of any reputable qualified veterinary surgeon whom he wishes to employ to do the work, the latter will be furnished free with sufficient tuberculin, on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test on charts which are supplied for that purpose.

The Department does not order the slaughter of tuberculous animals, and consequently no compensation is or can be paid.

It must be distinctly understood that the remuneration of the veterinarian making the test is to be paid by the owner of the animals and not by the Department.

To obtain the normal temperature of the animal to be tested, at least four temperatures, three hours apart, should be taken on the day the tuberculin is to be injected.

The requisite dose should be injected under the skin with a hypodermic

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I have now for sale one year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right. **JOHN RAMSEY, Priddie, Alta.**

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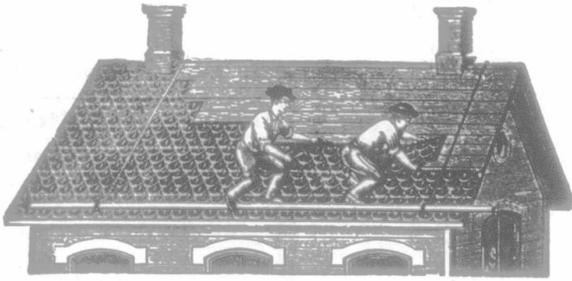
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### Pacific Coast and Return \$60

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

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

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

GREAT  
NORTHERN  
RAILWAY

syringe that has been previously sterilized. The skin at the point of the injection should be saturated with an antiseptic solution before the injection is made.

(The most convenient agents for the sterilization of the syringe and the saturation of the skin and carbolic acid or of creolin in solution. The solution is made by the addition of one part of carbolic acid or of creolin to twenty parts of water.)

The hypodermic needle should be dipped in the antiseptic solution after each injection before proceeding to again fill the syringe or inject another animal.

After injection five temperatures should be taken at intervals of three hours commencing with the tenth hour.

In cattle which have recently undergone a previous test the reaction frequently begins much earlier, and it is then advisable to take the first temperature not more than two hours after injection, and to continue taking temperatures every third hour thereafter up to the usual time.

Veterinarians about to apply the test should carefully study the chart on which its results are to be recorded. The hours are not fixed, as under pressure of work, these may vary.

The veterinarian must mark, in the space for that purpose, the actual hours at which temperatures are taken, so that no misunderstanding of the record may be possible.

Attention is also directed to the note in the column for decision.

The plan at one time followed of deciding as to the health or disease of an animal tested with tuberculin, viz.: by a rise of 2° in the temperature after injection, is no longer considered satisfactory. Under that system it was possible, where the normal temperature was low, to condemn an animal with a temperature under 103°. On the other hand, an animal with a high normal temperature on injection might be passed as healthy, although showing a reaction approximating 105°, which is entirely out of the normal range.

Under the system now followed, animals whose temperatures after injection do not exceed 103° are to be classed as healthy unless clinical symptoms of tuberculosis are present.

Animals showing temperatures after injection of 104° or over are to be classed as tuberculous.

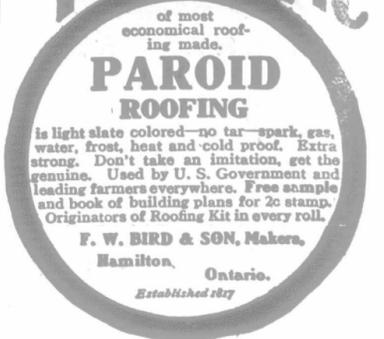
Animals whose temperatures after injection do not reach 104°, but rise above 103°, are to be marked suspicious, unless some extenuating circumstance accounts plainly for the rise, in which event a clinical report is to be attached to the chart as indicated in the note.

#### EARMARKING OF REACTORS.

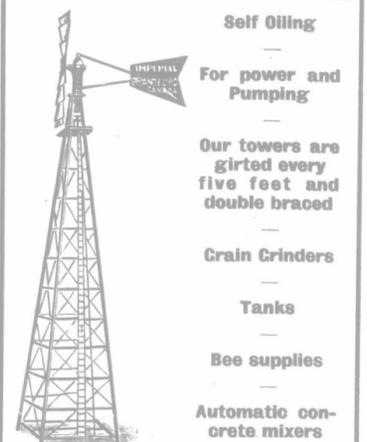
Attention is especially directed to the fact that cattle reacting under any circumstances are permanently earmarked by one of the regular officers of the Department, and may then be dealt with as the owner sees fit, subject to the approval of the local health authorities, except that their exportation will not be permitted.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Veterinary Director General.

## Send for Free Sample



## WINDMILLS



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Brantford, Ontario

Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg  
Agents: Man., N.W.T.

#### BONDED, GRAIN DEALERS.

Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, sends us the following list of grain dealers who had up to September 22 complied with the requirements of the law and secured licenses for the carrying on of their respective market operations:

LIST OF PERSONS, FIRMS, AND CORPORATIONS LICENSED AS TRACK BUYERS OF GRAIN.

- License No.
- B 1, R. J. Noble, Oxbow.
  - B 2, Chalmers & Watson, Pilot Mound.
  - B 3, John A. Scott, Hartney.
  - B 4, J. Schwartz & Co., Altona.
  - B 5, Spencer Grain Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 6, Donald Morrison & Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 7, Winnipeg Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 8, Laing Bros., Winnipeg.
  - B 9, Wm. Henry Day, Francis.
  - B 10, Union Grain Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 11, Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 12, The Dominion El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 13, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 14, Joseph Getty, Caron.
  - B 15, McCabe Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 16, P. Burns & Co., Calgary.
  - B 17, Royal Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 18, British American El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 19, Wells Land & Cattle Co. Ltd., Davidson.
  - B 20, Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 21, Lake of the Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 22, P. Brown Mfg. and El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 23, Alberta El. Co. and Trdg. Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 24, Winnipeg Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 25, Winnipeg Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

## The Genuine . HAYES FORCE-PUMP

Double-Acting

1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
2. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing
3. Double cylinders, making it easy to work
4. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height
5. Windmill and hose can be attached

Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

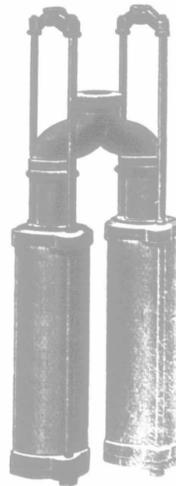
Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.  
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.  
Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—

**THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.**

MORDEN, MAN.



### What Doctors Say About the Nerves

AND THEIR CURE BY THE BUILDING UP PROCESS AS ILLUSTRATED BY

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Avoid fatigue, hurry, worry, and excess.

Seek fresh air, rest, and the best means of increasing the nerve force of the body, or, in other words, use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

These are the instructions the best physicians will give you as the most effective treatment to overcome disease of the nerves, for, if they do not recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in so many words, they give you a prescription containing practically the same ingredients.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation, composed of the most powerful nerve restoratives known to science. It is bound to prove effective as a treatment for weak nerves, because it supplies the very elements of Nature which are necessary for the formation of new nerve force.

It is only by this building-up process that you can ever hope to entirely cure sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia, nervous dyspepsia, irritability, brain fat, and the discouragement and dependency which tell of exhausted nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates and Co., Toronto.



### Nova Scotia Wool

is famous for its softness and strength. The ocean air—the climate—the rich grazing land—gives an elasticity and silkiness and strength to the wool, that is missing in wool from other countries.

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### Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

That is one reason why "Stanfield's Unshrinkable" is soft and comfortable—wears so well—holds its shape—and is absolutely unshrinkable. Wear "Stanfield's" this winter—if you want health, and comfort, and durability.

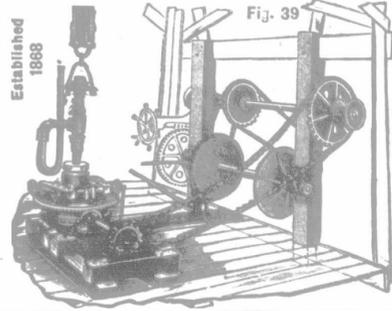


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It is a Grand Remedy having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world. It will cure you, too. A free sample will be sent by addressing, with stamp, M. S. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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  - B 30, Young Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 31, Leitch Bros., Oak Lake.
  - B 32, Standard Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 33, McBean Bros., Winnipeg.
  - B 34, Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 35, Randall Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg.
  - B 36, Imperial Elevator Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 37, Wm. J. Bettingen & Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 38, Dunsheath MacMillan Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 39, Grenfell Mfg. & El. Co. Ltd., Grenfell.
  - B 40, Sutcliffe Muir Mfg. Co. Ltd., Moosomin.
  - B 41, John Slemmon, Pasqua.
  - B 42, Manitoba Commission Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 43, H. Rogers, Macgregor.
  - B 44, Higham & Ramsay, Stonewall.
  - B 45, Jas. Sharpe, Moosomin.
  - B 46, McCollom & Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 47, Columbia Flouring Mills Co. Ltd., Lethbridge.
  - B 48, W. J. W. Sparling, Crandall.
  - B 49, Samuel Scott, Winnipeg.
  - B 50, Wolseley Elevator Co., Wolseley.
  - B 51, Carberry Elevator Co., Carberry.
  - B 52, Randall & Greenshaw, Shoal Lake.
  - B 53, Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 54, Cummings-Hazlett Co. Winnipeg.
  - B 55, Joseph Franklin & Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 56, North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 57, International El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 58, Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 59, Anchor Cereal Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 60, Smith Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - B 61, Oxbow Elevator Co. Ltd., Oxbow.
  - B 62, D. McLean, Moose Jaw.
  - B 63, Arrow Milling Co., Birtle.
  - B 64, Simpson Bros., Virden.
  - B 65, Frank Karlenzig, Lemberg.
  - B 66, Adam Johnson, Rouleau.
  - B 67, F. Chapin, Hartney.
  - B 68, R. Muir & Co., Winnipeg.
  - B 69, Francis M. Smith, Kelwood.
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  - B 72, McLaughlin & Ellis, Winnipeg.
  - B 73, Northern Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
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  - B 75, J. W. Ferguson, Rosebank.
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  - B 77, Alexander Milling Co. Ltd., Brandon.
  - B 78, Graves & Riley, Winnipeg.
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  - B 83, A. R. Colquhoun & Son, Broadview.
  - B 84, Anglo Canadian El. Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw.
  - B 85, Western Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
- PERSONS, FIRMS, AND CORPORATIONS LICENSED AS GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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  - C 3, Spencer Grain Co., Winnipeg.
  - C 4, Donald Morrison & Co., Winnipeg.
  - C 5, Winnipeg Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - C 6, C. C. Turner & Co., Winnipeg.
  - C 7, McHugh-Christensen Co., Winnipeg.
  - C 8, Hargraft & Gooderham, Winnipeg.
  - C 9, Union Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - C 10, Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg.
  - C 11, Herriot & Milne, Winnipeg.
  - C 12, Simpson Hepworth Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - C 13, Dominion Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
  - C 14, McCabe Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
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  - C 16, Royal Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.
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Any Diameter, Any Depth, for Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral Prospecting,

Descriptive Catalog on request.

The American Well Works, Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.

CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

**OXFORD**  
The Right Steel Plate Range

625

**CHANCELOR**

**Draft control—perfect draft control, that's one thing you'll like about this range. Specially big fire door has an extra draft slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft DOWN under the fire—and up again.**

**There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?**

**Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, — more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range,—it's so handy in every detail.**

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**STEEL TANKS FOR ALL PURPOSES.**

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If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

**VERY LOW RATES TO THE Great Pacific Northwest**

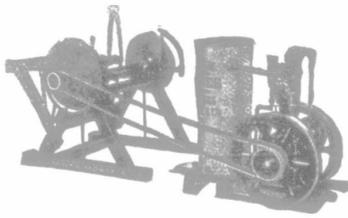
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Full particulars from  
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**A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P. Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE**

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to

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

Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use.

I may want a ..... Name .....  
 Engine for ..... Address ..... Prov .....

**A Chatham Kitchen Cabinet Cuts Your Work in Half. That's a Fact!**

JUST think of the steps you take in your kitchen every day in the preparation of one single meal—running to the pantry—running to the cellar—running back and forward across the kitchen getting cooking utensils and supplies together. A CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET simplifies all this. A place for everything and everything in its place—handy, compact, convenient. It keeps household supplies clean and fresh. You can sit at this Cabinet, and everything necessary for baking and cooking are within reach without rising. No housewife will be without one after she has once used it. THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET is mouse-proof—rat-proof—dirt-proof. It's the most convenient piece of furniture ever put into a home—and the price is within the reach of all. CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS are—



**Sold On Time**

Our easy terms of payment make it possible to own one of these Cabinets without noticing the expenditure. I want you to know about this—I want you to have our booklet, which tells you about our Cabinets and quotes special prices. This book is FREE. Write to me for it and I will send it to you at once. I carry a full stock of the different sizes and styles of CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS—

have just received a carload from our Chatham factory—and I want to show them to every housewife that is interested.

**THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO. LTD.**  
 Dept. 6 A (Branch Office) Brandon, Manitoba.

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- C 38, Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg.
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**Kidney Disorders**

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25 all dealers or

**THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.**

dales for Messrs. McMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Man. They were purchased from and shipped to the firm by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. The shipment included eight stallions and two mares, amongst them being several prize-winners. Besides these Clydesdales the shipment included three Hackney stallions, also bought from Messrs Montgomery. One of the mares is a three-year-old by the big horse William the Conqueror (9093). She was second at Wigtown when a yearling, first at Kirkcudbright when a two-year-old, and first at Castle-Douglas as a three-year-old. She is a gay and good moving mare, with plenty of substance, and in foal to the unbeaten Everlasting, three times in succession first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows, and one of the best breeding horses in Scotland. The other mare is also a three-year-old, got by the famous Woodend Garty. She was second at Castle-Douglas and Dumfries this season, and is in foal to the grandly-bred horse Blacon Sensation. The stallions are a lot of big strong horses with good backs and ribs, and good action. They have plenty of bone, as well as sound feet and well-sprung pasterns, and are certain to make their mark in Canada. General Thomas (12164) is by the noted sire Sir Thomas, sire of the H. & A. S. champion horse Prince Thomas. He has been travelling for two seasons in Wigtownshire. Baron Airies (12018) was got by the champion Baron's Pride (9122), out of a mare by Mains of Airies, and was third at the Royal last year (1905), as well as premium horse for the Lammermoors in 1905 and 1906. He is a horse of great size and substance. Baron Victor (12472) is another son of Baron's Pride, and out of a mare by Mr. Hood's Flashwood's Best (9211). He is own brother to the 230 gs. mare at the Blacon Point sale in spring, 1905. An uncommonly suitable Canadian horse is Scottish Fancy (13183), a right big useful stallion, got by the noted premium horse Fickle Fashion, and the Lesmahagow premium horse this season. A well-bred horse is Dalmeny Baron (12543), bred by Lord Rosebery, and got by Baron's Pride, out of the noted prize mare Princess Beautiful, now in the Harviestoun stud. This is a four-year-old horse of approved merit and sound quality. A good thick two-year-old by the H. & A. S. prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837), and two big three-year-olds, one bred by Mr. Ramsay of Kildalton, and got by the Islay premium horse Royal Peer, and the other by Up to Time, make up an extremely valuable shipment. "With the same ship—also sold by Messrs. Montgomery—there go four well-bred fillies to Mr. John M'Queen, Cavelle, Sask, formerly of Oakwood, Sask. Two of these are by the Baron's Pride horse Eureka, and the others are by Roosevelt and Lord Wellington respectively."

# I Give My Belt Free Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition—FREE UNTIL I CURE YOU.

No man can make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure, and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition—no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who, when they feel the exhilaration from my Belt, will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken the stuff for years and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—The Belt that you sent me last month is all right. I have worn it as instructed and feel a lot better. I hardly ever feel the pain in my back and chest now, and my stomach is better. No losses for two weeks. Yours very truly, JAMES CORBETT.

Sydney, C. B.

Massissippi, Que. Yours very truly, C. B. SLOGGETT, Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Sir,—It is now six months since I got your Belt, and have not used it for over six months. I can say this, that it is the best remedy on record for Rheumatism. I have been working every day since I got your Belt, and must give it credit for my being able to do so—and, moreover, your Belt has cured my back and chest. Yours very truly, GEO. R. CHASE, care Johnson Store.

**CALL TO-DAY** for a **FREE** Consultation **Book Test** if you can't call send for **Free Book**

DR. J. S. MCLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Send me a copy of your books as advertised.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Send me \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

Write Plain



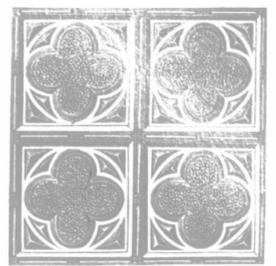
## Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles  
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets  
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



### Humorous.

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

On his next trip to the city she accompanied him. They visited the same hotel and when the noon meal was being served he said to his wife that he hoped they had some more of that honey. It did not appear, however, and the newspaper man, therefore beckoned to a waiter and said: "Say,

Sambo, where is my honey?" He was almost paralyzed when that worthy grinned and replied: "She doan work here no more boss. She done got a job at the silk mill."

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

Mottling or streakiness, which consists of white mottles or streaks present in the butter, is caused mainly by two things—(1) insufficient washing of the butter to rid it of the butter-milk; (2) the use of impure salt and an improper method of salting. The simple preventive measures—namely, those of thoroughly washing the butter and see-

ing that the salt is dissolved and blended throughout the mass—are surely not difficult to apply, and yet streaky butter is extremely common.—*Butter Expert.*

The solids of the milk serum, also known as the solids not fat, are never less than 8.25 per cent., and rarely more than 9.75 per cent. The average is about 9 per cent. The greatest difference in the composition of various milks is in the fat content. Any material increase in the total solid matter of milk is due mainly to an increase of the fat. The solids not fat are subject to but slight variations compared with the fluctuations of the fat. Nearly all of the important fluids of the body, like

the blood, are normally quite constant in chemical composition. With milk the constancy of composition is confined mainly to the serum solids, or solids not fat.—*Snyder.*

"Do you believe there is any money in farming?"

"Lots of it."

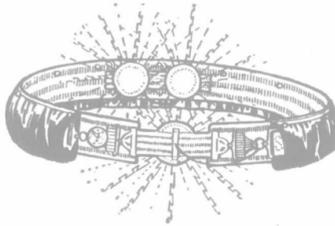
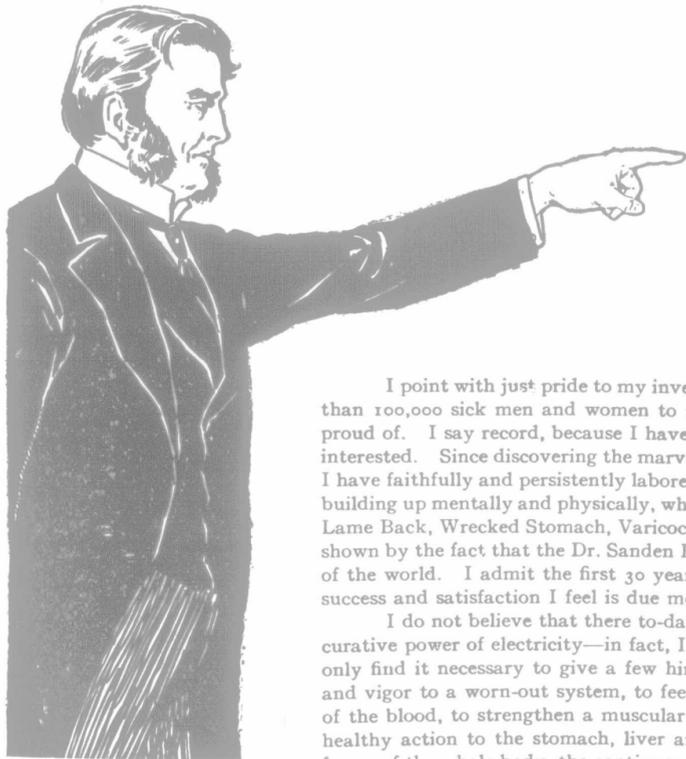
"Why is it, then, that so many of the farmers have such poor-looking houses and dress so shabbily?"

"They are not the ones who get the money there is in farming."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A new story relates that a boy said at breakfast that he knew the name of the beau sister had in the parlor last night. It was George Don't. He had heard her call him George Don't a dozen times or more.—*Kansas City Journal.*

## Pay me when Cured

My World-famed Remedy Given on Free Trial Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lamé back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in

a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

### Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

### THE MENACE OF REFORM.

When the plants of the reformers bring about the childless flat;  
When the women of the future deign to wear the birdless hat,  
When the magazines, muck-rake less tell about the germless beef,  
When the Fourth is wholly crackerless and split ears get relief;  
When we get the graftless city and the smell-less gasoline,  
With the passless politician and the deathless red machine.  
Will the wordless joy that fills us be beyond all tongue or pen,  
Or will quite contentless nature make us yearn to kick again?

When the quitless kitchen lady lets us into her domain  
Without giving two days' notice as she beds us to refrain;  
When the errorless stenographer gets all our letters right,  
And we get microbeless milk and cream at morning and at night  
When the strapless car goes by us and with much precision waits  
On the dirtless, mudless crossing while they open up the gates,  
Will the fretless world be happy or will restless nature shout  
For some old-time fret or worry just to rave and kick about?

When the frownless wife or mother takes her spotless washing down  
And looks grieflessly about her on a smokeless, spotless town;  
When they make the dumb piano and the noiseless phonograph,  
And the world goes romping worryless, with many a merry laugh;  
When the boyless neighbor fills us with the rapture of delight,  
When the songless cat goes noiseless through the stillness of the night  
Will we be really be as happy as we were in days of old,  
When we knew the doleful pleasure of a good, old-fashioned scold?

When the quite mistakeless umpire, with his sure and moteless eye,  
Calls with errorless precision every ball that passes by;  
When some human benefactor makes a smokeless cigarette  
And our woollens shall be shrinkless in the dampest kind of wet;  
When mosquitoes shall be stingless and we have the buzzless fly,  
When the colicless young baby has a purely soundless cry,  
Will we cherish all these blessings or will we complain and be hurled  
Into sadness by the humdrum of an uncomplaining world?  
—J. W. F. in *New York Times.*

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