

FOUNDED 1866

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

MARCH 6, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLh, NO. 754

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makes butter keep better than other salts.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

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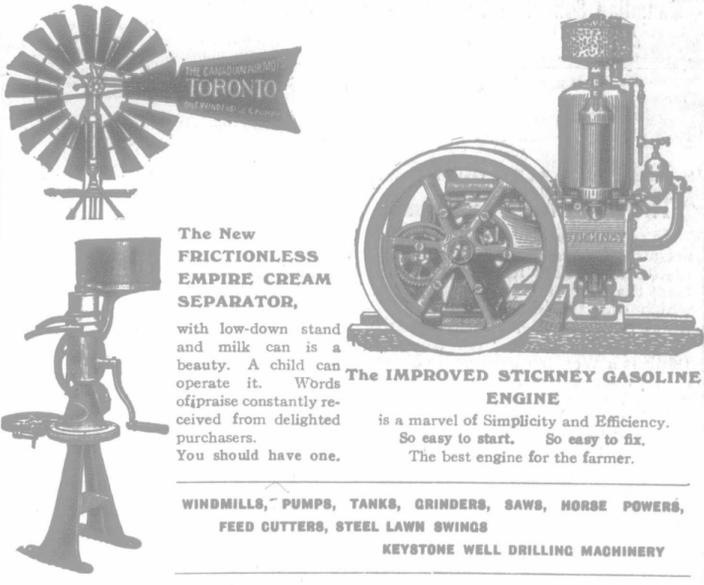
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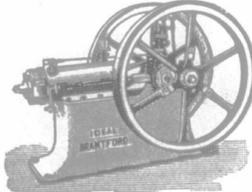
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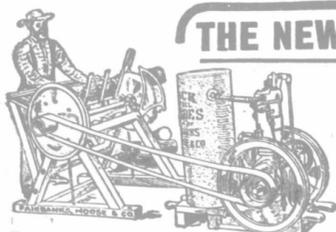
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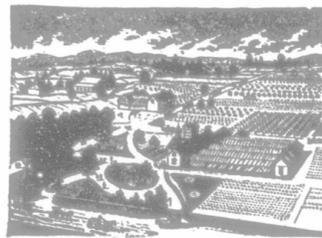
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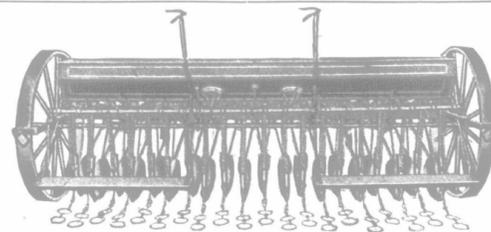
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The Smoothing Harrow has proved especially well adapted for working stony land. Inasmuch as this harrow is built on the square and drawn on an angle from one end of the middle to the double-tree, the soil is always cultivated the full width of the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

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

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

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

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

The Deering line of Tillage Implements and Seeding Machines for Canada is complete and includes, in addition to the above, Cultivators and Lever Harrows.

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(INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.



# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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March 6, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 754

### EDITORIAL

It would appear that the Railway Commissioners are more concerned about pleasing the railroads than the people they are paid to protect. It is said that even where the farmers' representative is the possessor of strong backbone, the other two members are against the people.

\* \* \*

Parsimony has a bad effect on railroads if given full fling. One railroad staff knows the road should have six new snow-plows, but the cheeseparer gets busy and the requisition is changed to two; another road was advised several years ago to double-track the line from Winnipeg to Fort William, but it spent the interval in buying steamship lines and outlining plans by which three freight trains could pass one another on a single track without head on collisions.

\* \* \*

Could the railway service reasonably be expected to be better when the heads of it are dabbling in twenty other lines of work—running banks, insurance and trust companies, street cars, gas works, electric light plants, and what not? They are undoubtedly clever chaps, these railroad magnates, but they are only human in their capacity after all, and when overtaxed, blunder.

\* \* \*

It is not the policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to give financial aid to live stock sales where interprovincial barriers are erected. The Live Stock Commissioner dubs the policy governing such restriction of trade as picayune.

\* \* \*

It is abundantly evident that the Manitoba Department of Agriculture might with profit to the country and itself do more in the way of furthering an annual fat stock show and winter fair.

\* \* \*

Professor Bolley rather startled his audience at Brandon when he stated that the result of treating wheat with bluestone (copper sulphate) was to decrease the yield, while the use of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde solution) had exactly the opposite effect.

\* \* \*

Superintendent Wolverson thinks red clover can be grown with a nurse crop, and is not satisfied with the experiments carried on so far, that point in the opposite direction. Grapple with the problem, professor, because if you do or do not, the Ottawa chaps will not!

\* \* \*

Granting that the average seed flax is full of foul weeds, we do not think such sufficient reason for the abandonment of such a valuable crop. Why not clean seed?

#### Corn Maxims.

Land should be thoroughly and deeply broken for corn. This is the time in a system of rotation to deepen the soil.

\* \* \*

A deep soil will not only produce more than a shallow soil in good seasons, but it will stand more wet as well as more dry weather.

\* \* \*

It is absolutely impossible to have lands rich so long as they lack in vegetable matter (humus).

#### The Part of the Railway Commission.

Provincial pride often restrains men from honest public protest of their grievances when the existence of such grievances is freely admitted between neighbors. The farmers and business men of Western Canada, and that includes all the population, have a grievance the seriousness of which can only be determined or suspected by personal contact with those affected. Isolated instances of protest appear from time to time, but the unanimous voice of the people gave expression to the actual suffering which is being experienced, at the Grain Growers' Conventions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The rotten element in the state of Denmark is the inadequacy of the service which the common carriers of the country give to those upon whom they depend for their very existence. The public is willing to make, and has made every allowance for such a state and has impartially received the apologies of the representatives of the railways, but when everything is taken into consideration there is still a long list of shortcomings that cannot be excused by the most lenient, if impartial, judge.

The exonerating conditions which are advanced as excuses for the execrable misservice of the railways have received the consideration they deserved, but on enquiry the conviction is always forced home that their policy is one of procrastination and their excuses fail of satisfactory explanation. The lapse of service during the extreme winter weather the public is willing to excuse, but no explanation of the failure to move less wheat in the open favorable weather of the fall months than was moved in 1905 will down, especially in view of the fact that due warning of the freight to be offered was early given. The whole trouble lies in the policy of the railway companies and in their conceptions of their relationships with the public.

It has been supposed that the interests of the public would be properly safeguarded by the Railway Commission, and we would fain not write disparagingly of that body, but what service can the Railway Commission show that it has performed to alleviate the distressful condition of traffic in the wheat belt? We have looked and still look to the Commission to take some line of action that will result in the railways taking freight when it is offered them rather than when they care to move it cheapest, and in this the public asks only for its rights. The people of the West look to the Federal Government to exercise their power to protect these rights either by enforcing a system of reciprocal demurrage or by curtailing concessions until an improved service is an assured fact. These suggestions of the public are made now because they do not want to again experience the inconvenience and stand the cost resulting from the failure of the railways to move the past season's crop. Permanent adequate facilities it is recognized require time to install, but there are many schemes that can be utilized at short notice to insure temporary improvement. To inaugurate means that will result in these improvements we take to be the first duty of the Railway Commission, and we trust the members will apply themselves to this duty when it shall be pointed out to them by the resolutions of the Grain Growers' Conventions and probably by the officers of the associations in person.

#### Railways Lying Down.

The announcement is made from figures compiled by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture that our great central province produced 37,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1906. If the marketable portion of the crop could have been placed where its value could be realized early in the year it would have meant an addition of many millions of negotiable wealth to the province. As it is, a

part of the potential wealth of the country has partially materialized, but in its present state, owing to the inadequate service of the railways, it is as useless as a means of exchange as the gold that lies in uncovered mines.

Conservative estimates place the amount of wheat still in Saskatchewan farmers' hands at over 20,000,000 bushels with little prospect of its being marketed until after seeding. In the meantime the cost of storing this wheat goes on everywhere a bushel of it is under cover. Merchants who ordinarily give farmers a line of credit find it necessary to charge interest on their store accounts of goods bought last summer, besides enduring the strain of business stagnation due to the farmers' lack of cash. Farmers also who ordinarily have cash for current expenses are obliged to ask for credit on the most paltry purchases and pay a stiff interest on all outstanding accounts. About all that has been accomplished so far is to move out enough wheat to pay the cost of harvesting and threshing, and in some places this demand is not met. It is almost safe to say that there is not a farmer in the whole grain growing part of the province who has not had his name on the car order books since last September and has been living since then in the disappointed hope that he would be able to realize on his crop before seeding, but so far relief is not in sight. Storage on wheat for this length of time, whether in elevators or on the farm, will average at best 5 cents per bushel, and the cost of marketing it in the summer, when the land requires attention, will be no inconsiderable amount.

All this has a sinister effect upon the character of the people as well as upon their pocket book. The Canadian farmer is a thinking man. The fact that the railway companies were given most of the land upon which the wheat is grown to enable them to provide that service which they are not giving, and that this land was afterwards sold to farmers whose payments have gone to swell the revenues and credits of these companies, which in turn and according to all the rules of reason would be devoted to the increase and improvement of service, is clear to their minds, and the unjustness of their positions is resented.

It seems there are greater spoils than in war, and these have been going not to the strong, but to the more selfish and astute. The former now demands a "square deal," and why the railway companies should delay in answering that demand is beyond human comprehension, since within the British Empire are men enough and in the railway coffers money and credit enough to satisfy the most exacting clamor for railway facilities.

#### Government Meat Inspection in Canada Soon to Begin.

Following hard on the heels of the bill to provide for the inspection of meats and canned goods is the announcement to veterinarians to be found in our Gossip columns. The item states definitely that qualified veterinarians up in meat inspection are required by the Department, and that proper means are going to be taken to secure them; viz., by an examination which will ensure the public getting value for the salaries paid. The innovation of Governmental inspection of meats for export comes not one whit too soon; ample provision is now made for ensuring the stamp of reliability being placed upon all meats sent by Canada to foreign markets. Unfortunately the Canadian veterinarian has as yet to go abroad for training in meat inspection, a condition that will, we understand, be remedied shortly by the University of Toronto. The export meat trade of Canada is bound to improve as a result of Government inspection and marking and stamping of meats and canned goods. The new Meat Inspection Act contains penalties not too severe for violation of the code, yet enough to deter persons from handling diseased food products.

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**Need for Backbone in our Politicians.**

So keen is the strife for political supremacy all the time that despite the protestations of these men that they are working in the interests of the country as a whole, their actions belie their words. Nowhere is this so evident as in management of the school system of the country, nowhere is the effect so likely to have a malign effect as in the tampering of the politicians with Canada's public schools.

For political effect our representatives prate about loyalty to the British flag, constitution and principles; yet for a temporary advantage trade, traffic and barter those sacred rights and emblems in order to placate alien peoples, who in their demands for bi-lingual schools are merely the puppets of a powerful, unrelenting clerical force.

Canada is a British country first, and while other nationalities are welcomed and given good lands and permitted equal rights in the exercise of the privileges of citizenship similar to those accorded the native born, we firmly believe that Canada's politicians are short-sighted, lacking in patriotism and statesmanship, and are not working to the best interests of the Canadian tongue, when they permit and establish bi-lingual schools. If considered solely from the low ground of materialism and commercial convenience, the proper thing is to insist upon the teaching of one language only, and that the English tongue and grammar. Our cousins to the south have set a glorious example in this matter, and are profiting by it. No church or race is allowed to interfere with the pursuance of the one idea; namely, to cement by means of a national school using one language, the many dissimilar races found under their flag. They have more foreigners than we, and they also, it would appear, have more commonsense, more statesmanship and more patriotism than is evidenced by our public men. If the alien were left to himself to choose, he would plump for the language of the country, which is the common tongue of commerce and the nations of the world. This cancer of our schools and system of politics must be cut out, and that soon if we are to grow up with a healthy national body.

## HORSE

The prospects for a good show at Regina this month are bright. Doune Lodge, Craigie Mains, and Hillcrest can make a noble showing of Clydesdales.

\* \* \*

In his annual report Mr. Arch. McNeillage, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, gave as the number of export certificates issued in 1906, 1317, of which 1949 were for Canada.

\* \* \*

A draft sale of Shires was recently held from the King's stud at which prices were realized which were considered very satisfactory. The highest figure touched was 825 guineas, for Ravenspur, a mature stallion. The highest priced female was the yearling filly Lady Forester, which brought 260 guineas. The averages were as follows:—Brood mares, £92 15s.; four-year-old mares, £98 11s. 6d.; three-year-old fillies, £76 15s.; yearling fillies, £91; two-year-old fillies, £92 12s. 6d.; stallions, £370 5s.; yearling colts, £137 7s. 6d.

\* \* \*

We are glad to note that the prize list of the Saskatchewan Spring Horse Show makes provision for a class of Canadian bred Clydesdale mares. This is as it should be, and we should also like to see at the larger exhibitions separate sections with good big prizes for Canadian bred females. The horse breeders are justly entitled to liberal treatment, and judges can be had who have nerve enough to withhold a prize where competition is not keen nor the entries up to the quality.

\* \* \*

The American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is now ready to mail printed matter to all who are interested in the breeding and improvement of harness race horses. Those who desire to keep in touch with the progress of this association should write to Secretary H. K. Devereux, Cleveland, O.

**French Coachers for Rancher.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to your correspondent who asks for suggestions on breeding light mares, I would say that in any case he can only hope to breed up slowly. The better his mares the more satisfaction and profit he will get. I consider that the French coach, one of the heavy boned ones, weighing not less than 1400 pounds, would give him the best results—if he feeds and handles the foals the first year. I have found the French Coach the most prepotent sire I have used, and owing to his strong lines of Thoroughbred blood he gets colts from cold blooded mares with more quality than the other Coach breeds. But he wants to get a good one with action and substance and low set for the first cross. I have bred a good many hundred mares in the last eighteen years to Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds and found none of them give the satisfaction with their produce that the French Coach has done or prove so prepotent in transmitting traits of conformation. From a marketable point of view the stock is the most saleable I have ever owned.

G. E. GODDARD.  
Bow River Horse Ranch, Alta.

**The Stallion in the Case.**

Within the course of the next few weeks stock-breeders will have to decide definitely, if they have not already done so, as to the sires they will use during the forthcoming breeding season. Doubtless in the case of many such matters have been pretty well determined upon, but there are always some who prefer to put off arriving at a decision until the last day, and then, as often as not, they will find out subsequently they have committed a mistake. Nor does it infrequently happen that the breeder who has made all his arrangements a long time ahead has reason to regret his haste, and in the majority of instances both sufferers will owe their misfortunes to a similar cause; namely to their neglect to study the pages of their studbooks.

These volumes supply a mine of wealth in the way of information to the student of their pages; such as breeders of the past possessed no opportunity of acquiring, and the man who neglects their teaching has only himself to blame when disappointment overtakes him. In days gone by, when it was a difficult, tedious and expensive matter to obtain the services of a sire standing at a distance, and when a good deal of vagueness existed upon the subject of pedigrees, owing to the disinclination that prevailed among breeders to disclose the secrets of their studs, there were excuses to be made for owners who were influenced by appearances. Now, thanks to the work of the breed societies, full disclosure of pedigrees has to be made before a stallion or mare can be registered in a studbook, and so the breeder at a distance is able to ascertain pretty well as much about a horse as its owner knows; consequently, it is impossible to approve of the action of anyone who prefers to select a stallion for using to his mares by the looks of the horse without also considering his blood, for appearances are often deceptive, and never more so than where breeding stock are concerned.

Inbreeding can easily be carried too far, though the difficulty that is often experienced in obtaining a desirable out-cross can scarcely be overestimated. An entirely new departure in the way of an out-cross is a leap in the dark, and a serious point in connection with such an experiment which generally has to be made sooner or later, is that its ill effects may not become apparent for a generation or two. The first cross, in fact, may have apparently turned out so successfully that it has been indulged in again before the mistake was ascertained.

These are, of course, exceptional sires, just as there are exceptional mares, which seem capable of producing good stock, no matter how they are mated. Moreover, if their breeding be carefully gone into, it is probable that their pedigrees will be found to contain the name of some animal of exceptional prepotency, the possession of which enables his or her stock to survive mistakes on the part of the breeder. This is by no means infrequently the case where mares are concerned as if these are inbred it will often be seen that they adapt themselves better to outcrossing than horses do, after the first generation has passed. The result of a first cross may mean anything or nothing so far as future breeding is concerned. The foal may be just exactly what was wanted and combine the good points of both its parents to the fullest extent, but when it comes to a

matter of breeding from it in turn, anything may occur. Possibly the main characteristics of both parents may be transmitted to its stock time after time, to the delight of the owner, or it may simply develop the points of one of the parents strains and not the other, in which case the cross will not have accomplished much. Still worse, it is quite within the limits of possibility, as many an owner will sorrowfully admit, that the bad points of one or both the paternal or maternal families, which had been bred out, or pretty nearly so, in the sire and dam, may reappear, and then a good deal of trouble may ensue.

All these possibilities, both of good and evil, suggest the wisdom of a steady perusal of the studbook, by which the results of the experiences of others may be ascertained. Some strains of blood stand crossing better than others, and some families seem to benefit by close breeding, which would result in failure if applied to different strains. Individual horses, too, possess powers of transmitting certain properties to their stock which their own brothers fail to accomplish, not merely in the matter of shape, make or action, but rather in the form of family characteristics, and such points should enter into the calculations of the breeder. Above all things, he should assure himself that the stallion he thinks of sending his mare to is free from hereditary unsoundness. In short, in the selection of a sire, the owner of a brood mare cannot possibly exercise too much vigilance if his object be to produce stock that will pay their way in the show-ring at the stud, or in the market.—*Live Stock Journal*

**The Second Manitoba Provincial Stallion Show**

Perennial is the interest in draft horses, and the speedier ones at that city set on the hill known as Brandon, and no exception to the rule was shown on the occasion of the holding of the Second Provincial Stallion Show there. A bitter wind chivied the crowd to points of vantage for shelter and observation. It was one that chilled grooms, horses and spectators to the marrow; yet so keen was the interest that the crowd melted not away until the ribbons denoting the decisions were handed out. Prof. W. J. Rutherford, M.A.C., passed on the horses and made the awards, and his decisions were not seriously challenged so far as we could hear; hence such must have been fairly satisfactory, because Brandon is a stallion storm center, a place at which the rival clans foregather to air their horse lore and decry their opponents steeds. True, 'tis all done in good part, although so fervent are some enthusiasts that the uninitiated might think the seeds of deadly enmities were being sown; but the scribes know better, because such is human nature that to-day a champion, next year a victim, is the story, and no tears are shed over the occurrence. The surroundings were distinctly uncongenial and we understand are to be remedied next year by the erection of a large pavilion to house the winter fairs and in which to hold the stallion show. In such a place it will be possible for women as well as men to sit and gaze on the prancing equines, in the sheen of whose coats one's face may be seen, so attentive have been the grooms. There in comfort, and out of the wind, perhaps listening between classes to a Sousa march or De Koven waltz, will those interested be able to sit, without running chances of inducing an attack of pneumonia. "But let us to the horses" say you. Well it's not a long story. In the aged class hot competition had been expected. "Scotty" Bryce was to have shown Perpetual Motion and the Napinka men were to have had Show King on deck, but the best laid schemes of men and mice "gang aft agley" when rude Boreas fights with railroads, and those two noted stud veterans were absent from the fray. The others were no small fry, although it had been simmered down to a quartette of contestants, headed by Storm King, the massive black with the malevolent glint in the tail of his eye. This horse of John Graham's (Carberry) came forward in vastly better fettle than the year previous. He was fit, had bodied down and was going well handling his timber well for such a big draft fellow. Fairly well known to the showing, the improvement in him was as stated above. He is proving a great stock horse around his home stand. Little disappointment would have been caused had he got further up in the finals; he should have been reserve for championship. Macmillan, Colquhoun and Beattie's entries came to the front with a rush, the way being made in the aged class by that right good horse, Fiscal Policy, a lower set horse, strong and compact, whose feet and ankles undoubtedly

helped plead his cause with the judge, resulting in second place and the blue; third went to the same firm on General Thomas, a four-year-old, not yet finished, a little more lofty and with the usual accompanying accomplishment, ability to get over the ground. Sturdy Royal of the Galbraith barns was on the ground, but was coughing and hardly in shape to go into a stiff contest. Messrs. Galbraith were much disappointed at the non-arrival of some plums which had been shipped from Janesville, Wis., specially for this show, but such is fate, and it is to be hoped these good ones will have a chance to try out the mettle of the winners in the good old summertime.

Three-year-olds made a strong showing, the winner being outstanding. He is well named Scottish Fancy, for the bawbee collectors from north of the Tweed greeted him with acclaim, with youth on his side, and yet suffering from its disadvantages in a "wee bit" rawness, but when he comes to maturity—well, that is another story. Even now he has a lot of substance, is drafty looking, has good feet and limbs, abundance of muscling and plenty of style. With this horse the Macmillan coterie annexed first in the three-year-old class and the sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion prize which takes with it the handsome marble clock donated by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The Galbraith stables supplied the second prize, taken by the big, drafty, good moving Freeland, while the Carberry entry, Earl Seaham, a roan son of Silver Cup, got third. He was in strong company, and barring the little declination from the rectilinear in his top has qualities that make him popular with horseman. Time and fate play strange tricks. At New Westminster, under Robt. Ness, the roan beat Freeland, having three other horses between them; here at Brandon the tables were turned.

A big class of two-year-olds were out, including some very promising youngsters. The blocky Hazel Dean won, the quality of his timber and his style pushing him forward over his stable-mate, Sebastian, who in turn was ahead of John Graham's Baron Elliott. The first pair are the property of the Galbraith stables. Hazel Dean was also reserve for championship.

An innovation, and a worthy one, was the provision of a class for Canadian-breds, the winners in order, being Braehead Royal, owned by Dr. Stanley McInnis and bred by Jas. Henderson. Wm. Chalmers had forward British Commander, a son of Bobs, of one time fame in Winnipeg. Field Marshall, a son of that stud veteran McBain, owned by the Rankins, Hamiota, was third. The *Telegram* silver cup for the best aged Clydesdale was awarded to Storm King. Galbraiths had first in Percherons with Cano and the *Thresherman* cup. In Standard-breds Jim Bryson (Elder) was first, also getting the Dingwall silverware. J. B. Hogate was first in Hackneys, with Salford Roseus, a son of the great Rosador, the Galbraith entry, Langton Denmark being second. The awards for jacks went to Hogate on Lattador and Bassero.

## STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

### Beef Production for Manitoba Farmers.

While the extremely low prices undoubtedly tend to discourage beef production by Manitoba farmers, we think it is admitted by all that such figures to feeders will not be permanent, and in the meantime, benefit will be obtained by a careful study of ways and means by which to decrease the cost of production. Contributions to such a desideratum are none too plentiful; therefore, the utterances of Agriculturist Grisdale on the matter, gleaned by him from experiments conducted for the past five years, will be of interest, especially to those who were not fortunate enough to be present at the Live Stock Convention at Brandon, where the subject matter of this address was presented:

Selection of the foundation stock was the first requisite, and in this whatever the class of breed selected, they should be sure it was a milk strain. No cow should be kept that did not give at least milk enough to feed her own calf. On the Central Experimental Farm they had found that the best beef steers were the calves of the best milkers. Any of the beef breeds would do if care were taken to select the best milkers, and the Professor cited milk yields of 6,000 to 10,000 pounds from pure-

breeds at the C. E. F. in a lactation period of some twelve months

Prof. Grisdale went on to point out that unless it was a case of raising pure beef stock for sale, it did not pay to keep a cow for the sake of one calf per year and nothing more. He put the cost of keeping a cow at \$30 per year, but Mr. Walter James, who was in the chair, said \$25 for Manitoba. The cow would be three years old before she dropped her first calf. She might be kept until she was nine, and in that time she would give six calves. She would sell for \$50. Her keep in nine years would amount to \$225. Deducting the \$50, this would mean that her six calves had cost the farm nearly \$30 each to start with, unless the cow produced considerable milk, and so had her keep.

A finished steer, according to their reckoning, cost from \$75 to \$80 when ready for market, having been raised on the cow. If, however, the calf were raised at the pail on skim milk it would cost only \$40 to \$45. The plea was for care in selecting cows that while conforming to beef type had also a record as milkers. If steers were bought for feeding, care should be taken to select a good beef type. Growthy steers should be bought, never the small or stunted fellows, as such were always unprofitable.

Steers should be dehorned (he preferred dehorning as calves with caustic potash, but when purchasing steers of course that could not be done) and fed loose. Care should be taken to not overcrowd stalls, about 75 square feet being necessary when in a box stall, and cattle of a uniform size should be put together. The feeding in loose stalls not only lessened the cost of labor, but it produced a manure which was much more valuable than when cattle were fed in open sheds, as the straw used for bedding got thoroughly incorporated with the manure and was therefore much more valuable to put on the land.

He liked a ten foot ceiling and preferred feed boxes slung from the ceiling on pulleys so that except at feeding time such would be up out of the way. The feed troughs should be two feet wide in the bottom with flaring sides fifteen to eighteen inches deep.

### METHODS OF FEEDING.

In speaking of methods of feeding, Prof. Grisdale urged clover and corn growing, and silo building. He pointed out that even with the present high prices of lumber in this country silos could be built for \$1.00 per ton. He recommended silos 15 feet in diameter and 30 feet high to be erected of two by six studding, dressed on one side and both edges (sized), four 4x4's are the things for the iron stay rods to go through. A silo built in this way would last, with reasonable treatment, ten years. Even if the frost went in eighteen inches it would do the ensilage no harm. If they could raise 15 to 20 tons of corn per acre he urged them to do so. He believed that corn should be planted in check rows three and a half feet each way to get the best results and permit proper cultivation. He believed in starting to feed lightly and urged the use of bran even if \$20 per ton were the price. He generally started to feed the heavier grain feeds in February, made up of oats one part, barley two parts, at the finish feeding as much as three quarters of a pound of meal per hundredweight of steer. Questioned as to the loss in dry cured corn over siloed corn, he stated that the loss was about twenty-five per cent more of the former. The question of labor and its cost was raised. The lecturer then stated that it was a question he had given considerable attention to, and stated the results accruing from the employment of men. Using the 100 acre farm as the basis of his calculations, he found that farms devoted exclusively to pasturage required one man for six months, revenue \$2-3 per acre. An exclusive grain farm needed one and a half men, the revenue being \$8 per acre. On a farm where beef production was followed three men were needed, revenue \$15-20 per acre. Dairying on a similar farm employed four men, yielding a revenue of \$30-40 per acre; while the extreme of intensive farming called for twenty-five men and the revenue \$200 per acre.

### Dominion Swine Breeders Convene.

(Continued from last week.)

Wednesday forenoon, February 6th, was devoted to a meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association. The Executives' report stated that swine registrations in 1906 were at least one half larger than in 1905; the total being 6,215. The number of pedigrees for the different breeds to be published in Volume 17 of the Record is as follows:—Berkshires

2,176; Yorkshires, 3,574; Chester Whites, 683; Poland-Chinas, 80; Duroc-Jerseys, 23; Tamworths, 535. The total receipts since the swine records went to Ottawa have been \$1,903.30 up to December 31st, 1905, and since then \$4,493.20, making a total of \$6,396.50.

### SWINE MEMBERSHIPS.

In the last annual report of the directors there was printed a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Breeders' Association of Quebec, asking that the membership fees of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, from swine-breeders in Quebec, should remain the property of the Quebec association, and that the net profits from registering swine from the Province of Quebec be annually returned to the said Provincial association.

The Executive of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, to whom the matter was referred, made the following recommendation, which was approved by the Directors, and endorsed by the general meeting:

"In the Provinces in which there is an Association to look after the swine interests of that Province, the membership to the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association should be paid to the Secretary of that association, either directly or through the Secretary of the Provincial association, and that every three months the membership fees should be returned to these Provincial associations; and at the end of each year, after deducting general expenses, including copy of printed volume of the Record, the profits should be equitably divided among the Provincial associations. In the case of Provinces in which there is no association to look after the interests of swine, the profits accruing from the registrations and memberships will be spent in the interest of the swine industry in these Provinces, as may be decided annually until a Provincial association is formed."

### DIVISION OF SURPLUS MONEY.

At the last annual meeting it was ordered that \$2,000 of the surplus fund then on hand should be distributed to the various Provinces. Of the \$1,400 to Ontario, \$500 was held back for future distribution, and the balance was voted as follows:

Provincial Winter Fair	\$200 00
Canadian National Exhibition	300 00
Western Fair, London	300 00
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	150 00
Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show	100 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$900 00</b>

The grants to associations in Provinces, other than Ontario, were paid as follows:

F. M. Logan, Secretary British Columbia Stock-breeders' Association, Victoria B. C.	\$40 00
C. W. Peterson, Secretary Territorial Stock-breeders' Association, Calgary	40 00
G. W. G. Wright, Secretary Saskatchewan Stock-breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.	40 00
G. H. Greig, Secretary Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	285 00
E. B. Elderkin, President Maritime Stock-breeders' Association, Amherst, N. S.	55 00

In accordance with the decision regarding the distribution of memberships and the profits from registrations, the payments to the various Provinces for 1906 would be as follows:

Province	No. of Members	No. of Registrations	Amount of Membership	Profit from Registrations	Total Refund
Ontario	240	3933	\$480.00	\$1076.22	\$1556.22
Quebec	90	1030	180.00	281.84	461.84
Martime Prov.	14	175	28.00	47.89	75.89
Manitoba	66	654	132.00	178.96	310.96
Saskatchewan	25	165	50.00	45.15	95.15
Alberta	12	147	24.00	40.22	64.22
Brit. Columbia	10	88	20.00	24.09	44.09

It was recommended by the Executive that before the profits accruing to each Provincial Association is paid, a report as to how the funds for the previous year have been expended by the Provincial Association should be supplied this association.

The auditors' report showed receipts of \$7,259.91, including balance from last year of \$2,385.34; members' fees, \$914.00, and registration fees, \$3,740.55. The expenditure of \$3,421.20 left a most satisfactory balance of \$3,838.71 on hand.

On motion of J. E. Brethour, it was decided to affiliate with the National Live Stock Association, and that they ask their Secretary to make application for affiliation.

### DIRECTORS FOR 1907.

According to Ontario's new Agriculture and Arts Act, directors, auditors and representatives to fair boards were the only officers elected at the annual meeting. J. E. Brethour stated that according to the by-laws the association is required to have two more directors, and he thought it would be advisable to elect three general directors instead of one. It was accordingly decided that the President and the Vice-President be the other two provisional directors. A breezy discussion was precipitated in the item of

business appointing representatives to the Canadian National Fair Board. The opinion was voiced that these men should not be exhibitors, as the opinion obtained in some quarters that the judges were liable to be biased in their awards. This complexion of the case was resented by D. C. Flatt, the representative last year, who contended that the appointment of the judges lay with the fair board, the representatives being only advisory. J. E. Brethour sympathized with Mr. Flatt's position, and favored disinterested judges, so as to move any cause for dissatisfaction. After some heated discussion a vote sustained Mr. Flatt, electing Major Hood, of Guelph, along with him.

The directors for 1907 are: Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Wertervelt, Toronto; Registrar, J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa. Directors—For Berkshires, W. H. Durham, Toronto; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Chester Whites, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; Poland-Chinas, Wm. Jones, Zenda; Duró-Jerseys, W. M. Smith, Scotland; Tamworths, J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; Essex, Jos. Featherston, Streetsville. General Directors—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; O. A. C., Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. Rutherford; Auditor, J. M. Duff, Guelph.

#### Holstein-Friesian Breeders Enthusiastic.

President R. S. Stevenson presided over a live meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. The membership of this organization is large and growing rapidly, and its members are enthusiastic regarding the progress of their essentially utility breed, which has overcome opposition with the hard logic of facts and faced prejudice out of countenance. The report of the Secretary for 1906 showed registrations numbering 1,900, a gain of 267 over the previous year. The registration certificates issued for bulls were 772, and for cows 1,128. Transfer certificates were issued to the number of 785 for bulls and 1,005 for cows, a total of 1,790, or 488 more than 1905. There were 105 cows accepted in the Record of Merit, and 14 additional tests were entered. Two cows were tested for 30 days, and six for 14 days. Four were tested 8 months after calving, and some very creditable tests were made. Six bulls have been entered in the Record of Merit on the records of their daughters. During the year the membership has been recruited by 118 new names. Volume IX. of the Herdbook has been published. It contains pedigrees of bulls numbered from 3,760 to 4,275, and of cows from 5,664 to 6,343. An increased number of transfers is recorded. The records of 79 cows were given in Volume V. Record of Merit, and three bulls were also entered.

The auditors' report showed receipts as follows: Balance from last audit, \$2,450.35; registry and transfer fees, \$3,499.95; membership fees, \$560.00; annual dues, \$176.00; sale of Herdbooks, \$16.50; interest, \$85.00; total, \$6,787.80. The disbursements included \$525.00 as prizes for cows qualifying for the Record of Merit. Balance on hand, \$3,482.59.

Some changes were made in the grants to the various fairs. The amounts voted for 1907 are: Canadian National, Toronto, \$100; Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, \$150; Winnipeg, \$50; Eastern Live Stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa, \$100; Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50; Central Canada, Ottawa, \$50; Calgary, \$25; Charlottetown, \$25; New Westminster, \$50; Fredricton, \$50; Halifax, \$25. By special resolution the sum of \$300 was set aside for a National Dairy Show, in case one were held. If it turns out that a National Dairy Show is not to be held, \$100 of the amount is to be diverted by the committee controlling it to the purpose of a milk test at the Canadian National Exhibition. After a brief address by Live Stock Commissioner Rutherford, business was proceeded with by authorizing the Executive to print 600 volumes of the Herdbook, the 400 published last year having proved barely sufficient to supply the members. As the work of the Secretary-Treasurer has increased largely, the salary pertaining to the office was increased to \$900 per year.

#### TO PROVE THAT HOLSTEINS ARE PERSISTENT MILKERS.

Now that the long established policy of the Holstein breeders, of making official weekly or monthly tests of their cows and recording the successful entrants in the Record of Merit, so as to guarantee their performing capacity, has been followed in a modified manner by other breeds, notably the Ayrshire men, who are going in strongly for the Record of Performance, based on yearly tests under Government supervision, the breeders of the Black and Whites have determined to go one better, and encourage their breeders to make official tests eight months after calving, so as to prove that their individual cows are not merely large producers when fresh, but are persistent milkers as well. To this end they decided to offer a second prize of \$5 to the owner of each cow accepted for the Record of Merit which repeats her test after eight months from the date of calving, and comes within one pound of the minimum standard for her age, a condition of the prize being that the cow be at least four months bred at time of making her second record.

In addition to this move, the meeting this year decided to adopt yearly tests, and recognize the Dominion Government's Record of Performance.

Before being passed this motion was freely discussed. It was explained that the Government's proposition last year was rejected through a lack of a clear apprehension of its purport. It was thought by some that the Government was asking the association not only to print, but to endorse and vouch for the yearly records made under the Government's plan, whereby the breeder keeps the milk record of his cows, and the official representative visits him only about four times a year, as a means of checking his milk records and obtaining samples for Babcock test. Whereas the Holstein Association has for many years been conducting and publishing authenticated weekly and fortnightly tests, it did not care to assume the responsibility for the yearly ones made under the Government's plan, considering them little more than private tests. Geo. Rice instanced a number of cases to show how skeptical the public was of the larger tests made by Holstein cows, and did not believe they would give any credence to the yearly tests made under the Record of Performance plan. He dwelt upon the exactions of a test conducted throughout a twelvemonth, requiring close personal attention right along in order to keep the cow doing her best possible work. He also denied that Holstein tests as at present conducted were accomplished by forcing. No cow could be forced beyond her capacity; if attempted, she breaks down. On the other hand it was argued strongly that in Quebec and elsewhere the Ayrshire men were making a good talking point out of their yearly tests, and to compete with these Holstein breeders would have been to adopt yearly testing. There was a tendency to demur at the thought of being forced into the Record of Performance scheme by the spectre of competition by other breeds, but in the end the motion was carried, out of consideration for such breeders who might wish to take advantage of the opportunity for yearly testing. It was stipulated that the association should not assume responsibility for these yearly records, nor would it recognize them as on par with its own weekly and monthly tests; it simply agrees to publish them as an appendix of the Herdbook as private tests conducted under Government supervision. Then people may take the test for what it is worth.

Messrs. Stevenson, Mallory, Logan, Rettie and Hallman were appointed a committee to arrange the standards. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive this was done. The standard adopted for milk is 1,000 pounds higher, we believe, than that set by the Jersey breeders; the standard for butter-fat is practically the same, being but a few odd pounds higher. It is as follows:

	Milk	Fat, lbs.
Two-year-olds.....	7,500	225
Three-year-olds.....	8,500	260
Four-year-olds.....	9,500	300
Mature.....	10,500	340

A rider was added: "That the Secretary confer with the Live Stock Commissioner and arrange that unless all expenses of the supervision of this test be borne by the Government, the association do not proceed with it."

After the reports from exhibition representatives had been heard the officers for 1907 were chosen. They are: President, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, B. Mallory, Bellville, Ont.; 3rd Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.; 4th Vice-President, Stanley Logan, Amherst Pt., N. S. New Directors—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., and Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.; Auditors, W. Suhring, Sebringville, Ont. and J. H. Patton, Paris, Ont.

#### Death of William Warfield.

An American exchange announces the death of Mr. Wm. Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Warfield was widely and favorably known as one of the most discriminating judges and consistent and successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle in America, and as an authority and writer on the subject of cattle-breeding. He was a man of superior education, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, and a gentleman of the highest class of character. He is survived by two sons, Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, President of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., and Rev. Benjamin D. Warfield, Professor of Theology, at Princeton.

#### Stock Judging School at Magrath.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Under very unfavorable conditions the school held at Magrath was a good success. The weather was extremely cold and snow was very deep, thus compelling most of the stockmen to be out with their cattle. Still there was an average attendance of forty-five students from the beginning to the close of the school.

The live stock arrived Monday the 14th of January, and school should have commenced on that date, but owing to a wreck on the C.P.R. the judges did not arrive until the following day; but they made up for lost time by starting early and working hard all day.

These gentlemen are the very best that could be secured; each one of them fully understands the different subjects upon which he is to speak, and where here they gave the very best of satisfaction, and did all

in their power to make the school a success. The class was much interested in the judging, and lectures delivered.

After the four days' lecturing and judging the school closed, except the judging contest, which was held on Saturday, January 19th, in which there were thirty members of the school competing for prizes offered, and a good deal of interest was taken. Some very good judging was done.

Magrath.

SATISFIED

#### Manitoba Live Stock Convention.

The Wheat City of Manitoba was the rendezvous for the sheep and swine, horse and cattle breeders of the province during the week of the twentieth of February. At the same time and place the second provincial stallion show was held and the lectures and demonstrations on live stock given in addition to a seed grain fair. Unfortunately, as yet these associations have not a permanent home, such as the Ontario people have at Guelph; consequently a number of inconveniences have to be put up with. The Brandon people are seized of the importance of such gatherings and did their best, and promise to erect a suitable building for the purpose in future years. There has been considerable difference of opinion as to where the annual show and the cattle sale should be held, and it looked at first as if trouble were likely to occur as a result of the attempt of one faction to seize all the offices in one of the associations.

Wiser counsels prevailed, Dr. Thompson and Andrew Graham deprecated sectionalism, and after oil was thus poured upon troubled waters, peace reigned and things went on harmoniously. A feature of this year's proceedings was the public evening meeting at which the special prizes were presented and the presentation of a gold watch to the retiring secretary, George H. Greig, now Assistant Live Stock Commissioner.

The meetings of the various associations were full of interest and the discussions lively. Several important moves were made, one being the passage of a resolution suggesting to the breed societies, such as the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders, Dominion Clydesdale, Dominion Swine Breeders, Dominion Hereford, etc., that they hold their annual meetings at or about the time of the Winter Show at Guelph each year. This year the Hereford meeting was held at Guelph in December, the Shorthorn, Swine and Holstein societies the first week in February, the Clydesdale and Shire horsemen the third week of that month; thus it is easily seen that unless a Western man is prepared to go East and stay the whole winter he cannot attend some of the societies of which he may be a member. Further, the meetings of the societies are not of such great profit to breeders to alone warrant the expenditure of ten days or two weeks' time to get to and from a meeting extending over as many hours. The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus and the Canadian Red Polled Associations also held their annual meeting at Brandon.

Advantage was taken by the Clydesdale breeders of Manitoba to select a man to represent them on the Dominion Clydesdale directorate, and the secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, was instructed to wire the Clydesdale Association the name of John Graham, Carberry. Press despatches indicate that the Clydesdale Association is not yet prepared to do the right thing by the Western breeders, as the nomination for director was not acted upon. It is unfortunate that the breadth of view prevailing in the Shorthorn Association has not yet extended to the Clydesdale organization.

As there were a large number of Shorthorn breeders present, the director in attendance, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, convened those who were members of the D. S. H. B. Association, so that they might nominate a man to be elected at the next annual meeting to represent them on the directorate of the Shorthorn Society. A goodly number were present, and Andrew Graham of Pomeroy was the unanimous selection, the secretary being instructed to forward his name to the secretary of the D. S. H. B. A. as Manitoba's nominee to complete her quota (three) of representatives on the directorate of the Shorthorn Society.

Live Stock Commissioner J. G. Rutherford was present, and pointed out how essential it was that the Western and Eastern men, as well as those of Ontario, should have representation on the National Live Stock Association, which he hoped to see convened early next winter. Each live stock association applied for affiliation and will get representation in the national organization.



one hour, but none for longer periods, and with the formalin solutions for one and five minutes respectively, and none for longer periods.

The efficiency of any treatment of smutted seed with copper sulphate for formalin for less than one hour may therefore be reasonably questioned.

In this connection, an extract from the report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for 1900 is especially pertinent. Mr. Angus McKay:—"The seed used in this test was considerably affected with smut, and the result of the test indicates that to be entirely effectual the solution of formalin should be applied to the seed for at least one hour. There were no smutted heads in the crop.

The results of experiments with Doncaster Prize Oats carried on by Mr. R. Robertson, Nappan, (1899 Reports) are strikingly significant in comparison with the results in germinating smut spores recorded in this bulletin. Mr. Robertson treated with a solution of formalin, one pound to 35½ gallons of water.

Time	Good Heads	Smutted Heads
Soaked 1 hour	2814	None
Soaked 15 minutes	3354	36
Soaked 5 minutes	3480	380
Sprinkled	3060	342
Untreated	2784	996

The serious difficulty encountered in treating seed grain for a short period of time, for example, by the use of smut machines, by the sprinkling process or even by dipping for a short time, is in bringing the solution into contact with every smut spore. The groove on the face of the grain is often deep and narrow, or sometimes there are cracks, in the seed coat. Air bubbles are almost certain to form at first over these grooves and cracks with the result that many smut spores are not wetted by the solution and hence are undestroyed, if the treatment be too rapid. In this investigation comparatively large quantities of seed were used in order more accurately to duplicate the methods of treatment used, in general practice. The results of the work throughout make clear that a solution consisting of 1 lb. of formalin to 40 gallons, or 1 lb. of copper sulphate to 20 gallons of soft water is sufficiently strong to kill any smut spore that is wetted by it. A stronger solution could not be more effective in killing smut spores, and is especially undesirable because it does increased and unnecessary injury to the seed wheat by killing from ten to fifty per cent. of it and greatly weakening the rest of the seed.

Under the third head two sets of experiments were made, one with western grown No. 1 Northern, purchased from the Brown Milling Co., of Toronto, and said to be of this year's crop, and the second with wheat contributed by A. J. Mooney, of Valley River, Manitoba, from his seed plot, likewise from the harvest of 1906.

More than three hundred separate tests were made with the first set, and more than one hundred with the second. The germination tests were conducted by a Swiss seed specialist, and in standard seed germinators.

The following percentages of viable grains that germinated after treatment are worthy of study and comparison.

FORMALIN.

No. 1 Northern purchased in Toronto:

	1 hr.	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	6 hrs.
1 lb. 30 gal	86%	45%	28%	13%
1 lb. 40 gal	91%	80%	78%	48%
1 lb. 50 gal	95%	88%	83%	79%

Mooney's Wheat:

	1 hr.	2 hrs.	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
1 lb. 30 gal	100%	No tests made.			
1 lb. 40 gal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 lb. 50 gal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

COPPER SULPHATE.

No. 1 Northern.—Rather more severe than with formalin.

Mooney's Wheat:

	1 hr.	3 hrs.	6 hrs.	12 hrs.	18 hrs.
1 lb. 10 gal	100%			98%	100%
1 lb. 15 gal	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%
1 lb. 20 gal	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%

The differences in the results can be accounted for in a number of ways.

(1) The Mooney wheat was dried more quickly after treatment; there were no cracked grains; it was a selected wheat of known pedigree.

(2) The No. 1 Northern was threshed by machine and contained some checked grains; it was not a pure variety, and there is no absolute certainty that it came from the 1906 crop.

(3) There may have been a difference in the stage of maturity of the two lots of grain when harvested—certainly not a negligible factor in its bearing on the vitality of the seed.

Professor Shutt of the Central Experimental Farm has convincingly demonstrated that seed of weak vital energy suffers most from treatment.

In addition to the foregoing, abundant data have been obtained bearing on the question of the weakening of the vital energy of those grains that are not killed by treatment. The more severe the treatment, within certain limits, the greater is the delay in the germination of the seed. But this is far more striking with the copper sulphate than with the formalin. Indeed, the formalin is ordinarily not objectionable on these grounds.

In regard to the continuous effects of treatment on seed that is not sown at once, Dr. Chas. Saunders, cerealist, has presented some interesting statistics.

Germination tests made by him immediately after, and eleven months after treatment, conclusively proved the possibility of disastrous results when sowing is delayed.

If the soil conditions are such at the time of sowing that there is likely to be a delay in germination, it is beneficial to wash the seed in water after taking it out of the solution, or in lime water if copper sulphate has been used.

A comparison of the effects of treating different varieties of wheat in the same way is important. Professor Shutt and others have shown that there is a marked difference. None has proved to be more resistant and better able to endure treatment than Red Pyle.

In conclusion, fresh, vigorous seed, from healthy plants harvested at full maturity, dried quickly after treatment, and sown at once, will sustain little injury from the methods of treatment advised in this bulletin.

Under the fourth head, Mr. G. H. Clark took pains to make somewhat extensive observations on this matter during last summer. The parts of the fields over which clouds of spores were carried during the previous year's threshing operations were carefully compared with the surrounding parts. I can corroborate his conclusion, which is in harmony with that of the veteran botanist Brefeld, that soil infection does play a part, but I am not in a position to state how significant a part this may be.

The spores blown from the threshing machine are sometimes carried for miles. Many of them fall to the ground, and may spread the infection; others fall on unthreshed grain—these are the ones that are certain to give trouble.

Under the fifth head it is commonly asserted that the "whole head, if smutted, contains no sound grain, only smutted kernels." Failing to find any statistics on this point, I have given the matter some attention and have arrived at a different conclusion.

Smutted heads were gathered in the neighborhood of Indian Head and carefully threshed out by hand. Out of a yield of 1,638 grams, there were 1,444 smut balls or 88.12 per cent., and 194 "sound" grains (viable) or 11.84 per cent. of the whole.

Near Pincher Creek, in Southern Alberta, 11,607 grains were harvested from a collection of diseased plants of which 2,191 or 18.88 per cent were apparently sound.

At Creelman, Saskatchewan, 54 diseased plants bore 146 heads. Of these heads, 88 or 60.27 per cent. bore nothing but smut balls; 16 or 10.52 per cent. nothing but sound grains, and 42 or 28.77 per cent. both smut balls and "sound" grains. That is, of the smutted heads, nearly one third contained "sound" grains.

It is known that every stalk of a diseased plant is affected. Commonly, as in the Creelman plants, most of the heads carry smut balls, but frequently there are some that do not, and occasionally the entire plant, though diseased, may be free from them. One might very reasonably suspect, therefore, that the apparently sound grains in these plants are not in reality sound—existing statements to the contrary—and further, that they might insidiously transmit the smut disease to the seedlings which spring from them. If so, very obvious limitations surround the choice of an adequate method of treatment.

A thorough search has resulted in the discovery of spores, and other noteworthy indications of the parasite in a significant number of these suspected grains. This fact alone may account for the prevalence of smut in the fields of many wheat growers who treat their seed before sowing. If so, the hope of prevention lies in the use of a weak solution for a more prolonged period of time. Here, as with the conditions noted in Section II., hasty methods of treatment cannot be completely effective, especially if the seed has been taken from a smutted crop.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDED.

In recommending treatment Dr. Faull makes some suggestions that are quite different to those generally followed, but as he gives good reasons for them and as the neglect to follow them will largely account for smut when seed has been treated after certain orthodox methods, they at least should be well considered.

Formalin:

Use one full pound of formalin in every forty gallons of water and proceed as follows:

If the seed be from a smutted crop, immerse in the solution, stir thoroughly, and skim off the smut balls. Leave the seed in the solution for two hours before taking it out to dry. Or remove the seed from the solution at the end of fifteen minutes, pile, and cover closely with canvas or sacking to keep in the fumes of the formalin. Leave in the pile for two hours and then spread out to aerate. Sow as soon as possible.

If the seed be from an unsmutted crop, wet the seed thoroughly with the solution, pile, and cover with canvas or sacking. Leave the grain in the pile for two hours, then aerate.

Formalin is a forty per cent. solution of formaldehyde and this strength should be guaranteed to the purchaser.

Copper Sulphate (bluestone):

Dissolve one pound of copper sulphate in ten gallons of soft water. Immerse the grain for twelve

hours, stirring occasionally. Then spread out in a thin layer and dry rapidly. Sow as soon as possible.

The purest copper sulphate is sold in the form of crystals. These are readily dissolved in a small quantity of hot water.

After removing from the solution, some recommend an immersion of the grain for five minutes in lime water, made by putting one pound of good lime into ten gallons of water.

PRECAUTIONS.

1. Take particular care to guard against living spores falling on the seed or coming into contact with it after treatment; otherwise all the labor of treatment may be in vain. Smut spores are produced at the enormous rate of two to five millions in every smut ball; they are extremely light, and are easily carried by air currents. If the seed be dried on a floor, the floor must be first washed by a solution of one pound of copper sulphate to ten gallons of water; if on a canvas, the canvas must first be dipped into boiling water. Likewise, dip the sacks into boiling water, and dry before filling them with the treated seed.

2. Use vigorous seed. Immature, shrunken seed, or seed enfeebled by disease or age suffers from treatment, and their seedlings are more susceptible to infection from smut than those from strong seed.

3. Remove all smut balls from the seed. The spores contained by them are not killed by practicable methods of treatment.

4. It is necessary to sow a somewhat larger quantity of treated seed per acre than of untreated. Allowance must be made for the swelling of the grain, and for a certain proportion killed by the solution used.

5. Sow as soon after treatment as is practicable.

6. Dry rapidly. Plan the time of treatment, so that the drying will begin early in the day. Then spread out the grain on the floor or in the sun on the canvas sheets (sterilized as indicated in precaution 1) in a layer not more than three inches deep, and shovel over frequently.

These spores are known to retain life in the granary for at least seven years, and in the soil for two years. Under favorable conditions they are capable of germinating in the soil, quite independently of the grain, and of producing crops of a second and of even a third type of spores that are equally virulent.

Each spore is capable of infecting a seedling up to the time that the first leaf shows itself above the ground. The conditions most favorable to its growth would appear to be those most favorable to the growth of the grain. It is asserted, however, that sowing at a uniform depth as shallow as practicable gives the wheat the best chance. In fact, the conditions of the seed, the soil, and the climate, and the depth of sowing, which favor the rapid and healthy growth of the young plant from the time of germination until the green leaf is well developed, serve to minimize the dangers of infection.

In conclusion, there can be no question as to the desirability of maintaining a breeding plot for hand selected seed on every farm. Their adoption would result in an increased yield, improved seed, uniform and pure stock, and would go far towards the solution of the smut problem, especially if there were persistence in careful, scientific treatment of the seed before sowing.

Some Potato Growing Experience.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly publish my experience of potato culture as invited by "Hibernian?"

Respecting getting potatoes up green for seed—I like to get mine up as soon as the skin is well set. I think they are like other crops; such as wheat, oats or barley; as soon as they are fit they should be harvested. As to digging them up green I have had no experience. It seems against nature.

Now as to seed end. This may not apply when they are all run as long as your hand, but if you can manage to have them in a nice state at planting time, with nice, short, thick chits, cut the seed ends off and plant them by themselves, and the others by themselves side by side the same day.

I will guarantee the seed ends to produce potatoes fit to cook ten to fourteen days earlier than those from the body of the potato, and they will grow the best crop. I have practiced this for years and have made them a study fifty years.

I agree with Hibernian's plan of selecting seed, but think I can improve upon it. Perhaps he plows them up, which would somewhat deter him from following my plan. I grow about 300 bushels, plant them all by my own hand and dig them all myself with a fork. I select mine in roots. If I come to a good root of nice shaped ones and plenty of them, every one that is large enough is put carefully by for seed.

If we compare animal and vegetable creation, which are as much alike in habits as one pea is like another; this must be right. Should we not think a man who breeds horses, sheep, cattle and pigs a lunatic if he kept all his worst for breeding purposes and slaughtered and eat all the best. Plant the best, rear the best.

Now it is a question how many eyes to leave on the seed. I should consider the strength of our land, how much land I should say two, and have your rows close together, so that in heat of summer tops will shade the soil better. To do this it is a good plan

to have rows running east and west. If on rich land I should say three or four eyes and more room. You will have more at a root and plenty large enough. If you leave only one or two eyes you will have great coarse potatoes only fit for pigs or horses.

If your potatoes should be run as long as your hand, use them gently and prune them as you would a vine. Have a sharp knife and cut them off leaving two joints next potato. If you pull them on by the root you will throw your potatoes back a lot.

And now for the present fare ye well, Mr. Hibernian. May our correspondence meet again some day for our mutual benefit, and for the benefit or amusement of the readers of our valuable ADVOCATE.

Holland, Man.

JOHN C. WALKER,

### POULTRY

#### With the Farm Flock.

At this time of the year when farmers have the most leisure, a few things might be done to assist the farm flock. Things that though they take only a little spare time mean much to the comfort of the poultry, the convenience in looking after them and in the profits to be realized now or later.

Farmers do not expect returns from ordinary farm stock without giving that stock some attention and care, but with the farm poultry it seems to be different. It is no ordinary stock; it is extraordinary in that without proper buildings, with very little or no care, returns are expected, and if these are not forthcoming then one hears that "Poultry does not pay."

Indeed, it is surprising that with the chance some flocks have, they do anything at all. There is no department of the farm that will appreciate a little forethought more than the poultry, and nothing around the farm home will give a larger percentage of revenue than the hens. The high prices paid for new-laid eggs now show what a treat they are, a treat that we farmers have, and might have more abundantly if we would.

The first time we go to feed our hens let us take a look around and see if there is anything that can be done for their comfort. I wonder if they are clean—a lousy hen cannot lay eggs. It is an easy matter to keep them free from vermin at this time of the year. A shallow box two or three feet square and a few inches deep, with sifted coal ashes or other loose dry substance, will do the work. Put it where it can get some sun and allow the hens to dust themselves. Is their house clean? I once heard an institute speaker say it was an easy matter to keep the hen house clean; it took only a few minutes to do it; but a farmer's wife rose and said she knew better; she lived on a farm and it often took twelve months to get her hen house cleaned out. Let us hope there are not many farmers' wives with a similar experience. Clean them out and put in some fresh litter and see how they will enjoy it. Let us keep the draughts stopped, close up all the holes, especially where they roost—draughts cause colds, colds develop into roup, and roup fowls are better dead. Fix a nice corner up with comfortable roosts; allow eight to ten inches of roost to each hen; have the poles all level, not run up like a staircase. Hens are often a huge nuisance by being allowed to roost anywhere around the cattle and horses. See that they have their own roosting quarters at least and both you and the hen will be in better temper. There are so many things we can do for the comfort of the hens that I can't get through them all. There is the litter into which the grain is thrown for them to scratch, the window to allow the entrance of the purifying rays of the sun, the water or snow for drink, some green food to keep them healthy, animal food, grit and lime; these and many other things we should see to—things that require but a little time to do but mean so much to the health and comfort of our flock.

Now is the time to make things more convenient, so that next spring when we are busy, the time required for the poultry will be at a minimum. The window and the slide door might work easier; the nests might be arranged in a row; a few boxes put in that corner for the setting hens; the incubator cleaned and put in shape for operation; the brooders overhauled. More brooders will be required, because the hens will be healthier than before and more chicks will be hatched and reared. Make a few extra brooders yourself. Get some 1/2 inch mesh netting about two feet high and staple stakes 2 1/2 feet long to it, six feet apart. Keep this bolted up and so you can have it to stake around the brooders; it makes a cheap portable chicken fence.

As a rule it does not pay to keep hens over the second year, and a poor hen should be kept only long enough to get her head off. Those who are sufficiently interested in poultry, to have a good flock of one variety and of that pure or high grade, some system of selection will be found profitable. The hen that will not lay all winter should not have a chance to reproduce herself in future broods. Cull out the poor layers and the poor shaped ones. Breed from the best. If one always breeds from the most vigorous males and the best females outside blood will not be required; but in order not to lose the constitution of your flock the very best males must be used each year.

If some of the spare time we may be able to find now is spent in this way and reasonable care given our flocks in the future, the financial end of the business will be sure to follow in the shape of better and bigger returns. F. C. Elford, Poultry Division, Ottawa

#### Been Laying all Winter.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have you farmers ever stopped to think how many reasons there are that you are not getting your egg baskets filled? It takes very little to turn the scale as to whether the healthy hen will lay an egg or go on in the same old unprofitable way of filling her crop but not filling your egg basket. Now we will first take feed. Do you feed your birds or let them feed themselves; that is to say, put a pan or box of screenings or grass into the poultry house, filling it up every day or every other day so that the fowls can gorge themselves, then go and sit on the roost with their heads as far down into their shoulders (or as we should say hackles) as they can get them? If you be, I should say try our plan; it will make you feel good when you walk into your hen-house.

A great many people ask me how many times a day we feed, and I always say every time I go in the hen-house, and that is pretty often. I have a pail hanging up filled with wheat, oats or screenings, with barley for a change, and I scatter just enough in about six or eight inches of clean straw to keep them scratching all day and go to roost with a good full crop. We make them work for every mouthful they get; even their feed of cabbage they have to jump for as it hangs from a string hooked to the ceiling. If you could see our Brown Leghorns kick the straw about you would think they were healthy. Here's a good thing to remember—"A singing hen is a laying hen." Some of our hens are singing all the time. We feed a great many oats, as I am a great believer in oats for feed for any kind of stock or poultry. We used to say in England that the reason we could beat the Americans on size was that we fed oats whilst they fed corn.

Now as to quantity of feed. My neighbor the other day asked me if our hens were laying, and I said they had been laying all winter, but we were going to stop them. He seemed surprised that we could regulate the ebb and flow, and asked me how we could stop them. I said just neglect them a little; two quarts of feed less a day will bring down the egg yield to an astonishing extent. We feed just enough, no more, no less. Now a word in conclusion; always buy a good male bird from a noted laying strain or a known laying breed. We find we can raise a dozen eggs cheaper than a pound of chicken. Man. N. E. W.

### Horticulture and Forestry

#### Mice Barking Trees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re the article in your issue of January 30th, about tramping snow around trees, I may say that I have never recommended tramping the snow around trees, on account of possible injury which might be caused to the roots by the greater exposure to frost, which would be the result of packing the snow. Loose snow is an excellent non-conductor, because it holds the air in suspension so to speak. When the air is forced out by tramping, the solid snow becomes a good conductor. A number of years ago I had occasion to open a drain to allow water to escape, which was accumulating from the melting snow. The position was along a fence where a considerable quantity of snow had accumulated during the winter. The ground was found to be quite free from frost.

To prevent damage from mice, it is a good plan to bank up a little earth around the trees in the fall. I have never had a tree injured by mice where this practice was followed. It is not necessary to bank up extensively. Only a few inches seems to answer. Mice are usually destructive to trees that are growing in or near grass land, or where litter is scattered about. Where clean cultivation is practiced mice are seldom troublesome. An immense amount of damage has been done to the orchards in Eastern Canada of late years, by mice. The increase of damage of this nature is perhaps due to the destruction of hawks and owls. These birds destroy an immense number of mice, gophers, etc., and their destruction is a question which should receive the serious consideration of the farmer and horticulturist.

Many of the orchards in the Eastern provinces are kept in grass, and this perhaps accounts for much of the destruction wrought by mice. As it is estimated that a grass or grain crop will take from 150 to 200 tons of moisture per acre from the soil, it is evident that neither grass or any cereal crop should be grown among trees in the dry

climate which prevails in our prairie provinces. Clean cultivation and a continuous dust mulch is the system which appears adapted to conditions here. I quite agree with Mr. Stevenson that root damage is most to be feared after a dry fall. The dust blanket system will prevent the ground from becoming dry in almost any season. Last fall was quite dry in our section. The soil under the stubble or sod was very dry, but we found abundance of moisture among the trees where the cultivator had been kept moving during the summer. Even the potato ground which had been worked on the level cultivation system was quite moist at digging time. The trees need moisture in the winter as well as in summer, and this can be best secured by the dust blanket system.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

St. Charles Nurseries, Man.

### FIELD NOTES

#### Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

There were 361 deaths due to railway accidents in Canada during 1906. There were a hundred more this year than in 1905.

Three Indians, two men and a woman, were burned to death in a tepee near Middlechurch, Man. They had obtained liquor in Winnipeg and all had become drunk.

J. B. Snowball, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, dropped dead on the street at Fredericton, N. B., He had not been feeling well for some time.

A report was spread abroad that a settler in the Estevan district and his family had been frozen to death during the severe cold. An officer of the R. N. W. M. P. investigated and found the family alive and well.

Rev. George Thompkins, for many years a missionary in the Lake Athabasca district, died in London at the age of eighty-one.

Twenty-seven boards of trade, representing all Canada, have endorsed a resolution asking for the widening and deepening of the Welland Canal.

Immigration for the past seven months is placed at 88,034 persons as compared with 59,102 in the same period last year.

A school building in the Hochelaga Protestant School, in the east end of Montreal, took fire, and before sufficient help could arrive sixteen little scholars, all under eight, perished in the flames. The four lady teachers worked heroically to the very last, and Miss Sarah Maxwell, the principal, in a vain attempt to reach her little charges sacrificed her life. The school had never had regular practise in fire drill.

General Sir Robert Rollo died at Bournemouth, Eng., at the age of ninety-three. In 1856 he came to Canada as military secretary to Lord Elgin.

The United States sub-treasury at Chicago was robbed of \$175,000 last week. No arrests have yet been made.

King Haakon of Norway, in discussion of the coming conference at the Hague, said he recognized that there would be extreme difficulty in arriving at any international agreement of armaments, but thought the conference should seek to reach an agreement prohibiting the employment of air ships and submarine vessels in war.

Fifty-six women suffragists were arrested in London, England, for causing a disturbance in the House of Commons. A sister of General French was one of the leaders in the demonstration.

The opening of the second session of the British Parliament took place on Feb. 12th and was a scene of great brilliance. The speech from the throne referred to the Irish question, woman suffrage and the trouble between the Lords and Commons.

#### THE TAIN OF SELFISHNESS.

Selfishness makes a man a poor listener and a poorer conversationalist; a hard master and an untrustworthy servant; a worthless workman a misfit as a servant; a dismal failure as a friend a mistake as a husband and father; an impossibility as a Christian. It spoils him for his home, his business, his community and his country.

**Sheep and Swine Breeders' Annual Meeting.**

This association, the first to convene in 1907, met at Brandon, Feb. 19th., with vice-president Allison (Elkhorn) in the chair, there being a goodly number in attendance. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, and the only business arising out of them was the withdrawal of a notice of motion to form a separate sheep association, Mr. Allison, who had filed the notice, stating that after further consideration and inquiry he did not think the time was ripe for a separate association.

The secretary read a letter from the Live Stock Commissioner, with reference to the affiliation with the Canadian Live Stock Association and the appointing of delegates to attend the meeting of the National Association to be held at Ottawa during the present year. A motion to affiliate was carried unanimously. The constitution of the National Association said that the delegates from any association shall be the president, vice-president and secretary. There was a very long discussion as to whether it would be profitable for the sheep and swine men to pay the expense of a delegate to the Ottawa meeting.

G. H. Greig urged that \$100 could not be better spent than by sending a good man to Ottawa, as many matters of importance to the live stock men of the West could be discussed. There were many points that the West wanted settled that could only be got by direct representation. There were other questions, such as transportation, on which all the provinces should stand together.

W. H. English, Harding, favored sending a delegate. He had heard much discussion on the question of purebred registered sheep being brought into the West from the United States as settlers' effects, whereas it was impossible for any Canadian purebreds to cross the line without being registered in the United States flock books, and this was one of the questions that would come up at the national meeting.

J. G. Washington favored sending a delegate and paying his expenses.

Dr. S. J. Thompson thought a delegate should be satisfied if he had his fare paid. A. Graham, of Roland, thought the delegate's entire expenses should be paid. They should send down a man who would be entirely free to act in their interests.

Finally, on motion it was decided to send a delegate, either the president or vice-president, and to pay his expenses.

Secretary Bell read a letter from A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, stating that the grant out of the profits of registrations from Manitoba this year would amount to \$176.96. The memberships from Manitoba this year were \$132 or sixty-six members. The memberships will be returned in addition to the \$176.96, with the expectation of keeping up the provincial memberships, and that this amount will make the members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association in Manitoba members of the provincial association without additional fees.

It was pointed out that there was a principle involved in this matter quite apart from any question of lowering the fees of the Manitoba association. It was really taking a portion of the general fund for the benefit of one province.

Andrew Graham supported this stand and a resolution was drafted and carried declining to comply with the expectation of the letter.

W. G. Styles, representative to the Winnipeg exhibition, reported verbally on the exhibit of last year, which had been very satisfactory; and stated that the exhibition board seemed disposed to grant any reasonable request of the live stock men this year. There had been difficulty last year in showing the aged boars, and he suggested pens with cinder floorings between the hog and sheep barns for this purpose. It was decided to leave the matter with the newly elected representative to urge on the exhibition board all necessary improvements. Mr. Gambley, representative to Brandon show, reported the proposal to build a new sheep and hog barn.

The question of printing the annual reports in full was taken up. The secretary laid before the meeting the fact that for four years the Government had refused to print any of the lectures or discussions, and asked if a committee would be appointed to wait on the Government again in this matter or whether the sheep and swine men would endorse the association printing them at their own expense. The report could be printed for about \$75. W. G. Styles favored the idea of the association printing their own reports, as when printed by the Government they did not arrive until nine months after the meeting had been held.

After lengthy discussion of the whole question of reports it was left to the executive to deal with.

The election of officers resulted as follows: George Allison, Burnbank, president; A. Graham, Roland, vice-president.

Directors for sheep, Alex. Gambley, Griswold; J. S. Ickling, Carman; Waldo Greenway, Crystal City; T. Jasper, Harding.

Directors for swine, Walter James, Rosser; H. V. Clendinning, Harding; W. Hardy, Roland; J. A. McGill, Neepawa.

Auditors, Dr. Hopkins and Geo. Battho, Winnipeg. Representatives to Winnipeg fair, W. G. Styles; to Brandon fair, Geo. Allison.

The following numbers denote the memberships in the several provincial associations: Horse Breeders, 91; Cattle Breeders, 138; Sheep and Swine Breeders, 37.

**Seed Grain Show at Hamiota.**

The first winter exhibition of seed grain held by the Hamiota Agricultural Society took place on the 13th ult. and was a decided success. The entries were not exceptionally large, but the quality was of the best. The noticeable feature of the exhibit was the absence of weed seeds. The judges found but two samples in the whole exhibition containing wild oats. The district is not free from this pest, but the grain growers are apparently alive to the importance of removing it from seed grain.

The prizes given were as follows:—Red Fyfe Wheat: 1st, John Rudd; 2nd, Geo. Rankin; 3rd, Wm. Hern. Oats (any variety)—1st, Jas. Douglas; 2nd, Arthur Atkinson; 3rd, Jos. Shier. Barley—1st, Jos. Shier; 2nd, W. C. Fraser. Banner Oats—1st, Chas. Warden.

The judges were J. Bracken of the Dominion Seed Branch and Stephen Benson of Neepawa. These gentlemen also addressed a large audience in the afternoon.

The Agricultural Society is to be commended for its enterprize in taking advantage of the opportunity presented to it. President Jackson and Secretary Brown are largely responsible for the success of Hamiota's first seed fair.

**Strong on Telephones.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading your farm paper and also the daily papers and noticed a good deal of talk in regard to telephones and watched what has been said in regard to telephones and the service of them. Now, the telephones are the making of the country, and for the little cost of building them and keeping them in repair, neither the farmer nor the small town resident can afford to do without them. Farmers can get together and put up a line, say the length of ours, about thirty miles. It will cost the farmer by doing his own work, about \$36.00 per mile, and it will carry twenty-five 'phones.

After it has been used six months a farmer who can 'phone to all his neighbors and to his little town would not take one hundred dollars for it, and the full cost of it, switchboard and all, would not amount to so much as he has spent going to town this winter to enquire whether there were any coal in town, or whether the elevators would take any more grain, or whether his car is there, and for his wife to find out whether he is in town yet, so she can give the storekeeper a fifteen dollar order for him to fetch home, and he dare not kick. Then if a storm comes he can find his way home by the telephone poles. It will be a great help to the little villages as well as the big ones, and they will do more business and do it more easily and they can afford to give one hundred dollars for every line that enters the town. Now this is one that has had some experience in telephoning in the country.

TELEPHONE CRANK.

**Fairs Might Excel Experimental Farms.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While agreeing with "Saskatchewan's" letter in your issue of the 9th ult., as to the advisability of holding a Western Show, I must say that he has stretched the point a bit in saying that there are no side-shows at exhibitions held in Great Britain.

What about driving competitions, tradesmen's turn-out classes, military displays, motor car turn-outs, etc., etc.?

These are not educational, nor have they any connection with agriculture. After all, to make a show a success it must of necessity be a success financially, and to do this the gate receipts must be large. Clean side-shows and clean racing swell gate receipts and allow the directors to launch out in educational and agricultural features, which they would otherwise have to do without for lack of funds.

It is undoubtedly possible to have clean and healthy attractions at shows, as has been demonstrated at fairs in Canada and Great Britain.

In my humble opinion, each province should hold migratory shows. These shows, if held in say six of the most important towns in each province and run by the Department of Agriculture in each province, would do infinitely more good than having a number of experimental farms scattered throughout the Dominion, wherever they can get the cheapest land.

At present the Government experimental farms are doing good work undoubtedly, but, if these migratory shows were held, and each prize winner had to give full particulars of yield, cultivation, etc., in the case of grains, grasses, etc., and breeding, feeding, etc., in the case of live stock, and if all this information were compiled and published in bulletin form and widely distributed, it would do more good than all the experimental farms in the world.

I do not say that we should do without the experimental farms. At the present moment we get no information of results from farmers who try to make their own living, but only results from experiments, carried out in most cases under ideal conditions, and generally with no regard to the financial side of the case.

Prizes should be given for the best crops, best round farm, best head of cattle, horses, swine or flock of sheep, best set of farm buildings, best wind-break plantations, etc., etc.

Another point worthy of attention is that at fairs, institute meetings, etc., the Government should

send sound, practical, successful farmers to talk on the different topics, and not only men who have got their knowledge from text books, and not from practical experience.

Practical experience is what we want and not theoretical experience only; the two combined give the best results.

Last year, I remember, one of the lecturers on the "Seed Train Special" got up and told us that he could grow wheat in his district with eleven inches of rainfall, therefore we could grow wheat here although he did not know what rainfall we had. As a matter of fact we knew well enough we could grow wheat here, but surely this worthy gentleman could have taken the trouble to find out what rainfall we had before he started to talk on the subject.

We also on the same occasion had held up for our veneration two samples of oats. One had been grown from specially selected, good, plump seed year after year; the other had been grown from specially selected light seed for years. He gave us particulars of yield, etc., in both cases.

Was this experiment of any use to anyone? I think not. If he had given us results from good, sound, plump, selected seed on the one hand, and from a fair average sample on the other hand, it would have been both instructive and interesting. No farmer would be fool enough to carefully select light seed for sowing out of a sample, but he might easily sow seed containing a certain proportion of light grains, which a fair average sample would do.

I hope, Sir, that the above remarks will be taken as they are meant. I do not mean to give offence to anyone, but if you think they will do so, kindly place this letter in that large receptacle in your office, labelled W. P. B. HUSBANDMAN.

**MARKETS**

Export demand caused an advance of about 1c. in all American markets at the beginning of last week, but the promptness with which this demand was supplied had a tendency to create tenuity, and by the end of the week the grain had pretty well melted away. Everything still points to high prices, however, and on the whole the market keeps safe.

Quite a sensation was created last Friday by a police raid upon the offices of the Canadian Stock and Grain Co. who have advertised in certain quarters to do a brokerage business on American stock exchanges. The siftings promise to be interesting.

Last week end Thompson, Sons & Co., reported Manitoba wheat has followed the course of U. S. markets, advancing about 1c. early in the week and declining the last two days closing, 1/2c. to 1/4c. higher than a week ago. Under more favorable weather the movement from the country has increased, but further stormy weather in the Port William district and scarcity of cars prevent shipments from Port William to the seaboard. Canadian Flour Mills are selling large quantities of low grade flour for shipment to China and Japan. Prices are 1 Hard 76 1/2c., 1 Nor 75c., 2 Nor. 73c., 3 Nor. 70 1/2c., spot or enroute to Port William, futures May 77 1/2c., July 78c., All prices are for in store Port William and Port Arthur.

**OTHER GRAIN.**

No. 4 wheat.....	66 1/2
Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	71 1/2
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	70 1/2
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	68 1/2
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	66 1/2
Oats.....	36
Barley.....	43
Flax.....	1 19 1/2
Bran.....	17 50
Shorts.....	18 50

**CHOPPED FEEDS—**

Barley and oats.....	24 00
Barley.....	21 00
Oats.....	26 00
Hay, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....	12 00
Loose loads.....	9 00 @ 10 00

**PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES).**

<b>CREAMERY BUTTER—</b>		
Fancy.....	32	
Second grade bricks.....	25 @	27
Boxes.....	24 @	25
<b>DAIRY BUTTER—</b>		
Prints, fancy, in small lots.....	20 @	23
Fresh rolls in prints.....	17 @	19
<b>Eggs—</b>		
Manitoba, fresh gathered.....	35	

**LIVE STOCK.**

<b>CATTLE—</b>		
Steers.....	4 @	44
Fat Bulls.....	2 @	2 1/2
Hogs.....	5 @	6
Swine.....	6 @	64
<b>Wool—</b>		
Wool.....	7 50	
Wool.....	6 50	

# HOME JOURNAL



## Life, Literature and Education

Harry Pratt Judson was unanimously elected president of the University of Chicago, a position left vacant by the death of President William Harper.

\* \* \*

The home in Leyden, Holland, in which Rembrandt, the great Dutch painter was born three hundred years ago, has been destroyed by fire.

\* \* \*

What is known among violinists as the Soaps Strad will be sold at public auction in London in March. It is regarded by connoisseurs as one of the finest Strads in existence. The present owner paid £1,000 for it.

\* \* \*

Cable despatches from Russia state that Count Tolstoi's son has been indicted in St. Petersburg on a charge of high treason for printing his father's latest political pamphlet.

\* \* \*

Quebec has asked the Dominion for assistance to fittingly celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain in 1608.

\* \* \*

Victorien Sardou, the French dramatist, now in his seventy-fifth year, has been given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

\* \* \*

The position of President of the British Education Board, left vacant when Mr. Augustine Birrell was made Secretary for Ireland, has been filled by Mr. Reginald McKenna, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

### A WORK FOR THE CHURCHES IN THE WEST.

It does not require the imagination of the optimistic land agent to present inducements sufficiently attractive to draw a good class of people to Western Canada. The attractions are so many and so real that a simple statement of them suffices to convince homeseekers that this is a goodly land and large. But our own eyes are not closed and theirs are soon opened to the truth that though advantages are numerous and important, there are some drawbacks to the new life that are very hard to be borne—disadvantages that cannot readily be removed.

Though settlers are pouring into Western Canada by thousands, and the districts through which the railroads pass are filling rapidly, yet there are vast tracts of land very sparsely settled, whose inhabitants are veritable pioneers undergoing the inevitable hardships accompanying the first settlement of a newly-opened region. And the chief of these difficulties is the impossibility of obtaining help and attention when sickness comes. Plain fare, rough houses, hard work, and even solitude can be endured, can even be contentedly accepted when the health is good, but to be ill changes these from minor inconveniences and discomforts to positive dangers.

Here is a form of home mission work that might well be undertaken by the churches of Canada, many of which are already raising money and on the look-out for men to establish churches in these new fields. But the doctor and the nurse are needed fully as much, if not more, as the preacher, in these outlying districts. It is an awful thing, and of more frequent occurrence than we like to think, when a man in these places is crushed by machinery, is kicked by his horse, or severs an artery with his axe, and the life that skill could have saved goes out because the doctor is thirty or forty or fifty miles away and cannot be reached in time. When the new baby comes and the mother is laid aside the

doctor may possibly reach the home, but his visits are few and hurried; he must hasten to a patient miles away. There is no nurse to be procured for love or money, no helper to do the work and look after the little children, and the wife and mother rises and takes up the burden again long before she has gained sufficient strength. If, after the question of expense has been discussed, it is decided that she shall go to the hospital, there is a long ride over a rough trail and perhaps a railway journey at the end of that. But worse than all is the trial of leaving the children, of being parted from her husband when she needs him most, and the haunting dread that she may never come back again to husband and bairns.

Medical missionaries, both men and women, have been found by actual experience to accomplish the best results on the foreign field. The healing of the body is the most successful preliminary to the healing of the soul. Why should not men and women of the same class be procured by home mission boards for the thinly settled districts of the West. If a church chose a Christian physician and paid him a stated salary, the sparseness or poverty of the population among whom he was stationed would not make it impossible for him to remain, but he would be left perfectly free to help where help was needed, unharrassed by the thought of fees. Such a man could cover a wide field, and could do missionary work of the best kind long before a church would be possible. When the time came for establishing it, it would be sustained by a prepared people, able to give help rather than in a condition to receive it. While life in these places would be harder on women doctors and nurses than on men, still it is not so hard as on the women whom they go to nurse and help. With an assured, if not extravagant income from the church society sending them out, their fees could be adjusted to suit the purse of the patient, and free service given where absolutely necessary.

Conscientious, tactful men and women, skilled in the healing art, and to a great extent independent of those whom they serve, could readily find opportunities to spread the knowledge of the Christ, and all the more readily since in the work they have chosen they are living out the principles He taught.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION. DISCIPLINE.

Mr. J. L. Paton, High Master of the Manchester Grammar School, in an article published by the *Times*, says:

Whatever we may think of the late Archbishop's judgment on parents and masters, he was right as to boys—"Boys are always reasonable." And boys are reasonable not only in their collective capacity, but even individually when they have to face up to punishment. They may feel a temporary joy if they are let off lightly, but they despise the man who does it. They have a vague consciousness of the quality of their nature; they know that there is in them both a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde, and recognize that in committing a fault it is a baser self which has triumphed for the moment. The supreme duty of the schoolmaster at such a time is never to allow the better self to go away disappointed in him, or the flesh which has lusted against the spirit to feel that it has lusted with impunity.

When fight begins within himself  
A man's worth something.

That fight goes on with every boy. It is the office of the punisher to reinforce the right side, and cower with terror the wrong. Love without discipline demoralizes its object; it is a spurious sort of love at best. Love is always stern to-

wards evil, for the reason that it is only evil which destroys love.

It is the more necessary to insist on the sanctions of authority because the spirit of the age tends in the opposite direction. The old-fashioned severity of the home has vanished, and the youngster learns at an abnormal age to exalt the horn of his own self-will and to dominate the household. The public nerves are liable to excitement, and in such a state are hardly able to discriminate between needful severity and wanton brutality. Halfpenny journalists find "brutality" more sensational as a headline, and we have the strange phenomenon of a public which gloats over "Dracula" but is shocked to read of a judicial flogging. Again, local authorities are tempted to manage education as something that can be laid on like electricity, water or gas; and they have a fondness for keeping authority in their own hands. The municipal headmaster finds himself shorn of some of the most important powers entrusted freely to headmasters of other secondary schools; he is liable to become assimilated to other municipal officials; he has, so to speak, his fixed time-sheet, his fixed range of action, and he is apt to lose the feeling which prompts the highest and keenest endeavor—the feeling, namely, that the school is his own, a sort of larger self, in the making or marring of which he makes or mars himself; the municipal headmaster is never likely to think of his school, like Dr. Arnold, as "his greater self."

In the schools themselves we find the same tendency towards softness; the influence of Pestalozzi subordinates the system to the child; the faults of the child are regarded as due to anything and everything rather than to the child himself. The source of evil must be found without, not within; implicit obedience is scouted as an unintelligent process, fatal to individuality, reducing the human being to the level of a machine; if a boy is inattentive it is the teacher's fault, because the lesson is dull; if a boy does wrong he is, after all, what circumstances have made him, and he cannot be held responsible for circumstances; in short, as President Draper pithily says:—"The children used to sit at the feet of the teacher; now the teacher sits at the feet of the children."

All this represents an inevitable reaction against the old school of—

Qui, quæ, quod,  
Fetch me the rod.

The "old masters" whose favorite colors were black and blue, are no more, and no tears need be shed over their demise. But the reaction, though inevitable and certainly not premature, though it is based on a right principle, needs to be watched. Reactions usually overdo themselves and defeat their own purposes. It is not right that the child's school life should be all gall and wormwood, nor neither is it right that it should be all cakes and ale. The United States of America have seen the fullest development of the Rousseau theory in education. There are not wanting warning voices from America. Professor Armstrong in the Mosely Commission reports that everywhere the heads of high schools complain of their pupils being unable to concentrate their attention. The evil spreads beyond the school. Juvenile crime does not decrease in the same proportion as the distance between teacher and taught; it seems, indeed, to work out in the inverse ratio. General McArthur states that desertions in the army are to be regarded as "an unavoidable evil." The commandant of the schoolship Saratoga states that "not a single boy who entered the Pennsylvania Nautical School had apparently ever obeyed an order before in his whole life," and President Eliot complains that the respect in which legislatures and the courts are held has unquestionably declined. Such warnings will not be lost on English teachers and educational authorities; it is easier to relax the reins of discipline than it is to tighten them.

(To be continued.)

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## Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 267.)

He set to running, and sped up the slope as fast as his long legs would carry him. As he took the gate in his stride, he saw the white-clad figure of Wee Anne fleeing with unsteady, tottling steps, her fair hair streaming out behind, and one bare arm striking wildly back at a great pursuing sow.

David shouted as he cleared the gate, but the brute paid no heed, and was almost touching the fugitive when Owd Bob came galloping round the corner, and in a second had flashed between pursurer and pursued. So close were the two that as he swung round on the startled sow, his tail brushed the baby to the ground; and there she lay kicking her legs to heaven and calling on all her gods.

David, leaving the old dog to secure the warrior pig, ran round to her; but he was anticipated. The whole matter had barely occupied a minute's time; and Maggie, rushing from the kitchen, now had the child in her arms and was hurrying back with her to the house.

"Eh, ma pet, are yo' hurted, dearie?" David could hear her asking tearfully, as he crossed the yard and established himself in the door.

"Well," said he, in bantering tones, "yo'm a nice wench to ha' charge o' oor Anne!"

It was a sore subject with the girl, and well he knew it. Wee Anne, that golden-haired imp of mischief, was forever evading her sister-mother's eye and attempting to immolate herself. More than once she had only been saved from serious hurt by the watchful devotion of Owd Bob, who always found time, despite his many labors, to keep a guardian eye on his well-loved lassie. In the previous winter she had been lost on a bitter night on the Muir Pike; once she had climbed into a field with the Highland bull, and barely escaped with her life, while the gray dog held the brute in check; but a little while before she had been rescued from drowning by the Tailless Tyke; there had been numerous other mischances; and now the present mishap. But the girl paid no heed to her mentor in her joy at finding the child all unharmed.

"Theer! yo' bain't so much as scatted, ma precious, is yo'?" she cried. "Rin oot agin, then," and the baby toddled joyfully away.

Maggie rose to her feet and stood with face averted. David's eyes dwelt lovingly upon her, admiring the pose of the neat head with its thatch of pretty brown hair; the slim figure, and slender ankles, peeping modestly from beneath her print frock.

"Ma word! if yo' dad should hear tell o' hoo his Anne—" he broke off into a long-drawn whistle.

"I'm fear'd I'll ha' to tell him," the boy continued. "'Tis but ma duty."

"Yo' may tell wham yo' like what yo' like," the girl replied coldly; yet there was a tremor in her voice.

"First yo' throws her in the stream," David went on remorselessly; "then yo' chucks her to the pig, and if it had not bin for me—"

"Yo', indeed!" she broke in contemptuously. "Yo'! 'twas Owd Bob reskied her. Yo'd nowt to do wi' it, 'cept lookin' on—'bout what yo're fit for."

"I tell yo'," David pursued sturdily, "an' it had not bin for me yo' wouldn't have no sister by noo. She'd be lyin', she would, pore little lass, cold as ice, pore mite, wi' no breath in her. An' when yo' dad coom home there'd be no Wee Anne to rin to him, and climb on his knee, and yammer to him, and beat his face. An' he'd say, 'What's gotten to oor Annie, as I left wi' yo'?' And then yo'd have to tell him, 'I never took no manner o' fash after her, dad; d'reckly yo' back was turned, I—'"

The girl sat down, buried her face in her apron, and indulged in the rare luxury of tears.

"Yo're the crullest mon as iver was, David M'Adam," she sobbed, rocking to and fro.

He was at her side in a moment, tenderly bending over her.

"Eh, Maggie, but I am sorry, lass—" She wrenched away from beneath his hands.

"I hate yo'," she cried passionately. He gently removed her hands from before her tear-stained face.

"I was nob' but laffin', Maggie," he pleaded; "say yo' forgie me." "I don't," she cried, struggling. "I think yo're the hatefulest lad as iver lived."

The moment was critical; it was a time for heroic measures.

"No, yo' don't, lass," he remonstrated; and, releasing her wrists, lifted the little drooping face, wet as it was, like the earth after a spring shower, and holding it between his two big hands, kissed it twice.

"Yo' coward!" she cried, a flood of warm red crimsoning her cheeks; and she struggled vainly to be free.

"Yo' used to let me," he reminded her in aggrieved tones.

"I niver did!" she cried, more indignant than truthful.

"Yes, yo' did, when we was little uns; that is, yo' was allus for kissin' and I was allus agin it. And noo," with whole-souled bitterness, "I mayn't so much as keek at yo' over a stone wall."

However that might be, he was keeking at her from closer range now; and in that position—for he held her firmly still—she could not help but keek back. He looked so handsome—humble for once; penitent yet reproachful; his own eyes a little moist; and, withal, his old audacious self,—that, despite herself, her anger grew less hot. "Say yo' forgie me and I'll let yo' go."

"I don't, nor niver shall," she answered firmly; but there was less conviction in her heart than voice.

"Iss yo' do, lass," he coaxed, and kissed her again.

She struggled faintly.

"Hoo daur yo'?" she cried through her tears. But he was not to be moved.

"Will yo' noo?" he asked.

She remained dumb, and he kissed her again.

"Impudence!" she cried.

"Ay," said he, closing her mouth.

"I wonder at ye, Davie!" she said, surrendering.

After that Maggie must needs give in; and it was well understood, though nothing definite had been said, that the boy and girl were courting. And in the Dale the unanimous opinion was that the young couple would make "a gradely pair, surely."

M'Adam was the last person to hear the news, long after it had been common knowledge in the village. It was in the Sylvester Arms he first heard it, and straightway fell into one of those foaming frenzies characteristic of him.

"The dochter o' Moore o' Kenmuir, d'ye say? sic a dochter o' sic a man! The dochter o' th' one man in the world that's harmed me aboon the rest! I'd no ha' believed it gin ye'd no tell't me. Oh, David, David! I'd no ha' thoct it even o' you, ill son as ye've aye bin to me. I think he might ha' waited till his auld dad was gone, and he'd no had to wait lang the noo."

Then the little man sat down and burst into tears. Gradually, however, he resigned himself, and the more readily when he realized that David by his act had exposed a fresh wound into which he might plunge his barbed shafts. And he availed himself to the full of his new opportunities. Often and often David was sore pressed to restrain himself.

"Is't true what they're savin' that Maggie Moore's mae better than she should be?" the little man asked one evening with anxious interest.

"They're not savin' so, and if they were 'twad be a lie," the boy answered angrily.

M'Adam leant back in his chair and nodded his head.

"Ay, they tell't me that gin any man

knew 'twad be David M'Adam."

David strode across the room. "No, no mair d' that," he shouted. "Y'ought to be 'shamed, an owd mon like you, to speak so o' a lass." The little man edged close up to his son, and looked up into the fair flushed face towering above him.

"David," he said in smooth soft tones, "I'm 'stonished ye dinna strike yer auld dad." He stood with his hands clasped behind his back as if daring the young giant to raise a finger against him. "Ye maist might noo," he continued suavely. "Ye maun be sax inches taller, and a good four stane heavier. Hooiver, aiblins ye're wise to wait. Another year twa I'll be an auld man, as ye say, and feebler, and Wullie here'll be gettin' on, while you'll be in the prime o' yer strength. Then I think ye might hit me wi' safety to your person, and honor to yourself."

He took a pace back, smiling. "Feyther," said David, huskily, "one dap yo'll drive me too far."

### CHAPTER XX THE SNAPPING OF THE STRING.

The spring was passing, marked throughout with the bloody trail of the Killer. The adventure in the Scoop scared him for a while into innocuousness; then he resumed his game again with redoubled zest. It seemed likely he would harry the district till some lucky accident carried him off, for all chance there was of arresting him.

You could still hear nightly in the Sylvester Arms and elsewhere the assertion, delivered with the same dogmatic certainty as of old, "It's the Terror, I tell yo'!" and that irritating inevitable reply: "Ay; but wheer's the proof?" While often, at the same moment, in a house not far way, a little lonely man was sitting before a low-burnt fire, rocking to and fro, biting his nails and muttering to the great dog whose head lay between his knees: "If we had but the proof, Wullie! if we had but the proof! I'd give my right hand aff my arm gin we had the proof to-morrow."

Long Kirby, who was always for war when some one else was to do the fighting, suggested that David should be requested, in the name of the Dalesmen, to tell M'Adam that he must make an end to Red Wull. But Jim Mason quashed the proposal, remarking truly enough that there was too much bad blood as it was between father and son; while Tammas proposed with a sneer that the smith should be his own agent in the matter.

Whether it was this remark of Tammas's which stung the big man into action, or whether it was that the intensity of his hate gave him unusual courage, anyhow, a few days later, M'Adam caught him lurking in the granary of the Grange.

The little man may not have guessed his murderous intent; yet the blacksmith's white-faced terror, as he crouched away in the darkest corner, could have hardly escaped remark; though—and Kirby may thank his stars for it—the treacherous gleam of a gun-barrel, ill-concealed behind him, did.

"Hullo, Kirby!" said M'Adam cordially, "ye'll stay the night wi' me?" And the next thing the big man heard was a giggle on the far side of the door, lost in the clank of padlock and rattle of chain. Then—through a crack—"Good-night to ye. Hope ye'll be comfie." And there he stayed that night, the following day and next night—thirty-six hours in all, with swedes for his hunger and the dew off the thatch for his thirst.

Meanwhile the struggle between David and his father seemed coming to a head. The little man's tongue wagged more bitterly than ever; now it was never at rest—searching out sores, stinging, piercing.

Worst of all, he was continually dropping innuendoes, seemingly innocent enough, yet with a world of subtle meaning at their back, respecting Maggie. The leer and wink with which when David came home from Kenmuir at night, he would ask the simple question, "And was she kind, David—eh, David?" made the boy's blood boil with indignation.

And the more effective the little man saw his shots to be, the more persistently he plied them. And David retaliated in kind. It was a war of reprisals. There was no peace; there were no truces in which to bury the dead before the opponents set to slaying others. And every day brought the combatants nearer to that final struggle, the issue of which neither cared to contemplate.

There came a Saturday, toward the end of spring, long to be remembered by more than David in the Dale.

For that young man the day started sensationally. Rising before cock-crow and going to the window, the first thing he saw in the misty dawn was the gaunt, gigantic figure of Red Wull, bounding up the hill from the Stony Bottom; and in an instant his faith was shaken to its foundations.

The dog was travelling up at a long, slouching trot; and as he rapidly approached the house, David saw that his flanks were all splashed with red mud, his tongue out, and the foam dripping from his jaws, as though he had come far and fast.

He slunk up to the house, leapt on to the sill of the unused back-kitchen, some five feet from the ground, pushed with his paw at the cranky old hatchment, which was its only covering; and, in a second, the boy straining out of the window the better to see, heard the rattle of the boards as the dog dropped within the house.

For the moment, excited as he was, David held his peace. Even the Black Killer took only second place in his thoughts that morning. For this was to be a momentous day for him.

That afternoon James Moore and Andrew would, he knew, be over at Grammooh-town, and his work finished for the day, he was resolved to tackle Maggie and decide his fate. If she would have him—well, he would go next morning and thank God for it, kneeling beside her in the tiny village church; if not, he would leave the Grange and all its unhappiness behind, and straightway plunge out into the world.

All through a week of stern work he had looked forward to this hard-won half-doliday. Therefore, when, as he was breaking off at noon, his father turned to him and said abruptly:

"David, ye're to tak' the Cheviot lot o'er to Grammooh-town at once," he answered shortly:

"Yo' mun tak' 'em yo'sel', if yo' wish 'em to go to-day."

"Na," the little man answered: "Wullie and me, we're busy. Ye're to tak' 'em, I tell ye."

"I'll not," David replied. "If they wait for me, they wait till Monday," and with that he left the room.

"I see what 'tis," his father called after him; "she's give ye a tryst at Kenmuir. Oh, ye randy David!"

"Yo' tend yo' business; I'll tend mine," the boy answered hotly.

Now it happened on the previous day Maggie had given him a photograph of herself, or, rather, David had taken it and Maggie had demurred. As he left the room it dropped from his pocket. He failed to notice his loss, but directly he was gone M'Adam pounced on it.

"Helhe! Wullie, what's this?" he giggled, holding his photograph into his face. "Hel he! it's the jade hersel'! I war'nt; it's Jezebel!"

He peered into the picture. "She kens what's what, I'll tak' oath, Wullie. See her eyes—sae saft and languishin'; and her lips—such lips, Wullie." He held the picture down for the great dog to see: then walked out of the room, still sniggering, and chucking the face insanely beneath its cardboard chin.

Outside the house he collided against David. The boy had missed his treasure and was hurrying back for it.

"What yo' got there?" he asked suspiciously.

(To be Continued.)

Bobby had early shown a great interest in anatomy, and always drank information about the various parts of his body most eagerly. One day he came to his mother in great perplexity and said: "Mother, I know where my liver is, but where is my bacon?"

# THE QUIET HOUR

## THE PLACE OF MEETING.

It shall be a continual burnt offering throughout your generations at the door of the tent of meeting before the LORD: where I will meet with you, to speak there unto thee.—Exod. xxix., 42, R.V.  
And there I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee—Exod. xxv.: 22.

"It matters little where I'm led,  
Placed by the usher's hand;  
Whether I sit in cushioned pew  
Or with the paupers stand;  
It is God's house, and He will be  
Surely a gracious host to me.

"It matters little what my garb,  
If it be plain or fine;  
Whether rich silks and jewels bright  
Or threadbare robes be mine;  
But God will see if my soul's dress  
Is made of Christ's pure righteousness.

"It matters little who shall greet  
Or who shall shun me there;  
God knows if my heart speaks to Him  
In anthem and in prayer;  
And I shall surely know if He  
Hath spoken gracious words to me.

"It matters little what I drop  
Into the passing plate;  
'Tis God's acceptance that doth make  
The smallest offering great;  
And well He knows my scanty store  
That e'en to Him can give no more.

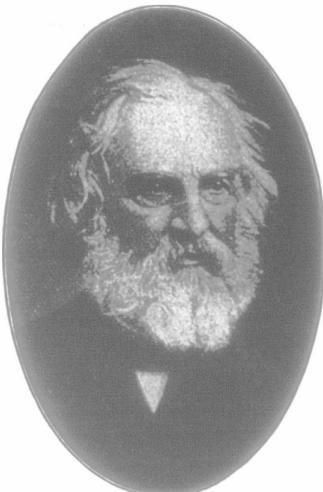
"In many homes no word, no smile,  
No greeting waits for me;  
But here the Father's every child  
Must always welcome be;  
O house, to weary spirit dear,  
I cannot come too often here."

If God was willing to have a Tent of Meeting that He might meet the Israelites and commune with them, surely He is not less willing to meet with those who are grafted into the mystical Body of His dear Son, and made entirely one with Him through the wondrous Mystery of the Incarnation. The tent of meeting is set up within easy distance of most people in this Christian land. God is there, true to His covenanted promise: "Where two or three are gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them." Just think of it! The Infinite GOD comes to the place of meeting, only to find, too often, that the creatures He has made are too busy or too idle to meet Him there. There are plenty of professing Christians in our land to fill the churches, and yet the churches are half empty, unless some unusual attraction has been advertised to fill the empty seats. Just think of it. I say! That people should go to church to hear a popular preacher, and yet stay away when invited to meet their GOD! Every inducement is held out to attract people to church in these days. Music, decorations, eloquent preachers are advertised to draw a crowd; until anyone from a heathen country might easily suppose that Christians did not go to church to meet GOD and worship him, but only to an interesting place of amusement, which they had to be bribed to enter.

Long ago the Christians had their places of meeting with GOD in tombs underground. Though they met together in peril of their lives—perhaps because it was a dangerous thing to do—they did not forsake the assembling of themselves together, as the manner of some is. But now, when the LORD is in His holy temple, instead of all the earth keeping silence before Him, and coming into His presence with the awe Moses felt when he found himself on holy ground, we see crowds drawn to this church or that by various attractions, struggling for the best seats, eager to see and be seen. They come away, too often, not with the trembling gladness or holy fear of souls that have been face to face with God, but with good-natured ridicule of the singers, criticism of the clothes of their neighbors, an inclination to pick the sermon to pieces, or with the bored feeling that a wearisome duty has been performed.

Of course, there are multitudes of people who do not go to church at all, but there is something wrong when our public worship is degraded to such a mockery of service as this. What is the matter?

Man is a religious animal. We have all felt—sometimes, if not often—the marvellous joy of drawing near to God and holding real communion with Him. We are dissatisfied with the sham that our own church-going often is. Let us not look so much at the faults of our



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.  
The centennial of his birth was celebrated on the 27th of February of this year.

neighbors as at our own faults, and try to keep our own vineyard free of weeds and planted with good seed.

Let us first clear away the weed of Selfishness. A common excuse for staying away is: "I don't find that it does me any good." Now, that may seem a reasonable excuse, but it expresses the lowest selfishness. We are invited by our Father to meet Him in His House. If you heard a man say, "I don't often visit my father because he doesn't give me anything when I go, it doesn't do me any good," wouldn't you think that man a monster of selfishness? We should not visit our Father in that spirit, coming away vexed and disappointed because we don't feel that we have received anything from Him—we never really meet Him without receiving some priceless gift, though the full value of the blessing may not be revealed to us on this side of the Veil; but that is His Royal bounty, and not the reason for our coming.

In order to root out this weed of Selfishness, we must plant Love in its place. Instead of going to church principally for our own good, let us go with the thought that we may there meet our Father. Let us lift up our hearts as well as our eyes to His face, praising and thanking Him in real earnest, listening to His messages, remembering that they are words spoken directly to us—if He told the Israelites that He would speak to them in the tent of meeting, we can surely trust Him to speak also to us. And when we do pray, let our prayers be for others, at least as much as for ourselves; let us seek grace and pardon for them as very members with us of Christ's Body. Then we shall find that the church is not only a place for meeting our Father, but our brothers also. The fellowship of Christians is a deep spiritual reality, in spite of the jeering cry: "See how these Christians hate one another!" It is a real fellowship of real Christians, a sweet communion of saints—and not only of saints in Paradise. Listen to the wonderful words of a modern preacher:

"Christ's love beats like a great heart, pulse upon pulse, combating, defeating, expelling that slow death which has crept over the body of humanity. And thus, in Christ, all are made alive." All: the whole human race is

swept forward, is borne upward, by the power of the risen Lord. Where before there was degeneration, there is now regeneration.

Within the ring of a Christian civilization is the ring of those over all of whom the Name of Christ acts as a living spell, the ring of all those who cling to Him, and cry to Him, and send up heart and voice to Him, and in His Name cast out devils, and do many mighty works. They call upon Him, and the Lord knows them that are His, and He showers down favor upon them as they look up to Him: multitudes upon multitudes who are swayed as the tides of the immeasurable sea by the magic of His love, as it moves moon-like above them and carries them hither and thither, like mighty waters that shake, and roll and swing and murmur and ebb and flow and ebb again.—Rev. H. S. Holland.

Then there is the weed of Irreverence. Think of the irreverent behavior of many people in our churches. The giggling and whispering, the turning round to stare at late-comers, the inattentive words of prayer and praise which we dare to offer to the Most High, the pretence of kneeling, which is such a common mockery of Him Who cannot be deceived. God has given us many warnings of the danger of irreverence. He smote Uzza for simply touching the sacred ark, and the men of Bethshemesh because they looked into it. Korah and his company were destroyed by fire because they ventured to offer incense—which only the priests might do—and King Uzziah was a leper until the day of his death because he pushed his way rashly and unlawfully into the Temple. Can we fancy that our irreverent behavior, wandering thoughts and mock prayers are unnoticed, disregarded when "the eyes of the LORD are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." The surest way of conquering inattention and irreverence is the consciousness that GOD is in this place. Where two or three are gathered together in His

present ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a real sacrifice laid at His feet. Do not fancy that a restless craving for novelty, or a selfish seeking after your own good and indifference to the needs of other people, indicate a truly devotional spirit. We should not come regularly to church only because the service is attractive and we like the preacher, nor even for the good we may find that our souls get from the habit. To stay away, without good and sufficient reason, is to disregard the invitation of the King of Kings. When an earthly monarch invites a subject to an interview with him, the invitation is really a command. And our King has declared that the people who disregard His invitation shall, in the end, be shut out. If they refuse the summons to sit down at the table of the King, they will find at last that the door is shut, for "none of those men which were bidden shall taste of My supper," He says. Remember, the excuses made by the men in the parable were what people consider reasonable excuses for staying away from church. One had his farm to look after, another was busy with his cattle, another was newly married and must stay at home with his wife. God has declared that He will not accept such excuses. Is it likely that the Sunday headache—which would be unnoticed on a Monday—the desire for a walk or a drive, the fear of a shower, the cold or heat, the "having company," will be accepted? Let us come to the Place of Meeting to offer ourselves and all we have to our King, and then we shall go away far richer than we came, for the blessing of the Lord, not only "maketh rich," but He addeth no sorrow with it.

Lo! what a change within us one short hour  
Spent in Thy presence will prevail to make!  
What heavy burdens from our bosoms take!

## Children's Corner

### DRAWING STRAW AND WOOD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly eight years. We have five working horses and one little colt.

We have thirty-two head of cattle and are milking one cow and feeding a little calf and making butter. Papa has to draw straw for the cattle, and wood from the bush. I have four sisters and one brother. My uncle and aunt and cousin are going to Quill Plains in the spring. My grandma is living here with my uncle. We have four rooms down-stairs and a hall, and three rooms up-stairs and a hall, in a big frame house. We have quite a few hens and nine pigs. Papa has a good lot of chores to do besides hauling the wood and straw. We have one little canary.

Mary Ann Craik. (10).  
Marquette Co. Man.

### GOES TO SCHOOL IN WINNIPEG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live five miles from Winnipeg, in St. Charles. We drive or take the car into the city to school. I go to St. Mary's Academy, and like the sisters very much. I take music lessons there and we also take arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, grammar, writing, drawing, composition and painting. I have four sisters and six brothers, all married but four. I am the youngest girl and there is one brother younger than I.

Sadie Munroe (13)  
Macdonald Co., Man.

### SIXTEEN CHICKENS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to you before but have been reading the Children's Corner. I have one cat whose name is Tom, and two dogs and sixteen chickens. I live on a farm. I have one sister named Vera. I am in the second reader and like to go to school.

EVA LOVELACE (9)  
Thunder Bay Dist. Ont.



REMBRANDT.

The great Dutch artist of three centuries ago, whose birthplace was recently destroyed by fire.

## Why use inferior Tea?

when by simply asking for it you might enjoy the richness and strength of

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TEA. Lead packets 40c. and 50c. a pound

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

**Red Fife, "Grown from Registered Seed."**

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

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

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

The **STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.** Limited

(Write for Western Catalog)

WINNIPEG

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That is making Cream Separators, and it takes our entire time. That is why we manufacture a Cream Separator, "The Magnet," that we are able to guarantee as to accuracy, quality and durability.

When you propose to buy a carriage the first thing you do is to examine its construction. Should you find one built to run on one wheel you would immediately condemn it as being no good for your everyday purposes.

If you examine Cream Separators you will find all makers except one apply the one-wheel principle to the running of the bowl, that is the support is placed at one end of the bowl only.



The Magnet Cream Separator is the exception and it is made by us. It has a bowl supported at the top as well as the bottom. Examine the accompanying cut and you will see how nicely the bowl of the Magnet is held in its place, giving it steadiness of motion and preventing it getting out of balance. It also makes it very easy to turn, in fact so easy that a child of four years can operate it. See page 18 in our catalogue.

This double support of the bowl is protected by patent and can be found only on the Magnet.

Note also the one piece skimmer. It is easy to clean and takes all the cream out of the milk.

Write for catalogue.

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### TOO COLD FOR SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am fourteen now and will be fifteen on the 17th of February. Our school is closed now for two months. Our teacher's name is Mr. G—. I don't go to school in the winter as it is too cold here and I have two miles to walk; but my two brothers and two cousins go with me in the warm weather, so I am not lonesome. We have a store close to our place and I often go there but our railway station is six miles from here. We have three horses and eight head of cattle. We are milking two cows now.

JENNIE CLARK.

(You will have heard from Gracie by this time.—C. D.)

### FACING THE BLIZZARD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first winter in Saskatchewan. We came here last August, from near London, Ontario. We have four horses, which we call Nettie, Janet, Billy and Peter. We brought them from Ontario and they don't like facing a blizzard. We have also a pretty black dog. I have three sisters. One is a baby eleven months old. I am in the third book, but do not go to school, as we live three and a half miles from town and it has been so cold. There is not much fruit up here like there is in Ontario.

Estella E. Newell (11)  
Assiniboia, W. Sask.

### WATER IS SCARCE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—The other morning my brother went out to feed the horses and cattle and right beside the hay was our little puppy—dead. He felt awfully bad because he liked the pup. We all liked him because we thought he would be a good cattle dog. We have three little calves which are all red and white. We have no place to skate as there is hardly enough water for our horses. We have a well, but it is dry and all the sloughs are dry.

WINNIFRED MANN.

Assiniboia, E. Sask.  
(I told Gracie what you wanted.—C. D.)

### A FIRST LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE ever since I remember. He is a farmer and we have forty-four head of cattle, six horses, fourteen sheep, sixty chickens, two pigs, two cats, three dogs, and about thirty pigeons. We have five hundred and twenty acres of land. We had one week and a half for our Christmas holidays this year and one of my sisters and I were nine miles from home. I had a fine time staying with another of my sisters. We had lots of fun playing on the creek. It will soon be spring and then summer. I go out picking berries and nuts and to picnics. There are ten of us living at home. My father hauls hay. We have an English church built in our pasture corner. There is Sunday School in it every Sunday. In the nice summer we make up large swings in among the fine trees and we have lots of fun swinging. In the summer my eldest brother, Campbell, rides on horse-back for the cattle. Sometimes one of my sisters and I go for them. We have such pleasant walks through the thick shady woods. I milk four cows in the summer. My youngest sister and I go for the little young calves in the pasture, and when we get them home we play with them. I have a doll and have had it three years. My youngest sister has three dolls. My studies at school are reading, spelling, geography and grammar. I did not go to school much this winter as it is so cold. My father had a large crop of potatoes last summer. We were a long time picking them out of the ground and out of the piles. In the summer we have lots of fun at school, playing all kinds of games at noon hour and recess. There is a great deal of snow here this winter, the first snow being quite a storm. We have a grandmother and grandfather living close by us. The post office is one mile from my home and I go for the mail almost every Friday.

LILLIAN ANDERSON (12)  
Selkirk Co., Man.

### THE USEFUL TELEPHONE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for thirty-eight years; it was a small book then.

I saw that a number of other boys have written to your paper, and I thought I would like to write too. I have five sisters and four brothers, and one sister and two brothers dead. It has been very cold—forty-five below zero once—and I missed several days at school on account of the weather. There are a lot of Jack rabbits around here now. I put seven oat sheaves out this winter for them, a little way from the house, and we got three the other night.

My father has the telephone in the house. We have lots of fun with it and find it very useful too. My brother plays the violin and my sister chords on the organ. They often give the neighbors some music. It sounds like the gramophone through it.

C. O. M. (12)

Brandon Co., Man.

### SKATING AND CARNIVALS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—For the past year I have been an interested reader of your page and have enjoyed reading all the letters. We have more snow this year than ever before. They have a rink in Moose Park, which is four miles from here, and had a carnival in it on the twenty-eighth. My brother got a prize for being in the best comic costume. They have another rink over at Aikenside, seven miles from here, and they are having a carnival on the thirty-first, which I hope will be a grand one.

ANNA BRANDT (13)

Brandon Co., Man.

### A FARMER'S BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and thinks it is a very fine paper I read the letters in the Children's Corner, and find some of them very interesting.

My father has got fifteen horses and fifty-one head of cattle and about one hundred and seventy hens, seven pigs, four dogs and one cat. We have two sections and a quarter of land. I go to school almost every day and am in the third reader.

CLARE T. ANDERSON (10)

Marquette Co. Man.

(You write a very "grown-up" hand for a ten-year-old. Aren't you a bit extravagant with your capital letters?—C. D.)

### SKATES BUT NO SKATING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have three cats and one dog. I call the cats Nigger, Bonnie, Florrie, and the dog's name is Foxie. I have three brothers and no sisters. I go to school every day and am in the second class. My eldest brother has stopped school. Ten scholars go to school now. We have a Sunday School here now. I go nearly every Sunday. It is very cold and the snow is deep this winter. I wish a thaw would come so we could get skating on the ponds. I got a new pair of skates last winter, and can skate a little bit.

WILLIE DEYELL (6)

### A HELP IN THE HOUSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My Father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time. My sister and I read the Children's Corner regularly. I am the second eldest of six and my age is ten years. Mamma died about two years ago, and since then we have had a house-keeper. I help in the house. I can cook and wash. Four of us go to school, which is three miles away. We have not been to school this winter as it has been so cold. We have six horses, twenty-six head of cattle, four pigs and twenty-seven hens.

ETHEL F. McDUGALL.

### A COLD DAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading the Children's Corner and as it is a very cold day I thought I would try to see if I could write too. My employer has got eighteen head of cattle, four horses three pigs and eighty hens. I have got two cats and their names are Tommy and Topsy. My dog's name is Boff.

WILLIAM MASON.

## The Literary Society

### THE SONNET.

As far as we can discover, the sonnet as a form of versification had its origin with Petrarch, the great Italian poet, who lived from 1304 to 1374. It was first introduced into England by Wyatt and Surrey in the first half of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Henry VIII.

Since the time of its introduction the sonnet has been used by almost all of our great poets. Crandall describes it as "a double poem, a picture and its reflection, a song and an echo," referring to the usual division of its total of fourteen lines, into its octave and the sestet, words which explain themselves, and in which two distinct phrases of a single thought are usually expressed. Gilder says in reference to the use of the sonnet by the greatest poets:

"This was the flame that shook with Dante's breath,  
The solemn organ whereon Milton played,  
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow falls."

The sonnet consists of fourteen lines, all of which are Iambic Pentameter in form, that is, composed of five pairs of syllables, the first of each pair being unaccented and the second accented.

It is in the arrangement of the rhyming syllables that almost the only variety occurs in the sonnet form. Even Wyatt and Surrey did not agree in the matter. Surrey's lines rhymed thus: (1, 3); (2, 4); (5, 7); (6, 8); (9, 11); (10, 12); (13, 14); while Wyatt followed this arrangement: (1, 4, 5, 8); (2, 3, 6, 7); (9, 12); (10, 11); (13, 14).

Shakespeare followed Surrey's model, while Sidney, whose sonnets are said to approach nearest to Petrarch's, rhymed: (1, 3, 5, 7); (2, 4, 6, 8); (9, 11, 10, 12); (13, 14). Wordsworth, Mrs. Browning and Longfellow, and Milton in some of his sonnets arranged the rhymes (1, 4, 5, 8); (2, 3, 6, 7); (9, 11, 13); (10, 12, 14). Shelly's few sonnets are decidedly irregular in this respect.

(f) Synopsis of the sonnet.  
Grace Logie:

"To Milton it appeared strange that the great talent of writing should be given him when it seemed so useless a gift. The fact of his blindness makes him all the more anxious to serve God in every way he possibly can lest he be reproved. Patience says in answer to his complaints, 'It is he who bears meekly all the burdens imposed on him and does willingly the work given him to do that serves God best. Thousands may be required to travel far and wide in His service, but those whose duty it is to walk the ordinary path of life can serve Him just as truly.'"

Agnes Dalziel:

"Each one of us must do patiently and well whatever work God gives us to do, be it much or little. He will give each of us work according to our ability, and that work He expects to be well done."

Mrs. Bonner:

"By the spirit in which we do our work are we judged. We can serve God by doing our best in His name under every possible circumstance, and doing it with a submissive spirit realizing that

'God would never send us the darkness if He felt we could bear the light; But we should not cling to His guiding hand

If the way were always bright; And we should not care to walk by faith Could we always walk by sight.'"

Mrs. Ramsey:

"God does not need man's gifts, but does require his service. This can be given as well by those who stand by the stuff as by those who plunge into the thickest of the battle."

E. W. Allen:

"God loves all His children who are

willing to do as well as those who are doing. It is not only those who are taking advantage of opportunities to do His work who earn His love, but also others who are eager to "Post o'er land and ocean, although they may not yet be fit or called."

Meadow Lawn:—

(a) "The author of this sonnet was John Milton, England's greatest poet. He was born in the year 1608, and died in 1674. Unfortunately he was stricken with blindness while still a young man, but one of his daughters acted as his amanuensis, and he continued to write his beautiful poetry, perhaps with clearer vision because of his infirmity. "Living in an age when literature was degraded and base, Milton shines as a star of light in the darkness, and gave to a thankless and unappreciative world that imperishable memorial of a lofty soul, "Paradise Lost."

"Unhappy in his home life, blind, destitute and impoverished, Milton kept his heart pure and his mind clear, and made all humanity his debtors."

Edith Martin:—

(c) "That one talent which is death to hide."

These words refer to the parable of the talents in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, in which the man who had failed to use his one talent was condemned to death. The talent referred to by Milton is his poetical gift."

John J. Lamb:—

(e) "A man, in order to serve his master or king must be prepared to do his bidding or carry out his wishes no matter what they are. Such service is always acceptable and recognized with equality, as by King David, who said, 'As his part is that goeth down to the battle so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff.—Samuel xxx: 24."

Dell Grattan:—

(f) "In this sonnet Milton is lamenting his blindness, as it prevented him from using his talent to write poetry. In the first eight lines he makes his complaint. In the last six his higher nature asserts itself and he decides that he should not complain to God about his afflictions, for after all he can serve Him by patiently waiting as by actively doing His work."

### A MANITOBA SUMMER SCENE.

As we drifted listlessly with the sluggish current of E— River, sleepy with the sultriness of that June afternoon, we suddenly rounded a sharp bend and emerged into a sort of small lagoon. Owing to a sharp curve in the eastern bank of this lovely lake we could not discern the gap in the green foliage where the river continued its ever swiftening course to where a prosaic dredge-ditch caused a beautiful miniature rapid, when, in caps of white foam, the river drove between rugged banks, topped by the feathery plumes of rustling light-brown reeds, like quiet tassels soothing the troubled infant beneath into slumber, a slumber ever desired, but never won.

The dark green of the elm, the luxuriant fronds of the ash and the overhanging silvery leaves of the willow, the tree trunks hoary and whitened with lichen, all gave a delicious sense of coolness, pleasing after the sultriness of the sun glare. The coolness was deepened and sweetened by the strange green caps of luscious moss which covered and beautified the graves of old warrior oaks, mercifully and tenderly hiding the gnarled old roots with a mantle of feathery green. Deep in the greenery on the southern bank a few flaky cranberry blossoms gleamed among the leaves like purest pearls amid a sea of emeralds; and a short distance along the narrow sandy beach behind a great bass-wood, as though playing hide-and-seek, grew a small rose-bush, laden with great pink blossoms, waiting its perfume over the hushed waters to where we floated. Not a sound, not a breath! even the trees

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Frank G. Simpson  
A.T. Hepworth.

hushed in an emerald splendor; and we far below, moving not in the calm waters, watching now the upper world and now that mirrored in the liquid depths, were intent only upon the mellow beauty of that perfect pool, redeemed from shadowed gloom by the chequered sun-beams that tinged the opaque depths with a golden gleam, reminding one of a Fairy Golden Touch, and giving a wondrous appearance of youth—silent, calm, beautiful!

In the dark depths of the flood beneath our keel all the myriad beauties of the air were mirrored in supremest calm, save where the widening ripples

**ELEPHONE.**  
thy:—My father  
ER'S ADVOCATE  
; it was a small

er of other boys  
r paper, and I  
to write too. I  
our brothers, and  
others dead. It  
forty-five below  
ed several days  
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rabbits around  
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got three the

elephone in the  
of fun with it  
seful too. My  
and my sister  
1. They often  
me music. It  
me through it.  
C. O. M. (12)

**CARNIVALS.**  
—For the past  
terested reader  
njoyed reading  
ve more snow  
e. They have  
which is four  
a carnival in it  
y brother got  
est comic cos-  
her rink over  
from here, and  
on the thirty-  
a grand one.  
BRANDT (13)

**BOY.**  
—As my  
s ADVOCATE  
e paper I read  
e Corner, and  
interesting.  
n horses and  
nd about one  
seven pigs.  
We have two  
nd. I go to  
and am in  
(10)

"grown-up"  
Aren't you  
our capital

**SKATING.**  
—We have  
all the cats  
d the dog's  
three bro-  
chool every  
class. My  
hool. Ten  
We have  
go nearly  
old and the  
I wish a  
l get skat-  
new pair of  
n skate a

**BEYELL. (9)**  
**HOUSE.**  
ly Father  
OCATE for  
read the  
I am the  
age is ten  
two years  
ve had a  
house. I  
us go to  
way. We  
winter as  
ix horses,  
pigs and

**UGALL.**  
reading  
is a very  
to see if  
oyer has  
r horses  
have got  
Tommy  
is Boff  
ASON.

edded from our craft and made our mirrored forms narrow and widen so the ripples ebbed and flowed. Gazing upward towards the northern bank at a towering elm, I beheld a sudden, silvery gleam across its grey-old cheeks, the reflection of the ripples—another instance of how Mother Nature beautifies her aging children when the frosts and snow of years have marred the first full glow of their youthful beauty. Long we lingered, idly gazing, our souls rapt, drinking the wine of Beauty

until the sun had set, and a mellow gloom descended o'er the face of the pool. Then we paddled away, slowly, silently, loth to leave, afraid lest the slightest sound should mar that serene calmness, broken by no sound since we entered its enchanted circle—the silence of a perfect beauty!

PETE.

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**HOW NEW ZEALAND WOMEN VOTE**  
The men said the women have notably improved political life; it is the cleaner and purer because of them. Women go to political meetings and rowdiness flees before them; candidates are very careful what they say and how they say it when they know women voters are listening to them. Public officers are more careful about their records, because it has been found that women will not overlook things that the men pardon. As to public policies, the women have steadily supported reform and the new ideas; they have not cared whether a thing was sanctioned by the ages so long as it was right and good. This is what the men told me. The women said they had not found it any more dreadful to go to a polling place and vote than to go to a store and buy thread they had never seen nor heard anything shocking at a polling place, but invariably they had been treated there with the greatest respect. The men said that most of them did not know how their wives voted. As for letting the soup burn and the children go hungry and woman's sphere and all that sort of thing, the New Zealanders despise any such suggestions about their voting helpmates. They say a woman can vote and understand perfectly what she is voting about and be just as good a wife and mother as if she never had an idea in her life above puddings. I don't know; I know I have seen a great many New Zealand households, and they seemed exactly as well ordered, as bright, cheerful, and happy as any other households anywhere on this celestial globe. — Charles Edward Russell in *Everybody's*.

**ROBERT HARDY'S SEVEN DAYS.**  
Robert Hardy, the wealthy manager of one of the largest railroad shops in the world, a very selfish man yet priding himself on his charitableness, is warned by a dream that he has only seven more days to live; and believing it to be a true warning from God, sent to him on account of his sins, he tries in all possible ways to remedy the wrongs he has committed.

First by his affection and tenderness he gains again the love and confidence of his family, one of whom, his eldest son, has been led astray by evil companions. He manages to gain the trust and respect of his employees by helping, both with kindness and money, those of his employees who had been injured by an explosion which happened on Sunday. He also gives them a holiday that they might attend the funeral of one of those who had been killed during the explosion (a thing which he had never been known to do before). He then writes to the superintendent of the roads as to the advisability of suspending work in the shops on the Sabbath. Calling a meeting of his employees he delivers an address to them, telling them the uselessness of riches and power without Christ, exhorting them to become Christians, and giving his own life as an example.

Hindered by an accident, which had happened to his daughter, Clara, from addressing his church in person, he sends a letter by James Caxton, which the minister reads to the people. This letter awakens in the heart of James (who by the way is engaged to Clara) a determination to serve God, which he does from that very hour.

The last day of Hardy's life comes as he supposes. He spends it with his family, goes with them to church, and has the joy of knowing that his family at least all who are able are there for the first time in years. They come home and spend the evening alone, he watching over the unconscious form of Clara, and giving his family directions to follow after his death. As midnight draws near Clara recovers consciousness and knows them all again, over which there was great rejoicing, as her sight, hearing and speech had all been despairing of.

Mr. Hardy then kneels down expecting God to call him. The clock strikes the hour of midnight, and his seven days are past forever.

This a good story, well worth reading, and has a great many ennobling thoughts for all of us. It teaches us to live every day as though it were our last, and also to take a little more interest in people around us, although they may not be our equals socially, morally, or intellectually.

Edna McPhail.

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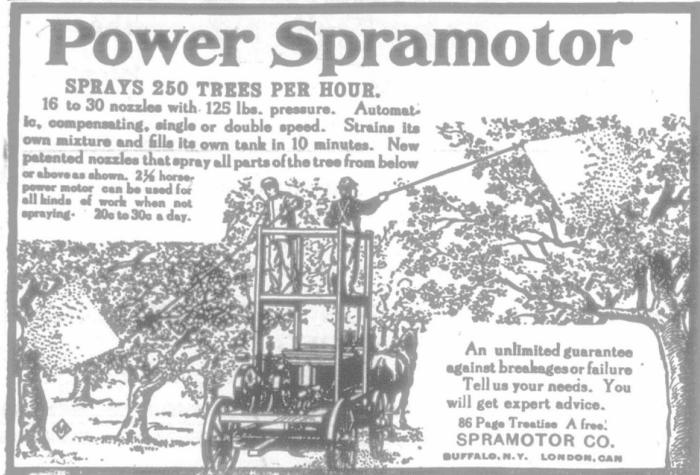
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All good meat, boneless and wasteless. Open the germ proof can and it is ready-to-serve at any hour. Order some from your dealer to-day.

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Housewives!  
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*Stephens* Floor Paints  
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**Ingle Nook Chats**

**ABOUT THE HOUSE.**

**THINGS WORTH NOTING.**

For frost bites apply pure oil (not essence) of peppermint to the affected parts.

For croup cut an onion up fine, put it into a clean cotton cloth and pound with a hammer. Squeeze the piece into a small dish; sweeten, and give to the patient until it produces vomiting.

Neuralgia Cure.—Take half an ounce of pulverized carbonate of ammonia, and three-quarters of an ounce of essence of peppermint. Place the two in an eight ounce bottle and fill it up with pure soft water, or hard water which has been boiled and cooled. Take a dessertspoonful of this mixture diluted with two tablepoons more water four or five times a day until the neuralgia is broken up.

A good way to mend a round hole in a silk or woollen dress where otherwise only a patch could remedy matters is the following: The frayed portions around the tear should be carefully smoothed and a piece of the material, moistened with very thin mucilage, placed under the hole. A heavy weight should then be put upon it until dry, when it is only possible to discover the mended place by careful observation.

A cement for mending a cracked stove is made of wood ashes and salt in equal proportions reduced to a paste with cold water. Fill in the cracks when the stove is cool. It will soon harden and may then be polished over.

The unsightly yellow spots left by machine oil on white goods can be removed by rubbing them with a cloth dipped in ammonia, then washing with soap and water. Kerosene will remove the gummy substance which forms on sewing machines.

Black kid gloves that have become worn and white at the fingers may be made to look almost as good as new by using a few drops of sweet oil and black ink (equal parts), well mixed and applied with a camel's hair brush.

Pure Home-Made Baking Powder.—This is another 'wrinkle' for the woman with a frugal mind—and the beauty of it is that it is not adulterated with anything harmful. Mix together two ounces of tartaric acid, one pound of cream of tartar, ten ounces of bi-carbonate of soda and sixteen ounces of flour or twelve ounces of rice flour. Sift all the ingredients together five times and put in light cans or bottles. For daily use, take out a small quantity in a quarter-pound can, so that the bulk of the powder does not lose its strength. Sixty cents' worth of this preparation is estimated to last a year even in a good-sized family.

**HOW TO TELL LINEN FROM COTTON**

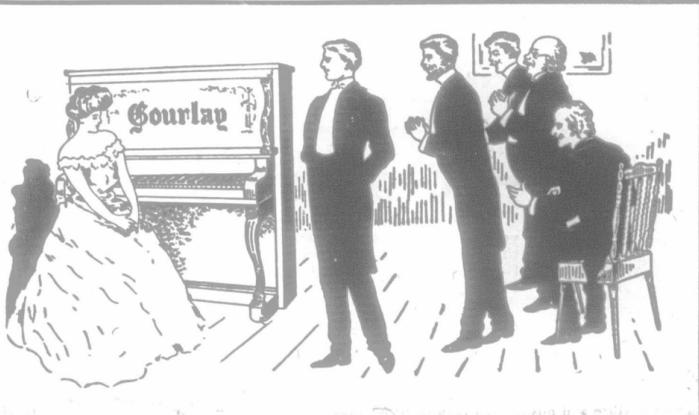
The following tests to distinguish linen from cotton cloth are given by Alois Herzog in an article translated from the German for the Textile World Record (Boston). Although the distinction between the two fibres is very clear, and may be brought out in many ways, few persons, the writer says, understand it.

1. Breaking test. As a general thing, linen fabrics are more difficult to break than those made from cotton. The broken edge of linen shows threads that are long and irregular, the projecting fibres being parallel and lustrous. The broken edge of cotton cloth exhibits twisted threads, the fibres being uniform in length and dull in appearance. Practice will enable the operator to distinguish linen from cotton by the sound when the fabric is torn. Linen emits a shrill and cotton a dull sound. When a group of threads is quickly broken, the cotton threads twist around each other, while the linen threads hang straight.

2. Untwisting test. Cotton threads when untwisted disclose a number of

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My Company has been in business in Canada for over 50 years. We are one of the largest wood-working factories in the country. We also operate a large factory at Detroit, Mich. We have the incubator and Brooder business down to a science.

Chatham Incubators and Brooders will make you money, for a Chatham Incubator will hatch a live, healthy chicken out of every fertile egg put into it, in 21 days.

Will you write for my book today? Do it now while you think of it. Just say on a postal "Please send me your Incubator Book"—that's all. Address me personally.

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tangled fibres while in linen yarn treated in the same way the fibres are much nearer parallel.

3. Through lighting test. When a linen fabric is held between the light and the eyes of the observer, it appears to be striped; cotton cloth is uniform.

4. Burning test. Burnt ends of linen threads after the flame is distinguished appear smooth and compact, while the fibres of cotton thread treated in the same way, are spread out more or less in brush form.

5. Oil test. The sample of cloth is boiled in water or alkali solution to remove the finishing material, then laid on a glass plate and saturated with a heavy oil. A smaller glass is then placed over the sample to protect it from the air. After removing the surplus of oil from the edges, the sample is examined with the light falling on it, and then with the light passing through it.

The linen fabric, owing to its thick cells, with their greater resistance to light, appears transparent and resembles a spot of grease on paper. When the light passes through it, it appears bright; and when the light falls upon it, it is dark.

The reverse is the case with cotton. The air in the interior of the cotton fibres, as well as between the fibres themselves, is not displaced by the oil, and makes the cotton appear opaque; consequently when the light falls on the fibre it is bright, and when the light passes through it, it is dark.

6. Sulphuric acid test. After having been freed from the finishing materials the sample of cloth is treated for one or two minutes in concentrated English sulphuric acid, then rinsed well in water and dried in blotting papers. Cotton is completely dissolved by this treatment; linen remains unaffected. This test is suitable for colored goods, and by weighing the sample before and after treatment the quantity of each material can be approximated.

In conclusion, the writer observes that linen cloth, because of its greater specific heat, always feels cooler than cotton.

### HOME SANITATION.

CHAP. II.—WELLS, PRIVIES.

What is the source of your water supply? Have you a good well, and is it clean and in good condition? Pure water is most essential. The house well should be removed as far as possible from contaminating agencies, or rather these removed from the vicinity of the well. In the last talk it was pointed out that the house should never be supplied from the barn well. The reason is that it is almost impossible to protect a well that cattle have access to, from animal excrement, and from contamination from liquid manure, especially during the spring thaws. At this time, too, especially in our country of intense cold, the human body is somewhat weakened by the winter's shut-in and is less able to throw off poisonous influences. Now, I ask my readers to think, each for himself. What is the condition of your well at this moment? Is it protected from surface soakage and filth? Is it tightly covered in, or can cats and mice and such small deer find a watery grave in its shining depths? Have you ever found malodorous and unpalatable solids in your liquid refreshment? Such things have been. Is your well just a hole and do you draw the water with rope or pole and a pail, that last from year to year? Then the water is not pure enough for drinking purposes unless you are blessed with a living spring. We all know how the wind blows in this country, how it lifts all the surface dust with all it contains of animal and vegetable refuse and sweeps it over the country. Your open or partially closed well gets its full share of this defiling dust, and this is only one source of impurity in the water. "The old oaken bucket" sounds very romantic, but it was a good day when it was relegated to the limbo of the things that are not. A humorous rhymist hits off facetiously a farm condition that in some instances at least, has more truth than poetry in it. He writes: "With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood, Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained."

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THIS grand novelty is a real gold nugget in value. Wonderfully prolific; each plant bears 150 to 200 fruits. Rich golden yellow color, delicious flavor and very solid. We are offering:

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to the persons growing the greatest number of fruits on a single plant. Seed sells at 20 cents a packet, but if you mention this paper, we will send a Prize Competitor's package of 25 seeds for two 2-cent stamps, with privilege of competing for prizes. Large, illustrated catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, FREE.

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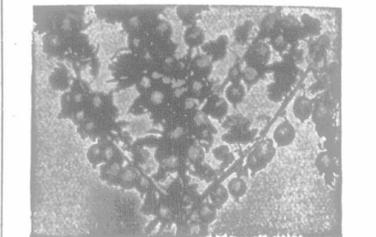
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Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

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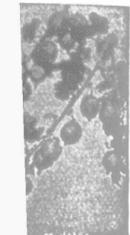
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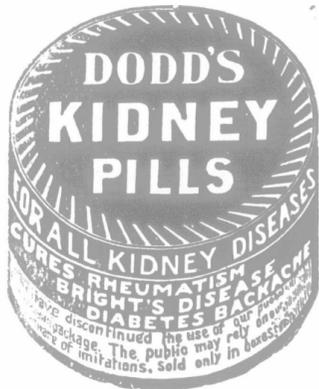
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The malarious farm, the wet fungus-grown wildwood, The chills there contracted, that since have remained; The scum-covered duck-pond, the pigsty close by it, The ditch where the sour-smelling house drainage fell, The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barnyard nigh it— But worse than all else was that terrible well, And the old oaken bucket, the mould-crusted bucket, The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well." Now seriously, are there any pig-sties,



scum-covered duck or geese ponds, house ditches, or barn yards in dangerous nearness to your well? If so, some day you will dip up a dose of death for your children, in the shape of an attack of diphtheria, typhoid, dysentery, or just a general systemic poisoning that will lower their vitality and render them subject to an attack of any disease going. Such a well might have been excusable in your hard pioneer days, but now every one in town or country is able to provide a good well if he is only enough alive to the importance of pure water. Notice how a child drinks, eagerly and often. Why? It is Nature's way of cleansing and cooling his whole internal working machinery, washing out the stomach and the whole digestive tract, flushing out the liver and kidneys, sending a contingent to the blood, to keep it at its best, and at last carrying off through bladder and lungs and skin, a great quantity of waste material that must be thrown off, if the body is to be healthy. Do you realize the importance of keeping this digestive tract healthy? Here is a tube, six times the length of your body, say thirty feet long, with an immense absorbent surface which is specially prone to infection. This surface should be kept cool and clean by frequent washings of pure water, to do its best work. But is it? Few people drink enough water and not half enough people care about the quality of the water or give it any thought at all. If you drink impure water you are just as surely poisoning your system as if you took so much arsenic and what you are taking will work just as much injury as so much of a poisonous drug—often infinitely more, for such poison multiplies in the system. So provide a plentiful supply of good water. Make it one of your first duties to your family to have the best well to be had. Dig deep enough to get water the year round. Then the water will be purified by filtering through the earth. I should advise stoning for the first six to ten feet, then cementing to the top. This should be practicable by making a level foundation of stones and cement, for the cement walls of the well. Now throw in a load of stones, and lastly a load of coarse gravel into the bottom of the well. This will provide a clean floor and form a good filter. Let the cement or whatever curbing is used rise about six inches above the surface of the ground. Level down the earth taken from the well or haul it away and gravel all round it, up to the level of the curbing. If the clay be levelled round the well it forms a slope that prevents water from lying near it. It will take at least two loads of gravel to form a good, clean bed all round the well. Put in a good iron pump and cover in your well by a double platform of two-inch planks. Be careful to cover the seams of the lower row of planks. See that these fit snugly round the cylinder of the pump. Guard against the pump freezing in winter, as that cuts off the water supply at a time when it is most needed. A good way to prevent all trouble is to have a temporary platform for winter, put in five or six feet below the upper one, and of course above the water, and to wrap the cylinder between the floors with canvas, removing these in the spring. Of course, too, the plug in the cylinder must be taken out so that no water will remain up.

**WATER CLOSETS.**

Here again I must beg for the privilege of plain, very plain speaking. I cannot be helpful unless I can speak of things as they are.

Before saying anything about private or home conditions I want to call attention to the state of school closets in both town and country. The lack of oversight in this matter is both disgraceful and criminal. The water closets should be closely inspected every week, by some one appointed for that purpose. If these were kept clean and comfortable all the time how much misery and shame would be spared the little ones! But what is the real condition in the case of the majority of town and country schools? Ask the children. Ask the teacher. As soon as snow comes it drifts into the closets, covering both box and floor. The door is wedged half open and half shut, and often remains so, through the winter. Children go out and finding that they cannot use the box perhaps because they cannot wait to clear it off, they are compelled to soil the

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which is now being issued, is one of the most attractive we have ever published. It not only gives the lowest cash prices for almost everything that is required, but it also illustrates the newest and most popular styles in millinery and ready-to-wear garments for men women and children. It is our selling medium, and brings our store to you with its wide variety and splendid service, no matter where you live in Canada.



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Made from good quality imported English Tweed, these trousers have no equal for value. They are well made and of stylish cut. The linings throughout are of good quality, and the tweed itself is a neat hair stripe pattern on an Oxford grey background. With these trousers we have been able to maintain the same high quality and the same low price, notwithstanding the advance in the prices of tweeds

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## How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?

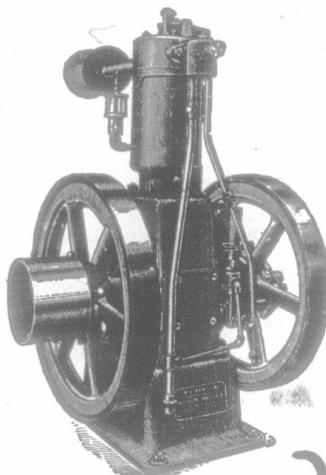
A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

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switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.



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

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

### RESULTS.

not mere possibilities—are what The Great-West Life Assurance Company submit as proof of the value of their Policies.

In the Report for 1906, just issued, it is shown that under certain Policies maturing this year the possessors not only receive back all their premiums (and have thus had their Insurance for fifteen years without cost), but, in addition, they receive from 60 to 65% in cash.

The Conditions of The Great-West Policies are liberal—the rates low—the profit returns to Policyholders high—and every estimate of profit made has been realized, or exceeded. These are the Company's claims.

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Head Office - - WINNIPEG

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Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co., The largest fire company in the world.

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

Write us for full information.

Nay, Anderson & Co. Regina, Sask.

IF YOU want the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL FREE for one year get two new subscriptions at \$1.50 each. Tell your friends and neighbors about it.

floor or seat. Other children will not use it unless absolutely compelled, and so they neglect nature's calls, waiting in misery till they get home. I believe many children contract colds from exposure at such times; also that the foundation of almost incurable constipation is laid by just such conditions. Such things should not be. It would not cost much to have comfortable closets. Have the doors provided with proper fasteners and see that they will close tightly. Then hire some smart boy to take care of the closets. Have a broom in each. Provide the boy with a key so that he can lock the doors at night, leaving it in the teacher's desk where any of the pupils can get it if necessary before he comes in the morning. Make the boy responsible for keeping every thing in first class condition—for sweeping out every morning, and scrubbing when necessary. Don't grudge to pay him. One dollar a week will get the work done and what is that small amount taken off a whole school section, compared to the comfort it will ensure your children? If the present closets are not large, do get rid of them and put up decent sized ones. Most closets are painted outside, but a coat of white paint inside would be more than repaid by the increased comfort of your children, and through the inculcation of cleanliness and self-respect. Dirty surroundings and filthy accessories tend to lower the mental and moral tone. Now, parents, don't just say "All nonsense," but go and see for yourselves what your children are subjected to, and if you find things as I have pointed out, surely you love them well enough to make an effort for their sakes, and it will take so little time and money to have things as they ought to be.

This is hardly home sanitation, but I speak for the children's sake, who are the most important part of the home to parents.

Now about the closets of homes. Let us speak about those on the farm first. Have you one at all? If not, how about the women and children? Have they to resort to all sorts of insanitary expedients, after putting off to the last moment? I will not specify the expedients. I need not. You all know them, and know, too, how much disagreeable scavenger work is thrown on the already overburdened mother. Now this is not necessary and it is most harmful from the standpoint of health. If you use your outside closet in the winter, see that it is kept accessible and free from snow by a good door.

But it would be a splendid investment in health and comfort, both in town and country to pay thirty dollars for an odorless crematory closet. A small space could be walled off for it either up or downstairs and the seven inch pipe connected either with your kitchen pipe or directly into the chimney. This, I believe is sanitary as no odors can escape. This closet will last for years, and it provides a clean way of disposing of the contents, as all solids are burnt.

What are your closets like in summer? The best farm closet is one with a very deep pit. It should be a good size, say five by six feet. There should be good light. A ventilating shaft should run from beneath the seat, above the roof. The seats should be closely lidded and the lids always kept down to compel odors to pass up through the ventilating shaft, and to prevent the ingress and egress of flies. A box of earth or quicklime should always be kept in the closet, and every time it is used all excrement should be covered over, with lime preferably, and the lids shut down at once. Have you ever noticed the swarms and swarms of brown flies that just cover the excrement in unlidded closets? Why the color? Examine one of these flies and you will find its six hairy legs just loaded with the excrement it has been crawling over. Your closet is perhaps near your kitchen door. It should not be, for the reasons now to be given. These flies go directly from their filthy feast, to crawl over the food on your table, leaving a part of their load on everything they touch; to take a hot bath in your tea, or a cold one in your children's milk or water; or to crawl into your helpless baby's mouth and eyes, spreading disease germs wherever they pass. You wouldn't think of throwing his fish into your baby's eyes, or on to your children's food; yet by having

children will not be compelled, and calls, waiting for me. I believe in the old from the stable conditions. It would be comfortable provided with hat they will some smart. Have a boy with the doors at the desk can get it in the morning. Don't collar a week what is that whole school comfort it will get rid of sized ones side, but a would be reased com through the and self-re and filthy mental and don't just and see for en are sub-ings as I love them rt for their e time and ough to be tion, but I s, who are re home to

exposed closets, or other filthy round, you are accessory to the crime and the flies are your numberless, tireless, coadjutors. The same care should be taken with the town closets, and when emptied all the inside of the box should be thickly coated with quick lime. The adage "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety" was never truer than in the case of caring for the disposal of sewage. Take time and thought to make the closets that they will not be a contaminating agency and so a terrible enemy to the health of the household. See that they are kept clean, comfortable and odorless, and so provide a place ready for use at any time, without repugnance or discomfort to the user. Many people to-day are cursed with constipation because of lack of these facilities at some time of their lives.

The next talk will be on the house cellar.

MARY E. ALLEN DAVIDSON, M. D.

**Trade Notes.**

Montreal, February 2nd, 1907.  
Messrs., THE TUTTLE ELIXIR CO.,  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to state that I have used Tuttle's Elixir and I cannot express myself too strongly upon its merits as a curative for lameness in horses. I may state that I had a valuable carriage horse, which the veterinarians pronounced to be spavined, and upon their advice I used various spavin cures. The horse was laid up for months, and the application of the spavin cure did him absolutely no good whatever.

I fortunately was induced to try your Elixir. One bottle was applied according to directions; it located the lameness, which proved to be in the stifle. I continued the use of the Elixir for three weeks and my horse was sound and has been sound ever since, and that is months ago. Yours truly,  
O. FAUCHER.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I treated a horse with Tuttle's Elixir for spavin and found it to make a complete cure without removing the hair. The horse has been tested severely and has not shown any sign of lameness. Hoping this will be of benefit to someone else, I remain, Yours truly,  
E. ROY RAYMOND,  
Bloomfield Sta., N. B., Canada.

THE IOWA SEED COMPANY of Des Moines, Iowa, are introducing a new tomato known as the Golden Nugget, which they claim is particularly valuable. A package of 25 seeds will be given free to any of our readers who desire it, providing they mention this paper in their request. Copy of the catalog which describes many other valuable novelties will also be sent at the same time.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER GIVES good evidence of the popularity of the Manitoba Windmill in Western Canada. Moosomin, Feb. 11, 1907  
Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.,  
Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—  
Now I am going to tell you as near as I can how I like the mill, and what I think about it. Now for windmill power, I do think the New Manitoba mill has the lead above all other mills for power and speed. I never did think much of a windmill outfit until I got this one, and I will say this much for my reader that any person who has his doubts about this mill crushing 30 bus. per hour of barley, just send him to me if he has any money to lose. I like my mill fine, and I do think they are the best windmill value for a farmer to buy, for they are so heavily built beside the other mills that I have seen.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) A. S. Dalgleish.

THE HOOVER POTATO DIGGER.—The manufacturer who would furnish to potato growers the best digger must build it upon the actual experience of a



# Why Not Own A CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET?

**The Greatest Kitchen Labor Saver Ever Invented!**

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

## My Liberal Time Payment Plan

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

### Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

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

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

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

Now, there are many other special features of the CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET that I haven't room to tell you about here. I want to send you my big Free catalogue—it will quote prices and give you detailed descriptions—and I'll send it to you, FREE, for your name and address on a postcard.

If you want to simplify your housework—if you want to do away with needless toil and drudgery—if you want always to have a neat, attractive kitchen, you should own a CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET. Write for my catalogue today—it will tell you how to save time and strength—and quote prices that I know will interest you. Just send your name and address on a postcard, and DO NOT DELAY.

Address me personally,  
**Manson Campbell,**  
President  
Manson Campbell Co.  
Dept. 16  
Chatham, Ont.

**Stocks Carried at Montreal Brandon Calgary**



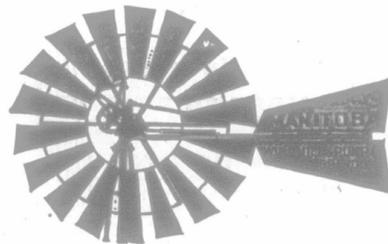
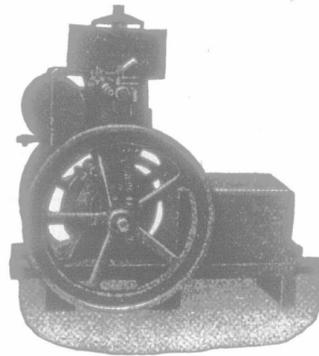
## Satisfied Customers are Strong Proof of the Value of a Product

A. S. DALGLISH writes under date of Feb. 11th:

"Your Windmill leads in power and speed. It will readily crush 30 bushels of barley per hour. It is strongly and heavily built."

Could any person want fuller proof of strength and efficiency?

WRITE FOR CATALOG.



We also handle the MANITOBA GASOLINE ENGINE

**MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP COMPANY LIMITED**

Manufacturers, Box 301, Brandon, Man.

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GUELPH CANADA  
ESTABLISHED 1834 INCORPORATED 1870  
ARMSTRONG STANDARD BUGGY  
**CARRIAGE BUILDERS**

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### Select Farms IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

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

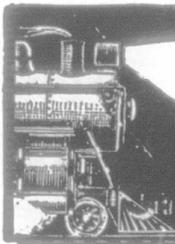
**T. R. PEARSON**  
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any place in the World.

A receipt is given purchaser. If order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Ex. Co. or C.P.K.



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

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

Dominion Railway Correspondence School  
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**Not How Much Does It Cost?**  
BUT  
**How Much Will It Earn?**

and how long will its profitable usefulness continue, is the way to consider a cream separator purchase.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR**

costs less than others in proportion to capacity and length of life in service, and earns more by most thorough separation under all conditions. Its operation is free from the drain of petty repair charges, and is a source of daily comfort with profit.

GET A DE LAVAL NOW IT PAYS

CATALOG FOR THE ASKING

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
WINNIPEG

potato man. It can be said of the famous Hoover Digger that it grows directly out of the experience of Mr. I. W. Hoover, president of the Hoover-Prout Company. He was a large potato grower in Northern Ohio, and had been for twenty years, before he perfected his digger. He invented it originally for his own use. To-day it is in use by potato growers all over the country. There have been vast improvements in the Hoover digger in later years. In 1905, the 22-inch elevator, with its large separating surface, was brought out. This improvement, together with its lighter draft, placed the Hoover in the very front rank of diggers. The manufacturers have made it a strong, durable machine—one that growers do not hesitate to put to work in any kind of soil. It can be depended upon to get all the potatoes, and a point that everybody appreciates is that it delivers them in fine shape, clean and uncut, in straight rows on top of the ground, where they are easy to pick up.

If you are in need of a digger, don't place your order until you have written to the Hoover-Prout Company, Avery, Ohio, for their catalog and learned the merits of the Hoover Digger.

**GOSSIP**

Dr. Adam McMillan, Brandon, has purchased the champion stallion at the late provincial stallion show held at Brandon a short time ago. Scottish Fancy, it will be remembered, was imported and shown by MacMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie, and it is the intention of his new owner to keep this horse in the district.

**OF INTEREST TO VETERINARIANS.**

Sir,—  
I have the honor, by direction of the Minister, to inform you that arrangements have been finally completed with the authorities of the Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill., for the inauguration and conduct of a special course of instruction in practical and scientific meat inspection, with the view of rendering it possible for Canadian veterinarians to secure such knowledge as will enable them to pass the examination provided for by the Meat Inspection Act now before Parliament.

The course will begin March 4th, and will continue until April 6th, thus covering a period of five weeks, and will comprise special lectures and the microscopical examination of healthy and diseased tissues, as also practical instruction in company with and under the supervision of the inspectors of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry stationed in the various abattoirs and packing plants of Chicago.

The tuition fee charged for the course will be \$45.00 and the College authorities will afford the veterinarians attending the course all possible assistance in securing board and lodging at reasonable rates.

It is the intention of this Department to hold a series of examinations at various points in the Dominion shortly after the completion of the courses of instruction above referred to, the passing of such examination being obligatory under the new Act.

The holding of a certificate for successfully passing the examination

IF THEY COME FROM **McKENZIE'S** THEY MUST BE GOOD

**THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR**

WHERE AND FROM WHOM TO BUY SEEDS

We have the Experience

We have the Variety

We have the Quality

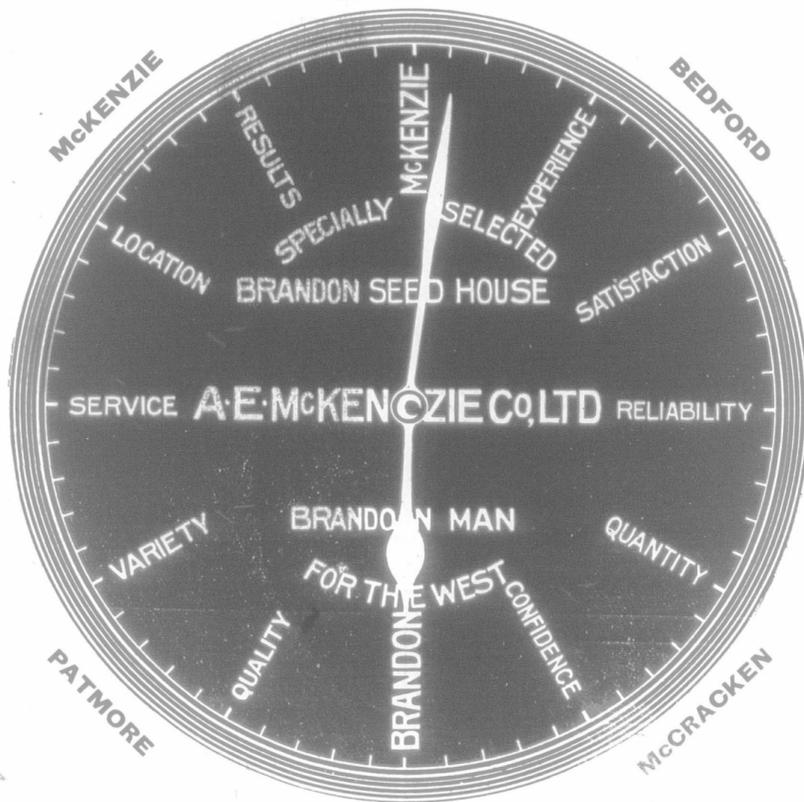
Our Seeds give Results

Our Seeds are Reliable

Ten Clinching Arguments

Why we should Receive your Orders

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We have the Quantity

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Our Seeds have your Confidence

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Ten Convincing Proofs

Why you should Send us your Orders

Your Mail Orders Filled Promptly

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FIELD GRAINS AND GRASSES  
NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS AND BULBS

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# I Can Cure Your Rupture



**Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why. 16 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT FREE**

To cure your rupture you need a truss which will hold your rupture securely, and a good treatment that will close the rupture opening, while the rupture is being held back.

Now, is your truss good? Does it always hold the rupture back?

If it does not, why not? Just because the pad is not the proper one to retain the rupture.

Now, you know you can hold it back with your fingers because they will cover and fill the opening.

My inflatable Truss does exactly the same thing. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening; it covers the opening and fills it.

My inflatable Pad works just like your finger does. Therefore it is a good truss, the one that holds rupture securely, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this truss from any one else, because it is my patent. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U.S.A. on June 23, 1903. I employ no agents or drug stores.

Trusses for my Canadian patrons are manufactured in Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients.

When used in connection with my Fibro Plastic treatment, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rupture.

Yes, my patented inflatable Truss and Fibro Plastic treatment accomplish this. I have done so in hundreds of cases. I can do so in yours. I know I can.

Write me today for my 64-page booklet giving further details, and my 16 days' trial treatment which will be sent you absolutely free of charge. Address:

**IGNATZ MAYER, M. D.**  
8611-19 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.  
or Drawer 117 (A), Windsor, Ont.

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**BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY** of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE you MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province  
No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria  
For particulars of Farms and Fruit Lands write to  
**JOHN STEWART** Land Agent  
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia  
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

## FREE to the RUPTURED

A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure. FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 55 CHURCH ST., BLOCK 305, TORONTO, ONT.

Age.....Time Ruptured.....  
Does Rupture pain?.....  
Do you wear a Truss?.....  
Name.....  
Address.....

## FREE! My Book ABOUT CURING DEAFNESS AND EYE DISEASES AT HOME

I HAVE published a new book which tells of a new method by which people who are willing to devote fifteen minutes of their time each day for a month or two, following my instructions, can cure themselves of mild forms of Deafness, Head Noises, chronic Catarrh, falling eyesight of Granulated Lids, Sore Eyes, Films, Wild Hairs, Glaucoma, Weak eyes, and ordinary eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

This book gives the causes and symptoms of each disease and tells you how you can cure it at home, explains my painless method of straightening cross eyes, etc.

I want to place one of these books absolutely free of charge in every home in the United States. One hundred thousand people have used this method. This book tells of their experience.

You can have this book and my advice free, by simply writing me a letter about your case. No money wanted. I simply want you to read of this remarkable system. Write me today.

Address **DR. W. O. COFFEE,**  
117 Century Bldg., DES MOINES, IOWA



at the end of this course may obviate further examination, for service under the Inspection Act.

Candidates who desire to attend this special course in Chicago must apply to me for authorization. Such candidates, after they have successfully passed the above mentioned examination and have declared that they are willing to enter the service of the Department as Meat Inspectors, will receive a bonus of \$100.

It is of course to be distinctly understood that the Department does not guarantee appointments to a greater number than are actually required to carry out the provisions of the Act. It is expected that appointments will be available for about thirty five qualified inspectors.

The salary on entering the service will range from \$1,000 to \$1,200, together with actual and necessary expenses incurred when absent, on official duty, from place of residence. Veterinarians intending to take the course should communicate with me immediately.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. G. Rutherford,  
Veterinary Director General.

## HUMAN BEINGS CAN BE INFECTED WITH CONSUMPTION BY CATTLE.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relations between human and bovine tuberculosis has just issued a second interim report. As the result of elaborate experiments, the Commissioners state definitely that the effects produced on animals by injections of tuberculous material from human beings appear to them to be absolutely identical with the effects of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis. They also conclude beyond doubt that bovine tuberculosis can and does infect the human subject. "Cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis, and fatal tuberculosis, in man. . . . A very large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to tubercle bacilli of bovine origin. . . . Our results point clearly to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present enforced being taken to prevent the sale or consumption of tuberculous milk."

Mr. E. C. Bonfield, Bacteriologist for Camberwell and Hackney and Director for the Camberwell Research Laboratories, writes:

In the samples of milk submitted to me by various authorities for examination I have found a steadily diminishing proportion of tubercular specimens, whilst there has been a corresponding diminution in the infantile death-rate from tubercular disease, another strong inferential proof that the two are connected.

Many dairymen now refuse to buy cows without a tuberculin test, and there is no serious difficulty in ensuring that this should be done in every case. Moreover, as regards the milk itself, since the bacillus tuberculosus can be detected microscopically in a few hours in practically all cases in which it is present, it would not be beyond the bounds of possibility to control the milk supply in this particular. . . .

In view of the diminishing birth-rate, parents who decline to increase their parental liabilities might at least make it their business to see that the children whom they have are protected against two of the most truly preventable diseases known to medical science. —The Times (London, Eng.).

## SEED, GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT BRANDON.

Pens of two bacon hogs, purebred, six entries, 1st. prize—A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 2 and 3—Sir William Van Horne. Pen of two bacon hogs, grades or crosses, 1—Van Horne; 2—J. I. Hutchison, Hayfield; 3—S. McRoberts, Brandon; all being Yorkshire crosses. For the best pen of two bacon hogs, grades, crosses or purebreds 1—Sir William Van Horne; 2—A. B. Potter. The Free Press silver pitcher for best bacon hog, to be won three times before becoming the property of the exhibitor, Van Horne. Nor' West Farmer silver cup for best pen of bacon hogs, 1—Van Horne; 2—Gordon, Ironsides & Fares.



## We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied the West with the Best

**PUMPS  
WINDMILLS and  
GASOLINE ENGINES**

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

**BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS**  
Box 410



## Distanced all Competitors

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

## BRUCE'S GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET

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

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

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

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

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

## U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



### WEARS LONGEST

as well as skims cleanest. Time has proved the simple, strong construction of the U. S. is more durable than any other separator.

Used 14 Years  
Repairs 75 Cents

FOND DU LAC, WIS., Nov. 8, 1906.

To whom it may concern:  
I have used one of your U. S. Separators for the past fourteen years and it has given the very best satisfaction. I have paid 75 cents for extras since getting the machine. I cannot recommend the U. S. too highly.  
J. BALSON.

27 pictures with plain, easy-to-understand explanations in our new catalogue, make the construction and operation of the U. S. as plain as though the machine was before you. Let us send you a free copy. Just write: "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110". Write today. Don't buy a Cream Separator before you see this book.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada

## A Hint to Butter Shippers

The Bristol (England) Dairy Commissioner states: "Some consignments of Manitoba Butter arrive in a dirty condition, on account of the tubs being very badly coopered. We would much prefer goods in clean, well-made packages, and hope the department will assist us in the matter." Therefore, Mr. Butter-Packer,

INSIST ON

## E. B. EDDY'S WIRE-HOOP BUTTER TUBS

They are clean, well-made from white spruce, and the hoops will not fall off. For sale by all first-class dealers.

"Always—Everywhere in Canada—Use Eddy's Matches"

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—Seed grain—Preston wheat, \$1 a bushel. W. G. Barclay, Gowanla, Alta. 27-3

FOR SALE—One improved half section in the famous Wascana district between Regina and Lumsden. For particulars apply Box 109, Lumsden, Sask. 6-3

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

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

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

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade.

10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 190 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

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

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

FOX AND MINK Trappers—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 26-2 ff

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

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

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

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

TO RENT—Seventy-four acre farm, 3 miles from town of Chilliwack, B. C., about 20 acres to be put in crop, 10 acres in orchard (apples, pears, plums, prunes, currants, blackberries and raspberries), about 20 acres brushed and seeded for pasture, the balance in bush. Good house and barns. For particulars apply to E. H. Barton Chilliwack, B. C. 13-3

TO RENT—Several desirable farms in Red River Valley, Manitoba, close to market; easy terms. Apply to Manitoba and Western Colonization Company, 365 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—All 27-43-13-3rd. This section is about 8 miles from town of Canadian Northern Railway and twenty from Battleford. All level, open prairie and first class soil. Will sell for nine thousand cash, balance to suit. Broad & Wolf, Wolseley, Sask. 13-3

YORKSHIRES—Two choice quality sows bred to sweepstake boar "Summerhill Oak," age 12 months, weight over 350 pounds. Price \$40 each. Younger sows at \$30. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 3-4

FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale stallions, one coming three years and the other coming four. Both in good shape. Apply to Alex. McDougall Kenton, Man. 20-13

FOR SALE—The best improved 300 acre ranch and outfit, on Fish Creek, Priddis, at which place all family convenience—eighteen miles southwest of Calgary—the finest and most progressive city in Alberta—for particulars, Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 27-3

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

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

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

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FOR SALE—Several White Plymouth Rock cockerels, pure-bred prize winners, \$2.00 each. 13-3

TWENTY-FIVE excellent Barred Rock cockerels, and six White Wyandottes for sale. Enclose stamp for price list, prizes list and catalogue. Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 27-3

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

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

LEGHORNS (Single comb white) Eggs for hatching from pen headed by one of the finest males in Canada mated to choice hens which have shown their worth by laying steadily all this winter. Birds for sale, cockerels \$3, pullets \$2. Arcola Leghorn Yards, Box 444, Arcola, Sask. 6-3

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

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

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

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For Sale by Tender

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Lambton Lothian, rising 8 years old, the property of the Elgin Syndicate. Registered in both Dominion and Great Britain Stud Books. He can be seen any day at the barn of Joseph Taylor, sec. 24 6 21, Pedregre, Lambton, Lothian, 11780, Vol. XXV, C.S.B. 1906. Lothian 8998, by Top Gallant 1850, by Top Gallant 222; dam, Lambton Miss McCash 1907, by McCash 7997, by McGregor 1487; Grand Dam, Skelton 7933 by Nel on 1493, by Nel on 1076, Great Grand Dam, Darling 1076, by Bossman. For extended pedigree apply to J. E. Marples.

This is a healthy, powerful, and hardy horse and has proved himself a most valuable sire. This horse is for sale by tender, the reason for selling being that the holders have retired and the majority of them having left the country. Offers will be received until the 20th of June, 1907, at the residence of JAS. McEWAN, 1076, Grand Dam, Darling, 1076, by Bossman.

For best pen of purebred bacon hogs 1—A. B. Potter.

There were no less than 35 entries of Red Fyfe and not a poor one on the bunch, the lightest sample weighing 61 pounds. Red Fyfe, 1—W. H. English, Harding, score 98 1/2; 2—T. Thompson, Roden, 98 1/2; 3—G. Y. Griffiths, Roundthwaite, 98 1/2; 4—J. Ardell, Brandon, 98 1/2. Any other variety of spring wheat, 1—Frank Coles; 2—Clendenning Bros.; 3—Jas. Gibbons; 4—G. Y. Griffiths.

Banner oats, 1—W. K. McKenzie, Rapid City; 2—Clendenning Bros., Harding; 3—W. H. Pollock, Kenney; 4—Alex. Anderson, Forest. Oats any variety, white oats, 1—name of exhibitor could not be found and until a claimant was found first was given to W. J. Lowe, Rosendale; 2—J. S. Douglas; 3—G. Y. Griffiths. Barley, six rowed, 1—Alex. Anderson; 2—Clendenning Bros., Harding; 3—W. J. King. Two rowed barley, only one exhibit, W. H. English. Field Peas, one entry, F. J. Dash, Hillesden. Rye grass, 1—Kenneth McIvor, Viriden; 2—F. J. Collyer, Welwyn. Timothy seed, 1—Alex. Anderson. Flax seed, 1—Wm. Rejd.

GROUP EXHIBIT OF WHEAT.

First—A. Cooper, Treesbank; 2—Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains; 3—Thomson; 4—J. H. Hampton.

Group exhibit of Red Fyfe, 1—Thomson; 2—F. J. Dash.

Wheat in sheaf, any other variety of spring, 1—G. M. Yeomans & Son, Alexander; 2—Frank Coles, Moffat, Sask; 3—Thos. J. Scott, Russell.

Wheat group any other variety than Red Fyfe, 1—Frank Coles; 2—Scott; 3—Banner oats in sheaf, 1—A. Cooper; 2—Dow Bros.

Continued next page.

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KOOTENAY

Dr. McDiarmid, Principal of Brandon College, Writes:

Brandon, Man., Aug. 31, 1906 Messrs. McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B.C.

Gentlemen,—After spending a day in examining your Kootenay-Columbia fruit lands at Robson I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selection of these lots are:

(1) The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.

(2) The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river flat and then on the bench 400 feet above.

(3) The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.

(4) The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the lands the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenclad mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.

(5) The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded in the hundreds of lots, joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.

(6) It is in the main line of travel to the East, via the Crow's Nest route, and to the West, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. P. McDIARMID, Principal Brandon College.

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NELSON, B. C.

MENTION THIS PAPER

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Oats in sheaf, any other variety—1—A. Cooper; 2—Scott.

Any other variety oats, group exhibits 1—Scott.

Barley in sheaf, 1—Scott.

Barley, group exhibit, 1—Scott.

Best exhibit of two bushels, any variety of wheat, 1906 crop, 1—Thomson; 2—Coles, Moffat; 3—Dash, Hillesden.

Canadian Pacific prize for best two bushels Red Fyfe wheat, general group, registered, 1—Dash; 2—Thomson; 3—Dash; 4—Rutherford.

The first place for corn, specimens of which have already been illustrated in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Feb. 13, went to Walter James & Son, Rosser,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

STIFF HOG.

What would be the trouble with a six months old boar that cannot stand on his hind feet?

A. E. W.

Ans.—See answer to similar question in this issue.

CHRONIC LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS.

I have a riding pony which seems to have colic when working him; also his bowels are usually very loose when he is in the stable. He has been in this state since I have had him, 9 months. This pony seems to be in good condition and eats well. I feed him three gallons a day, half oats and half bran. He is well cared for and seems to be in good health apart from the diarrhoea. Two veterinarians have examined him and state that he is sound, but have not given me any satisfactory information. The pony is 6 this spring. Alta. W. W.

Ans.—Some horses appear to be naturally what is termed "washy" and are more or less subject to colic. The intestinal tract, or some portion of it, appears to be in an irritable condition, which greatly increases the peristaltic motion, especially when the animal is exercised. Errors in diet and intestinal parasites are also causes of continued looseness of the bowels. Should advise you to give in the morning on an empty stomach:—1 pint raw linseed oil; 1 1/2 ounces turpentine; 1 ounce sulphuric ether. When this has acted on the bowels, give morning and evening for two weeks, in food, one of the following powders:—Nux vomica, 3 ounces; powdered catechu, 4 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ounces; sulphate of iron, 2 ounces. Mix and divide into 28 powders. If you are using straw as fodder, give good hay instead. Feed a moderate quantity of oats without the bran. Give two scalded bran mashes a week containing a tea-cupful of flaxseed.

SUPPURATING KNEE.

Heifer went lame suddenly last winter in front knee, and couldn't put it to the ground for over a month, when it burst at the knee joint in two places. The matter that came from it was not offensive to the smell and of a thick cream color and consistency. She has been fringing all summer and got fat, but the knee breaks and runs at intervals and the knee is quite stiff. She is three years old in May and will calve in about a month. We have tried bathing with carbolic and rubbing with Elliman's Embrocation, but it has not healed permanently and seems worse than ever just now. Please advise as to treatment. Sask. A. B.

Ans.—The opening from which the pus issues should be enlarged sufficiently to permit the cavity to be explored with a probe, as it may contain some foreign substance which would have to be removed. The parts would then have to be cleansed and syringed once a day with the following lotion:—Bichloride of mercury, half dram; methylated spirits, 4 ounces; water, sufficient to make a pint. Secure, if possible, the personal services of a veterinary surgeon.

THE Greatest of Tonics PSYCHINE (Pronounced Si-KEEN.) FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES

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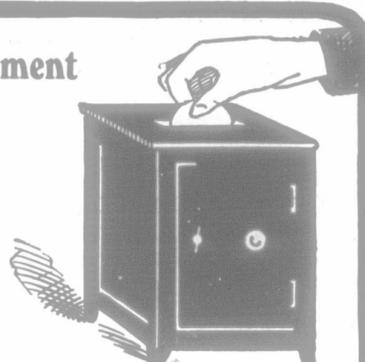
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After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly,  
**ROGER F. PERRY,**  
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**DROPSY OR RETENTION OF URINE IN YEARLING STEERS AND CALVES.**

This seems a common ailment among range cattle and seems always to end fatally, the symptoms being general fullness of the abdomen and almost a constant passing of more or less urine, seemingly properly colored, but never apparently coming in a normal quantity. A specially good calf I have noticed for some weeks showing the above symptoms and also an uneasy movement of the tail and kicking his abdomen at times. Otherwise he does not seem to have altered in appearance, nor act in a different manner from other calves, except that on one occasion some weeks ago he during the cold weather, stayed out all night without any apparent ill effect and was also noticed to lie down in the snow. I tried rubbing the abdomen and gave a teaspoonful (large) of sweet spirits of nitre in about a gallon of water, but without any noticeable effect. Calf is now ranging out with the rest night and day. I shall be much obliged if will publish the above in any form you think proper giving if possible the cause, treatment and cure.

Alta. A. S.

Ans.—The condition you have mentioned is usually the result of starvation and bad care. Give generous diet and keep the bowels open with small daily doses of Epsom Salts. For yearling, a heaping tablespoonful. Give once daily for ten days, two tablespoonfuls of the following:—Iodide of potass, 10 drams; fluid extract nux vomica, one ounce; water sufficient to make 10 ounces—should be given as a drench, in a pint of sweetened water.

**LYMPHANGITIS.**

I have an old bronco mare, believed to be in foal, which after having run loose last summer has been kept in stable this winter. Generally when standing for a day or two, she commences to stock a little in the hind legs. A little over a week ago, however, one leg swelled right up in the body, particularly around the fetlock, and this appears to have broken and discharges matter just above the fetlock. I am feeding her prairie hay and about three quarts of oats twice per day, and in the evening in addition about two quarts of bran, dry. What is the cause of this swelling? Is it over-feeding or want of exercise? Practically the only exercise she gets is going to water, a distance of about a quarter of a mile away. Is the disease lymphangitis? What is the remedy? Man. W. S.

Ans.—Yes, the disease affecting the leg may be termed lymphangitis, as no doubt the lymphatic glands were inflamed. The mare's blood is evidently in a vitiated state, probably due to some extent to insufficient exercise. Is your stable kept clean, comfortable and well ventilated? If the mare be in foal the proper medical treatment is scarcely admissible, which should commence by giving a dose of purgative medicine, but under the circumstances this would be improper. Should advise you to give every night for ten days, two large tablespoonfuls of Epsom Salts in a bran mash made by boiling a teaspoonful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Bathe the leg when it is discharging, twice daily with soft water and castile soap, and apply to the parts carbolic acid lotion:—Carbolic acid one ounce to water one and a half pints.

**TAXES ON HOMESTEAD.**

My homestead is in a Local Improvement district. The taxes here levied on a quarter section are \$8.00 per year. Am I compelled to pay this \$8.00 per year taxes before I get my patent? If not, will I have to pay three years' back taxes when I get my patent?

**BONE SPAVIN.**

My mule, coming two years old, has a bone spavin; this spavin is not of long standing, as I have just noticed it lately.

To CURE A COUGH.—A noted authority on lung trouble advises that as soon as a cold is contracted, the following simple treatment be given. The ingredients can be purchased from any prescription druggist at small cost and easily prepared in your own home. It is said to be so effective that it will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable. Take a half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good Whiskey. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

Be sure that the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), is in the original half ounce vials, which are put up especially for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. Only the adulterated oils are sold in bulk; these create nausea and never effect the desired results. Advt.

It is not very large, but can be noticed by the eye of a good horseman; also can be felt with the hand. Colt has not been lame and is not lame at time of writing.

READER. Alta. Ans.—If the bony enlargement be so small that it is scarcely noticeable and no lameness in connection with it, it is possibly not a bone spavin, but merely an unequal development of the natural bone at the point where a spavin usually appears, a condition sometimes observed in both horses and mules. If you are confident that it is a spavin, should advise you to apply the following blister by rubbing well in with the fingers:—Biniiodide of mercury, one and a half drams; lard, one ounce; mix. Repeat in two weeks.

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River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit

district in British Columbia. BUY

NOW when you can get on the ground

floor. Prices range from

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

Your Money will Double in Two Years

Write for Particulars

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

Want your soft woods to look like Walnut, Oak, Mahogany?

Then use *Stephens* Oil Stains, good enough to fool the most expert of painters in the effect they produce.

Made by G. F. Stephens & Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, Canada.

**MATTHEWS' "NEW UNIVERSAL" GARDEN TOOLS**

**6 TOOLS IN ONE**

Seeder, marker, hoe rake, plow, cultivator, singler or double wheel. Adjustments easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation. Send for FREE BOOKLET of valuable information for planting and cultivating the garden and full description of these implements.

**6 Styles Seeders**

Opens furrows, drops in plain, rich covers seeds. Hand Wheel Plows Rear wheel gives steadiness & ease.

**Double or Single Wheel Hoe**

Cultivator, Plow, Rake, Churns quickly made. Cultivate between or outside the rows. Any depth, any width. Note High Arch and Plant Guard. Bent Oak Handles on all Tools.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, 156 MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS OR SALE BY J. A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

**JOHN A. TURNER, SALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P.O. Box 472**  
 Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.  
 New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

**GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM**  
 Clydesdales and Shorthorns



Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.  
**P. M. BREDT** Regina, Sask.

# IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause: Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

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

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. P. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

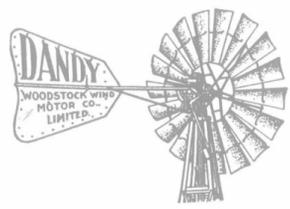
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

**The "STAY THERE"**  
Aluminum Ear Markers  
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address  
**WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,**  
194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

**ABSORBINE**  
Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Ailays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**  
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Palford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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

**WINDMILLS**  
  
Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalog. Estimates cheerfully given.  
**WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO. Limited**  
Woodstock, Ont.

### UNTHRIFTY MARE.

I have a mare four years old not in foal, runs in yard in day time, but does no work. She gets hay with two gallons oats and boiled barley; also some stock food. To all appearances she feels well, but since last November hind legs have been badly swollen, which exercise will not reduce. She looks thin and hair is long and dry. When warmed up skin raises up in blotches. Please prescribe.  
Yorkton, Sask. **PERPLEXED.**

Ans. The process of dentition sometimes prevents a four-year-old horse from thriving; but your mare's system seems to have become debilitated from some other cause; possibly to some extent from insufficient care. For instance, being put out in the yard, in severely cold weather, during the day, and being shut up in a stable, perhaps not too well ventilated, during the night, is not proper usage for an animal in her state of health. Should advise you to put the mare in a comfortable, well ventilated stall—a roomy box-stall if possible and prepare her for physic by feeding her exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and then give the following:—Barbadoes aloes, 6 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap sufficient to form a ball. When the physic has ceased to operate, give every morning for two weeks, in food or water:—Fowler's solution of arsenic, 2 tablepoonsful; and for the same length of time, give every evening 2 tablepoonsful of the following:—Iodide of potassium, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint; mix. Groom well once daily with corn broom brush. Do not use a curry comb. Give a bran mash every night, made by boiling a tea-cupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Give two or three quarts of good oats morning and noon. After an interval of one week the medical treatment should be repeated.

### ABORTION IN MARE.

Clyde mare lost colt before time and we would like to have your advice how to treat her. She is four years old in June 1907.

She was bred May 23, 1906 and foaled February 4, 1907. Should like to know if it will injure her for breeding in time to come and if she should be bred this year. She ran out since spring until January. We have just hitched her up once a day since taken up. We hauled two barrels of water on a stone boat at a load with her and another mare.  
Alta. **J. S.**

Ans.—The causes of abortion are many and various and some mares are naturally predisposed to abortion. If your mare be in robust health in June next it will be as safe for you to breed her then as it would be one year from that time.

### Miscellaneous.

**PAYING TAXES.**  
Question from White Hawk, see answer under similar query.

**TAXES ON PASTURE**  
Do I have to pay taxes on school land which I rented for grazing purposes?  
A. S.

Ans.—Yes.

**GETTING PATENT.**  
Does the Government withhold patent until a person has paid implementation and machinery debts?  
Sask. **E. D.**

Ans.—No.  
**DISPOSAL OF FARM SEWAGE.**  
Can you or any of your readers give me any information respecting the working of a septic tank for a farm house in this cold country, whether any are working successfully, and if so, what depth is the tank sunk in the ground? Any information respecting the successful disposal of the waste water from a farm house would doubtless be very acceptable to many readers of your paper, and to the subscriber.  
Sask. **A. J. L.**

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy  
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

**SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.**  
Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for  
**FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.**  
**REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.**  
**SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.**

We guarantee that one tablepoonsful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

**The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY**  
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.

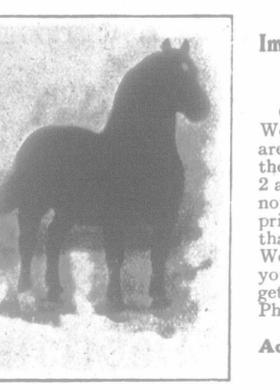


None genuine without the signature of **The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
Sole Agents for the U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.

**THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.**  
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.  
**CHAS. MOTT, Manager,**  
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

**CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.**  
Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—**DAN SCHWEB,** Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



**I. A. & E. J. WIGLE**  
Importers & Breeders of Percheron Horses  
Maple Leaf Stock Farm,  
Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont.  
Our first consignment of stallions for our Western trade has arrived at Calgary, where we are opening a branch barn in charge of one of the firm, E. J. The consignment consists of 2 and 3 year olds of the very best breeding. Do not buy till you see our horses and get our prices. Considering quality we can sell lower than any in the business. Come and see us. We want to get acquainted with you and show you our horses. All horses guaranteed foal getters. Horses stabled at Pacific stables. Phone No. 111. P. O. Box 435.  
Address—**E. J. WIGLE,**  
CALGARY, Alta.

**R. P. STANLEY** MOOSOMIN Sask.  
Breeder and Importer of Percheron & Hackney Horses  
Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905  
I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from \$500 to \$1500.  
Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy.  
Correspondence solicited. Barns 1/2 mile of station.

**FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS**  
SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.  
**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY**  
Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.  
**CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R. FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.** **JNO. G. BARRON**

**Alex. Galbraith & Son**  
BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING  
**CLYDESDALE**  
**STALLIONS and MARES**

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

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



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

**Percherons and Shires**

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

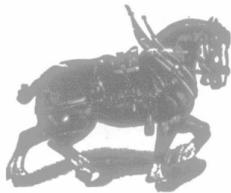
Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record



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

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

**LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP**



**CLUB STABLES,**  
12th Street,  
(Box 485)  
**BRANDON.**

**MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion. We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

Ans.—The septic tank system of disposal of sewage is hardly applicable on account of first cost to a single house, but it is intended for cities and towns. Your correspondent could, however, use a cesspool to advantage by building it below the ground, say 4 feet, from the top of the tank to the surface of the ground. I have in mind one built about 10x10x10 ft. deep of cedar 6x6 in., with a ventilator pipe of a square box made of boards and carried up about 8 or 10 feet above the ground.

This tank had an inlet from the house of tile pipe, and what is called an "Irish drain" outlet; i.e., a trench dug and filled with broken stone, this covered with straw, and then the trench filled in again. This was in a soil where the water got away easily. This to my knowledge has been used for over 10 years and no difficulty has been experienced.

A. R. GREIG.

Department of Mechanics, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

[If any of our readers have had experience with the disposal of farm sewage and have hit upon a good scheme we should like to hear from them.—Ed.]

**GRAIN IN BIN.**

With regard to the rule for finding the contents of a bin I have always multiplied by 8, but in testing I find that my rule gives between twenty and twenty-five bushels too much per 1000 bus. My rule was taken from a U. S. arithmetic. Is there any difference between U. S. and Canadian measurements, dry and liquid? Sask. G. D.

Ans.—There are 2,150 cubic inches in a bushel; therefore to get the contents of a bin, multiply the height by the length by the width in inches and divide by 2150. This of course will only give an approximation as the legal measurement of grains is by weight. The standards of weights and measures in Canada are identical with those in most of the States, but some States have a different standard.

**SCHOOL TAXES.**

I am writing you to know if I can be made to pay school taxes for 1904. I made entry for my homestead November 17th, 1904, and I am billed up the full amount of taxes for that year. The secretary-treasurer sent me the assessment notice the 3rd day of October 1904, before I had my homestead, and the tax notice November 10th, two days after I made entry for my homestead. I did not appeal. Kindly let me know through your paper if I shall have to pay them or not. Sask. W. H.

Ans.—You should have appealed against the assessment of 1904 at that time. Not having done so you will be obliged to pay.

**RAPE ON BREAKING.**

I am starting farming and should like to know if it would be advisable to try rape on spring breaking. Sask. A. S.

Ans.—If the land were broken fairly deep and a seed bed worked up it would be worth trying, but if one had other land it would be better to use that and backset the breaking in the regular way, unless the sod is thin and the land easily worked up.

**BOOKS WANTED.**

1. Where can I obtain a book called "Trooper and Redskin"? It describes the North-West Rebellion, and I believe the author's name was Donkin, a member of the R. N. W. M. P. at that time.

2. Please say where I can purchase the book "Farm Engines and How to Run Them"; also give latest edition and price.

Sask. Avonhurst

Ans.—(1) The book "Trooper and Redskin" does not seem to be in the book stores here, but Russell, Lang & Co., Winnipeg, Man, can obtain it for you if it is still in print.

(2) The latest edition of "Farm Engines and How to Run Them" can be obtained from the above book-sellers for one dollar.

**Doctors Tried for 8 Years to Cure Me**

But I Am Well Now and Believe I Owe My Life to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is a remarkable cure described in this letter which should prove of vital interest to anyone suffering from derangement of the kidneys.

Mrs. Dave W. McCall, Lombardy, Leeds Co., Ont., writes:—I desire to acknowledge the benefits I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was troubled with kidney disease for eight years and doctored with several doctors to no avail until my husband got me Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I began using them. Altogether I used ten boxes and can truthfully say I would have been dead long ago only for Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver-Pills. Words cannot express my praise for them, for I believe there is no medicine so good for kidney and liver disorders.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique in that they have a direct and combined action on both the liver and kidneys, and for this very reason prove effective when other treatments fail. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**Registered Percheron Stallion For Sale**

Five years old. Dark grey. Solid, compact build, with heavy bone, best of feet, good action and style. Has been used moderately and proven sure. His get are equal to the \$4000 horses. Well broken to work. Freight will be paid to any station west of Winnipeg. Price moderate.

H. F. PAGE, Matsqui, British Columbia

**FOR SALE**

**The Imported Suffolk Stallion**



DEPUTY (3203)

rising three years old. Sire, Warrior 3rd (2845) Dam, Depper (4695). A handsome, whole colored, dark chestnut with heavy bone, grand feet, strong joints, good action. The acme of strength and quality combined. Sound and all right and price right. Correspondence solicited.

Mossom Boyd Co.      Bobcaygeon, Ont.

**For Sale**

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

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

Thoroughbred Horses and B.B. Red Game Fowls bred and imported. Price reasonable. Correspondence solicited "KELSTON" at Stud.

R. M. DALE      Qu'Appelle, Sask.

**CLYDESDALES**

Catalog on application  
**W. H. BRYCE**  
Doune Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.

SOLD We have four c expect and P. Sev for sal WALTER HIGHB

# MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

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

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

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

## W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

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

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

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St. London, W.C., England.** Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

## Scarcliffe Herefords

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

**H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.**

## PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

## CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

**THE CUTTER LABORATORY BERKELEY, CAL**

If you want leaders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

## Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and prizewinning sires. Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.**

## HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE

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

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

## SHEEP—MINORCAS.

1. Which breed of sheep would you consider the best, both for wool and flesh, for the West?

2. Where and at what price can a reliable sheep shearing machine be obtained?

3. I am very pleased with the black Minorca hens, but can hardly find an ad. offering some for sale. Are they unpopular, and why if so? Prairie Home, Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. There never has been any best breed for both purposes, but if the object is to raise both wool and mutton and grade up to a purebred dual-purpose flock, perhaps the Oxford Downs would answer the type about as well as any others, or some would prefer the Dorset Horns.

2. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.

3. It is pretty hard to account for taste in fowls or anything else. Black Minorcas are a fairly good laying breed, but their flesh is not considered first class. They are more particularly popular on the coast, but have not proved very hardy inland; besides, their large combs are against them for cold climates. They are not so nervous and "busy" as Black Leghorns and are not considered such good layers.

## MAKING A WILL—WINDBREAK.

Is a will drawn up on common writing paper legal? Can a person write his own will? Is it legal to have no witnesses? What should be the legal wording of a will so drawn apart from the bequest.

I want to plant small fruit, such as currants, berries, and also garden seed, such, for instance, as cucumber and squash, and also apple and cherry trees. Would a board fence 6 ft. high, built tight enough to keep chickens out be a good enough wind break for protection? I have about 6 ft. of space between fence and planting ground. I have been told it will not do. Please inform me. I rely more on what the FARMER'S ADVOCATE say than on any other, as they have tested their information.

Alta. B. S.

Ans.—Yes, the will is legal if written on any sort of paper or by any person so long as it is genuine and signed by the testator. It would be equally legal whether witnessed or not, but if witnessed, there would not be so much doubt of its being genuine. The will would simply need to declare that the testator, being in his right mind and of his own free will, bequeaths such and such property to certain individuals or institutions. Then declare that the foregoing is his last will and testament. A will is very seldom set aside on account of technicalities. It is generally because the nature of the bequests indicate undue influence or an unsound mind.

2. Such a windbreak would be of some service, but if you could set a double row of native trees between the fence and the fruit tree plantation there would be much more security. Or better still leave more room between the windbreak and the fruit trees.

## PROMOTING A FLOUR MILL.

A correspondent in Saskatchewan sends us a long letter of inquiry about validity of a note he gave to a person who was trying to promote flour milling enterprise. Some of the details of the case are given quite minutely, while others are omitted. From the information we have we cannot tell much about the case and should advise our correspondent and any others who may be in the same position to consult with a lawyer about the same.

## ENGINEER'S WAGES.

If an engineer has been operating an engine for a certain man, say for two months, by the day or by the month, and does not get paid immediately for what he has done nor for month's afterwards, can he have any hold in any way on the machine for his money, or how should he proceed to get his money?

ENGINEER.

Ans.—Use all reasonable methods to get a settlement. Then bring suit and the court will adjust the method of collecting.

## THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

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

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

## HIDES WE WANT FURS

E. T. CARTER & Co Toronto Ont.

## Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT W G EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. Ont.

## Brampton Jersey Herd

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

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**GRENFELL, SASK.**

## LANDS FOR SALE

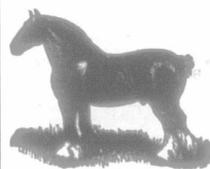
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Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm one mile from station.

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Believe I Owe to's Kidney-Liver

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association, ydesdale 4341), by Prince of gregor, by ay, plenty on 1st, at also first colts rem- see him elsewhere. ber of his ile. anager, roy P.O.

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From a practical standpoint hens are simply egg machines. They take the feed, convert it, and lay the eggs. But like every other kind of machine, to do the most work, the hen *must* be in perfect order. The digestive apparatus is the important factor in egg production. Many poultrymen feed an abundance of good albuminous food such as should produce a profitable egg yield, but if the digestion is impaired and the egg-organs dormant, no amount of food will produce the desired results. But give the fowls a tonic to increase the digestion, a little iron for the blood, and regulate the system generally, toning up the egg-organs and you are certain to get eggs even in the coldest weather.

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12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

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## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

### SASKATCHEWAN. ESTRAYS.

**REGINA**—Since the middle of December, 1906, black gelding, white stripe on forehead, front feet white, 4 or 5 years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, badly hurt on one of its hind hoofs, no visible brand. Norman McKell (N. W. 12-17-19 w 2).

**CARON**—Since about January 11, bay pony mare, docked tail, no brand; roan mare, weight about 1,300 pounds, no brands, since about January 11; bay colt, since about January 11. Hy. Muhle (17-17-28 w 2).

**WHITEWOOD**—Since October 8, 1906, red ox, aged, spotted, cut in left ear, rope around horns, no visible brands. J. L. Johnston (34-16-2).

**FLEIWODE**—Good year old roan heifer, since about six weeks ago. Neil Munro.

**BUFFALO**—Red and white steer, coming 2 years, since December 4, 1906. F. Garrison (24-22-12 w 3).

**CARON**—Bay mare, no marks, about 4 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds; small star on forehead, capped on hock on right hind leg, 4 years old, iron grey mare, about 4 years old, weight about 1000 pounds. Thos. Gunn (28-18-29w2).

**RATHBURY**—Since last December, one very small sickly heifer calf, red, muley, looks like summer calf but very small, no brand. K. Smith (22-24-32 w 1).

**FORT QUAPPELLE**—Yoke of oxen, one black and the other red, seven years old, black has white under belly and white on front feet, red has same marks, no brands. John Schuster (S. E. 26-21-15 w 2).

**SHEHO**—Since December 1st, 1906, red two-year-old heifer, branded VUT on right ribs. Ira Odell (14-30-11 w 2).

**SALICOAIS**—Since November 16, 1906, four pair fed calves, one black, one roan and two reds. Dan MacDonald.

**EBBNEZER**—Two working horses, 7 and 8 years old; black mare, white forehead and eye, white spot on right hip, branded F; bay gelding, no brand, rope around neck; light bay yearling gelding, branded G, dark bay colt, two years old, mare. Michael Schauer (2-28-4).

**SPY HILL**—Red steer, white star on face, white star on face, white on tail, yearling, small. Moses Besharah (N. E. 26-19-31 w 1).

**CARLYLE P. O.**—Yearling heifer, indistinct brand on right flank; red yearling heifer, few white hairs scattered through the red, branded indistinctly on right flank; red yearling steer, with lump on jaw, no brand. Moose Mountain Indian Reserve.

**MULOCK**—Since last October, red heifer, white face and tail, 3 years old, red calf about 6 months old, no brands. Addison Taylor (20-27-1 w 1).

**MARGO**—White yearling steer, no brands. Robert L. Reid (30-32-10 w 2).

**WAWOTA**—Brown mare pony, branded slanting O on right hip; bay horse, white legs, stripe on face. John Morrison (25-11 w 2).

**ESTEVAN**—White and black heifer, three months old; red steer, six months old. H. Ellson (16-4-8 w 2).

**AYLESBURY**—Big bay horse, white star on forehead, right hind foot white, no brands, weight 1,300 pounds, age 10 years. C. C. Olson (S. E. 30-23-25 w 2).

**MACFARLANE**—Since December 20, 1906, one dark brown horse, aged, three white feet, some white on face, no visible brand. Apply to P. A. McLean.

**SEDDLEY**—White pig, weighing 50 pounds; has been in the neighborhood of Sedley for the last two or three months. John Schmidt.

**SPY HILL**—Since November 1, 1906, two year old, red heifer, with horns, white spot on each hip, no visible brand. J. T. Mulberry (14-18-31 w 1).

**STONAWAY**—Since December 1, 1906, black cow, small white star on forehead, white patch on belly, no visible brand. George Smith (S. W. 34-26-1 w 2).

**ZEALANDIA**—Since December 1, 1906, light bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, new halter on, hind feet white scar in front of stifle joint on right hind leg, branded MK on right hip, weight about 1000 pounds. C. Kiswold (32-30-14 w 3).

**OSAGA**—Bay mare, weight about 1000 pounds; brown mare, weight about 1000 pounds; black mare, weight about 1000 pounds. A. R. Brown (18-18-11 w 2).

### IMPOUNDED.

**SOUTH QUAPPELLE**—Buckskin gelding, white on forehead, four white feet, mane, tail and tongue cut, 10 years old, poor condition, brand resembling DO on left shoulder, shod. H. E. C. Harris.

**INDIAN HEAD**—Bay horse, aged, off hind leg very large; cream pony mare, black mane and tail, mane trimmed, branded CH on left hip; bay pony mare, halter on; bay pony mare, branded CU on left hip; bay gelding, white stripe on face; sorrel pony horse, white face, branded CU on left hip; dark brown gelding; iron grey gelding, branded CU on left hip; bay horse branded CU on left hip. J. Leslie Brown (S. E. 32-19-12 w 2).

### ESTRAY ENTIRES.

**FAIRMEDE**—Since December 6 last, red bull, 2 years old, no brand. R. L. Kibb (S. E. 10-23-1 w 2).

**MULOCK**—Red and white bull, horns sawed, 3 years old. Addison Reid (20-27-1 w 2).

**BEKEVAR**—Since November 1, black bull, calf 6 months old, no brand. John Tabor (23-12-5 w 2).

**SUMMER**—Red bull, little white on belly, 2 years old, since last October. Jos. Havlik (N. W. 30-19-1).

**MELFORT**—Since October last, one spotted Angus bull, aged, almost totally blind. Jas. Brown (31-15-20 w 2).

**FOUCHWOOD HILLS**—Since last August, one bull, aged, red and white, 28 or 30 lbs. in nose, points of horns sawed off, no brand. John Brown (29-27-17 w 2).



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SOUTH QU'APPELLE—On December 19, 1906, three red and white steers, 2-year-olds, no brands visible. H. E. C. Harris.

GOLDEN PLAIN—One bay mare, white spot on upper lip between nostrils, white on hind feet, white on one front foot, branded KB on left shoulder. Reward \$25.00. A. Pringer (5-14-2 w 2).

MEOTA—Strayed, two buckskin horses: weight, 1,000 lbs. each. One branded half circle over D on left hip; the other with black stripe down back. Reward \$10. Hiplum Bros.

INNSFALL—One red yearling heifer with horns, no visible brand, R. Bourne. (32-36-28 w 4). MANITOBA. ESTRAY.

ALBERTA. IMPOUNDED. EDMONTON—Queens Ave., since January 26, buckskin pony stallion. J. E. Perraton.

MAGRATH—Mare, light bay, two hind feet under on right white spots under saddle, shod all round, had black halter on, weight about 1000 pounds, slim built, age 7. Five dollars reward for information leading to recovery.

WETASKIWIN—Mare, light bay, white face, both hind legs white, small cut in both ears, indistinct brand on right shoulder; mare, dark bay, with foal, weight about 900 lbs., long dark tail, indistinct brand on right shoulder. A. W. Anderson.

ESTRAY ENTIRES. DIDSBURY—Since last summer, bull, red with scattered white hair and some white spots on lower part of body, unbranded, one year old. Levi Siebert.

SUNNY SLOPE—Six miles from Sunny Slope, red bull calf coming one year old in spring. P. W. Cage (4-32-25 w 4).

LOST. WABANUM—Mare, dark brown, bob-tailed, one fore and one hind foot white, white stripe on forehead, two white spots under saddle, shod all round, had black halter on, weight about 1000 pounds, slim built, age 7. Five dollars reward for information leading to recovery.

RED DEER—A three-year old iron grey and a two-year-old bay filly, no brands, weight about ten or eleven cwt., \$50 reward for reliable information. C. G. Wheeler, Box 161.

ESTRAYS. CHIPMAN—Since December 1, 1906, pony, dark grey mare, weight 800 or 900 lbs., branded P on right shoulder. Since December 31, two gelding ponies, grey, weight about 800 lbs. each, no visible brand. One bay mare pony, four white feet, weight about 800 lbs., branded I D on left hip. Pony, gelding, roan, with 800 face and four white feet, weighs about 800 lbs., brands indistinct lazy I, lazy B over, lower letter or letters not plain on right hip. O. F. Page (9-5-18 w 4).

DAYSLAND—Since about August 1, 1906, cow, red and white, stub horns, about 6 years old, first indistinct brand OH, quarter circle over, first letter or figure of brand cannot be read. Alvin J. Grey.

OKOTOKS—Since about December 25, 1906, steer, dark red, some white dots on forehead, a hips, a few small white dots on forehead, no white circle with red dot inside on left hip. No visible brand. W. Wentworth (25-20-1 w 5).

PONOKA—One calf, red with white spots, white star on forehead, ears are either cut or frozen off, about 10 months old, indistinct brand on right hip. W. W. Quackenbush (N. E. 15-43-25-4).

FOUNTAINSTOWN—Steer, 3 years old, branded N. E. blotch, bar under on left hip. James Rice (N. E. 17-38-24 w 4).

CLARESHOLM—Since July last, cow, red and white, had calf on place, branded TE on right horn and P on right shoulder. S. G. Ash (18-12-24).

LEWISVILLE—Near Lewisville, since last fall, cow, black, dehorned, no brand visible. O. L. Save.

LEWISVILLE—Since January 10, heifer, red, with white on belly and face, small horns, one year old, no visible brand. Andrew Olson (N. E. 10-44-32 w 4).

PRAGUE—Steer, roan, one year old, no visible brand. Fred Bailey (S. W. 10-46-13 w 4).

DIDSBURY—Since last fall, steer, red, 2 years old, white spot on forehead and some white on belly, no visible brand. Levi Siebert.

HILLSDOWN—Since December 1, steer, red, roan, 2 years old, has waddle cut up, indistinct brand or mark on right ribs; since November 15, calf, red, 11 months old, no brand visible. Wm. Grynup (N. E. 36-372-25 w 5).

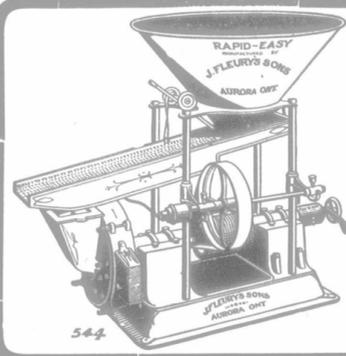
BURNT LAKE—Since last summer, heifer, black, 2 years old, and a black bull calf with white on hind legs, no visible brand. J. Reinhold (12-38-1 w 5).

BURNT LAKE—Since October 1, heifer, red, a little white on head and belly, right ear partly cut off, one year old, no visible brand. E. J. Johanson (12-38-1 w 5).

EVARTS—Since July 1 last, heifer, roan, 2 years old, last spring, branded B 8 C. H. J. Fitch (N. E. 2-28-2 w 5).

SUNNY SLOPE—Steer, red, left ear cut a little, rising 2 years old, no visible brand. Abraham Klassen (12-30-25 w 4).

STONY PLAIN—For the past two or three months, steer, red, without horns, about 3 years old; steer, dark brown, striped, with horns. Fredrick Fischer.



This cut shows one of the latest patterns of 'RAPID-EASY' Grinders, built especially for custom work. A very fine quality of work in great quantity.

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Simply tell me to ship you a PEERLESS Incubator and a Peerless Brooder—you need them both to start right.

I know every incubator that's sold on this continent. I don't hesitate to say that the Peerless has them all beaten a mile as the foundation for a poultry-for-profit enterprise.

Promise to pay for them in three years' time—that's all I ask you to do.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make a success of poultry raising. I will work with you as your expert advisor, if you want advice.

I will see you through—show you just how to make most money quickest.

Unless I can prove that to you beforehand I won't be able to sell you a Peerless. What I ask you to do is just to let me submit the proof for you to examine.

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URLETTE

**WARWICK**—Since about November 1, heifer, red, with white face, dehorned, about 2 years old, no visible brand. Wm. Woods (N. E. 34-53-14 w 4).

**CLIMAX**—Since December 15, mare, dark bay, scar on right front foot, weight about 900 pounds, 5 years old. W. R. Headley (18-43-25).

**PINE LAKE**—Since May, 1905, steer, red, branded 5 shepherd's crook, half diamond over, on left ribs. Heifer, spotted red and white, branded 5 shepherd's crook, half diamond over on left ribs. Since fall of 1906, steer, red, branded lazy F inverted wine glass Y blotched monogram. R. J. Cuddy.

**CARSTAIRS**—Steer, red and white, 2 years old, branded reversed E on right ribs. Heifer, red, 2 years old, branded half circle over reversed E Y, branches of Y connected by bar on right ribs. Heifer, roan, 2 years old, branded F wine glass Y half circle over, on right ribs; Heifer, red, 2 years old, branded S on left ribs; Heifer, red and white, 2 years old, branded Y, lazy, half circle over inverted lazy half circle, on right ribs. Steer, roan, 4 or 5 years old, branded D H on left ribs. Steer, red, with white face, one year old, no visible brand. Steer, red and white, one year old, no visible brand. E. N. Natrouser.

**CHIPMAN**—Since February 1, 1907, mare, sorrel, hind feet white, white face, weight about 1000 lbs., with horse colt at foot, sorrel, hind feet and face white, no brand visible; bay mare pony, four white feet, white star on forehead, weight about 800 pounds, with mare colt, three white feet and white stripe on forehead, at foot. No brand visible. O. F. Page (9-54-18).

**STETTLER**—Heifer, dark red, yearling, no brand visible. Anthony Steinmiller.

**WINTERBURN**—About December 10, 1906, mare, grey or white, pacer, broken, weight 750 pounds, brands, if any, illegible. Jas. N. Gibbins, Indian Agent.

**STEWARTWYN**—Heifer, white, 2 years old, branded open A H bar under, on right ribs; heifer, red, dewlap cut, half circle cut out of right ear. G. W. Lohr.

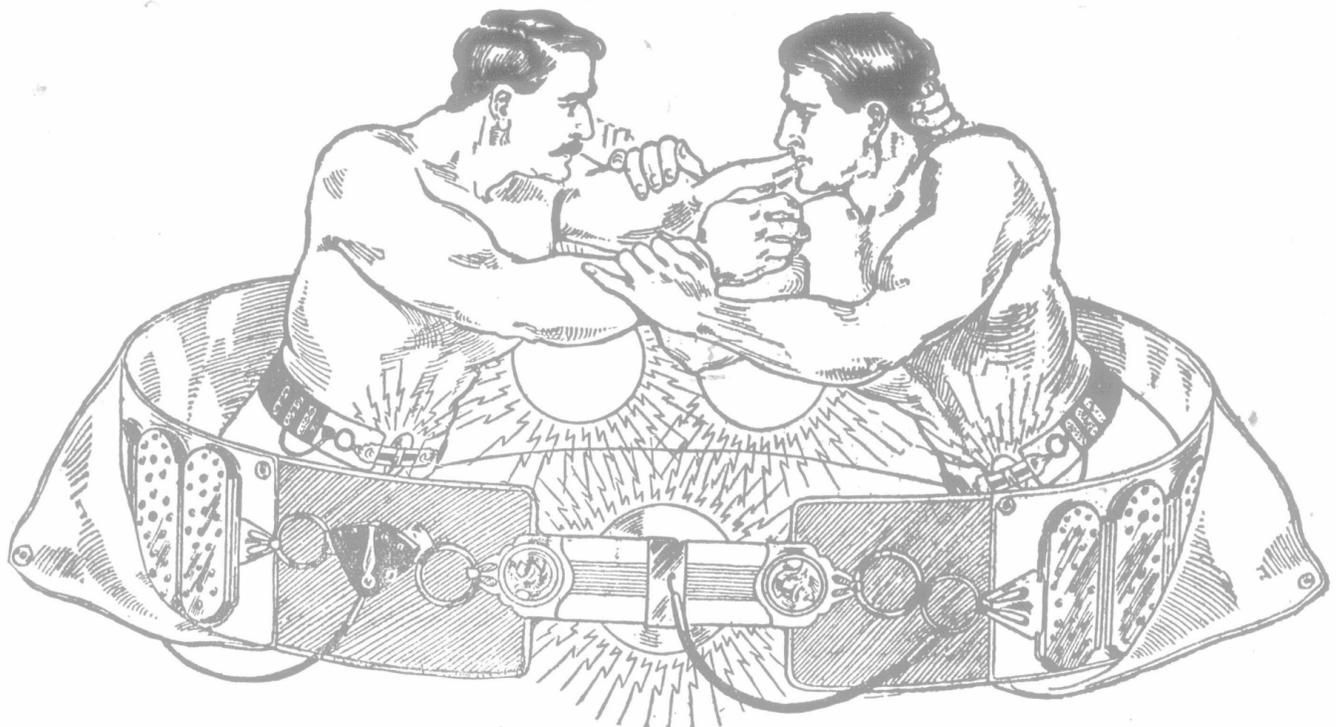
**WETASKIWIN**—Since September 25, steer, black, 2 years old, no brand visible. Ernest Stressing (N. E. 30-46-25).

**NANTON**—Since September, steer, red and white, tip of right ear cut off, 2 years old, no visible brand. J. W. Sprague (S. E. 6-16-28).

**CLARESHOLM**—Since about January 11, cow, red, brand resembles script X bar over, on right shoulder. E. Moffatt (32-12-27).

# Corbett Tells How to Win

Former Champion Pugilist Says You Must Have a Good Stomach or You'll Never Have the "Punch" That Insures Victory



James J. Corbett, conqueror of John L. Sullivan, and former champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, says: "If you haven't a strong stomach you can't get the punch that wins."

It is a well-known fact that a man's stomach is one of the most important organs of the body. When your stomach is in perfect working order you are happy and contented, but when it is not you are easily discouraged, and soon lose all energy and ambition to push forward. When a man's stomach is all knocked out it is not long before the other vital organs are affected, and he becomes a burden to himself and to everybody else.

The stomach is responsible for most of the chronic ailments from which people suffer. If it does not digest the food properly there will be extra work for the liver; when food remains in the stomach and ferments it makes a gas which extends the stomach and presses on the lungs and heart and causes palpitation; when it passes the undigested food into the intestines constipation ensues, poison gets into the blood, causing rheumatism and a whole lot of other trouble; in fact, it would be easy to trace most of the chronic ailments back to poor digestion.

You know the stomach is the engine of the body. You put food into the furnace, and as it burns it generates power, and that power runs the human machinery. Naturally, if you don't digest your food properly you are going to have very little power with which to run the machinery.

Get out of the habit of taking drugs, and help your stomach and heart in their work by adding to their vitality. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is a natural invigorant. It pours

electric life into them, and that is what they have lost. Electricity is the only cure for them.

"Why should I use your Belt?" That is, why is it better for me than many other things advertised to cure my ailments? Because it cures by restoring the vitality of the part that is ailing, and the other things do not cure at all, because they do not restore the vitality. This is assuming that our Electric Belt gives electricity, which is the basis of animal life, and that the other things are drugs.

The day of blind following of habit is passing, and men are thinking now. In these days a man does not pull the cork out of a bottle and swallow a dose of the stuff without looking on the label to see what is in it. People are beginning to fear the word "dope," as they have been shown that it means destruction to the nerves and tissues.

With a strong stomach, feeding the nerves and blood of the body with new energy every hour of the day, you are proof against disease, because not only does it create all the vitality the body needs, but it keeps the blood clear of the poisonous matter that causes rheumatism and other troubles.

Here is a man cured of heart, kidney, stomach and nerve troubles.—James Edward Jones, Teulon, Man., says:

"I am pleased to say that one year and eleven months later, since I can say that your Belt has cured me permanently of all my stomach ailments, such as indigestion, heart and kidney troubles, indigestion, sick headaches and other troubles. I have not been troubled with any of them since, nor have felt the effects of them since I stopped wearing the

Belt. I always answer all who ask me about the Belt, and there have been several who have written to me. I do this cheerfully, and will continue to do so as long as they send me a stamp for reply."

Here is a man well satisfied, and his sister also cured after treating with different doctors. John W. Thibault, Bruce Mines, Ont., writes:

"I write to let you know that your Belt has cured me, and I am entirely satisfied with your treatment. I then gave it to my sister to wear, and she, too, was entirely cured after being treated by many different doctors, and also being told that she would have to undergo an operation, to which she would not consent. She used your Belt, and was entirely cured."

The majority of cases which have been lately cured by the Dr. McLaughlin Belt are of men broken down by nervous strain, over-work, over-eating, and late hours. In them the old ambition seemed to have gone; self-confidence was lacking, and there was a tendency to premature old age. In such cases, Electricity is most effective as its effect is to restore life to the nerves and all the vital organs.

Mr. Cliff Huxtable, of Amherst, N.S., writes me as follows:

"I have had your Belt for two months, and am very glad to see that I am improving. My back was sore from a long time; now the pain is gone, and I feel like a new man. I have gained the Belt every night, and I weigh ten pounds more than I did in a short time. I am very glad that in a short time I am feeling right."

"I have used your Belt for a month," says Mr. J. W. Lakefield, Que., "and I feel like a

great good. My stomach trouble is better, and I also feel stronger in every way. I am well pleased with the Belt."

Wm. J. Pearson, of Fleming, Sask., writes:

"I am fully satisfied with my Belt; it is a good cure. I am stronger in every way, and I thank you very much for the Belt; it is well worth the money that I paid for it."

I could fill pages of this paper with letters of praise from those who have been cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, but those given above are certainly enough to suggest to the reader that he also may find relief from his ailments by using electricity.

If I don't cure you, it costs you nothing. All I ask is reasonable security, and you can pay when cured.

If you are suffering from Nervousness, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, or any ailment which drugs fail to cure, call to-day for Free Book. This book should be read by every man. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't, send coupon for our beautifully illustrated 84-page Free Book.

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Please send me your book free

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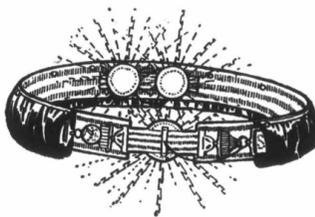
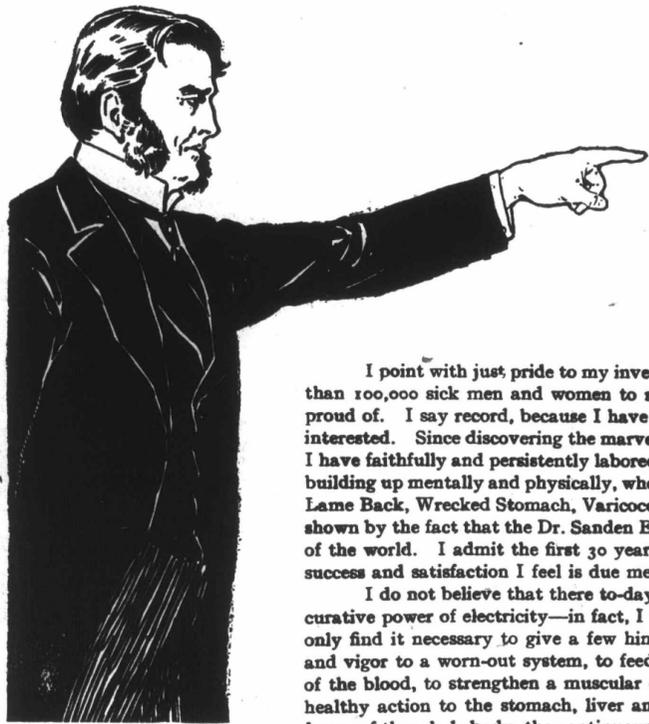
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# Pay me when Cured

My World-famed Remedy  
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 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 Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

### THE ETHICS OF BUSINESS.

One man takes a lump of clay and fashions it into a brick, eight inches long by four inches wide by two inches deep. It is worth little, because little thought has gone into it. Another man takes the same amount of clay and shapes it into a beautiful, decorated vase, rare and costly. Into it he puts intelligence, skill, memory, imagination, affection, the things of the spirit; the spirit gives the clay its value. It is the labor of the head and heart that is the chief source of wealth. The superintendent of a mill may seem to be doing nothing of any importance. As the weavers go into the mill in the morning they see him sitting at his quiet desk behind the glass doors, and they envy him as a man who draws a big salary without labor; but he must put forth more mental energy in one day than a hundred weavers put forth in six months. He is responsible for all the men in the mill for all losses, accidents and

surprises. He is studying the markets of the world, studying new machines, new processes, new inventions. He must keep informed concerning raw materials, must know within the eighth of a cent the cost of every yard of cloth and where it can be sold—and a mistake on his part may render the whole mill a source of loss and misery to thousands of people. Does he not earn his salary? The superintendent of a railroad, the pastor of a church, the captain of a steamship, the principal of a high school are all working far harder than any of the men under them, and without this labor of superintendence the railroad, the church, the steamship, and the school would be utterly useless. What a noble thing being modern business would be if all young men going into it could view it as a kind of public service. In these days of "desk jobbing" and "pencil finance," it is a lamentable thing to think that the highest is a clerk who sits at his desk and counts up the

man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." But this is not true. Thousands of young men are going into business to-day with high clear purpose to serve their fellow-men. Thousands of our industrial leaders are not only honest, but they shrink from any bargain which is not a benefit to both parties. Of most business men it is true that their word is as good as their bond. Our modern "credit system" is built on our faith in one another. A young man who goes into business to-day has splendid opportunities to serve his generation. He may go into it with the same spirit with which Senator Hoar went to Congress, or with which Pasteur went into his laboratory. Both Pasteur and Hoar received reward for service rendered; but they lived for the service and not the reward. The code of ethics that we now recognize as binding on the statesman, the scientist, and the artist, should

but surely coming to be the code of business men as well. In spite of all the rogues and cheats, we are steadily moving toward the time "when no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame, but each for the joy of working." And the real joy of working is the pleasure of making something useful or beautiful and so enriching the world.—*Youth's Companion.*

### THAT BOY.

"What! Say that again, Say it slowly, so that I Can catch its full import. Now, look here, Doc. Man to man, On the dead, Cross your heart, You ain't fooling, are you?"

"You see, I've sat on a trunk in the hallway Three times in the last Thirteen years, Just waiting and yearning To hear those words, Right out here, you know, With my ears cocked up Waiting for him To howl."

"Why, Doc, dog it all! You don't know what It is to sit outside and wait, Just a great, big, bald, helpless Chunk of triviality And inconsequential, And possessing No more important relation To the affair going on Inside Than an old brickbat has To a poet's dream of joy."

"You don't know How a fellow Sweats blood And feels small, mean and measly And just sits And breathes short, And thinks that if Everything turns out right He will be A better man For the boy's sake."

"Of course, It's always going to be A boy— Couldn't be anything else By any possibility. "Why, Doc, Bless your old heart— (Say, shake hands again). I've gone through it all Until I've grown Bald with the worry— Yes, and grey, too— Always hoping That the next time It'd a boy sure. Girls are all right, you know— Understand, I make no kick On Providence— Girls are good. But after awhile You somehow get to wishing That the run of luck Would change. A boy! You bet your life A boy's the stuff, The hot stuff."

"Bully for the girls— All three of 'em— But this time Is my time, And I want space and scope To yell. Say, Doc, How much does he weigh?" —*Chicago Record.*

When a man brags of his past you may discount his future.

He cannot reach heaven who gets out of touch with earth.

The true man will find the bread of life even in the strife for bread.

"We come near lynching the wrong man yesterday," said Cassius M. "Just ready to swing him out to sea." "But just then we all agreed the mistake was," remarked a bystander. "What happened?" "The wrong man was never heard of."

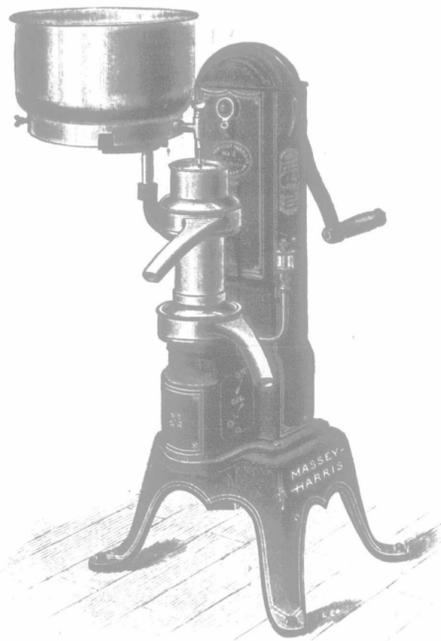
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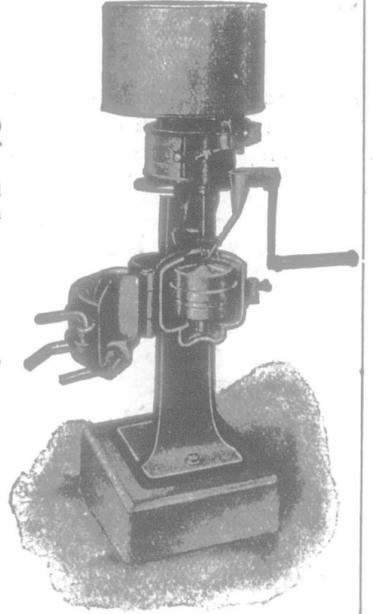


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